Eng. Sem.

THE CENTURY
CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

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THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

A PRONOUNCING AND ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY
MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, ETHNOLOGY, ART
ARCHÆOLOGY, FICTION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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ASSISTED BY A NUMBER OF EMINENT SPECIALISTS

VOLUME II

420475
23.3.44

PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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THE DE VINNE PRESS.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet.
ė as in her, fern.

i as in pin, it.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub.
ū as in mute, acute.
u̇ as in pull.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ̄ as in prelate, courage.
ẹ̄ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

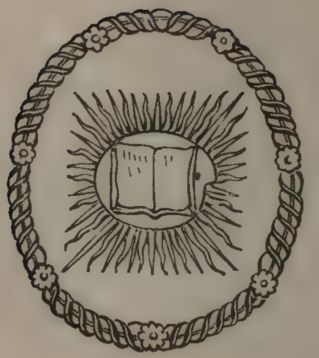
a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

y as in yet.
B Spanish b (medial).
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
G as in German Abensberg, Hamburg.
H Spanish g before e and i; Spanish j; etc. (a guttural h).
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
S final s in Portuguese (soft).
th as in thin.
TH as in then.
D = TH.

′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)



Paalzow (pält′sō). Frau (**Henriette Wach**). Born at Berlin, 1788: died there, Oct. 30, 1847. A German novelist. Her works include "Godwie-Castle" (1836), "St.-Roche" (1839), etc.

Pabna (päb′nä). A town in Bengal, British India, on an arm of the Ganges north of Calcutta. Population, 15,000.

Paca (pā′kä), **William.** Born at Wyehall, Harford County, Md., Oct. 31, 1740: died there, 1799. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was governor of Maryland 1782–85.

Pacaguaras (pä-kä-gwä′räs). An Indian tribe of northern Bolivia and Brazil, living about the rapids of the upper Madeira, Beni, and Mamoré. They are savages of a rather low grade, living in small villages and subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing. They have always been friendly to the whites, and during the 18th century some of them were gathered into mission villages, which were subsequently abandoned. D'Orbigny believed that they were allied to the Mojos, but Dr. Brinton has referred their language to the Pano stock (which see). A few hundreds remain. Also written *Pacararas*, *Pacauaras*.

Pacajas (pä-kä-zhäs′). An Indian tribe of the lower Amazon, which formerly occupied much of the mainland on both sides of the island of Marajó. They were of Tupi stock, lived in large villages, and were agriculturists. Their descendants are merged in the country population of the same region.

Pacaraima (pä-kä-rī′mä), **Sierra** or **Serra de.** A range of low mountains between Venezuela on the north and Brazil on the south, extending into British Guiana. They are continuous with the Parima Range, and probably both are edges of a tableland. The highest peak is Roraima, on the confines of Guiana (about 8.500 feet).

Pacasas (pä-kä-säs′). An old name for a branch of the Aymara Indians of Bolivia, on the eastern side of Lake Titicaca. See *Aymaras*.

Pacauaras, or **Pacavaras.** See *Pacaguaras*.

Pacayas (pä-kä-yäs′). **1.** Same as *Pacajas*.—**2.** An Indian tribe of northeastern Peru and Brazil, on the river Javary. They are apparently allied to the Pevas (see *Pevas*), and are presumably of Tupi stock.

Pacca (päk′kä), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Benevento, Italy, Dec. 25, 1756: died at Rome, April 19, 1844. A Roman cardinal and politician, author of various historical memoirs.

Paccaritambo (päk-kä-rē-täm′bō). [Quichua: *paccari*, dawn, and *tampu*, house.] A cave situated a few miles south of Cuzco, Peru, in the valley of the Vilcamayu River. It was a sacred place of the Incas: according to one of their legends, Manco Capac issued from it with three brothers. Also *Paccaritampu*.

Pachacamac (päch-ä-kä′mäk). [Quichua, 'founder of the world.'] One of the names given by the ancient Peruvians to the supreme deity, otherwise called Uiracocha (which see).

Pachacamac. A town and temple of ancient Peru, on the coast, at the mouth of the river Lurin, about 20 miles south of Lima. The temple was dedicated to Pachacamac, who, in this case, had perhaps come to be regarded as a local deity. Old historians state that it was much frequented by pilgrims from all parts of the country. The shrine and wooden image of Pachacamac were destroyed by Hernando Pizarro in 1533. The existing ruins of the building are very extensive, and, according to Squier, are not of the Inca type of architecture and appear to be very ancient. There are other and more modern ruins of Incarian type, including what is supposed to have been a house of the virgins of the sun. A small village remains on the site.

Pachacutec Yupanqui. See *Yupanqui*.

Pacheco (pä-chā′kō), **Francisco.** Born at Seville, Spain, 1571: died at Seville, 1654. A Spanish painter and writer on art, author of "Arte de la pintura" ("Art of Painting," 1649).

Pacheco, Gregorio. A Bolivian politician, president 1884–88.

Pacheco, Maria. Lived in the first part of the 16th century: died in Portugal in 1531. A Spanish woman, leader, after the death of her husband Juan de Padilla, in the defense of Toledo by the insurrectionists 1521–22.

Pacheco, Ramon. Born at Santiago, Dec. 14, 1845: died at Iquique, May 22, 1888. A Chilean novelist. His first romance, "El Puñal y la Sotana," was published in 1874, and was followed by several others.

Pacheco, Toribio. Born in 1830: died at Lima, 1868. A Peruvian jurist and politician, minister of foreign affairs in 1865, and author of a standard work on Peruvian civil law.

Pacheco y Osorio (ē ō-sō′rē-ō), **Rodrigo de,** Marquis of Cerralvo. Born about 1580: died after 1640. A Spanish administrator. He was governor of Galicia, and viceroy of Mexico Oct. 31, 1624, to Sept. 16, 1635, succeeding the Marquis of Gelves, who had been deposed by the audience (see *Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel*). He was an able and efficient ruler, and on his return was made a councilor of the Indies.

Pachino (pä-kē′nō). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, situated on the coast 24 miles south-southwest of Syracuse. Population (1881), 7,430; commune, 8,274.

Pachmann (päch′män), **Vladimir de.** Born at Odessa, July 27, 1848. A noted Russian pianist. He was a pupil of his father, an amateur violinist, and of Dachs at Vienna. He made his first appearance in 1869, but did not play regularly till 1871, since which time he has had much success both in Europe and in the United States, especially as an interpreter of Chopin.

Pachomius (pa-kō′mi-us). Saint. Born probably in Lower Egypt, about 292: died about 349. One of the founders of monasticism. He established a monastery on the island of Tabenna in the Nile, and was the first thus to collect the monks under one roof and establish strict rules of government for the community.

Pachuca (pä-chö′kä), or **Hidalgo** (ē-däl′gō). The capital of the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, situated about 50 miles northeast of Mexico. Population (1894), 40,500.

> Shortly after the Conquest a shepherd discovered the rich silver workings here [at Pachuca], and a mining camp at once sprang up that about 1534 was made a town. Here was invented in 1557, by Bartolomé de Medina, the so-called "patio process" for the amalgamation of silver ore. Among the more famous of the ancient mines was the Trinidad, whence was extracted $40,000,000 in silver in ten years. The period of the revolt against Spain, and of the subsequent civil wars, reduced the fortunes of the city to a very low depth. It was seized and sacked by revolutionists, April 23, 1812, when $300,000 worth of silver was taken from the Caja, and the records of the city were destroyed. Until 1850 its fortunes continued to decline, and its population greatly diminished. In this year the Rosario Mine came into bonanza—at once reviving the city's dormant prosperity. *Janvier*, Mex. Guide, p. 442.

Pachynus (pa-kī′nus). [Gr. Πάχυνος.] In ancient geography, the cape at the southeastern extremity of Sicily: the modern Cape Passaro.

Pacific (pā-sif′ik), **The.** See *Pacific Ocean*.

Pacific, War of the. [Sp. *Guerra del Pacifico*.] The name commonly given to the war waged by Chile against Bolivia and Peru 1879–83. It arose from claims made by Chile to the nitrate regions of Atacama, Bolivia, and, later, to adjoining regions in Peru. In Feb., 1879, the Chileans seized Antofagasta, Bolivia. Bolivia declared war March 1. Peru offered her mediation, was met by demands which she refused, and Chile declared war on Peru April 5. Thereafter Peru and Bolivia acted as allies. The principal subsequent events were: Iquique blockaded, April 5; naval engagement there, May 21; Peruvian ironclad Huascar taken by the Chileans off Point Angamos, Oct. 8; Pisagua taken by the Chileans, Nov. 2; allies defeated at San Francisco, Nov. 19; Peruvian victory at Tarapacá, Nov. 27; Chilean victory at Los Angeles, near Moquegua, March 22, 1880; Chilean victory at Tacna, May 26; Callao blockaded April 10, bombarded May 26; Arica bombarded by the Chileans June 5, taken June 7; Chilean victory at Chorrillos, Jan. 13, 1881; at Miraflores, Jan. 15; Lima taken, Jan. 17. There were many subsequent engagements, often bloody, but unimportant in their results. A preliminary treaty of peace between Chile and Peru was signed at Ancon Oct. 20, 1883, and ratified April 4, 1884. (See *Iglesias, Miguel*.) A treaty of peace between Chile and Bolivia was signed Dec. 11, 1883. By these treaties all the coast region of Bolivia, and Tarapacá in Peru, were permanently ceded to Chile. She was to hold Arica and Tacna for ten years. Chile obtained other important advantages relating to the guano deposits. The Chileans evacuated Lima, Oct. 22, 1883.

Pacification of Ghent. See *Ghent, Pacification of*.

Pacific Ocean, or **South Sea.** [F. *Océan Pacifique*, or *Océan Austral* ('southern ocean'), or *Mer du Sud* ('south sea'), Sp. *Mar Pacifico*, NL. *Mare Pacificum* ('pacific sea'), G. *Stilles Meer* ('still sea'), or *Südsee* ('south sea').] That part of the ocean which extends westward from North America and South America to the eastern coast of Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia: so named by Magalhães, the first to navigate it (1520), who found it calm after his experience of storms. It communicates by Bering Strait with the Arctic Ocean on the north. Its southern boundary is arbitrary, some separating it from the Antarctic Ocean by the Antarctic Circle, while others interpose a "Southern Ocean" the northern limit of which is lat. 40° S. It is regarded as divided by the equator into the North and South Pacific. Its chief gulfs, etc., are Bering Sea, Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound, Gulf of California, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Bay of Panama, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk. The principal currents are the equatorial, Peruvian, and Japanese. The Pacific was first seen by Balboa in 1513; was first navigated by Magalhães in 1520; and was explored by Drake, Dampier, Anson, and numerous later navigators. Several steamer lines (Pacific Mail, Canadian Line, etc.) traverse it. Greatest breadth from east to west, about 10,000 miles. Area, estimated, about 70,000,000 square miles. Greatest known depth, 27,930 feet.

Pacini (pä-chē′nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Syracuse, Sicily, Feb. 11, 1796: died near Peschia, Dec. 6, 1867. An Italian composer. He wrote about 80 operas, among the best of which are "Niobe" (1826), "Saffo" (1840), "Medea" (1843), and "La Regina di Cipro" (1846). He organized a musical institute at Viareggio, and afterward removed to Lucca, where he trained many pupils who became celebrated.

Packard (pak′ärd), **Alpheus Spring.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1798: died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884. An American educator, professor in Bowdoin College, Maine, from 1824.

Packard, Alpheus Spring. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 19, 1839. An American naturalist, son of A. S. Packard (1798–1884). He graduated at Bowdoin in 1861, and at Maine Medical School in 1864; was curator of the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem 1868–76, and State entomologist of Massachusetts 1871–73; and has been professor of zoology and geology at Brown University since 1878. His works include "Guide to the Study of Insects" (1869), "Our Common Insects" (1873), "Half-Hours with Insects" (1877), "Zoology for Students and General Readers" (1879), "Zoology" (1880: American Science Series), "Entomology for Beginners" (1888), etc.

Packer (pak′ėr), **Asa.** Born at Groton, Conn., Dec. 20, 1806: died at Philadelphia, May 17, 1879. An American capitalist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1853 57, and founded Lehigh University in 1866. He was the projector of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Packer, William Fisher. Born at Howard, Pa., April 2, 1807: died at Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870. An American politician. He was governor of Pennsylvania 1858–61.

Pacolet (pak′ǫ-let). A dwarf in the romance "Valentine and Orson." The name has been given to other dwarfs in literature. Sir Walter Scott gives it to a character in "The Pirate," and Steele uses it for a familiar spirit in "The Tatler."

Pacte de famine (päkt dė fä-mēn′). [F., 'Famine Compact.'] A monopoly formed by certain rich men in France, at the end of the reign of Louis XV., for the purpose of raising the price of corn by causing a factitious scarcity of it.

Pacto de Chinandega. See *Confederacion Centro-Americana*.

Pactolus (pak-tō′lus). [Gr. Πακτωλός.] In ancient geography, a small river of Lydia, Asia Minor, a tributary of the Hermus. It was long celebrated for its gold.

> Like most gold-fields, that of the Pactolus, so celebrated at an early period, was soon exhausted. By the time of Augustus it had ceased to produce gold.
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 301.

Pacuvius (pa-kū′vi-us), **Marcus.** Born at Brundisium, Italy, about 220 B. C.: died about 129 B. C. A celebrated Roman tragic poet. Only fragments of his plays have been preserved.

Padan-aram (pā′dan-ā′ram). Apparently the same as *Aram Naharaïm*. See *Aram*.

Padang (pä-däng′). A seaport on the western coast of Sumatra, situated in lat. 0° 58′ S., long. 100° 20′ E. It is the capital of the Dutch government of the west coast. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Paddington (pad′ing-ton). A western division of London, situated north of Hyde Park. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 117,838.

Paddock (pad′ok), **Benjamin Henry.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 29, 1828: died at Boston, Mass., March 9, 1891. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became bishop of Massachusetts in 1873.

Paderborn (pä′der-born). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 43 miles northwest of Cassel. The cathedral is chiefly in the style of the transition: the west end, with tower and crypt, is of the middle of the 12th century; the eastern parts are a century later. Population (1890), 17,986.

Paderborn, Bishopric of. A bishopric and member of the Holy Roman Empire, now included in the eastern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia. It was founded about 800 in the land of the Saxons; was secularized in 1803, and given to Prussia; was made part of the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807; and was regained by Prussia in 1813.

Paderewski (pä-de-ref′skē), **Ignace Jan.** Born in Podolia, Russian Poland, in 1860. A Russian pianist. He went to Warsaw in 1872, where he studied with Roguski and Janotha, and when about 16 years old made a concert tour in Russia, at the close of which he went back to Warsaw and took his diploma from the Conservatory. He also studied later at Berlin. In 1878 he was made professor of music there, and in 1883 occupied the same position at Strasburg. He made his début at Vienna in 1887, and at New York in 1892. He is particularly successful in his interpretation of Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

Padernal. See *Pedernal.*

Padiham (pad′i-ham). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Calder 23 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 11,311.

Padilla, Agustin Davila. See *Davila y Padilla.*

Padilla (pä-THēl′yä), **Juan Lopez de.** Born at Toledo, Spain: executed April, 1521. A Spanish revolutionist, leader of the insurrection of the communes against absolutism in 1520. His army was defeated at Villalar, April 23, 1521.

Padilla, Maria de. See *Pacheco.*

Padishah (pä-dē-shä′). [‘Father of the king.’] A title of the sultans of Turkey and of the kings of Persia.

Padma Purana (pad′ma pö-rä′na). [Skt., ‘Lotus Purana.’] In Sanskrit literature, a Purana of 55,000 stanzas, said to be so called as containing an account of the period when the world was a golden lotus (padma). Of its five books, the first treats of creation, the second of the earth, the third of heaven, the fourth of the regions below the earth, while the fifth is supplementary. A sixth division, also current, treats of the practice of devotion. The different sections are probably distinct works brought together. None is older than the 12th century A. D. The tone is Vishnuite.

Padouca. See *Comanche.*

Padua (pad′ū-ä). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 790 square miles. Population (1891), 434,322.

Padua, It. **Padova** (pä′dō-vä), F. **Padoue** (pä-dö′). The capital of the province of Padua, Italy, situated on the Bacchiglione in lat. 45° 24′ N., long. 11° 51′ E.: the Roman Patavium. Among the chief objects of interest are the churches of San Antonio, Eremitani, and Santa Giustina, cathedral, university, botanic garden, Scuolo del Santo, picture-gallery, Loggia del Consiglio, and Palazzo Municipio (noted for its great hall). The Baptistery of the Duomo, an early-Romanesque building, is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful early frescos of the school of Giotto. The Church of the Eremitani, now the University Chapel, a large church of 1260, restored, contains many interesting medieval and Renaissance tombs, notably those of the Carraras. The Loggia del Consiglio, an interesting early-Renaissance building, begun 1493, has below an open vaulted hall with widely spaced columns, and above a finely decorated saloon with three monumental windows. The Palazzo della Ragione was begun in 1172 as a court of justice. The lower story consists of open vaults surrounded by arcades left open for trading booths. Above is an arcaded gallery with a sculptured frieze. In the second story is the famous Salone, a hall 295 feet long, 88 wide, and 79 high, whose enormous arched roof is entirely without intermediate supports. The walls of the Salone are covered with very curious mystical frescos; and the hall itself serves as a pantheon for Paduan worthies, containing among other relics the reputed bones of Livy. Padua was a very important Roman town; sided with the Guelphs in the middle ages, and was a center of literature and art; and came under Venetian rule in 1405. Population (1892), 79,500.

Padua, University of. One of the oldest and most celebrated universities of Europe, founded in the 13th century: especially famous for its faculties of law and medicine. It had 63 teachers and 1,316 students in 1890–91.

Paduca, or **Paducah.** See *Comanche.*

Paducah (pa-dū′kä). [From the Indian tribe name.] A city, capital of McCracken County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Tennessee, in lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 88° 36′ W. It has an extensive river trade, and is a manufacturing center. Population (1890), 12,797.

Padula (pä-dö′lä). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 52 miles southeast of Salerno. Population (1881), 8,938.

Padus (pā′dus). The ancient name of the Po.

Pæan (pē′an). In Greek mythology, a surname of Apollo and of other gods.

Pæonia (pē-ō′ni-ä). In ancient geography, a region in the interior of Macedonia.

Pæonius (pē-ō′ni-us). [Gr. Παιώνιος.] A Greek sculptor of Mende in Thrace. His statue of Nike on a pillar, described by Pausanias, was discovered in 1875 with its inscription, and gives a perfect idea of this master's style. The eastern pediment of the Zeus temple discovered at the same time, and ascribed by Pausanias to Pæonius, is much inferior.

Paer (pä-ãr′), **Ferdinando.** Born at Parma, Italy, June 1, 1771: died at Paris, May 3, 1839. An Italian composer of opera. He was appointed maître de chapelle by Napoleon, and went to Paris in 1807; was director of the Italian opera there 1812–27; and was director of the king's chamber music in 1832. His works include "Camilla" (1801), "Sargino" (1803), and "Eleonora" (1804).

Paes (pä-ās′), or (by a double plural) **Paezes** (pä-ā′zāz). An Indian tribe of Colombia, in the mountains of the Central Cordillera, departments of Tolima and Antioquia. They were formerly powerful, and were at war with the Chibchas before the Spanish conquest. At present about 2,000 remain in a semi-independent state. They have fixed villages, practise agriculture on a small scale, and are noted hunters; though living at high altitudes, they go nearly naked. Their language is closely related to that of the Paniquitas (which see). See also *Pijaos.*

Paesiello. See *Paisiello.*

Pæstum (pes′tum), originally **Posidonia** (pos-i-dō′ni-ä). [Gr. Παῖστον. Ποσειδωνία.] In ancient geography, a city in Lucania, Magna Græcia, Italy, situated near the sea in lat. 40° 25′ N., long. 15° E. It was a Greek city, a colony of Sybaris, founded about 600 B. C., and brought under Roman domination after the failure of Pyrrhus's invasion in 273 B. C. Under Roman rule Pæstum dwindled, and it was finally destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. The site is now deserted. The Greek walls are still standing throughout their circuit of 2⅓ miles, with 8 towers and 4 gates more or less ruined: the plan is approximately trapezoidal. Within the walls the three archaic Doric temples form, from their remarkable state of preservation, the most impressive Greek architectural group existing, except the monuments of Athens. Besides these beautiful temples, little is visible except remains of a Roman amphitheater, theater, and temple, all very ruinous. The temples of Pæstum are not mentioned by ancient writers, and were unknown to modern scholars until described by Antonini in 1745. The temple of Neptune, so called, is one of the three best-preserved Greek Doric temples, retaining all its exterior columns and most of those of the interior, and majestic in its aspect. It is peripteral, hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 85 by 190 feet. The columns are 7⅓ feet in base diameter and 29 feet high. Entablature and pediments are practically intact. Both pronaos and opisthodomos have two columns in antis. The cella has two double ranges of 7 Doric columns, the lower tiers of which are still complete. The temple is built of the local travertine, which has assumed from age a rich yellow color. It dates from the 6th century B. C. The temple of Ceres, so called, is Greek Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 13 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 47 by 107 feet. There was an interior portico before the pronaos, and no opisthodomos; the cella, however, had a rear chamber occupying about one third of its length, with a door in the back. Though many architectural details appear debased, the temple probably dates from the early 6th century B. C. The Basilica, so called, is a Greek Doric peripteral structure of 9 by 18 columns, measuring 80 by 178 feet, on a stylobate of 3 steps. There are 5 columns between antæ in the pronaos, and the cella is divided longitudinally by a central range of columns. A reasonable explanation of this unusual plan is that the temple was double, one half being dedicated presumably to Demeter and the other to Persephone. Despite some poor architectural details which have been thought to indicate a late date, the temple probably belongs to the first part of the 6th century B. C.

Pæstum, Gulf of. See *Salerno, Gulf of.*

Pætus (pē′tus). See *Arria.*

Paez (pä′āth), **José Antonio.** Born in the province of Barinas, June 13, 1790: died in New York city, May 7, 1873. A Venezuelan general and politician. He was a distinguished cavalry leader in the war for independence; captured Puerto Cabello, the last Spanish post in Venezuela, in 1823; and under the Colombian republic was military commandant of Venezuela from 1823, and *jefe superior*, with military and civil powers, from 1827. In 1829–30 he headed the movement by which Venezuela separated from Colombia; was president March 18, 1831, to Feb. 9, 1835, and again Feb. 1, 1839, to Jan. 28, 1843: in the interval between these terms he commanded the army and put down two rebellions. In Jan., 1848, he declared against Monágas, but was eventually defeated, imprisoned Aug., 1849, to March, 1850, and banished for some years. On the deposition of Gual (Aug. 29, 1860), General Paez was proclaimed dictator by the army. He assumed the office Sept. 9, and held it until his final defeat by Falcon and Guzman Blanco, May, 1863. His autobiography was published at New York in 1867.

Paez, Ramon. Born about 1825. An author, son of General J. A. Paez. He has written "Wild Scenes in South America" (1862), "Ambas Americas" (1872), etc.

Paezes. See *Paes.*

Pagani (pä-gä′nē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 21 miles east-southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 13,290.

Pagania (pa-gā′ni-ä). See the extract.

> In the 10th century one Dalmatian district, the Narentine coast between Spalato and Ragusa, together with some of the neighbouring islands, bore the significant name of Pagania. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 25.

Paganini (pä-gä-nē′nē), **Nicolo.** Born at Genoa, Oct. 27, 1782: died at Nice, May 27, 1840. A celebrated Italian violinist. He first appeared in public in 1793 at Genoa. In 1795 he went to Parma, with his father, to study with Rolla. On his return, after a few months, to Genoa he began to compose his "Studies," which were extraordinarily difficult. He commenced his foreign tours alone in 1798; from 1801 till 1805 he did not play in public; he then resumed his concert tours, and soon after became solo player to the court at Lucca. It was here that he became famous for his execution on the single G-string. From this time his success was remarkable, and his bizarre and mysterious appearance added to his fame. It was currently reported that he was a son of the devil, whom he was fancied to resemble.

> But, after all, the extraordinary effect of the playing could have had its source only in his extraordinary genius. If genius, as has been justly remarked, is "the power of taking infinite pains," he certainly showed it in a wonderful degree in the power of concentration and perseverance which enabled him to acquire such absolute command of his instrument. Mere perfection of technique, however, would never have thrown the whole of musical Europe into such paroxysms. With the first notes his audience was spell-bound; there was in him — though certainly not the evil spirit suspected by the superstitious — a dæmonic element which irresistibly took hold of those that came within his sphere. *Grove*, Dict. of Music, etc., II. 630.

Pagasæ (pag′a-sē). [Gr. Παγασαί.] In ancient geography, a seaport in the eastern part of Thessaly, Greece, situated at the head of the Pagasæan Gulf, southwest of Pelion. It was the mythical starting-point of the Argonauts. The ruins of the city are visible near Volo.

Page (pāj). In Shakspere's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the easy husband of Mistress Page who conspires with Mistress Ford to fool Falstaff, and the father of "sweet Anne Page" who is intended by him to marry the foolish Slender, and by her mother to marry Dr. Caius, but who marries Fenton.

Page, John. Born at Haverhill, N. H., May 21, 1787: died Sept. 8, 1865. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from New Hampshire 1836–37, and governor of New Hampshire 1839–42.

Page, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Shelly, Gloucester County, Va., Jan. 4, 1808. An American naval officer. As lieutenant-commander he was engaged 1853–56 in explorations in the Platine region, South America. In Feb., 1855, his vessel, the Water Witch (then in charge of Lieutenant Jeffers), was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort, and one man was killed: the fire was returned. Page resigned early in 1861; entered the Confederate service; was commissioned commodore; and in 1862 was sent to England to take charge of a cruiser. His ship was not permitted to leave, and he took command of a small ironclad at Copenhagen, but it was soon after seized in a Spanish port, thus ending his Confederate service. Subsequently he resided in the Argentine and in Florence, Italy. He is the author of "La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay" (1859).

Page, Thomas Nelson. Born in Hanover County, Va., April 23, 1853. An American lawyer and author. He is chiefly noted for his tales and verses in the negro dialect. Among his works are "In Ole Virginia, or Marse Chan and Other Stories" (1887), "Two Little Confederates" (1888), "On Newfound River" (1890), "The Old South" (essays, 1892), "Meh Lady" (1893).

Page, William. Born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1811: died at Tottenville, Staten Island, Oct. 1, 1885. An American painter, best known for his portraits. Among his other works are "Venus," "Moses and Aaron on Mount Horeb," "Flight into Egypt," etc.

Pagès. See *Garnier-Pagès.*

Paget (paj′et), **Henry William,** first Marquis of Anglesey. Born 1768: died 1854. An English general and politician. He served with distinction in the Low Countries and in Spain 1808–09; and commanded the British cavalry at Waterloo. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1828–29 and 1830–33. Later he was made field-marshal.

Paget, Sir James. Born at Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1814. An English physician. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and has been its president. He is sergeant-surgeon to the queen, surgeon to the Prince of Wales, consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and vice-chancellor of the University of London. He was created a baronet in 1871. He has published "Lectures on Surgical Pathology" (1853), "Clinical Lectures" (1875), etc.

Paget, Violet: pseudonym **Vernon Lee.** Born in 1857. An English writer and critic. She has written much on the art, literature, and drama of Italy, where she has lived for many years; and has contributed esthetic and philosophical criticisms to the principal English reviews.

Pago (pä′gō). An island in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, intersected by lat. 44° 30′ N., long. 15° E. It is separated from Croatia by the Canale della Morlacca. Length, 36 miles. Population (1890), commune, 6,203.

Pago-Pago. See *Pango-Pango.*

Pahang (pä-häng′). A native state under British influence, in the eastern part of the Malay peninsula, north of Johore.

Pahlanpur, or **Pahlampoor.** See *Palanpur.*

Pahouins. See *Fan.*

Pah-Utah. See *Paiute.*

Paiconecas (pä-ē-kō-nā′käs). A race of Indians in northeastern Bolivia, between the rivers Guaporé and Baurés. They were numerous, forming many small independent villages, and subsisting mainly by agriculture. The Jesuits induced some of them to join their mission of Concepcion, where about 500 remained in 1831. They belong to the Arawak or Maypure linguistic stock. Probably the Paunacas, a tribe mentioned by Fernandez, but located further south, were the same

Päijänne (pā-yān′ne). A lake in southern Finland, 70 miles north by east of Helsingfors. Length, 80–90 miles.

Paillamacu (pä-ēl-yä-mä′kö). Born about 1525: died in 1603. An Araucanian Indian of Chile, toqui or war-chief from about 1593. He attacked the Spaniards in 1595, 1596, and 1597, and in 1598 headed the most successful rising of his tribe: the governor of Chile, Oñez de Loyola, was surprised and killed (Nov. 22, 1598), Villarica, Imperial, and other places were besieged for several years and finally taken, and the Spaniards were driven beyond the Biobio. Also written *Paillamachu.*

Pailleron (pä-yė-rôṅ′), **Édouard Jules Henri.** Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1834. A French poet and dramatist. He began life as a notary's clerk, incidentally writing poems and plays. On his first appearance before the public he brought out a short comedy entitled "Le parasite" and a volume of satires, "Les parasites" (1860), followed in 1861 by "Le mur mitoyen." Further plays are "Le dernier quartier" (1863), "Le second mouvement" (1865), "Le monde où l'on s'amuse" (1868), "Les faux ménages" (1869), "L'Autre motif" (1872), "Hélene" (1872), "Petite pluie" (1875), "L'Âge ingrat" (1878), "L'Entincelle" (1879), "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie" (1881), "La souris" (1887), "Les cabotins" (1894). Three of his comedies—"Le chevalier Trumeau," "Le narcotique," and "Pendant le bal"—were published together as "Le théatre chez Madame" (1881). He married the daughter of M. Buloz, general manager of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and many of his poems appeared in that publication. Among them are "Le départ" (1870), "Priere pour la France" (1871), and the collection entitled "Amours et haines" (1888). Pailleron was elected to the French Academy in 1881. His inaugural speech, together with his addresses to that body on other occasions, appeared as "Discours académiques" (1886). More recently he wrote the "Biographie d'Émile Augier" (1889).

Paimbœuf (paṅ-bėf′). A decayed seaport in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 23 miles west of Nantes. Population (1891), commune, 2,180.

Paine (pān), **Elijah.** Born at Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 21, 1757: died at Williamstown, Vt., April 28, 1842. An American jurist and politician, United States senator from Vermont 1795–1801.

Paine, Halbert Eleazar. Born at Chardon, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1826. An American general in the Civil War. He was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1865–71, and United States commissioner of patents 1879–81. He has published "A Treatise on the Law of Elections to Public Offices" (1888).

Paine, John Knowles. Born at Portland, Maine, Jan. 9, 1839. An American composer and organist. He went to Berlin in 1858 to study, and in 1861 returned to America, where he gave several organ concerts. He was instructor of music at Harvard University in 1862, and professor from 1876. Among his works are a mass and the oratorio "St. Peter." He has also written a "Symphony in C Minor" and another called "Spring," besides chamber-music, cantatas, songs, etc.

Paine, Martyn. Born at Williamstown, Vt., July 8, 1794: died at New York, Nov. 10, 1877. An American physician, son of Elijah Paine. His works include "Cholera Asphyxia of New York" (1832), "Medical and Physiological Commentaries" (1840–44), "Institutes of Medicine" (1847), "Review of Theoretical Geology" (1856), etc.

Paine, Robert Treat. Born at Boston, March 11, 1731: died there, May 11, 1814. An American patriot, politician, and judge: a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776.

Paine, Robert Treat. Born at Taunton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1773: died at Boston, Nov. 13, 1811. An American poet, son of R. T. Paine. His collected works were published in 1812.

Paine, Thomas. Born at Thetford, Norfolk, England, Jan. 29, 1737: died at New York, June 8, 1809. An Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker. He emigrated to America in 1774; published in 1776 the political pamphlet "Common Sense," in which he advocated the independence of the American colonies; took a prominent part in support of the American Revolution; published the periodical "Crisis" 1776–83; went to Europe in 1787; published the "Rights of Man" 1791–92, for which he was outlawed from England; was elected to the French National Convention in 1793; was imprisoned in 1794; and returned to the United States in 1802. His "Age of Reason" was published in 1794.

Painesville (pānz′vil). The capital of Lake County, Ohio, situated on Grand River 30 miles northeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 4,755.

Painter (pān′tėr), **Gamaliel.** Born at New Haven, Conn., May 22, 1743: died at Middlebury, Vt., May 21, 1819. An American politician, chief founder of Middlebury College.

Painter, William. Born in Middlesex about 1540: died at London in 1594. The author of a collection of translations called "The Palace of Pleasure." He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1554, and in 1561 was made clerk of the ordnance in the Tower of London. In 1566 he published the first volume of "The Palace of Pleasure," containing 60 novels. He originally intended it to contain only translations of tales from Livy and the older writers, but altered his plan and added tales taken from Boccaccio, Bandello, Straparola, and other Italian and French novelists. The second volume was published in 1567, containing 34 novels; a third volume, although announced, did not appear. In later editions 6 more novels were added, so that there were 100 novels in all. It is the largest prose work between "Morte d'Arthur" and North's "Plutarch," and is the source from which the Elizabethan dramatists took many of their plots.

Paisiello (pä-ē-zē-el′lō), or **Paesiello** (pä-ā-zē-el′lō), **Giovanni.** Born at Taranto, Italy, May 9, 1741: died at Naples, June 5, 1816. An Italian composer of operas and church music. He went to Naples when young, and in 1776 to St. Petersburg, where he produced "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." About 1784 he returned to Naples by way of Vienna, where he wrote "Il Ré Teodoro," and was made chapel-master to Ferdinand IV. Here he remained for about 13 years, producing some of his best music: after this he went to Paris to organize the music of the chapel of Napoleon, where he excited much jealousy. He returned to Italy in 1804. He composed between 90 and 100 operas, and more than 100 masses, etc. Among the operas, besides those mentioned above, are "Il Marchese di Tulipano" (written before he went to Russia), "Nina, o la Pazza d'Amore," "La Molinara," etc.

Paisley (pāz′li). A city in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the White Cart, near the Clyde, 6 miles west by south of Glasgow. It is noted for the manufacture of thread, cotton and worsted goods, muslins, prints, starch, soap, corn-flour, machinery, etc., and for bleaching and dyeing, and was formerly famous for its manufacture of shawls. Its abbey church is of interest: the abbey (at first a priory) was founded about 1164. Population (1891), 66,420.

Paititi. See *Paytiti.*

Paiute, or **Piute** (pī′ūt). [Also *Pah-Ede, Pahnute, Pah-Utah, Payucha, Piede, Piutah, Pyeed.* The name is from *pai* or *pi*, true, and *Ute.*] A tribe or group of North American Indians. The name strictly belongs to a small tribe on Corn Creek, southwestern Utah, but is generally given to a number of Shoshonean tribes, eight of which are in southwestern Utah, seventeen in southeastern Nevada, four (including the Chemehuevi) in northern and western Arizona, and nineteen in southeastern California from Owens valley along the sierras to the south of Tulare Lake and east of the Coast Range. They number about 2 500: in Utah, 500; in northern and western Arizona, 500; in southern Nevada, 1,000; in southeastern California, 500. See *Digger* and *Shoshonean.*

Paix des Dames (pā dā däm). [F., 'Ladies' Peace.'] A name often given to the treaty of Cambray (1529). See *Cambray.*

Paixhans (pāks′ạnz; F. pron. pāk-soṅs′), **Henri Joseph.** Born at Metz, Jan. 22, 1783: died at Jouy-aux-Arches, near Metz, Aug. 19, 1854. A French general of artillery. He invented the Paixhans gun, and published "Nouvelle force maritime" (1822), etc.

Pajol (pä-zhōl′), Comte **Claude Pierre de.** Born at Besançon, France, 1772: died at Paris, 1844. A French general. He was distinguished in the campaigns of Napoleon, and was prominent in the revolution of July against Charles X. (1830).

Pajon (pä-zhôṅ′), **Claude.** Born at Romorantin, France, 1626: died 1685. A French Protestant theologian, founder of the liberal theological system named from him *Pajonism.* He denied all immediate and special interferences by God in either the course of events or the spiritual life of the individual.

Pajou (pä-zhö′), **Augustin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 19, 1730: died there, May 8, 1809. A French sculptor.

Pakamali. See *Atsugé.*

Pakawa (pä-kä-wä′), or **Pinto** (pēn′tō). [Sp. *Pinto*, painted.] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on the lower Rio Grande in Texas and in Tamaulipas, Mexico. Of the tribe but two women were known to survive in 1886. These lived at La Volsa, near Reynosa, Tamaulipas. The name *Pinto* was applied by the Spanish in allusion to their custom of tattooing. See *Coahuiltecan.*

Pakenham (pak′en-ạm), Sir **Edward Michael.** Born in Ireland, March 19, 1778: killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. A British general, brother of the Earl of Longford. He served in the Peninsular war, commanded the expedition against New Orleans in 1814, and was defeated by Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

Pakhoi (päk-hoi′), or **Peihai** (pī-hī′), or **Peihoi** (pī-hoi′). A seaport in the province of Kwangtung, China, situated on the Gulf of Tongking in lat. 21° 29′ N., long. 109° 6′ E. It was opened to foreign commerce in 1876. Population, about 25,000.

Pakht (paċht). In Egyptian mythology, a lioness-headed or cat-headed goddess, with difficulty distinguishable from Bast. She was honored at Memphis as the wife of Ptah, and was identified with Isis as a bringer of misfortune, and by the Greeks, like Bast, with Artemis.

Pakington (pā′king-tọn), Sir **John Somerset,** first Baron Hampton. Born Feb. 20, 1799: died April 9, 1880. An English Conservative politician. He was colonial secretary in 1852: first lord of the admiralty 1858–59 and 1866–67; and war secretary 1867–68. He was created a baronet in 1846, and raised to the peerage as Baron Hampton in 1874.

Paks (poksh). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, situated on the Danube 60 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 11,803.

Palace of Honour, The. A poem by Gawain Douglas, written in 1501. It is an imitation of Chaucer's "House of Fame."

Palace of Justice. See *Palais de Justice.*

Palace of Pleasure, The. See *Painter, William.*

Palaces of the Cæsars. A vast congeries of constructions in Rome, begun by Augustus and added to by successive emperors, occupying the Palatine Hill. Though in very ruinous condition, the plans have been in large part recovered by excavation, with architectural fragments sufficient for a far-reaching restoration; and many imposing walls and vaults, with interesting wall-paintings and graffiti, remain in position.

Palacio, Diego Garcia de. See *Garcia de Palacio.*

Palacio (pä-lä′thē-ō), **Raimundo Andueza.** Born about 1840. A Venezuelan politician. He was the principal minister of Rojas Paúl 1888–90, and succeeded him as president for two years, March 19, 1890. In 1892 the elections were postponed, Palacio remaining in office until deposed by the revolt of Crespo, June, 1892, and banished.

Palacio, Vicente Riva. See *Riva Palacio.*

Palacky (pä-läts′kē), **František.** Born at Hodslawitz, Moravia, June 14, 1798: died May 26, 1876. A Bohemian historian, president of the Slavic congress in 1848. He was parliamentary leader of the autonomist Czech party. His chief work is a "History of Bohemia" (5 vols. 1836–67). He also wrote various other works on Bohemian history and literature.

Paladilhe (pä-lä-dēy′), **Émile.** Born at Montpellier, June 3, 1844. A French composer. He produced "Susanne," an opéra comique (1878), "Diana" (1885), the music for Sardou's drama "Patrie" (1886), etc.

Pala d'Oro (pä′lä dō′rō). [It., 'golden retable.'] The retable of the high altar of St. Mark's in Venice, probably the finest existing specimen of Byzantine metal-work. It was made in Constantinople in 976, but has later alterations; is 55 inches high and 137 long; and is of silver gilt studded with jewels and with ornament in enamel. It has 85 panels with reliefs of scriptural scenes and personages, angels, portraits, and emblems.

Palæmon (pa-lē′mon). [Gr. Παλαίμων.] In Greek mythology, a sea divinity into which Melicertes was metamorphosed.

Palæologus (pā-lē-ol′ọ-gus). [Gr. Παλαιολόγος.] A Byzantine family which furnished the rulers of the Eastern Empire during nearly the whole period from the accession of Michael in 1261 until the death of Constantine in 1453.

Palafox y Melzi (pä-lä-fōʜ′ē māl′thē), **José de,** Duke of Saragossa. Born 1780: died Feb. 16, 1847. A Spanish general, captain-general of Aragon, and commander in the defense of Saragossa against the French in 1808.

Palafox y Mendoza (men-dō′thä), **Juan de.** Born at Fitero, Navarre, June 24, 1600: died at Osma, Oct. 1, 1659. A Spanish prelate, administrator, and author. He was councilor of the Indies; was consecrated bishop of Puebla, Mexico, in Dec., 1639; and at the same time was made visitador-general of New Spain. In the latter capacity he had a dispute with the viceroy Escalona, and by order of the king succeeded him as viceroy June,–Nov., 1642. Owing to quarrels with the Jesuits he was deposed in 1647, and in 1649 returned to Spain. In 1653 he was made bishop of Osma. He published numerous historical, judicial, and theological works.

Palaihnihan (pa-līh′ni-han), or **Pit River Indians.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly occupied the territory drained by Pit River and its tributaries, from Goose Lake to the mouth of Squaw Creek, northeastern California. The tribal divisions are Achomawi, Atsugé, Atuamih, Chumawa, Estakewach, Hantiwi, Humawhi, and Ilmawi: they are almost extinct. A few representatives of the stock are on Round Valley reservation. The name is adapted from the Klamath word *p'likni*, meaning 'mountaineers' or 'uplanders.'

Palaik. Same as *Palaihnihan.*

Palais (pä-lā′), **Le.** The chief town of the island of Belle-Île-en-Mer, off the coast of Brittany, department of Morbihan, France. Population (1891), 2,967.

Palais Bourbon (pä-lā′ bör-bôṅ′). A palace in Paris, now the Chamber of Deputies, begun in 1722. The fine façade toward the Seine was finished in 1807: it has a Roman pedimented colonnade of 12 Corinthian columns, with a flight of steps between two projecting piers. The sculptures in the tympanum represent France, with Liberty, Peace, Order, Agriculture, and Commerce. The halls of the interior are embellished with many notable paintings and sculptures.

Palais de Justice (dė zhüs-tēs′). [F., ‘palace of justice.’] A historically and artistically interesting congeries of buildings in Paris, situated on L'Île de la Cité, at an angle of the Quai de l'Horloge. It is composed in part of portions of the ancient royal palace (the Conciergerie, with its three cylindrical cone-roofed towers, and the vaulted Cuisines de St. Louis). Excavations in 1848 disclosed the foundations of the Roman prefectorium under the present Palais de Justice. It was the residence of Childebert and the earlier Merovingians. Count Eudes (king A. D. 888) reconstructed the old Palais de la Cité as a fortress against the Norman invaders. When the Louvre was built by Philip Augustus, the palais lost its importance as a fortress and again became a residence and the seat of royal courts of justice, a use to which the entire building was finally put. The greater part is comparatively modern, and all has been restored since the wanton destruction by the Commune. The Salle des Pas Perdus is a splendid vaulted hall, 240 by 90 feet, with a central range of columns. The Galerie de St. Louis is admirably frescoed by Merson, and many other halls are notable for their decoration. The modern west façade is impressive: it is in a neoclassical style with 8 great Doric columns and 2 anglepiers, and much sculpture; it opens on a magnificent vestibule.

Palais du Trocadéro (dü trō-kä-dā′rō). A long building in Paris, constructed in connection with the exhibition of 1878, and combining several museums and a large concert-hall. The latter occupies a central pavilion of horseshoe shape 190 feet in diameter and 180 feet high, flanked by 2 towers 270 feet high. From each side extends a low curved wing 660 feet long, the plan of the whole thus being a crescent. The entire Seine front is skirted by continuous open galleries.

Palais Royal (rwä-yäl′). A palace in Paris, built by Richelieu 1629–34, and left by him to the king. It was given by Louis XIV. to the Duke of Orléans, and remained in his family, with interruptions during the Revolution and the empire, until the revolution of 1848. It was damaged by the Commune in 1871, but has been restored. The state apartments are handsome. The gardens were surrounded by the duke Philippe Égalité with houses and galleries (still used for purposes of trade), and the southwest angle is occupied by the Théâtre Français.

Palamas (pal′a̤-ma̤s), **Gregorius.** Lived about 1350. A Greek archbishop of Thessalonica, leader of the Hesychasts. See *Palamites*.

Palamedes (pal-a̤-mē′dēz). [Gr. Παλαμήδης.] In Greek legend, son of Nauplius and Clymene, one of the Greek warriors in the expedition against Troy. He was killed through the machinations of Odysseus.

Palamites (pal′a̤-mīts). The followers of Gregorius Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the 11th century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be uncreated, and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the “uncreated light of Mount Tabor.” The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor Joannes Cantacuzenus, and their doctrine was confirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Massalians*: also *Hesychasts* and *Umbilicanimi*.

Palamon and Arcite (pal′a̤-mon and är′sīt). Two noble youths the story of whose love for Emilia has been told by Chaucer in the “Knight's Tale” (derived from Boccaccio's “Teseide”), by Dryden in a version of “The Knight's Tale” called “Palamon and Arcite,” by Fletcher and another (perhaps Shakspere) in a play called “The Two Noble Kinsmen” (1634), and by others. Edwards produced a play entitled “Palamon and Arcite” at Christ Church Hall, Oxford, 1566, in honor of Queen Elizabeth's visit there; and a play with the same name is mentioned by Henslowe in 1594.

Palanpur, or **Pahlanpur** (pä-lan-pör′). **1.** A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 24° 20′ N., long. 72° 20′ E.— **2.** The capital of the state of Palanpur. Population (1881), 17,547.

Palaprat (pä-lä-prä′), **Jean,** Sieur de Bigot. Born at Toulouse, France, 1650: died at Paris, Oct. 14, 1721. A French dramatist, collaborator with Brueys.

Palatinate (pa-lat′i-nāt), **The.** [F. *Palatinat*, G. *Pfalz*, ML. *Palatinatus*, the province of a count palatine, from *palatinus*, palatine.] A former German state. Its territories were originally in the region of the Rhine, and from the 14th century to 1620 embraced two separate regions, the Rhine (or Lower) Palatinate (distinctively the Palatinate), and the Upper Palatinate (see below). The palsgraves on the Rhine, whose original seat was at Aix-la-Chapelle, were important princes of the empire as early as the 11th century. Early in the 13th century the Palatinate passed to the Bavarian dynasty of Wittelsbach, which soon after branched off into the Bavarian and Palatine lines. The Palatinate was enlarged early in the 14th century with a part of Bavaria (the Upper Palatinate). The Golden Bull of 1356 designated the Palatinate as one of the seven electorates. In the 16th century Heidelberg, the capital of the electors palatine, became a great center of Calvinism. The elector Frederick V., having accepted the Bohemian crown in 1619 and having been overthrown in 1620, was stripped of his dominions. The electoral dignity was transferred to Bavaria in 1623, and the Upper Palatinate was annexed to it. By the treaty of 1648 the Rhine Palatinate was restored to its former rulers, and an eighth electorate created for it, the Upper Palatinate being confirmed to Bavaria. The Rhine Palatinate was terribly ravaged by the French in 1674 and 1689. The Palatinate and the Bavarian lands were united in 1777. In 1801 the Rhine Palatinate was divided: all west of the Rhine was ceded to France; Baden received Heidelberg, Mannheim, etc.; and the rest fell to Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, etc. By the treaties of 1814–15 the French portion west of the Rhine was restored to Germany: Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt received portions, but the greater portion fell to Bavaria. This part is the present Rhine Palatinate, or Lower Palatinate (G. *Rheinpfalz* or *Unterpfalz*): it is bounded by the Rhine on the east, and borders on Hesse, Prussia, and Alsace-Lorraine. It forms a “Regierungs-bezirk” of Bavaria, with Spires as capital. It is traversed by the Hardt Mountains, and produces grain, wine, coal, etc. Area, 2,289 square miles. Population (1890), 728,339. The Upper Palatinate (G. *Oberpfalz*) forms a “Regierungs-bezirk” of Bavaria, under the title Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon (Regensburg). It borders on Bohemia. Capital, Ratisbon. It has extensive forests and flourishing industries. Area, 3,729 square miles. Population (1890), 537,954.

Palatine (pal′a̤-tīn) **Hill.** [L. *Mons Palatinus*, It. *Monte Palatino*.] One of the “seven hills” of Rome, situated southeast of the Capitoline and north-northeast of the Aventine. It borders on the Roman Forum; is the traditional seat of the city founded by Romulus; was the seat of private and later of imperial residences; and contains many antiquities.

Palatka (pa-lat′kä̤). A city, the capital of Putnam County, Florida, situated on St. John's River. Population (1890), 3,039.

Palawan (pä-lä-wän′), or **Paragua** (pä-rä′gwä). An island in the Malay Archipelago, lying between Borneo and the main group of the Philippine Islands. It belongs partly to the Philippines and partly to the Sultan of the Sulu Islands. Area, 4,576 square miles. Population, estimated, about 30,000.

Palazzo Borghesi. See *Borghesi*.

Palazzo Contarini Fasan. See *Venice*.

Palazzo del Governo. See *Siena*.

Palazzo della Ragione. See *Padua*.

Palazzo Doria (dō′ri-ä̤). **1.** A palace in Rome, formerly known as the Pamphili Doria. It faces toward the Corso and the Piazza di Venetia. It is very large and contains galleries of pictures and sculpture.

2. A palace in Genoa, on the Piazza del Principe. It contains fine frescos, and the garden facing the harbor has a large arcaded loggia. It was presented to Andrea Doria in 1552, but is very much older.

Palazzo Farnese. See *Farnese*.

Palazzo Foscari. See *Venice*.

Palazzolo Acreide (pä-lät′sō-lō äk-rā′ē-de). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 19 miles west of Syracuse: on the site of the ancient Acræ. It contains many antiquities, including a Greek theater and burial-ground. The theater is small but very perfect. There are 12 tiers of seats, divided into 9 cunei by 8 radial stairways. Parts of the stage structure remain. Population (1881), 11,154.

Palazzo Pitti (pit′tē). A palace in Florence, Italy, designed by Brunelleschi, and begun about 1435. It is a massive building: the chief façade is of quarry-faced ashler in three stories with series of round-arched windows having very long voussoirs. The front toward the Boboli Gardens has projecting wings inclosing a court, with superposed tiers of pilasters formed of blocks alternately large and small. It is at once a royal palace and the home of a world-famous gallery of paintings.

Palazzo Pubblico. See *Siena*.

Palazzo Valentino. See *Turin*.

Palazzo Vecchio (pä-lät′sō vek′kē-ō). [It., ‘old palace.’] A palace in Florence, begun in 1298 by Arnolfo as the official seat of the chief magistrates of Florence. It is an imposing castle-like building, with small windows, a heavy projecting machicolated and battlemented gallery above, and a great square tower rising from it, also having a machicolated gallery, and supporting a belfry resting on 4 cylindrical columns. The total height is 307 feet. The picturesque interior court has 9 rich Renaissance columns carved in arabesques. The apartments are extremely interesting, displaying fine coffered ceilings, historical paintings, and sculptures.

Pale (pāl), **The English.** That part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted, for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into 12 counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as the Pale, but the limits varied at different times.

Paleario (pä-lā-ä′rē-ō), or **della Paglia** (del′-lä päl′yä), or **degli Pagliaricci** (del′yē päl-yä-rēt′chē), **Aonio** or **Antonio.** Born at Veroli, Italy, about 1500: executed at Rome, July, 1570. An Italian Reformer and humanist, arrested by the Inquisition on a charge of heresy, and executed. He published theological works, a didactic poem in Latin, etc.

Palembang (pä-lem-bäng′). **1.** A residency in the southeastern part of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies. It corresponds in the main to the former kingdom of Palembang and the kingdom of Jambi. Population (1890), 655,625.

2. The capital of Palembang, situated on the river Musi in lat. 2° 59′ S., long. 104° 45′ E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1821. Population, about 50,000.

Palencia (pä-lān′thē-ä). **1.** A province in Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Santander on the north, Burgos on the east, Valladolid on the south, and Valladolid and Leon on the west. It is mountainous in the north and a plateau in the south. Area, 3,126 square miles. Population (1887), 188,954.

2. The capital of the province of Palencia, situated on the Carrion in lat. 42° N., long. 4° 35′ W.: the ancient Pallantia. It has linen and other manufactures. The first Spanish university, founded here about 1209, was removed to Salamanca in 1239. It has a cathedral, chiefly of the 14th century. Population (1887), 15,028.

Palencia, Diego Fernandez de. See *Fernandez de Palencia*.

Palenque (pä-lān′kā). [So called from a neighboring modern village.] A group of ruined buildings in the state of Chiapas, Mexico, about 60 miles north-northeast of San Cristobal. They are of calcareous stone, and consist of a large central building, commonly called the “palace,” with various smaller buildings, pyramids, etc. Hieroglyphic tablets and two sculptured figures of great interest have been discovered. The Palenque ruins were unknown to the Spaniards until the middle of the 18th century, and it is evident that the place had been abandoned before the white conquest. It is conjectured that the buildings were used for religious purposes.

Palenques (pä-lān′kās), or **Palencas** (pä-lān′-käs). Indians of northern Venezuela, in the western part of what is now the state of Bermudez. As a tribe they are extinct. They belonged to the Carib linguistic stock.

Palenque tablet. A stone plate, covered with hieroglyphics, which was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1842, and is now in the National Museum at Washington. It was found at Palenque, Mexico, where it originally formed the left side of the Group of the Cross, a remarkable ornament on one of the temples. This group was 6½ feet high by about 12 broad; the central portion exhibited a cross-like structure with a human figure on each side and other details; flanking it were two slabs with closely set hieroglyphic characters: of these the Palenque tablet is one. Various attempts have been made to decipher the characters.

Palermo. A province in Sicily. Area, 1,948 square miles. Population (1891), 791,928.

Palermo (pa̤-lėr′mō; It. pron. pä-ler′mō). [It. *Palermo*, L. *Panormus*, *Panhormus*, Gr. *Πάνορμος*.] The capital of the province of Palermo, Sicily, a seaport situated on the Bay of Palermo, at the foot of Monte Pellegrino, in lat. 38° 7′ N., long. 13° 21′ E.: the ancient Panormus. It is the largest city and the commercial center of Sicily, and the fifth city of Italy; is the seat of extensive trade and fisheries; exports oranges, lemons, sulphur, wine, sumac, etc.; and has manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. The cathedral is a large and highly picturesque Norman-Saracenic building. The exterior is flanked by 4 slender towers, and enriched with graceful arcades and Saracenic battlements. The south porch incloses a sculptured portal; the arcaded west front has 3 recessed portals, and is connected by flying arches with a keep-like campanile; the interlacing arcades and arabesque patterns of the chevet are unique in architecture. The interior is modernized, but contains most interesting tombs of emperors (Henry VI. and Frederick II.), kings, and archbishops. The Ponte dell' Ammiraglio, a picturesque Saracenic bridge built across the Oreto (which has since changed its course) in 1113 by King Roger's Greek admiral, rises toward the middle in gable form, and consists of 11 pointed arches so disposed that those of narrow and wide span alternate. San Giovanni degli Eremiti, a notable foundation of King Roger (1132), of T-plan with 3 shallow apses, is roofed by 5 domes supported on squinches, and possesses a quadrangular domed tower and a cloister. Palermo was founded apparently by the Phenicians, and was one of the strongholds of Carthage. It was taken by Pyrrhus in 276 B. C., and passed from Carthage to Rome in 254. The Carthaginians under Hasdrubal were defeated under its walls by the Romans under Cæcilius Metellus in 251 or 250. It was taken by the Vandals and East Goths about 440 A. D.; was captured by Belisarius in 535; was taken by the Saracens about 830, and became one of their chief cities; later became the capital of Sicily; was captured by the Normans about 1072; passed to the Germans and to the house of Anjou; was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers in 1282, and came under the rule of Aragon; followed the later fortunes of Sicily; was the scene of an insurrection in 1820, and the seat of a revolutionary government in 1848–49; was bombarded and reduced by the Bourbons in 1849; and revolted, receiving the troops of Garibaldi in 1860. Population (1894), 276,000.

The thing to be borne in mind in the early history of Palermo . . . is that it never was, as the other great cities of Sicily were, a commonwealth of republican and pagan Hellas; nor did it ever fall into the hands of any tyrant of Hellenic Sicily. . . . Palermo, as it now stands, in the actual date of its streets, its churches, its palaces, carries us back to no date earlier than the days of the Norman counts and kings. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 438, 441.

Palermo, Gulf of. A bay of the Mediterranean Sea, near Palermo.

Pales (pā'lēz). 1. In old Italian mythology, a deity, protector of shepherds and flocks.—2. An asteroid (No. 49) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 19, 1857.

Palestine (pal'es-tīn), called also **Canaan** (kā'-nan) and **The Holy Land.** [L. *Palæstina*, *Palæstine*, Gr. Παλαιστίνη, the country of the Philistines. See *Philistines*.] The country of the Hebrews, a territory in the southern part of Syria. Chief city, Jerusalem. The name is occasionally restricted to the coast region of the Philistines, but is usually regarded as indicating the region bounded by the Mediterranean on the west and the desert on the east, and on the south by an indefinite line extending westward from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. On the north it is regarded as bounded (somewhat indefinitely) by the region of Phenicia, Lebanon, and Anti-Lebanon. The chief natural features are the plain bordering on the Mediterranean, the mountainous mass extending eastward to the Jordan, the deeply sunken valley of the Jordan (with the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea), and the elevated region lying east of the Jordan. The soil is naturally fertile. The ancient inhabitants were the Canaanites, who were later conquered and more or less assimilated with the Israelites, under whom the country was portioned out in the tribal divisions of Simeon, Judah, Dan, Benjamin, Ephraim, Manasseh, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, Naphtali, Gad, and Reuben. The divisions west of the Jordan in the time of Christ were Judea in the south, Samaria in the center, and Galilee in the north. The country formed part of the Roman and Byzantine Empire; passed under Mohammedan rule about 636; was held by the Christians temporarily during the Crusades; and since 1516 has been in the possession of the Turkish government. Area, estimated, 10,000–11,000 square miles. Population, probably about 400,000.

Palestine. A city, the capital of Anderson County, southern Texas. Population (1890), 5,834.

Palestrina (pä-les-trē'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 22 miles east of Rome: the ancient Præneste (which see). It contains a cathedral and various antiquities. The sanctuary of Fortune is a very ancient foundation of wealth and renown, which occupied ten terraces rising in succession and now in part covered by the modern city. The chief remains, besides the terrace walls, include the main temple surviving almost complete with Corinthian columns and pilasters and a raised tribune, the grotto of the famous oracle, mosaics, extensive series of vaulted chambers and porticos, and a small circular temple, now disposed as a chapel, at the summit. It was the birthplace of Palestrina. Population (1881), 6,129.

Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da. Born at Palestrina, near Rome, probably 1524: died at Rome, Feb. 2, 1594. A celebrated Italian musician, surnamed "Princeps Musicæ" ('Prince of Music'). He was chapel-master at the Lateran, Vatican, and Sta. Maria Maggiore in Rome. In accordance with resolutions of the Council of Trent, he composed three masses in 1565, setting the standard of ecclesiastical music. For this he was appointed composer to the pontifical choir. He is considered the first composer who united the art with the science of music, and his works, all sacred except two volumes of madrigals, mark an important epoch in the annals of music. He left between 90 and 100 masses, hymns for the year, about 60 motets, and a number of lamentations, litanies, etc.

Palestro (pä-les'trō). A village in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Sesia 34 miles west-southwest of Milan. Here, May 30 and 31, 1859, the Sardinians, aided by the French, defeated the Austrians.

Paley (pā'li), **William.** Born at Peterborough, England, July, 1743: died May 25, 1805. An English theologian and philosopher. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1763; took holy orders; and in 1766 was chosen a fellow of his college. He vacated his fellowship by marriage in 1776 and retired to the rectory of Musgrave in Westmoreland, which had been conferred on him the year before. He was appointed archdeacon of Carlisle in 1782, became a prebendary of St. Paul's in 1794, was presented to the subdeanery of Lincoln cathedral, and in 1795 received the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth. He published "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy" (1785), "Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul" (1790), "View of the Evidences of Christianity" (1794), "Natural Theology" (1802).

Palfrey (pâl'fri), **John Gorham.** Born at Boston, May 2, 1796: died at Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1881. An American historian and theological writer: a Unitarian clergyman, and later professor at Harvard. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1847–49, and an antislavery leader. His chief work is a "History of New England" (1858–64).

Palghat (päl-gât'). A town in Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 10° 46′ N., long. 76° 42′ E. Population (1881), 36,339.

Palgrave (pal'grāv), Sir **Francis.** Born at London, July, 1788: died at Hampstead, near London, July 6, 1861. An English historian. He was the son of a Jew named Meyer Cohen, and changed his name by royal permission in 1823. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1827, and in 1838 was appointed deputy keeper of the public records. He was knighted in 1832. His chief works are "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth" (1832) and "History of Normandy and England" (4 vols. 1851–64).

Palgrave, Francis Turner. Born at London, Sept. 28, 1824. An English poet, son of Sir Francis Palgrave. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, and has been professor of poetry at Oxford since 1885. He has published "Idylls and Songs" (1854), "Essays on Art" (1866), "Hymns" (1867), "Lyrical Poems" (1871), etc.; and edited "Golden Treasury of English Lyrical Poetry" (1861) and "Treasury of Sacred Song" (1890).

Palgrave, William Gifford. Born at London, Jan. 24, 1826: died at Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 30, 1888. An English traveler, son of Sir Francis Palgrave. After serving for a time in the army, he entered the Jesuit order, and was employed in India, Palestine, and Syria. In 1862–63 he traveled extensively in the interior of Arabia, and in 1865 he was employed by the British government to negotiate for the release of prisoners in Abyssinia. Subsequently he held various British consular positions, and from 1884 was minister to Uruguay. He published "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia" (1865), "Essays on Eastern Questions" (1872), "Dutch Guiana" (1876), etc.

Paliano (pä-lē-ä'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 31 miles east by south of Rome. Population (1881), 4,915.

Palikao (pä-lē-kou'). A place in China, between Peking and Tientsin. Here, Sept. 21, 1860, the French and British forces under Cousin-Montauban defeated the Chinese.

Palikao (pä-lē-kä-ō'), **Comte de** (**Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban**). Born at Paris, June 24, 1796: died Jan. 8, 1878. A French general. He served in Algeria; commanded the expedition against China in 1860; gained the victory of Palikao Sept. 21, 1860; and was premier and minister of war Aug. 10–Sept. 4, 1870.

Palilicium (pal-i-lish'i-um). [L. *Palilicius*, pertaining to the Palilia, or feast of Pales.] A name given by the Romans to the Hyades, and especially to Aldebaran, the brightest of them, because this group of stars rose heliacally on the day of the Palilia (April 21), the anniversary of the founding of the city.

Palinuro (pä-lē-nö'rō), **Cape**, or **Cape Spartimento** (spär-tē-men'tō). A promontory on the western coast of Italy, situated in lat. 40° 2′ N., long. 15° 17′ E.: the ancient Palinurum. It was the scene of shipwrecks of Roman fleets in 253 and in 36 B. C.

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus). [Gr. Παλινοῦρος.] In Greek classical legend, the helmsman of Æneas. He perished on the western coast of Italy.

Palisades (pal-i-sādz'), **The.** A basaltic bluff extending along the western shore of the Hudson in the States of New Jersey and New York. It commences opposite the northern part of New York city, and continues northward about 18 miles. Height, 200–500 feet.

Palissy (pä-lē-sē'), **Bernard.** Born at Chapelle Biron, near Agen, probably about 1510: died in the Bastille, Paris, 1589. A celebrated French potter and enameler. He received an imperfect education, and applied himself to designing, civil engineering, and natural history, and made several journeys in France and Germany: he also made some of the earliest investigations in chemistry. In 1539 he established himself at Saintes, where he married and practised the business of surveying. In 1553 he chanced to see a glazed cup which suggested experiments with enamels. He at first sought only a white enamel, and for some time failed in his attempts, but at length succeeded. He then tried to produce the various colors of nature. For 16 years he labored in extreme destitution before he succeeded in making the ware in high relief and rustic figulines associated with his name. He embraced the reformed religion, and was one of the principal founders of the Calvinistic church at Saintes. In 1562 his atelier was raided and devastated as a place of politico-religious meetings. He was arrested and imprisoned at Bordeaux, but was saved from the lot of his coreligionists by the Connétable de Montmorency, who interceded with the queen, Catharine de' Medici. Set at liberty, Palissy attached himself to the king, the queen mother Catharine, and the Connétable de Montmorency. The connétable brought Palissy to Paris, where he set up his furnaces in the tile-yards (tuileries), where the Palais des Tuileries was built. Four of his furnaces have recently been discovered under the palace. He was also employed at Écouen. In 1566 he was charged by Catharine with the construction of grottoes and other works in the Tuileries gardens. He was engaged in this work in 1572 when the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred. His life was saved by the protection of Queen Catharine herself. In 1573 he opened a course of lectures in natural history, and continued this until 1584. He was among the very first to substitute positive experiment for the explanations of the schoolmen. He also investigated the geology of the Paris basin, and formed the first cabinet of natural history in France. In 1588 he was arrested and thrown into the Bastille, and died there. His writings were published between 1557 and 1580.

Palitana (pä-lē-tä'nạ). 1. A small state in India, under British influence, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 71° 45′ E. Population (1881), 49,271.—2. A city of temples in the state of Palitana, one of the remarkable Jain agglomerations which consist wholly of temples and have no inhabitants except a few priests and servants. It covers a large area, including two hills, surrounded by picturesque fortifications and numbering hundreds of temples, the largest of which stand in their own inclosures. All the temples are characterized by their pagoda-towers, here in general quadrangular, steeply pyramidal with bulging sides, and having a bulbous amalaka crowning. The construction is excellent, and much of the finish and ornament admirable. The earliest temples date from the 11th century, and the series continues, always of the same type, to the present day. Also called *Sutruniya*.

Palk Bay (pâk bā). An arm of the Indian Ocean between southern India and Ceylon, southwest of Palk Strait.

Palladio (päl-lä'dē-ō), **Andrea.** Born at Vicenza, Nov. 30, 1518: died at Venice, Aug. 19, 1580. A celebrated Italian architect. In 1547 he finished the Castello of Udine begun in 1519 by Fontana, who is supposed to have been his master in architecture. He designed the Barbarano, Tiene, and other palaces at Vicenza, and the Olympic Theater there. In the neighborhood of Venice are many Palladian edifices, and at Venice he built a Corinthian atrium for the monastery della Carità, the church of San Giorgio Maggiore, etc. The cathedral of Brescia and the governor's palace are attributed to him. At Padua he built the Palazzo Aldrighelli casa Adriani. According to Letrouilly, the only work of Palladio in Rome was an altar in the long hall of the hospital of San Spirito. He published "Le Antichità di Roma" (1554), "Illustrations to Cæsar's Commentaries" (1575), "I quattro libri dell' Architettura" (Venice, 1570), etc. His style was known as the Palladian, and was long considered the most perfect.

Palladis Tamia. See *Meres, Francis*.

Palladius (pa-lā'di-us). [Gr. Παλλάδιος.] Born in Galatia, Asia Minor, probably about 367 A. D.: died about 431. A bishop of Helenopolis (in Bithynia), author of a historical work, "Lausiacum."

Palladius. Lived probably in the 5th century. A Greek medical writer.

Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus. Lived in the 4th or 5th century. A Roman writer, author of a work on agriculture ("De re rustica"). A Middle English translation, in verse, was published for the Early English Text Society from a unique English MS. of about 1420, from Colchester Castle, under the title "Palladius on Husbondrie."

Pal Lahara (päl lä-hä'rạ). A small state tributary to Orissa, British India. Population (1881), 14,887.

Pallantia (pa-lan'shi-ạ). The ancient name of Palencia.

Pallanza (päl-län'zä). A town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 45 miles northwest of Milan. It is a winter resort.

Pallas (pal'ạs). [Gr. Παλλάς, originally only a surname of Athene: probably from πάλλαξ, virgin.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks: identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers at Bremen, March 28, 1802. On account of its minuteness and the nebulosity by which it is surrounded, no certain conclusion can be arrived at respecting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 172 miles, and its period of revolution at 4.61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas (päl'läs), **Peter Simon.** Born at Berlin, 1741: died there, Sept. 8, 1811. A German naturalist and traveler. He made a journey through Russia and Siberia 1768–74, described in "Reisen durch verschiedene Provinzen des russischen Reichs" ("Journeys through different Provinces of the Russian Realm," 1771–1776). He also wrote "Spicilegia zoologica" (1767–1804), "Flora Rossica" (1784–88), "Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften" ("Collections of Historical Information on the Mongolian Races," 1776–1802), and various scientific works.

Pallas (pal'ạs), **Albani.** A beautiful Greek bust, of colossal size, in Pentelic marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The goddess wears a small ægis and a Corinthian helmet with a serpent as crest. The head is bent forward. It is held to be from a bronze original.

Pallas of Velletri. A good Roman copy of a fine Greek original, of colossal size, in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is standing, fully draped, with a narrow ægis and a Corinthian helmet. One raised hand held an upright spear; the left hand, perhaps, supported a figure of Victory.

Pallavicino (päl-lä-vē-chē'nō), or **Pallavicini** (päl-lä-vē-chē'nē), **Sforza.** Born at Rome, 1607: died 1667. A Roman cardinal, author of a "History of the Council of Trent" (1656–57).

Pallee, or **Pali** (pä'lē). A town in the state of Jodhpur, India, situated on a branch of the Luni 40 miles south-southeast of Jodhpur. Population, about 50,000.

Pallene (pa-lē'nē). [Gr. Παλλήνη.] In ancient geography, the westernmost of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, Macedonia.

Pallice (pä-lēs'), **La.** A new artificial harbor for large vessels, near La Rochelle, France.

Pall Mall (pel mel). A fine street in London, leading from Trafalgar Square to the Green Park: between Cockspur street and Trafalgar Square it is called Pall Mall East.

> Its name is a record of its having been the place where the game of Palle-malle was played — a game still popular in the deserted streets of old sleepy Italian cities, and deriving its name from Palla, a ball, and Maglia, a mallet. The street was not enclosed till about 1690, when it was at first called Catherine Street in honor of Catherine of Braganza, and it still continued to be a fashionable promenade. Club-houses are the characteristic of the street, though none of the existing buildings date beyond the 19th century. In the 18th century their place was filled by taverns where various literary and convivial societies had their meetings.
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> *Hare*, London, II. 44.

Palma (päl'mä). One of the Canary Islands, situated west-northwest of Teneriffe. Capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma. It is traversed by a mountain-range. Length, 26 miles. Population (1887), 39,605.

Palma. A seaport, capital of the Balearic Isles, Spain, situated on Palma Bay, on the southern coast of Majorca, in lat. 39° 34′ N., long. 2° 41′ E. It is the seat of important commerce and industry. The cathedral is a fine Pointed building the towers and flying buttresses of which form a conspicuous landmark. The columns of the nave are very high and slender, the vault measuring nearly 150 feet, and the tombs of Mallorcan kings and bishops and the great medieval carved wooden reredos add interest to the interior. The exchange is also notable. Population (1887), 60,514.

Palma, or **La Palma.** A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 31 miles west of Seville. Population (1887), 5,897.

Palma, or **Palmanova** (päl-mä-nō'vä). A small town in the province of Udine, Italy, 57 miles northeast of Venice.

Palma, Jacopo or **Giacomo,** surnamed "Palma Vecchio" ('the Elder'). Born at Serinalta, near Bergamo, Italy, about 1480: died at Venice, Aug. 8, 1528. A Venetian painter. He is classed with though not equal to Giorgione and Titian. His portraits of women are especially brilliant and soft in tone and color. Among his pictures are "St. Barbara" at Venice; "Santa Conversazione," Naples Museum; "Visitation" and "Santa Conversazione," Vienna; "The Three Graces," Dresden; "Judith," Uffizi, Florence; "La Schiava," Palazzo Barberini, Rome; etc.

Palma, Jacopo or **Giacomo,** surnamed "Palma Giovane" ('the Younger'). Born at Venice about 1544: died there, 1628. A Venetian painter, nephew of Palma Vecchio. He was distinguished for the freshness of his coloring, and compared not unfavorably with his contemporaries Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese: but he became careless in his later pictures, and is said by Lanzi to be the last painter of the good and the first of the bad epoch in the Venetian school.

Palma, Ricardo. Born at Lima, Feb. 7, 1833. A Peruvian author. He was a member of Congress, and subsequently was connected with the National Library: it was mainly through his efforts that it was reopened in 1884, after its destruction by the Chileans. Palma's works include "Anales de la Inquisicion de Lima" (1863), several volumes of poems, romances and sketches, and, since 1870, a series of works of great interest on the historical traditions and legends of Peru.

Palma Campania (käm-pä'nē-ä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 16 miles east of Naples. Population (1881), 6,476.

Palma del Rio (del rē'ō). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, at the junction of the Jenil, 29 miles west-southwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 7,696.

Palmaria (päl-mä-rē'ä). A small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezia, belonging to the province of Genoa, Italy. It is famous for its black marble.

Palmas (päl'mäs), **Cape.** A promontory on the coast of Liberia, western Africa, situated in lat. 4° 22′ N., long. 7° 44′ W.

Palmas, Las. ['The palms.'] A cathedral city and a seaport, the capital of the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. It is the largest place in the islands, and has flourishing commerce. Population (1887), 20,756.

Palmblad (pälm'bläd), **Wilhelm Fredrik.** Born Dec. 16, 1788: died Sept. 2, 1852. A Swedish author, one of the Phosphorists. Among his works is the novel "Aurora Königsmark" (1846-49). After 1835 he was co-editor of the "Biographisk Lexicon."

Palmellas (päl-mel'yäs). An Indian tribe of northeastern Bolivia, department of Beni, on the river Baurés. By their language they appear to belong to the Carib linguistic stock, though they are widely separated from other Carib tribes.

Palmer (päm'ėr), **Charles Ferrers.** Born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, 1819. An English antiquarian. He studied at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham, and practised as a surgeon for some time. In 1842 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, entered the Dominican order in 1852, and took orders in 1859. He is known as Father Raymond. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, etc." (1845), "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide" (1866), "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O. P., Cardinal of Norfolk, . . . with a Sketch of the . . . Dominican Order, etc." (1867), "History . . . of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth" (1871), "History of the Baronial Family of Marmion" (1875), etc., and other works principally relating to the Dominican order and to the town of Tamworth.

Palmer (päm'ėr), **Edward Henry.** Born at Cambridge, England, Aug. 7, 1840: murdered by Bedouins in the desert near Suez, Aug., 1882. An English explorer and Orientalist. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and was elected fellow in 1867. He joined the Sinai expedition, and in 1870 explored the Wilderness of the Wandering with Drake; in the same year he published the "Desert of Exodus." In 1871 he was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and in 1876 published a Persian dictionary. In 1882 he accompanied the government expedition to the desert of Suez, where he was murdered.

Palmer, Edwin. Born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, July 18, 1824. An English classical scholar.

Palmer, Erastus Dow. Born at Pompey, N. Y., April 2, 1817. An American sculptor. In 1846 he began his career as a cameo-cutter. He has produced more than 100 works in marble.

Palmer, James Shedden. Born in New Jersey, 1810: died in St. Thomas, West Indies, Dec. 7, 1867. An American admiral. He became a midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1825, and was promoted captain in 1852; commanded the Iroquois of Farragut's squadron in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in June, 1862; and was captain of Farragut's flag-ship when she ran the batteries of Port Hudson in March, 1863. Made rear-admiral 1866.

Palmer, John McCauley. Born at Eagle Creek, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, served throughout the Civil War (attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers in 1862, and commanding a corps under General Sherman in 1864), and was Republican governor of Illinois 1869-73. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1891.

Palmer, Ray. Born at Little Compton, R. I., Nov. 12, 1808: died at Newark, N. J., March 29, 1887. An American Congregational clergyman, noted as a hymn-writer. He wrote the hymn "My Faith looks up to Thee," and published "Closet Hours" (1851), "Complete Poetical Works" (1876), etc.

Palmer, Roger, Earl of Castlemain. Born at Dorney Court, Bucks, Sept. 3, 1634: died at Oswestry, July 21, 1705. An English diplomatist and writer. He was raised to the Irish peerage at the Restoration to propitiate his wife, who was the mistress of the king (see *Villiers, Barbara*).

Palmer, Roundell, Earl of Selborne. Born at Mixbury, England, Nov. 27, 1812: died at Blackmoor, near Petersfield, May 4, 1895. An English jurist and hymnologist. He was solicitor-general 1861-63; attorney-general 1863-66; British counsel at the Geneva Court of Arbitration in 1871-72; and lord chancellor under Gladstone in 1872-74 and 1880-85. He was created Baron Selborne in 1872, and Earl of Selborne in 1882. He published "Book of Praise, from the Best English Hymn-writers" (1863), etc.

Palmer, Walter Launt. Born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1854. An American painter, son of E. D. Palmer: a pupil of F. E. Church and of Carolus Duran.

Palmerin Romances, The. A series of eight Spanish romances of chivalry. The first, "Palmerin de Oliva," the work of a carpenter's daughter in Burgos, printed at Salamanca in 1511, and the sixth, "Palmerin de Inglaterra [England]," written by Luis Hurtado (Toledo, 1547), are the most noted. These romances are in imitation of the Amadis romances, and come near them in importance. The two mentioned were translated into English by Antony Munday; the second was abridged by Robert Southey.

Palmer Land, or **Palmer's Land.** A land in the south polar regions, south of Tierra del Fuego, about lat. 63° S.

Palmerston, Viscount. See *Temple, Henry John.*

Palmetto State. South Carolina: so named from the palmetto on its coat of arms.

Palmieri (päl-mē-ā'rē), **Luigi.** Born at Faicchio, Benevento, Italy, April 22, 1807. An Italian mathematician and physicist, appointed professor of physics at the University of Naples in 1847, and director of the meteorological observatory on Vesuvius in 1848 (an office the duties of which he assumed in 1854).

Palmyra (pal-mī'rä), or **Tadmor** (tad'môr). [Gr. Παλμυρά.] In ancient geography, a city situated on an oasis in the desert east of Syria, about lat. 34° 18′ N., long. 38° 10′ E.: said to have been built by Solomon. It early became an important commercial center; rose to prominence in the reign of Hadrian (about 130 A. D.); became a Roman colony about 212; became practically independent in the reigns of Valerian and Gallienus under Odenathus, and was the capital of the important kingdom of Palmyra. It became formally independent under Zenobia, who was defeated and captured by Aurelian in 272. Palmyra was destroyed in 273. Later it was rebuilt, and is now in ruins. Palmyra is remarkable for its extensive architectural remains, which date for the most part from near the close of the Roman protectorate, and are more rich than pure in style. The chief monument is the temple of the Sun, with its impressive inclosure. Almost more striking are the long double lines of colonnaded streets, spanned by triumphal arches. There are many other ruins, including temples, public buildings, dwellings, and long stretches of towered fortifications of the time of Justinian. There is also an extensive necropolis, characterized by mausoleums in the form of towers. Only the more prominent remains have been thoroughly studied.

Palmyra of the North, The. A name sometimes given to St. Petersburg.

Palni (päl'nē) **Hills.** A range of mountains in the southern part of the Deccan, India, connecting the Eastern and Western Ghats. Height of highest summits, about 7,000 feet.

Palo Alto (pä'lō äl'tō). [Sp., 'high pole.'] A place near the southern extremity of Texas, 8 miles northeast of Brownsville. The first battle of the war between the United States and Mexico was fought here May 8, 1846. Taylor, commanding the United States troops, had fortified himself on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros; Arista, the Mexican general, manœuvered to cut him off from his base of supplies at Point Isabel, and Taylor attacked him with 2,300 men, the Mexicans having about 3,500. The battle was fought mainly with artillery, and the Mexicans were defeated, retiring next day to Resaca de la Palma.

Palo Alto. A stock-farm in California, established by Leland Stanford. Experiments were made here by E. Muybridge about 1880 to determine, with the aid of instantaneous photography, the actual conditions of locomotion in various animals.

Palo Alto. A bay trotting stallion by Electioneer, dam Winnie (thoroughbred). He won the stallion record in 2:08¾, and held it until he died. His record was lowered by Stamboul (2:08).

Palo del Colle (pä'lō del kol'le). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 12 miles west-southwest of Bari. Population (1881), 10,257.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco (pä-lō-mē'nō dā käs'trō ē vā-läs'kō), **Acisclo** (or **Acislo**) **Antonio.** Born at Bujalance, near Cordova, Spain, 1653: died at Madrid, 1726. A Spanish painter and writer on art. He published a treatise on painting ("El museo pictorico y escala optica," 1715-1724), etc.

Paloos (pā-lös'), or **Peloose** (pē-lös'), or **Palouse** (pā-lös'). [Pl., also *Palooses.*] A tribe of North American Indians. In 1805 they were on the Clearwater River, Idaho, above the Forks, and on the small streams tributary to it, west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1851 they numbered 181: those now living are on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Palos (pä-lōs'). A small town in the province of Huelva, Spain, situated on the Tinto, near its mouth, 47 miles west-southwest of Seville. From this port, Aug. 3, 1492, Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Palouse. See *Paloos.*

Palouse (pa-löz') **River.** A branch of the Snake River in Idaho. Length, about 200 miles.

Palsgrave (pâlz'grāv), **John.** Born at London about 1480: died there, 1554. An English teacher of French. He was educated at Cambridge and at Paris, and was appointed teacher of French to the princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., before her marriage to Louis XII. He remained in her service, returning to England with her when she married the Earl of Suffolk; was made a prebendary of St. Paul's in 1514; became schoolmaster to the king's bastard son, the Duke of Richmond, in 1525; went to Oxford in 1531; and was presented to the living of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, by Cranmer in 1553. He wrote a book containing his method of instruction, a grammar and dictionary combined, entitled "L'Esclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse, composé par Maistre Jehan Palsgrave, Angloys, Natif de Londres, et Gradué de Paris," in 1530. It is a valuable record of the exact state of the French language at the time. In 1540 he published a translation of a Latin play entitled "Acolastus," by a Dutch schoolmaster, Willem de Volder (Fullonius). It was written about 1525, to be acted by school-boys, and was on the subject of the prodigal son.

Palti (päl'tē). A lake in Tibet, 50 miles southwest of Lhassa. It is nearly ring-shaped. Length, about 30 miles.

Paltock, Robert. See *Peter Wilkins.*

Paludan-Müller (päl'ö-dän-mül'ler), **Frederik.** Born at Kjerteminde, in Fünen, Denmark, Feb. 7, 1809: died at Copenhagen, Dec. 29, 1876. A Danish poet. He was the son of Jens Paludan-Müller, who died bishop of Aarhuus, and brother of the historian Kaspar Peter Paludan-Muller (born 1805). He entered the Copenhagen University in 1828. In 1832 he published a romantic drama, "Kjarlighed ved Hoffet" ("Love at Court"). This was followed by the poem "Danserinden" ("The Dancing Girl," 1833), the lyrical drama "Amor og Psyche" (1834), the narrative poem "Zuleimas Flugt" ("Zuleima's Flight," 1835), and "Poesier" ("Poems"), in 2 volumes, in 1836 and 1838. This latter year he went abroad to travel in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Subsequent works are the dramatic poems "Venus" (1841), "Dryadens Bryllup" ("The Dryad's Wedding"), and "Tithon" ("Tithonus") (both 1844). His greatest work, "Adam Homo," written in ottava rima, appeared from 1841 to 1848. Among his other works are "Abels Död" ("Abel's Death," 1854), the lyric drama "Kalanus" (1857), "Paradiset" ("Paradise," 1861), "Kain" ("Cain"), "Ahasverus" ("Ahasuerus"), "Benedict fra Nursia." A comedy, "Tiderne Skifte" ("The Times Change"), and the lyric poem "Adonis" are both from 1874. He is also the author of two prose works: the allegorical tale "Ungdomskilden" ("The Fountain of Youth," 1865) and the social novel, in 3 volumes, "Ivar Lykkes Historie" ("The History of Ivar Lykke," 1866–73). His poetical writings ("Poetiske Skrifter") appeared at Copenhagen, 1878–79, in 8 volumes.

Palwal, or **Pulwul** (pul-wul′). A town in Gurgaon district, Panjab, British India, 40 miles south of Delhi. Population (1881), 10,635.

Pam. A nickname familiarly given to Viscount Palmerston.

Pamas. See *Purupurus.*

Pamayrs. See *Purupurus.*

Pamela (pa-mē′lä). The daughter of Basilius and sister of Philoclea: a noted character in Sidney's romance "Arcadia." Richardson gave the name to a servant, to signify that fine feelings were not confined to the upper classes.

Pamela (pam′e-lạ̈), **or Virtue Rewarded.** The first of the series of novels written by Samuel Richardson, published 1741–42. It is so called from the name of the heroine, an ostentatiously virtuous servant who resists the dishonorable attempts of her master, and is finally rewarded by becoming his wife. This amused Fielding and provoked him into writing the history of "Joseph Andrews," an equally virtuous servingman and the brother of Pamela, which was begun as a caricature, but grew into a work of independent character. Pope, in his "Epistle to Mrs. Blount," accents the name Pame′la (but see the extract).

> One significant sign of its [Pamela's] popularity was its changing the pronunciation of the name itself, which in Pope is accented on the second syllable, and in Richardson on the first,—the public being willing to introduce discord into a line of the former, rather than spoil the harmony of a few verses which the latter had inserted in the novel. *Whipple*, Essays.

Pames (pä′mās), or **Pamis** (pä′mēs). Mexican Indians in the southeastern part of the state of San Luis Potosí and the adjacent parts of Querétaro and Guanajuato. They are of Otomi stock, closely related to the true Otomis, and have long been partially civilized. See *Otomis* and *Otomi stock.*

Pamiers (pä-myā′). A cathedral city in the department of Ariège, France, situated on the Ariège 40 miles south of Toulouse. It was the capital of the former countship of Foix. It was sacked in 1628. Population (1891), commune, 11,143.

Pamir (pä-mēr′). The name given to an extensive plateau region in central Asia, northeast of Afghanistan, south of Asiatic Russia, and west of East Turkestan. It contains the sources of the Amu-Daria. Its elevation is about 13,000 feet, and from it radiate the Alai (Trans-Alai), Karakorum, and Hindu Kush Mountains, with peaks rising on the borders 20,000–25,000 feet in elevation. It is the central knot of the Asiatic mountains, and is frequently designated the "roof of the world." Over it passed the ancient commercial highway to China. It is on the borders of the Russian, Chinese, and British empires, and hence has recently become of great interest. A large part of the Pamir region was occupied by Russia in 1892.

Pamlico (pam-lē′kō). [Pl., also *Pamlicos.*] A tribe of North American Indians living upon the river of the same name in Beaufort County, North Carolina. They were nearly destroyed by smallpox in 1696 and by the Tuscarora war of 1711, the remnant of them being absorbed in the Tuscarora tribe. See *Algonquian.*

Pamlico Sound. An arm of the Atlantic east of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by low narrow islands. It communicates with Albemarle Sound on the north by Croatan and Roanoke sounds, and with the Atlantic by Ocracoke, Hatteras, and other inlets. Length, about 75 miles.

Pammanas, or **Pammarys.** See *Purupurus.*

Pampa (päm′pä). A territory of the Argentine Republic, west of Buenos Ayres. Area variously estimated at from 58,000 to 89,000 square miles. Population (1890), 38,500.

Pampa Aullagas (päm′pä oul-yä′gäs), or **Aullagas**, called also **Poopo** (pō-ō-pō′), etc. A swampy lake in Bolivia which receives the river Desaguadero from Lake Titicaca. It has no outlet. Length, 65–70 miles.

Pampas (päm′päs). A name given in the Argentine Republic to various Indian tribes inhabiting the pampas to the south and west of Buenos Ayres, especially the Puelches, Ranqueles, and Pehuenches.

Pampas (pam′pạ̈z; Sp. pron. päm′päs). [Said to be from a Quichua word meaning 'an open field.'] A name given in southern and western South America to various open and grassy plains, and in this sense synonymous with *llanos*. Specifically, and in a geographical sense, the pampas are the great open plains of the Argentine Republic, between the river Paraná and the Atlantic on the east and the mountainous regions of the west. Northward these plains are continuous with the Gran Chaco, and southward they rise into the table-lands of Patagonia. Regarding the river Salado as the northern boundary, and the Colorado as the southern, the pampas embrace the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, most of Cordoba, portions of Santiago, San Luis, and Mendoza, and the territory of La Pampa, to which the name is now commonly restricted in Argentina. This gives an area of over 300,000 square miles. The elevation in Cordoba is 1,200 or 1,300 feet; thence it falls regularly southeastward to 40 or 50 feet near the Atlantic. There are occasional depressions, occupied by salines, but no high hills. The surface is everywhere open and, where not too dry, very fertile; portions are subject to floods. The name is often extended, especially by naturalists, to the open but hilly lands east of the Paraná and in Uruguay and southern Brazil.

Pampas del Sacramento (päm′päs del säk-rä-men′tō). A region of northern Peru, between the rivers Huallaga and Ucayale. From the little known of it, it appears to be a plateau varied with hills or low mountains, very fertile, and with a healthy and agreeable climate; much of the surface is free from forest. It was discovered and named by the Jesuit Simon Zara in 1732, and for many years was the seat of flourishing Jesuit missions. There are now few inhabitants except wandering Indians. Length, probably 300 miles. Width, 40 to 100 miles.

Pampean (pam′pẹ̄-ạn) **race.** [F. *race pampéenne.*] A name under which D'Orbigny (1839) included nearly all the South American Indian tribes known to him east of the Andes, except those of the Tupi and Tapuya stocks. He divided them into 3 races—the Pampean, Chiquitean, and Moxean. This classification was based on physical characteristics, and later ethnologists, relying mainly on the differences of language, have abandoned it. The tribes are now distributed in many linguistic stocks.

Pampean stock, or **Aucanian stock** (â-kā′ni-ạn stok), or **Araucanian** (ar-â-kā′ni-ạn) **stock.** A linguistic stock of South American Indians, on both sides of the Andes, in southern Chile and the Argentine Republic. It embraces, among other tribes, the Araucanians of Chile, and the Aucanos, Pehuenches, Puelches, and Querendis of the Argentine. They are all known as valiant warriors who long resisted the Spaniards; most of them are still practically independent.

Pampeluna. See *Pamplona.*

Pamphylia (pam-fil′i-ạ̈). [Gr. *Παμφυλία*, country of all tribes.] In ancient geography, a mountainous region in Asia Minor, bounded by Pisidia on the north, Cilicia on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Lycia on the west. It was successively under the rule of Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamum, and Rome.

Pamphylian (pam-fil′i-ạn) **Gulf**, or **Pamphylian Sea.** The ancient name of the Gulf of Adalia.

Pamplona (päm-plō′nä), or **Pampeluna** (päm-pā-lö′nä), F. **Pampelune** (poṅp-lün′). **1.** A province of Spain. See *Navarre.*—**2.** The capital of Navarre, situated on the Arga about lat. 42° 47′ N., long. 1° 40′ W. It is a fortress and strategic point of importance. The cathedral dates from 1397, with a modernized west front. The cloister is of excellent Geometrical Pointed work, in part with openwork pediments over the traceried arches. A refectory and several rooms and chapels older than the cathedral open on the cloister. Pamplona was an ancient town of the Vascones; was partially destroyed by Charles the Great in 778; suffered in the Moorish wars; became the capital of the kingdom of Navarre; was taken by the French in 1808, and retaken by the Spanish in 1813; and suffered in the Carlist wars. Population (1887), 26,663.

Pamplona (päm-plō′nä). A town in the department of Santander, Colombia, 205 miles north-northeast of Bogotá. Population, about 6,000.

Pamunkey (pạ-mungk′i). A river in Virginia, formed by the union of the North and South Anna, and uniting with the Mattapony at West Point to form the York River. Length, with the South Anna, over 100 miles.

Pan (pan). [Gr. *Πάν.*] In ancient Greek mythology, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and body of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx, or shepherd's flute, hence called *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes.* Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence. The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus.

Panack. See *Bannock.*

Panætius (pa-nē′shi-us). [Gr. *Παναίτιος.*] Born about 180 B. C.: died about 111 B. C. A Greek Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, the friend (at Rome) of Lælius and Scipio the Younger.

Panagia (pa-nā′gi-ạ̈). [Gr. *πανάγιος*, all-holy.] In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally 'all-holy,' an intensive of the epithet "holy" applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

Panama (pä-nä-mä′). **1.** A department of Colombia, comprising (nearly) the Isthmus of Panama, and bordering on Costa Rica. It was independent 1859–61. Area, 31,571 square miles. Population, 285,000.—**2.** A cathedral city and seaport, capital of the department of Panama, situated on the Bay of Panama in lat. 8° 57′ N., long. 79° 32′ W. It is the seat of a large export and transit trade, the terminus of the Panama Railway, and a free port. It was founded in 1519 by Pedrarias, burned by Morgan's bucaneers in 1671, and rebuilt in its present location in 1673. Population, about 25,000.

Panama, Audience of. A Spanish court and governing body located at Panama. As originally established in 1538 (by decree of 1535) it ruled all the Spanish possessions of Central and South America, except Venezuela. It was suppressed in 1545, on the creation of the audiences of Lima and the Confines. From 1564 to 1569 the audience of the Confines was removed to Panama, with jurisdiction over Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Isthmus, and most of New Granada: after the latter year Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica were attached to the audience of the Confines, that of Panama including the Isthmus and New Granada, subject to the audience of Lima. It was suppressed from 1718 to 1722, and subsequently, until its final suppression in 1752, was subordinate to the audience of New Granada at Bogotá.

Panama, Bay of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, south of the Isthmus of Panama.

Panama, Isthmus of, or **Isthmus of Darien.** An isthmus, forming a part of Colombia, which connects North and South America and separates the Caribbean Sea from the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed by low mountains. Length (to Costa Rica), about 450 miles. Width, 30–70 miles. The name Panama is sometimes used in a more restricted sense for a narrow portion of the isthmus immediately opposite the town of Panama; and a similar constriction opposite the Gulf of Urubá is often distinguished as the Isthmus of Darien.

Panama Canal. A projected ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The idea of piercing the isthmus is very old, and from 1828 many surveys were made with reference to it, including very complete ones by the United States government 1872–75. In 1877 the Colombian government granted a concession to a Frenchman named Wyse for constructing the canal. Ferdinand de Lesseps supported the scheme. At his invitation an "international scientific congress" met at Paris in May, 1879, and after a short session, and without considering other plans, decided in favor of the Panama route: the American delegates refrained from voting. A Panama canal company was at once formed; the Wyse concession was purchased by it; De Lesseps himself, as chief engineer, visited the isthmus and declared that the canal was entirely practicable; and an "international technical committee" estimated the cost at $169,000,000. On the strength of these representations the shares were rapidly taken, and active work was commenced in 1881. The route decided upon is close to the Panama Railroad, crossing the Chagres River six times, and involving a long and deep cut through the Central Cordillera: the periodical floods of the Chagres were to be controlled by dams. Work was continued, with some interruptions, until March, 1889, when the company went into liquidation. Up to that time it is said to have absorbed $260,000,000, obtained by the sale of shares and bonds, mainly to the middle classes in France, and finally by lottery drawings which were authorized by the French government. Of the total length of the canal (54 miles), 12 miles had been so far finished as to be navigable: but this did not include the more difficult portions. In Dec., 1892, De Lesseps and his son, the contractor Eiffel, and others were arrested on charges of fraud in connection with the canal. At their trial it was shown that a large portion of the funds had been used in subsidizing the French press and in bribing members of the French legislature, etc. Owing to these revelations several well-known men were forced from public life. See *Lesseps, Ferdinand de.*

Panama Congress. A congress held at Panama in 1826 for the settlement of various matters pertaining to America in general. Several Spanish-American countries and the United States were represented. The results were unimportant.

Panama Railway. A railway across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting Panama with Aspinwall. It is owned by an American company, and was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1855. Length, 47 miles.

Pan-American Congress. A congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Haiti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington 1889–1890, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Panamint (pan′ạ̈-mint). A tribe of North American Indians in southeastern California. Number, 150. See *Shoshoni.*

Pananas (pä-nä-näs′). [Corruption of *Pawnee.*] The name given in New Mexico by the Spanish settlers to the Pawnee tribe.

Panaria (pä-nä-rē′ä). One of the Lipari Islands, northeast of Lipari.

Panaro (pä-nä′rō). A river of Italy, which joins the Po 12 miles northwest of Ferrara. Length, about 75 miles.

Panasht. See *Bannock.*

Panathenaic Stadium. See *Athens.*

Panay (pä-nī′). One of the Philippine Islands, situated southeast of Mindoro and northwest of Negros. Area, 4,633 square miles.

Panchala (pan-chä′la). The name of a country and people of ancient India (in the Mahabharata, in the Lower Doab; in Manu, near Kanauj; and according to Wilson, "extending north and west from Delhi, from the foot of the Himalayas to the Chambal"). They were divided into Northern and Southern Panchalas, the Ganges separating them.

Panchatantra (pan-chạ-tan'trạ). [Skt., 'having five divisions or books.'] A celebrated Sanskrit book of fables, one of the two sources of the Hitopadesha (which see), 25 of the 43 fables of the latter being found in it. From a now lost earlier Indian original of the Panchatantra came a lost Pahlavi translation about 550 A. D.; from that the Syriac "Kalilag and Damnag" (570) and the Arabic "Kalilah and Dimnah" (750); from the Arabic, the unknown intermediary of Baldo's "Alter Æsopus" of the 12th century, the Latin intermediary of Don Alfonso's Spanish version of 1299, the Hebrew of Rabbi Joel of 1250, the Persian of Nasr Allah 1130, and the Greek of Symeon Seth 1080; from Rabbi Joel's Hebrew version, John of Capua's "Directorium humanæ vitæ" 1270, a Spanish version ("Exemplario") in 1493, an Italian by Doni in 1552, and from that again the English of Sir Thomas North of 1570, while from Rabbi Joel's Hebrew through John of Capua's "Directorium" came also Duke Eberhard's "Buch der Beispiele" of 1480; from the Persian of Nasr Allah 1130 came Abul Fazl's revision for Akbar of 1590, and thence a Turkish rendered into French, and the "Anwari Suhaili," or "Lights of Canopus," translated into English by Eastwick 1854; from the Greek of Symeon Seth 1080 came a Latin version published in Rome 1666, and an Italian published at Ferrara 1583. This tabulation by Lanman of the results of Benfey, given by him in the introduction to his Panchatantra (Leipsic, 1859), and in Benfey's introduction to Bickell's "Kalilag und Damnag" (Leipsic, 1876), shows the importance of the work in the history of folk-lore. It is the origin of the fables known throughout Europe as those of Pilpay or Bidpai. (See *Pilpay.*) Besides the German version of Benfey, there is a French translation by Lancereau with a discussion of the history of the fables.

Panchavati (pan'cha-va-tē). In Sanskrit mythology, part of the great southern forest near the sources of the Godavari, where Rama during his exile passed a long period.

Panches (pän'chās). A name given by early historians of New Granada to Indian tribes in the valleys south of Bogotá included in the modern departments of Tolima, Cundinamarca, and Cauca. They were described as very savage and as cannibals. Probably the name was given to them by the Chibchas, and it may have been applied to many distinct tribes. Herrera states that the Panche language was widely extended, nearly surrounding the Chibcha territory — a statement which has led Dr. Brinton to include these Indians, with others, in the Paniquita stock (which see).

Panch Mahals (pạnch ma-hälz'). A district in Guzerat, Bombay, British India, situated about lat. 22° 50′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. Area, 1,613 square miles. Population (1881), 255,479. Also *Punch Mehsls.*

Panckoucke (poṅ-kök'), **Charles Joseph.** Born at Lille, France, Nov. 26, 1736: died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1798. A French publisher, translator, and writer.

Panckoucke, Charles Louis Fleury. Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1780: died there, July 12, 1844. A French publisher, translator, and writer, son of C. J. Panckoucke.

Pancras (pan'kras), L. **Pancratius** (pan-krā'shi-us), Saint. A martyr at Rome under Diocletian. He was only 14 at the time of his death, and was subsequently regarded as the patron saint of children.

Pancsova (pän'chō-vo). A town in the county of Torontal, Hungary, situated on the Temes 10 miles east-northeast of Belgrad. Here, July 30, 1739, the Austrians defeated the Turks, and in 1849 the Austrians defeated the Hungarians. Population (1890), 17,948.

Panda (pän'dä). See *Igbira.*

Pandareos (pan-dā'rẹ-ōs). [Gr. Πανδάρεως.] In Greek legend, a native of Miletus who stole the golden dog made by Hephæstus from the temple of Zeus in Crete, and gave it to Tantalus. For denying its possession Tantalus was buried under Mount Sipylus, and Pandareos was slain. His daughters were brought up by Aphrodite.

Pandarus (pan'dạ-rus). [Gr. Πάνδαρος.] In Greek legend, an ally of the Trojans during the siege of Troy, leader of the Zeleians or Lycians. He is represented in medieval romance, and by Chaucer, Shakspere, etc., as a procurer. See *Cressid.*

Pandataria (pan-dạ-tā'ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Πανδαταρία.] In ancient geography, one of the Ponza Islands, situated in the Mediterranean west of Naples: the modern Vandotena. It was the place of banishment of Julia, Agrippina, and Octavia.

Pandavas (pän'dạ-vạ̈z). [Skt.] Descendants of Pandu. See *Pandu.*

Pandects of Justinian. [From Gr. πανδέκτης, all-containing.] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the 6th century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of 50 books. Also called *the Digest.* Compare *Corpus Juris.*

> The popular story, already much discredited, that the famous copy of the Pandects now in the Laurentian Library at Florence was brought to Pisa from Amalfi, after the capture of that city by Roger, king of Sicily, with the aid of a Pisan fleet in 1135, and became the means of diffusing an acquaintance with that portion of the law through Italy, is shown by him [Savigny] not only to rest on very slight evidence, but to be unquestionably, in the latter and more important circumstance, destitute of all foundation.
> *Hallam,* Lit., p. 53.

Pandemos (pan-dē'mos). [Gr. πάνδημος, common to all the people.] A surname of Aphrodite, alluding both to her sensual character and to her function as the uniter of the scattered population in one social body.

Panderpur (pun-dėr-pör'), or **Pandharpur** (pun-dạ̈r-pör'). A town in Sholapur district, Bombay, British India, situated on the Bhima about lat. 17° 41′ N., long. 75° 23′ E. It has a temple of Vishnu. Population (1881), 16,910.

Pandies (pan'diz). [From Hind. *panda,* a Brahman.] The Hindus; the Sepoys: especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857–58.

Pandion (pan-dī'on). [Gr. Πανδίων.] In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.

Pandora (pan-dō'rạ̈). [Gr. Πανδώρα, all-gifted, or all-giver.] In Greek mythology, the first woman, created by Hephæstus at the command of Zeus in revenge for the theft of fire from heaven by Prometheus. The gods endowed her with beauty, cunning, and other attributes fitted to bring misfortune to man. She was given to Epimetheus, who, in accepting the gift, brought down all the evils of life upon the human race. According to some accounts she became the mother of Pyrrha and Deucalion; according to others she was their daughter. In a later form of the legend she received from the gods a box containing the blessings of life, which she opened, thus allowing all the blessings (except hope) to escape.

Pandosia (pan-dō'shi-ạ̈). [Gr. Πανδοσία.] In ancient geography, a place in Bruttium, Italy, near the modern Cosenza. Here, 326 B. C., Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated by the Bruttians.

Pandosto (pan-dos'tō), **or the Triumph of Time.** A romance by Robert Greene, published in 1588. It was based on a Polish romance. The second title is "The History of Dorastus and Fawnia": the later editions give this as the title. Shakspere founded his "Winter's Tale" on this story: the character of Pandosto was the original of Polixenes, king of Bohemia, in Shakspere's play.

Pandrosos (pan'drọ-sos). [Gr. Πάνδροσος.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Cecrops. She had a sanctuary at Athens.

Pandu (pän'dö). [Skt., 'the pale.'] Brother of Dhritarashtra, king of Hastinapura and father of the Pandavas or Pandu princes. See *Mahabharata.*

Pandulf, or **Pandulph** (pan'dulf). Died 1226. A cardinal in the papal service, prominent in English politics in the reigns of John and Henry III.

Paneas (pan-ẹ-as'). See *Cæsarea Philippi.*

Pangani (päng-gä'nē). A seaport on the eastern coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rufu or Rufa, about lat. 5° 30′ S.

Pangaum. See *Goa, New.*

Pangloss (pan'glos), **Doctor.** ['All-tongues.'] 1. In Voltaire's "Candide," an obstinately optimistic philosopher, the tutor of Candide. His favorite maxim is that "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."—2. In Colman the younger's play "The Heir-at-Law," a pedantic but gay and amusing prig, the tutor of Dick Dowlas: a satire on the mercenary and disreputable private tutors of the period.

Pango-Pango (pang'gō-pang'gō). A large haven on the southern side of Tutuila in the Samoan Islands. It has been occupied by the United States as a coaling station since 1872.

Pangu (päng'gö). See *Kongo Nation.*

Pangwe (päng'we). See *Fan.*

Panhandle, or **Pan Handle** (pan'han'dl). A popular name for: (*a*) The northern part of West Virginia, a projecting strip lying between Pennsylvania and Ohio. (*b*) The northern extension of Texas. (*c*) The northern extension of Idaho.

Panhellenius (pan-he-lē'ni-us). [Gr. Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks.] In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus.

Pani. See *Pawnee.*

Panicale. See *Masolino da Panicale.*

Panini (pä'ni-ni). The greatest of Sanskrit grammarians. He is said to have been born at Shalatura in the Gandhara country (Kandahar), northwest of Attock on the Indus. "Respecting his period nothing really trustworthy is known, but he is with much probability held to have lived some time (two to four centuries) before the Christian era" (Whitney). His grammar consists of eight lectures, each divided into four chapters, and each of these into a number of sutras or aphorisms, the whole number of these being 3,996 or 3,997. It traces phenomena wherever found instead of classifying material, and is accordingly a sort of natural history of the language. To attain greater conciseness an arbitrary symbolical language is coined, the key to which must be acquired to make the rules intelligible. The first adhyaya or lecture explains the technical terms and their use. The whole work is, in fact, a sort of grammatical algebra. The great significance of it lies in the circumstance that the whole of the more modern Sanskrit literature has been pressed into the mold prepared by Panini and his school. Panini has been edited, translated, and explained by Böhtlingk in his "Paninis Grammatik" (new edition, Leipsic, 1887). See also Goldstucker's "Panini: His Place in Sanskrit Literature" (London, 1861).

Panipat, or **Paniput** (pän-i-put'). A town in the Panjab, British India, 56 miles north of Delhi. Here, in 1526, a victory was gained by Baber the Mogul conqueror over the Sultan of Delhi, which laid the foundation of the Mogul empire; here, in 1556, a victory was gained by Akbar; and here, in Jan., 1761, the Afghans under Ahmed Shah Durani defeated the Mahrattas and broke their power. Population (1881), 25,022.

Paniquitas (pä-nē-kē'täs). [So called from their principal modern village.] Indians of Colombia, department of Cauca, in the mountains near Popayan. They are perhaps descended from the ancient Panches (which see).

Paniquita stock (pä-nē-kē'tä stok). The name proposed by Dr. Brinton for a linguistic stock of Indians in Colombia. Besides the modern Paniquitas and Paes or Paezes, he refers to it, provisionally, several old tribes whose languages are lost, including the Musos, Panches, Colimas, and Pijaos. Nearly all of these were at war with the Chibchas before the conquest, and they were less advanced in civilization than that tribe. Many of them flattened the head artificially. See *Musos, Pijaos,* and *Panches.*

Panixer (pä'nik-ser) **Pass.** A pass on the border of the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, Switzerland. It was the scene of the retreat of Suvaroff's army in Oct., 1799. Height, 7,907 feet.

Panizzi (pä-nēt'sē), Sir **Anthony.** Born at Brescello, Modena, Sept. 16, 1797: died at London, April 8, 1879. Chief librarian of the British Museum. He took his degree at the University of Parma, and became an advocate. Implicated in the revolutionary attempt at Modena in 1821, he fled to England in 1823. He was made professor of Italian in University College, London, in 1828, and in 1831 was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum. In 1837 he became keeper of the printed books, and devised the catalogue. He was made principal librarian in 1856. The construction of the great reading-room from his design was finished in 1857. He retired in June, 1866. He was also active in the interests of the revolution in Italy.

Panjab, or **Punjab** (pun-jäb'), or **Punjaub** (pun-jâb'), or **Penjab** (pen-jäb'). [Hind., 'five rivers.'] The country of the five rivers, tributaries of the Indus — the Sutlej, Bias, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum; in an extended sense, a lieutenant-governorship of British India, including the Panjab proper and adjacent regions, and situated northwest of the Northwest Provinces. Capital, Lahore. The surface is generally a plain. The Panjab is the seat of the Sikhs. It formed part of the Mogul empire, and was invaded by Nadir Shah and other conquerors in the 18th century. The Sikh power was consolidated under Ranjit Singh (died 1839). The first Sikh war with the British was fought in 1846; the second in 1848–49. The Panjab was annexed by Great Britain in 1849. Area, 110,667 square miles. Population (1891), 20,866,847.

Panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), **The Grand.** A fictitious personage, invented by the dramatist Foote.

Panjim. See *Goa, New.*

Panmure, Baron. See *Ramsay, Fox Maule.*

Panna, or **Punnah** (pun'ạ̈). A state in Bundelkhand, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 80° 15′ E. Area, 2,568 square miles. Population (1881), 227,306.

Pannonia (pa-nō'ni-ä). [Gr. Παννονία.] In ancient geography, a Roman province, bounded by the Danube on the north and east, Mœsia and Illyricum on the south, and Noricum on the west. It corresponded to Hungary south and west of the Danube, Slavonia, and parts of Lower Austria, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, and Bosnia; was made a Roman province by Tiberius; was divided by Trajan into Upper Pannonia in the west and Lower Pannonia in the east; was subdivided by Diocletian; and passed later to the East Goths, Lombards, Huns, Slavs, and Magyars.

Panom-Penh, or **Panompeng.** See *Pnom-Penh.*

Panopolis (pan-op'ọ-lis). [Gr. Πανόπολις, city of Pan.] The ancient name of Akhmim.

Panoptes (pan-op'tēz). [Gr. Πανόπτης, all-seer.] A surname of Argus.

Panormus (pa-nôr'mus). [Gr. Πάνορμος, all-haven.] The ancient name of Palermo.

Panos (pä'nōs). Indians of Peru, in the forests near the Ucayale River, northeast of Cerro de Pasco. They were formerly numerous, and during the 17th century many of them were gathered into mission villages. The missionaries described them as savages of a rather low grade, but practising agriculture and possessing, it is said, the art of hieroglyphic writing on bark. The missions were broken up in 1767, and most of the Panos returned to their wild life, forming numerous petty tribes. The few remaining are friendly to the whites.

Pano stock (pä'nō stok). A linguistic stock of South American Indians, mainly in northern Peru near the Ucayale and Huallaga Rivers. It includes, among others, the Panos, Cachibos, Conibos, Setibos, Remos, etc., in Peru, the Mayorunas on the river Javary, the Pacaguaras of the Beni, and possibly the Caripunas of the Madeira. Most of the tribes are very savage, and enemies of the whites.

Pansa (pan′zạ̈), **Caius Vibius.** Died 43 B. C. A Roman consul 43 B. C., the colleague of Hirtius. He was killed in the war against Antony.

Pansa, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Pantænus (pan-tē′nus). [Gr. *Πάνταινος.*] Lived at the end of the 2d century A. D. The leader of the catechetical school in Alexandria.

Pantagoros (pän-tä-gō′rōs). An Indian tribe of Colombia, formerly populous and powerful in the valley of the Magdalena, about lat. 7° N. They resisted the Spaniards with great courage, and many of them were killed or enslaved. A few remain in the marshy lands near the river. They have been referred to the Paniquita linguistic stock.

Pantagruel (pan-tag′rö-el; F. pron. poṅ-tä-grü-el′). The king of the Dipsodes and son of Gargantua, in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel." See *Gargantua.*

Pantalon (pan′tạ-lon), or **Pantalone** (pän-tä-lō′ne). A typical character in Italian comedy, of Venetian origin, represented as an old man; the English Pantaloon.

Pantellaria (pän-tel-lä-rē′ä), or **Pantelleria** (pän-tel-le-rē′ä), or **Pantalaria** (pän-tä-lä-rē′ä). 1. An island in the Mediterranean Sea, situated in lat. 36° 48′ N., long. 12° E.: the ancient Cosyra or Cossura. It belongs to the province of Trapani, Sicily. The surface is volcanic. Area, 58 square miles. Population (1881), 7,178. 2. The chief town of the island, situated on the northwest coast. Population, about 3,000.

Panthays (pan′thāz). The Mohammedans of the province of Yunnan, China. They proclaimed their independence in 1855, but were put down about 1872.

Pantheon (pan′thẹ̄-ọn). [Gr. *Πάνθειον*, neut. of *πάνθειος*, of all gods.] A building at Rome, now dedicated as the Church of Santa Maria Rotonda, completed by Agrippa in 27 B. C., and consecrated to the divine ancestors of the Julian family. It is preceded by an octastyle pedimented Corinthian portico, with 2 ranges of 4 columns inside. The plan is circular, with large alternating rectangular and semicircular niches, whose entablature is upheld by columns. The interior diameter is 142½ feet, and the height to the apex of the great hemispherical coffered dome is the same. The lighting of the interior is solely from an open circle, 28 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. The effect of the interior is unique and highly imposing. The construction is of concrete, lightly faced with brick, and incrusted (now almost exclusively in the interior) with marble. The dome is practically solid concrete, the familiar system of inset arches being merely one brick deep, and having served as a scaffolding during the erection. Raphael, Annibale Caracci, and Victor Emmanuel II. are buried in the Pantheon. It has been proved that the temple never was connected with the baths of Agrippa.

Panthéon (poṅ-tā-ôṅ′). The Church of Ste. Geneviève in Paris, a large classical building in the form of a Greek cross 276 by 370 feet, with a central dome 272 feet high and 75 in diameter. The Corinthian columns of the entrance portico are 81 feet high. The pediment is filled with a sculptured group, by David d'Angers, representing France distributing laurels to her deserving children. The interior is simple and well proportioned. Its walls are in large part covered with paintings, by some of the chief of modern artists, illustrating the development of French history and civilization. There are also some statues of distinguished men. Clovis built on this spot the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, where he was buried, as were afterward Ste. Clotilde and Ste. Genevieve from whom it took its later name. This church was probably destroyed by the Normans in the 9th century. The monks of St. Victor established their cloister here in 1148, in the papacy of Eugenius III. Their Romanesque church was replaced by a late-Gothic building after 1489. In 1764 the present church was begun under Louis XV., and in 1791 was first set apart for its present purpose, ' that of a mausoleum for famous Frenchmen, though it has since at times been used as a church.

Pantheon of the British, The. Westminster Abbey.

Pantibibla (pan-ti-bib′lạ̈). See the extract.

> From the earliest period the literature of Chaldea was stored in public libraries. According to Berosos, Pantibibla, or 'book-town,' was one of the antediluvian cities of Babylonia, and Xisuthros had buried his books at Sippara — perhaps in reference to the Semitic sepher, 'book' — before the Flood. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 166.

Panticapæum (pan″ti-kạ-pē′um). [Gr. *Παντικάπαιον.*] The ancient name of Kertch.

Pantschatantra. See *Panchatantra.*

Pánuco (pä′nö-kō). [Probably from the name of an Indian chief.] The name given by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico to a region on the Gulf Coast, about the Pánuco River (northern Vera Cruz and southern Tamaulipas). It was partially conquered by Cortés in 1522; was claimed by Francisco de Garay in 1523; and in 1526 was assigned to Nuño de Guzman. Somewhat later it was limited to 50 Spanish leagues in length and breadth, though Guzman claimed that it extended westward to the Pacific.

Panurge (pa-nėrj′; F. pron. pä-nürzh′). [Gr. *πανοῦργος*, a rogue, lit. 'all-doer.'] A character in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel."

> A very important personage in "Pantagruel" is Panurge, a singular companion whom Pantagruel picks up at Paris, and who is perhaps the greatest single creation of Rabelais. Some ideas may have been taken for him from the Cingar of Merlinus Coccaius, or Folengo, a Macaronic Italian poet, but on the whole he is original, and is hardly comparable to any one else in literature except Falstaff. The main idea in Panurge is the absence of morality in the wide Aristotelian sense, with the presence of almost all other good qualities. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 185.

Panyasis (pa-nī′a-sis). [Gr. *Πανύασις.*] Lived in the first half of the 5th century B. C. A Greek poet of Halicarnassus.

> Panyasis, uncle of Herodotus, a man of political note at Halicarnassus, where he fought for the freedom of the town against the tyrant Lygdamis, gained a good deal of temporary celebrity by another "Heracleia," in fourteen books. Considerable fragments of a social nature are quoted from it by Stobæus and Athenæus, which specially refer to the use and abuse of wine-drinking. They are elegantly written, and remind us strongly of the elegiac fragments on the same subject by Xenophanes and Theognis. He was also, according to Suidas, author of elegiac poems, in six books, called "Ionica," on the antiquities of Athens, and especially on the Ionic migration.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 145.

Panza (pan′zạ̈; Sp. pron. pän′thä), **Sancho.** The famous esquire of Don Quixote in Cervantes's romance of that name.

> To complete his chivalrous equipment — which he [Don Quixote] had begun by fitting up for himself a suit of armor strange to his century—he took an esquire [Sancho Panza] out of his neighborhood: a middle-aged peasant, ignorant and credulous to excess, but of great good-nature; a glutton and a liar; selfish and gross, yet attached to his master; shrewd enough occasionally to see the folly of their position, but always amusing, and sometimes mischievous, in his interpretations of it. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 140.

Panzer (pänt′ser), **Georg Wolfgang.** Born at Sulzbach, March 16, 1729: died at Nuremberg, July 9, 1804. A German clergyman and bibliographer, noted for researches in the history of the art of printing: chief pastor at Nuremberg. He published "Annales typographici" (1793–1803).

Paola (pä′ō-lä). A seaport in the province of Cosenza, Calabria, Italy, situated on the western coast 13 miles northwest of Cosenza. It has a trade in oil and wine. Population (1881), 8,097.

Paola, Fra. See *Sarpi.*

Paoli (pạ-ō′lē). A place in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 20 miles west by north of Philadelphia. Here, Sept. 20, 1777, the Americans under Wayne were surprised and defeated by the British.

Paoli (pä′ō-lē), **Pasquale.** Born at Morosaglia, in Corsica, 1725: died near London, Feb. 5, 1807. A Corsican patriot and general. He became generalissimo and head of the government in 1755; carried on war with Genoa; was driven from Corsica to England by the French in 1769; returned as lieutenant-general in 1790; formed a conspiracy with the aid of Great Britain against France, and became generalissimo in 1793; and left Corsica finally in 1796.

Paolo Veronese. See *Veronese.*

Paouting (pä-ö-ting′), or **Paoting,** or **Pauting.** One of the chief cities of the province of Chihli, China, situated on the river Yungting about 90 miles southwest of Peking.

Pápa (pä′po). A town in the county of Veszprém, Hungary, 59 miles south by east of Presburg. Population (1890), 14,261.

Papago (pä′pä-gō). [Pl., also *Papagos.* Corrupted from their own name for themselves.] An agricultural tribe of North American Indians, closely allied to the Pima, inhabiting the territory south and southeast of the Gila River, on Gila Bend reservation, especially south of Tucson, southern Arizona, and extending into Sonora, Mexico. Number in United States, 5,163: there are probably as many more in Mexican territory. See *Piman.*

Papal States, or **States of the Church.** [It. *Stato della Chiesa, Stato Pontificio*, etc.; F. *États de l'Église*; G. *Kirchenstaat.*] A former dominion of Italy, governed directly by the papal see. In 1859 it was bounded on the north by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the east by the Adriatic, on the southeast by the kingdom of Naples, on the southwest by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Tuscany and the duchy of Modena. It comprised the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome. It originated in the grant of the exarchate of Ravenna made by Pepin the Short to Stephen II. in 755, confirmed by Charles the Great; received important territories by the will of Matilda of Tuscany in the 12th century; became independent of the empire about 1200; acquired Bologna, Ancona, Ravenna, and Ferrara in the 16th century; and was obliged to cede Avignon, Venaissin, Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara in 1797. A Roman republic was proclaimed in 1798; the papal power was partly restored in 1801; the remaining territories were incorporated with France in 1808–09; the Papal States were restored in 1814; the revolution of 1848 was suppressed in 1849; nearly all the territory (including the Marches, Umbria, and Romagna) was annexed to Italy in 1860; and the remainder (including Rome and neighboring districts) was annexed to Italy in 1870.

Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John. Cibber's alteration of Shakspere's "King John," produced in 1745: it had been "burked" in 1736–37.

Papanazes (pä-pä-nä′zās). [Probably a double plural from *Papana.*] Indians on or near the Brazilian coast of Espirito Santo and Porto Seguro at the time of the Portuguese conquest. They were of the Tupi race. See *Tupis.*

Papantla (pä-pänt′lä). A town in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 112 miles north-northwest of Vera Cruz. Most of the inhabitants are Totonac Indians. Near Papantla there is an ancient pyramidal structure (teocalli), with other ruins. Population, about 10,000.

Paparrhigopoulos (pä″pä-rē-gop′ö-los), **Constantine.** Born at Constantinople, 1815: died at Athens, April 26, 1891. A Greek historian. He became professor of history in the University of Athens in 1851. His chief work is a "History of the Greek People" (1860–74).

Papéiti (pä-pā-ē′tē), or **Papeete.** A seaport in Tahiti, capital of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 17° 32′ S., long. 149° 34′ W. It has a considerable export trade. Population (1881), 3,224.

Papenburg (pä′pen-börG). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on a canal near the Ems, 57 miles west of Bremen. Population (1890), 6,933.

Paper King, The. A surname given to John Law, from his financial schemes.

Paphian (pā′fi-ạn) **Goddess, The.** An epithet of Aphrodite, from the worship paid her in Paphos.

Paphlagonia (paf-lạ-gō′ni-ạ̈). [Gr. *Παφλαγονία.*] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor, bounded by the Black Sea on the north, Pontus (separated by the Halys) on the east, Galatia on the south, and Bithynia on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. The country was semi-independent under Persian and Macedonian rule. It passed later to Pontus, and with that to Rome in 65 B. C.

Paphos (pā′fos). [Gr. *Πάφος.*] In ancient geography, the name of two cities in Cyprus. Old Paphos was situated near the southwestern coast. The celebrated temple of Astarte, or Venus, here was built of unburned brick and wood on a stone foundation measuring 164 by 220 feet. The famous image of the goddess was a bætylus. The temple stood in a large inclosure whose walls were likewise of sun-dried brick on a massive stone foundation. New Paphos was situated on the western coast 8–10 miles northwest of Old Paphos. It was a commercial center.

Papias (pā′pi-ạs). [Gr. *Παπίας.*] Lived about 130 A. D. An early Christian writer, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia. He was the author of a work (lost except in fragments) "Exposition of the Oracles of the Lord." See the extract.

> What has given celebrity to the name of Papias is his authorship of a treatise in five books called "Expositions of Oracles of the Lord" (*Λογιων Κυριακῶν ἐξηγήσεις*) . . . which title we shall make further remark presently. The object of the book seems to have been to throw light on the Gospel history, and in particular to do so by the help of oral traditions which Papias had been able to collect from those who had come in contact with surviving members of the Apostolic circle. The fact that Papias lived at a time when it was still possible to meet such persons has given such importance to his testimony that though only some very few fragments of his work remain, they have given occasion to whole treatises: every word of these fragments being rigidly scrutinised, and, what is less reasonable in the case of a book of which so little is known, arguments being built on the silence of Papias about sundry matters which it is supposed he ought to have mentioned and assumed that he did not.
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> *Smith and Wace*, Dict. of Christian Biography, IV. 185.

Papin (pā′pin; F. pron. pä-paṅ′), **Denis.** Born at Blois, France, Aug. 22, 1647: died 1712. A French physicist, inventor of "Papin's digester."

Papineau (pä-pē-nō′), **Louis Joseph.** Born at Montreal, Oct., 1786: died Sept. 23, 1871. A French-Canadian politician. He was elected to the legislative assembly of Lower Canada in 1809; was admitted to the bar in 1811; and was chosen speaker of the house in 1815. He was one of the leaders of the French-Canadian insurrection of 1837. He escaped capture, and resided chiefly in France till 1847, when he returned under the general amnesty of 1840. He was afterward a member of the United Parliament.

Papinian (pa-pin′i-ạn), L. **Æmilius Papinianus.** Executed by Caracalla, 212 A. D. A Roman jurist, pretorian prefect under Septimius Severus.

> A friend of Severus and of almost the same age with him was the great jurist Æmilius Papinianus. Under Severus he was præfectus prætorio, but was executed soon after Caracalla's accession to the throne, on account of his loyalty to the other son, Geta. Papinian was remarkable not only for his juridical genius, for the independence of judgment, the lucidity and firmness, manifested in the judicial decisions on individual cases which he gave with the aid of his large experience, but also for his quick sense of right and morality, by which he frequently rose above the barriers of national prejudices, and merited the highest

> veneration of succeeding centuries. The most important of his works are the 37 books of Quæstiones and the 19 books of Responsa, both of which have been much used in Justinian's collections. His diction is conspicuous for conciseness and exactness, but for that very reason is frequently difficult to follow.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Roman Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 252.

Papiocos (pä-pē-ō′kōs), or **Piapocos** (pē-ä-pō′-kōs). An Indian tribe of southwestern Venezuela, on the river Guaviare near its junction with the Orinoco. They are of Arawak or Maypure stock.

Papirian Law (pa-pir′i-an lâ). A supposed collection of the ancient Roman *Leges Regiæ*, of early date, made by a certain Caius (or Sextus) Papirius.

Papirius Cursor (pa-pir′i-us kėr′sôr), **Lucius.** A Roman consul and dictator, general in the second Samnite war. As dictator he won a victory over the Samnites in 309 B. C.

Papirius Cursor, Lucius. A Roman consul and general in the third Samnite war.

Pappenheim (päp′pen-hīm), **Gottfried Heinrich,** Graf zu (G., 'Count at'). Born at Pappenheim, Bavaria, May 29, 1594: died at Leipsic, Nov. 17, 1632. An Imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War. He became chief of the Pappenheimer regiment in 1623; suppressed the peasant insurrection in Upper Austria in 1626; took part in the storming of Magdeburg and in the battle of Breitenfeld in 1631; and was mortally wounded at Lützen in 1632.

Pappenheimer (päp′pen-hīm-er) **Regiment.** A regiment of cuirassiers in the Imperialist service in the Thirty Years' War.

Pappus (pap′us). [Gr. Πάππος.] Lived about the close of the 4th century. An Alexandrian geometer. He wrote a mathematical work, the "Collection" (edited by Hultsch 1875–78).

Paps of Jura (jö′rä). Three mountains in the southern part of the island of Jura, Scotland. Highest point, 2,566 feet.

Papua. See *New Guinea.*

Pap with a Hatchet. A scurrilous tract against "Martin Marprelate," published in 1589 anonymously: attributed by Gabriel Harvey to John Lyly.

Paqotce. See *Iowa.*

Pará (pä-rä′). A river of northeastern Brazil, physically the estuary of the Tocantins, but receiving a large amount of water from the Amazon through a network of narrow channels on the southern side of the island of Marajó. It is therefore commonly called one of the mouths of the Amazon. Width, where it enters the Atlantic, 40 miles.

Pará. The northeasternmost state of Brazil, bordering on Guiana and the Atlantic. The surface is generally level. Area, 443,653 square miles. Population (1888), 407,350.

Pará, or **Belem:** in full **Santa Maria de Belem do Grão Pará** (sän′tä mä-rē′ä de bā-lań′ dọ grouń pä-rä′). A seaport, capital of the state of Pará, Brazil, situated on the river Pará in lat. 1° 27′ S., long. 48° 30′ W. It is the center of the river trade of the Amazon system; and exports rubber, cacao, copaiba balsam, hides, nuts, etc. It was founded in Dec., 1615. Population, about 65,000.

Parabosco (pä-rä-bos′kō), **Girolamo.** Born at Placentium: died at Venice about 1557. A noted Italian musician and poet. He was organist and chapel-master at St. Mark's in Venice. He published "Rime" (poems, 1547), "Il Progne" (1548: a tragedy), "L'Oracolo" (1551–52), "I' Diporti" (1552: a collection of 17 novels), six comedies which were collected and published at Venice (1560), etc.

Paracelsus (par-a̤-sel′sus), **Philippus Aureolus** (originally **Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim**). Born at Maria-Einsiedeln, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1493: died at Salzburg, Sept. 23, 1541. A celebrated German-Swiss physician and alchemist. He entered the University of Basel at the age of sixteen, but left without a degree, and spent many years in travel and intercourse with distinguished scholars. He lectured on medicine at Basel from about 1526 to 1528, when he was driven from the city by the medical corporations, whose methods he had severely criticized. He is important in the history of medicine chiefly on account of the impetus which he gave to the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. He was also the author of a visionary and theosophic system of philosophy. The first collective edition of his works appeared at Basel in 1589–91. Among the many legends concerning him is that of his sword in the hilt of which he kept a familiar or small demon.

Paracelsus. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1835–36.

Paraclet (pä-rä-klā′). A hamlet near Nogent-sur-Seine, Aube, France. It was formerly the seat of a nunnery, founded in 1123 by Abélard, of which Héloïse was abbess.

Paradise. A fresco by Orcagna, in Santa Maria Novella, Florence, notable for the solemnity and harmony of its composition. Christ and the Virgin are enthroned above great companies of apostles, martyrs, saints, and angels. The fine companion pieces are the "Last Judgment" and "Hell."

Paradise. A painting by Tintoretto, the largest picture ever painted on canvas (84 by 25½ feet), covering the east wall of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in the ducal palace at Venice. It is darkened by injudicious restoration, but is highly impressive in composition, and full of beauties of detail.

Paradise Lost. An epic poem by John Milton, published in 1667, in twelve books. The subject is the fall of man. This is his greatest work, and the chief epic in the English language.

Paradise of Dainty Devices, The. A collection of poems compiled by Richard Edwards in 1576. It was very popular, and went through nine or ten editions before 1600.

Paradise of Fools. Limbo.

Paradise Regained. An epic poem, in four books, by John Milton, published in 1671. The subject is the redemption.

Paradiso (pä-rä-dē′sō), **Il.** [It., 'Paradise.'] The third part of the "Divine Comedy," by Dante.

Paragua. See *Palawan.*

Paraguay (par′a̤-gwī), Sp. and Pg. **Paraguaya** (pär-ä-gwī′ä). A river of South America, properly the upper portion of the Paraná. It rises in the table-land of western Brazil near lat. 14° 15′ S., flows south, and unites with the Upper Paraná to form the Lower Paraná in lat. 27° 17′ S., long. 58° 30′ W. It flows successively through Brazil, between Brazil and Bolivia, through northern Paraguay, separating the Paraguayan Chaco from the main portion, and finally between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. In Brazil it is bordered by the vast swampy region called the Charaes marshes (see *Charaes*). The principal tributaries are the São Lourenço (receiving the Cuyabá) and Taquary on the east, and the Pilcomayo and Vermejo on the west. Length, about 1,500 miles (with the Lower Paraná and Plata, 2,580 miles); navigable to Villa Maria, 300 miles from its source.

Paraguay. An interior republic of South America, between the Paraná on the east and south and the Paraguay on the west, with a westward extension between the Paraguay and Pilcomayo: bounded north by Bolivia and Brazil, east by Brazil, and south and west by the Argentine Republic. Capital, Asuncion. The main portion is hilly or undulating, with a line of high hills, called mountains, in the interior; the part west of the Paraguay, included in the Gran Chaco region (which see), is flat, partly swampy, and has few inhabitants except wild Indians. The climate is semi-tropical. The principal products are hides, fruits, a little sugar, tobacco, and mate or Paraguay tea. Most of the inhabitants are a mixed race, descended from Spaniards and Guarany Indians; the common language is a corrupt form of Guarany, but Spanish is spoken in the larger places. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Executive authority is vested in a president elected for four years, and congress consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies. The country has a very imperfect railroad and telegraph system. Paraguay was settled by Spaniards in 1536, and the colony at first included all the Platine region; the southern part was separated in 1620, and the country, as a province, approximately with its present limits, was attached to the viceroyalty of La Plata in 1776. Jesuit influence became predominant in the 17th century, and the order had here its most celebrated missions until it was expelled in 1767. The colony declared its independence in 1811, refusing to unite with the Argentine Confederation. It was successively under the absolute dictatorship of Francia (1814–40), C. A. Lopez (1841–62), and F. L. Lopez (1862–70). The last in 1865 provoked a war with Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay (see *Triple Alliance, War of the*), which terminated with his death after the country had been completely impoverished and a great part of the adult male population had been killed. The present constitution was adopted in 1870. The territory west of the Paraguay (Paraguayan Chaco) was claimed by the Argentine, but was awarded to Paraguay by the arbitration of President Hayes of the United States in 1878. Area, about 95,000 square miles. The very imperfect census of 1886 gave a civilized population of 329,645, mostly Christianized Indians. Number of resident foreigners, about 17,000.

Paraguayan War. See *Triple Alliance, War of the.*

Parahyba, or **Parahiba,** or **Paraiba** (pä-rä-ē′-bä). **1.** A river in the state of Parahyba, Brazil. Length, over 200 miles. Also called *Parahyba do Norte.*—**2.** A river which rises in the state of São Paulo, separates Minas Geraes from Rio de Janeiro, and flows into the Atlantic northeast of Rio de Janeiro. Length, 658 miles. Also called *Parahyba do Sul.*—**3.** A maritime state of Brazil, situated north of Pernambuco. Area, 28,854 square miles. Population (1888), 496,618.—**4.** The capital of the state of Parahyba, situated on the river Parahyba, near its mouth, in lat. 7° 7′ S., long. 34° 53′ W. Population, about 15,000.

Parallel Lives. The chief work of Plutarch. See *Plutarch.*

Paramaribo (par-a̤-mar′i-bō). The capital of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, situated on the Surinam in lat. 5° 50′ N., long. 55° 13′ W. It has important commerce, and exports sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, etc. It was founded by the French about 1600. Population (1890), 28,831.

Paramatman (pa-ra-mät′man). [Skt.: *parama,* supreme, *ātman,* soul.] In Sanskrit, the supreme spirit, soul of the universe.

Paramatta. See *Parramatta.*

Paramushir (pä-rä-mö-shēr′), or **Poromushir** (pō-rō-mö-shēr′). One of the larger islands in the northern part of the Kurile group, south of Kamchatka.

Paran (pā′ra̤n). In Bible geography, a wilderness south of Palestine and north of Sinai. It was the scene of the wanderings of the Israelites before they entered Canaan.

Paraná (pä-rä-nä′). A river of South America, flowing into the Plata, which forms the estuary of the Paraná and Uruguay. It is divided physically into the Upper and Lower Paraná. The latter is properly a continuation of the Paraguay, the Upper Paraná being an eastern affluent. It has a general southerly course, entirely in the Argentine Republic, and its principal affluent is the Salado in the west. The Upper Paraná is formed by the junction of the Rio Grande and Paranahyba in Brazil (near lat. 20° S., long. 50° 50′ W.). It receives several large Brazilian rivers (the Pardo, Tieté, Paranapanema, Ivahy, etc.); flows southward between Brazil and Paraguay; turns westward between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic; and by its junction with the Paraguay (lat. 27° 17′ S., long. 58° 30′ W.) forms the Lower Paraná. The central portion is obstructed by rapids and falls, the highest being the Sete Quedas (which see). Length of the Upper Paraná, about 1,200 miles (or, with the Paranapanema, 1,730 miles); navigable to the Apipé rapids (about 150 miles). Length of the Lower Paraná, 850 miles (or, with the Plata, 1,080 miles); entirely navigable.

Paraná. A maritime state in southern Brazil, separated from Paraguay by the river Paraná. Capital, Curityba. The surface is mountainous and table-land. Area, 85,453 square miles. Population (1888), 187,548.

Paraná. The capital of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the Paraná. Formerly called *Bajada de Santa Fé* or *del Paraná.* Population (1889), 18,000.

Paraná, Marquis of. See *Carneiro Leão, Honorio Hermeto.*

Paranaguá (pä-rä-nä-gwä′). A seaport in the state of Paraná, Brazil, situated in lat. 25° 31′ S., long. 48° 27′ 51″ W. Population, about 5,000.

Paranahyba (pä-rä-nä-ē′bä), or **Parnahyba** (pär-nä-ē′bä). **1.** A river in Brazil, one of the chief head streams of the Paraná. It forms part of the boundary between the states of Goyaz and Minas Geraes.—**2.** A river in Brazil which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 2° 50′ S. Length, about 830 miles.—**3.** A seaport in the province of Piauhy, Brazil, situated on the last-mentioned river near its mouth. Population, about 5,000.

Paranhos, José Maria da Silva. See *Silva Paranhos.*

Pararauates. See *Parentintims.*

Parashurama (pa-ra-shö-rä′ma̤). ['Rama with the ax.'] The first of the three Ramas, and the sixth avatara or incarnation of Vishnu, Vishnu having appeared in this incarnation to repress the tyranny of the Kshatriya, or military caste. He typifies the Brahmans in their contests with the Kshatriya. He was a Brahman, the fifth son of Jamadagni, and on his father's side descended from Bhrigu, whence he is the Bhargava, while on the maternal side he was of the race of the Kushikas. In the Mahabharata he instructs Arjuna in the use of arms, and fights with Bhishma; is present at a war council of the Kauravas; and is struck senseless by Ramachandra, the seventh avatar. In the Ramayana, Parashurama, aggrieved by Rama's breaking the bow of Shiva, challenges him to a trial of strength, and is defeated by him.

Parasitaster (par-a̤-si-tas′tėr), **or the Fawn.** A play by Marston, acted at Blackfriars in 1604, and printed in 1606.

> The writers of Jonson's days seem to have connected, I know not why, the idea of a spy or splenetic observer with that of a faun. Marston calls one of his plays "The Fawne," in allusion to a character in disguise who watches and exposes all the persons of the drama in succession.
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> *Gifford*, Note to Jonson's Poetaster, p. 245.

Paravilhanas (pä-rä-vēl-yä′näs). A tribe of Indians in northern Brazil, on the confines of Venezuela and British Guiana, about the head waters of the Rio Branco. Formerly numerous, they are now nearly or quite extinct. They have been referred to the Carib stock.

Paray-le-Monial (pä-rā′lė-mō-nyäl′). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Bourbince 33 miles west by north of Mâcon. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage, and for its convent of the Visitation and its church. Population (1891), commune, 3,855.

Parcæ (pär′sē). The Latin name of the Fates. See *Mœræ.*

Parc-aux-Cerfs (pärk′ō-sãr′). A house in Versailles, France, which was notorious as a harem of Louis XV.

Parchim (pärċh′im). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the Elde 24 miles southeast of Schwerin. It was the birthplace of Von Moltke. Population (1890), 9,960.

Parcival. See *Parsifal*, *Parzival*, and *Percival*.

Pardo (pär'dō), **Manuel.** Born at Lima, Aug. 12, 1834: assassinated there, Nov. 16, 1878. A Peruvian statesman. He was a banker, and was minister of the treasury under Balta, 1866–68. From Aug. 2, 1872, to Aug. 2, 1876, he was president of Peru. He was the first civilian who attained this position, and was one of the best presidents the republic ever had. At the time of his death he was president of the senate.

Pardoe (pär'dō), **Julia.** Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1806: died 1862. An English historical and miscellaneous writer.

Pardon de Ploërmel (pär-dôṅ' dė plō-er-mel'), **Le.** An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris, 1859. See *Dinorah*.

Pardoner's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a discourse on gluttony taken from a Latin treatise of Pope Innocent III. *Lounsbury*.

Pardubitz (pär'dö-bits). A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Chrudimka with the Elbe, 59 miles east of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 12,367.

Paré (pä-rā'), Latinized **Paræus** (pa-rē'us), **Ambroise.** Born at Laval, Mayenne, France, 1517: died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1590. A French surgeon, the founder of scientific surgery in France. He introduced improvements in the treatment of gunshot-wounds, the use of ligatures, etc. His works were published in 1561.

Parecis (pä-rā-sēs'). A tribe or race of Indians in western Brazil (state of Matto Grosso), on the plateau called Campos dos Parecís, about the head waters of the rivers Paraguay, Guaporé, and Tapajós. They live in fixed villages, practise agriculture, and are generally friendly to the whites, though having few relations with them. Formerly the tribe was one of the most powerful of this region, but so far as is known only a few hundreds survive. They belong to the Maypure or Arawak linguistic stock. The Guachis, Bacairis, and other tribes classed with the Parecis by Martius are now known to be widely separated by their languages. Also written *Parexis*, *Parixis*, etc.

Parecís, Campos dos. See *Campos dos Parecís*.

Parecís, Serra dos. A name given to the southwestern edge of the Brazilian plateau (Campos dos Parecís), where it faces the river Guaporé.

Paredes (pä-rā'dās), **José Gregorio.** Born at Lima, 1779: died there, Dec. 16, 1839. A Peruvian mathematician. He was appointed official cosmographer in 1812, and under the republic held various high offices, including the ministry of the treasury. Paredes published several works on mathematics and physics, but is best known for his "Almanacs," 1810–39, which contain numerous historical and geographical notes of much value.

Paredes, Mariano. Born about 1800: died at Granada, Nicaragua, Dec. 2, 1856. A Guatemalan general and politician. He was president of Guatemala Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 1, 1852, but was practically a tool of Carrera, who succeeded him. At the time of his death he was fighting against Walker.

Paredes y Arrillaga (ē är-rēl-yä'gä), **Mariano.** Born at Mexico, Jan. 6, 1797: died there, Sept., 1849. A Mexican general. He led the revolution against Herrera, and after an overthrow of the latter was elected president *ad interim* Jan. 3, 1846, serving until July 28, when he was forced to resign. During this period the war with the United States began: the republic was practically in a condition of anarchy.

Pareja (pä-rā'Hä), **Juan de.** Born at Seville about 1606: died at Madrid, 1670. A Spanish painter, a pupil and originally a slave of Velasquez. He was most successful in portraits. Velasquez freed him, but he remained in his service. The portrait of him by Velasquez represents a mulatto.

Pareja y Septien (ē sep-tē-ān'), **José Manuel.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1812: died at Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 28, 1865. A Spanish naval officer. He commanded the fleet which, in Sept., 1865, provoked hostilities with Chile and blockaded the Chilean ports. One of his gunboats having been taken by the Chileans, Pareja committed suicide.

Parenis (pä-rā-nēs'), or **Parenas** (pä-rā-näs'). Indians of Venezuela, on the Orinoco above the junction of the Apure. They were gathered into missions in the 18th century, and as a tribe are now practically extinct. They belonged to the Arawak or Maypure linguistic stock, and their language was closely allied to that of the true Maypures. Also written *Parenes*.

Parentintims, or **Parentintins** (pä-ren-tēṅ-tēṅs'). Wandering Indians of the Amazon valley, living on both sides of the Tapajós near the lower falls, and ranging westward to the Madeira. They go in small bands, and subsist by hunting and fishing, or by stealing from the plantations of other tribes. The Mundurucus call them, or some of them, Pararauates, and wage a constant war against them. It is probable that Indians of different races have been confounded under this name.

Parenzo (pä-rend'zō). [L. *Parentium*.] A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Venice 31 miles south by west of Triest. The cathedral is a very curious building, founded in 543. It is preceded by an atrium and baptistery, and has 3 naves divided by marble columns with sculptured capitals. The apse is incrusted below with marbles and lined above with early mosaics of the Virgin and saints, and friezes of flowers, fishes, shells, and foliage. Population (1890), 3,126.

Parepa-Rosa (pä-rā'pä-rō'sä), Madame (**Euphrosyne Parepa de Boyesku**). Born at Edinburgh, May 7, 1836: died at London, Jan. 21, 1874. An English soprano singer in oratorio and opera. She made her début at Malta in 1855, and first appeared in England in 1857, and in the United States in 1866. She married Carl Rosa in 1867, and they established an opera company in which she was successful.

Parergon. See *Ayliffe*.

Parga (pär'gä). A seaport in Albania, in the Turkish vilayet of Janina, situated on the Ionian Sea in lat. 39° 17′ N., long. 20° 25′ E. It was under Venetian protection from 1401 to 1797; was besieged by Ali Pasha in 1814; was taken under British protection; and in 1815 was delivered by the British to Turkey. The inhabitants abandoned the town in 1819. Population, about 4,000.

Paria (pä'rē-ä or pä-rē-ä'). A peninsula of northeastern Venezuela, projecting eastward between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Paria, and terminating in Cape Paria opposite Trinidad.

Paria, Gulf of. An arm of the Caribbean Sea, between Venezuela and Trinidad.

Pariahs (pā'ri-äz). [Lit. 'drummers' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters).] The members of a low caste of Hindus in southern India. They are lower than the regular castes of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans.

Parian Chronicle, The. See *Chronicle of Paros*.

Parias (pä-rē-äs'), or **Pariagotos** (pä-rē-ä-gō'-tōs). Indians who formerly occupied the peninsula of Paria in northeastern Venezuela. They were among the first of the continental tribes seen by Columbus: later many of them were enslaved. The remnants were gathered into missions, and are now merged in the country population of the coast. They were of Carib stock. Also written *Pariacotoes*, etc.

Parieu (pä-ryė'), **Marie Louis Pierre Félix Esquirou de.** Born at Aurillac, France, April 13, 1815: died April 9, 1893. A French political economist and politician. He was minister of instruction 1849–51.

Parima (pä-rē'mä or pä-rē-mä'). A mythical lake long supposed to exist in the northern part of South America. At first it was associated with the story of El Dorado (which see); later, when the search for the gilded king had proved fruitless, geographers clung to the lake. Maps of the 18th century, and even some later ones, represented it as a large body of water in Guiana. Schomburgk's explorations proved that the only lakes in this region were small areas of flooded grass-land. The name has been retained for mountains and a river of the same region.

Parima, Sierra or **Serra de.** Mountains of southern Venezuela, on the confines of Brazil, between the upper Orinoco and its branch the Ventuario. Their true nature is little understood, and they are perhaps edges of a high plateau, though some points are said to exceed 8,000 feet in altitude. The Orinoco takes its rise on the southwestern side. The name is sometimes extended to all the highland region on the frontiers of Venezuela and Brazil and in British Guiana, thus including the Pacaraima Sierra (which see). Often written *Parime*.

Parini (pä-rē'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Bosio, near Milan, May 22, 1729: died at Milan, Aug. 15, 1799. An Italian poet. He published the satirical poems "Il mattino" ("Morning," 1763), "Il mezzogiorno" ("Noon," 1765), "Il vespro" ("Evening"), "La notte" ("Night"), etc.

Paris (par'is). [Gr. Πάρις.] 1. In Greek legend, the second son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba: also called Alexander. Before his birth Hecuba dreamt that she had given birth to a firebrand which caused a conflagration of the city. The dream was interpreted to mean that she would give birth to a son who would bring disaster on Troy. Paris was accordingly exposed on Mount Ida, but was for a time nourished by a she-bear, and was ultimately taken home and brought up by the shepherd who was intrusted with his exposure. His parentage was accidentally discovered; he was admitted to the household of Priam, married Œnone, daughter of the river-god Cebren, and became celebrated far and wide for his beauty of person, his gallantry, and his accomplishments. During the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, Eris, who alone among the gods was excluded, threw a golden apple among the marriage guests with the inscription "To the Fairest." A dispute arose between Hera, Aphrodite, and Athene over the apple, and Zeus ordered Hermes to take the goddesses to Paris, who tended his flocks on Mount Gargarus, a height on Mount Ida, and who was to adjudge the apple. To influence his decision Hera offered him power, Athene martial glory, and Aphrodite the most beautiful of women. He awarded the apple to Aphrodite, who in return assisted him in carrying off from Sparta Helen, the wife of Menelaus. The rape of Helen gave rise to the Trojan war, during which he brought down upon himself the detestation of his own friends by his cowardice and his stubborn determination not to give up Helen. He was fatally wounded by Philoctetes with a poisoned arrow at the taking of Troy. 2. A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," a young nobleman to whom Capulet betrothed his daughter Juliet against her will.

Paris (par'is; F. pron. pä-rē'). [ME. *Paris*, *Parys*, AS. *Paris* (= Sp. *París*, Pg. *Paris*, G. *Paris*, etc.), from OF. *Paris* (pron. pä-rēs'), F. *Paris* = It. *Parigi*, from LL. *Parisii*, L. *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a Celtic tribe. *Lutetia* has been referred, without evidence, to L. *lutum*, mud.] The capital of France, situated on both banks of the Seine in lat. 48° 50′ N., long. 2° 20′ E. (observatory). It is the second largest city in the world; is considered the finest city in the world; and has long been celebrated as a center of fashion, literature, art, the drama, and scholarship. Its boundaries are the fortifications, 22 miles long, including 30 square miles. The nucleus of the city is Île de la Cité, an island in the Seine. It is the commercial and manufacturing center of France, and the center of the French railway system. Among the leading manufactures are clothing, furniture, "articles de Paris," machinery, jewelry, clocks, gloves, tapestries, carriages, etc. (For various localities and objects of interest—*e. g.* the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs-Elysées, the churches of Notre Dame and the Panthéon, the Théâtre Français, the Louvre and the Luxembourg, the Sorbonne, etc.—and for many local details, see the separate articles.) The Grand Opéra is the most sumptuous existing theater. The chief façade is enriched with polychrome materials, and adorned with statues and groups of sculpture. The grand staircase is of great beauty, and the grand foyer, a hall 175 feet long, 42 wide, and 59 high, displays on its walls and ceiling the celebrated paintings by Baudry, representing the Muses, music, dancing, Mount Parnassus, and the ancient poets. The city contains many hospitals and museums, and is the seat of many societies, including the Institute of France. Paris belongs to the department of Seine, and is governed by the municipal council, the prefect of Seine, the prefect of police, and the mayors of arrondissements. It was the ancient capital of a small Gallic tribe, the Parisii; was the capital of Constantius Chlorus 292–306; was made the capital of the Frankish kingdom by Clovis in 508; was ruled by counts under the Carolingians; became again the capital under the Capetians; was largely developed under Philip Augustus and St. Louis; suffered from civil strife under Charles VI.; was entered by Henry V. of England in 1420, but expelled the English in 1436; was the scene of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; became the center of the League; was opened to Henry IV. in 1594; and was the scene of many of the leading events in the first revolution and in those of 1830 and 1848. International expositions were held here in 1855, 1867, 1878, and 1889. (For the more important sieges and treaties of Paris, see below.) Population (1891), 2,447,957.

Paris. A city, capital of Edgar County, eastern Illinois, 106 miles east by south of Springfield. Population (1890), 4,996.

Paris. A city, capital of Bourbon County, Kentucky, 34 miles east of Frankfort. Population (1890), 4,218.

Paris, Battle of (1814). See *Montmartre*.

Paris, Comte de (**Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans**). Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838: died in England, Sept. 8, 1894. Head of the Legitimist party in France and claimant of the French throne, eldest son of Ferdinand, duc d'Orléans, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He became heir apparent to the French throne on the death of his father in 1842. He was educated in England, where his mother sought refuge after the overthrow of his grandfather in 1848. In 1862 he served as a captain of volunteers on the staff of General McClellan. He subsequently took up his residence in France, but returned to England on the passage of the expulsion bill of 1886. On the death of the Comte de Chambord, grandson of Charles X., without issue, in 1883, he was recognized by the Legitimists as the head of the royal house of France, uniting in his person the claims of the older and the younger (Orléans) line of the house of Bourbon. He published "Histoire de la guerre civile en Amérique" (1874–87).

Paris (pä-rēs'), **Gaston Bruno Paulin.** Born at Avenay, Marne, Aug. 9, 1839. An eminent French Romance philologist. Since 1872 he has occupied a chair of French language and literature at the Collège de France. At the present time (1894) he is the director of the Romance language department in the École des Hautes Études at Paris. His first publication of note was a "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne" (1865). His edition of "La vie de Saint-Alexis" is truly epoch-making in the annals of French philology. He has also published "La littérature française au moyen âge," etc., and is connected with many important philological publications in the French language, among others the "Romania," the "Revue critique," the "Collection d'anciens textes français," and the "Bibliothèque française du moyen âge."

Paris, Judgment of. See *Judgment of Paris*.

Paris, Matthew of. See *Matthew of Paris*.

Paris, Sieges and Capitulations of. The most noteworthy of these are the following. (*a*) Siege by the Northmen in 885–886. It was unsuccessful. (*b*) Siege by Henry IV. in 1590. The city was successfully defended by the forces of the League. (*c*) Surrender to the Allies, March 31, 1814. (*d*) Surrender to the Allies, July 7, 1815. (*e*) Siege of 1870–71 by the Germans. It was commenced Sept. 19, 1870; ineffectual sorties were made Nov. 30–Dec. 3, Jan. 10–15, and Jan. 19, 1871; the city capitulated by the convention of Versailles Jan. 28; the entry of German troops took place March 1, and the evacuation March 3. (*f*) Siege of 1871 by the troops of the National Assembly commanded by MacMahon, Paris being defended by the Communists. It began April 6, and the city was entered by the besiegers May 21: many buildings (Hôtel de Ville, Tuileries, etc.) were destroyed by the Communists. The insurrection was finally suppressed May 28, 1871.

Paris, Treaties of. Among the various treaties negotiated or concluded at Paris, the following are the most important. (*a*) Between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and Portugal on the other, Feb. 10, 1763. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Mobile, all the territory east of the Mississippi, Dominica, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Grenada; England restored to France Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Pondicherry, and ceded St. Lucia to her; Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain; England restored Havana to Spain; and France ceded Louisiana to Spain. (*b*) Between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and the United States on the other, Sept. 3, 1783. The independence of the United States was acknowledged; navigation of the Mississippi was made free to both powers; Minorca and Florida were restored to Spain; the region of the Senegal was granted to France; and mutual restitution was made of conquests in the West Indies. (*c*) Between France on the one side and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, May 30, 1814: called also the *First Peace of Paris.* The independence of the Netherlands, Switzerland, and German and Italian states was acknowledged. "France was allowed to retain the boundaries of 1792, with some additions. Great Britain was to keep Malta, but to restore all the colonies held by France on Jan. 1, 1792, except Tobago, St. Lucia, and Mauritius, and to restore all the Dutch colonies she held except Ceylon, the Cape, and part of (now British) Guiana. A general congress was to meet at Vienna within two months to complete the arrangements." (*Acland and Ransome*, English Political History, p. 166.) (*d*) Between the same parties as the treaty of 1814, Nov. 20, 1815: called also the *Second Peace of Paris.* France was reduced nearly to the limits of 1790. "£28,000,000 was to be paid to the Allies for the expenses of the war. The fortresses of the northern frontier were to be occupied by the Allies for five years, and the garrisons paid by France. All works of art requisitioned by Napoleon were to be restored to their owners." (*Acland and Ransome*, English Political History, p. 166.) (*e*) Between Russia on the one hand and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia on the other, March 30, 1856. Russia restored Kars, and ceded part of Bessarabia and the Danube mouth; Sebastopol was restored to Russia; the neutralization of the Black Sea was proclaimed; and Russia abandoned its claim to a protectorate over Christians in Turkey, to whom the sultan was to grant more favorable terms.

Paris, University of. The oldest of the European universities. Schools had been established here under the successors of Charlemagne. They multiplied rapidly, and in the year 1200 an edict of Philip Augustus united them under one management and created the University of Paris, called the Studium till 1250. More than 30 colleges were included. It degenerated, and was rehabilitated by Henry IV. in 1595. Under Louis XIV. the university did not share in the general revival of arts and letters, the Sorbonne or Faculté de Théologie alone retaining its prestige. In 1680 courses of lectures in French civil law were given for the first time. On Sept. 15, 1793, the faculties of theology, medicine, law, and arts were suppressed throughout the republic by the Convention. See *Université Nationale de France.*

Paris Garden. A circus for bull- and bear-baiting, on the Bankside, near the Globe Theatre, London. It is said to have derived its name from one De Paris who built a house there in the reign of Richard II. It was in use at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, and was afterward fitted up and used for a playhouse also.

Parish (par'ish), **Elijah.** Born at Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 7, 1762: died at Byfield, Mass., Oct. 15, 1825. An American Congregational clergyman and geographical and historical writer. He published a "History of New England" (1809), etc.

Parish, Sir **Woodbine.** Born Sept. 14, 1796: died Aug. 16, 1882. A British diplomatist. He was chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres 1824–32, and after his return published "Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata" (1839: 2d ed. 1852). He brought to England an important collection of the large fossil animals of the pampas.

Parisii (pa-ris'i-ī). In ancient history, a Gallic tribe dwelling in and near Paris; also, an ancient name of Paris.

Parisina (pä-rē-sē'nä). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Florence, 1833.—2. A poem by Byron, published in 1816. An overture for it was composed by Sterndale Bennett in 1835, and performed by the Philharmonic Society in 1840.

Parisot. See *Valette.*

Parjanya (par-jan'ya). [According to Benfey, from √ *sphurj*, rumble; according to Grassmann, from *prc*, in sense of 'to fill,' and so 'the filled cloud.'] The Vedic god of rain, identified with Gothic Fairguni, Norse Fiörgyn, and Lithuanian Perkuna: still the name of the thunder.

Park (pärk), **Edwards Amasa.** Born at Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1808. A noted American Congregational theologian, professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary 1836–47, and of theology 1847–81. He was the leading editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and published various memoirs.

Park, Mungo. Born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, Sept. 20, 1771: died in Africa probably in 1806. A celebrated African explorer. He visited Bencoolen as assistant surgeon on an East-Indiaman in 1792, contributing on his return a description of eight new Sumatran fishes to the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society. As agent of the African Association he undertook in 1795 to explore the course of the Niger. Leaving Pisania on the Gambia in Dec., 1795, he reached the Niger (being the first European to accomplish that feat) at Sego in July, 1796, after many adventures, and ascended to Bammaku. In 1799 he published a narrative of his journey, entitled "Travels in the Interior of Africa." After having practised for some years as a country surgeon at Peebles, Scotland, he undertook a new expedition to the Niger in 1805. He started from Pisania in May, 1805, with a company of thirty-five Europeans and a number of natives, reaching the Niger in Aug. with only seven companions. Sending back his journals and letters from Sansanding on the Niger in Nov., 1805, he embarked with four European companions in a canoe, and was drowned with them near Boussa during an attack by the natives.

Parker (pär'kėr), **Isaac.** Born at Boston, June 17, 1768: died at Boston, May 26, 1830. An American jurist. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1797–99, and in 1806 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, of which he was presiding justice from 1814 until his death. He was professor of law at Harvard 1816–27.

Parker, Joel. Born at Bethel, Vt., Aug. 27, 1799: died at New York, May 2, 1873. An American Presbyterian clergyman and religious writer.

Parker, John Henry. Born 1806: died Jan. 31, 1884. An English archæologist. He began as a bookseller in Oxford in 1832. In 1836 he published a "Glossary of Architecture," and in 1849 an "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, etc." His later years were devoted to explorations in Rome. His "Archæology of Rome" began to appear in 1874.

Parker, Matthew. Born at Norwich, England, Aug. 6, 1504: died at London, May 17, 1575. Archbishop of Canterbury. He graduated at Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1525, and was appointed chaplain to Anne Boleyn. He was selected to preach at Paul's Cross by Thomas Cromwell. In 1545 he was appointed vice-chancellor of Cambridge. On the accession of Mary Tudor he resigned, and lost all his preferments. He was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury Dec. 17, 1559. As primate he devoted himself to the organization and discipline of the English Church, and was a firm opponent of puritanism.

Parker, Sir **Peter.** Born 1721: died 1811. An English admiral. He served in the American war, and made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Moultrie, Charleston, in 1776.

Parker, Theodore. Born at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1810: died at Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860. A noted American clergyman, lecturer, reformer, and author. He studied at the Cambridge Divinity School 1834–36; became a Unitarian clergyman at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1837; became the head of an independent rationalistic society at the Melodeon (1846), and later at Music Hall, Boston; and was a conspicuous advocate of the abolition of slavery. Among his works are "Discourse on Matters Pertaining to Religion" (1842), "Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and the Popular Theology" (1853), "Ten Sermons of Religion" (1853), besides a large number of addresses, etc., and "Great Americans" (this was published after his death). His complete works were edited by F. P. Cobbe (12 vols. 1863–65).

Parker, Willard. Born in New Hampshire, Sept. 2, 1800: died at New York, April 25, 1884. An American surgeon, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1839–69, and later professor of clinical surgery there. He became president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton in 1865. He published various medical monographs.

Parkersburg (pär'kėrz-bėrg). A city, capital of Wood County, West Virginia, situated on the Ohio 73 miles southwest of Wheeling. It is the second city in the State: leading industry, the refining of petroleum. Population (1890), 8,408.

Parkhurst (pärk'hėrst), **Charles Henry.** Born at Framingham, Mass., April 17, 1842. An American clergyman and reformer. He came to New York in 1880 as pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church. In 1891 he became president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. His exposure of the corruption of the police department of New York city led to its investigation by a committee of the State legislature ("Lexow Committee"), and its reorganization, and to the defeat of Tammany Hall in 1894.

Parkman (pärk'man), **Francis.** Born at Boston, Sept. 16, 1823: died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Nov. 8, 1893. An American historian. He graduated at Harvard in 1844, and began the study of law, but ultimately abandoned this study in order to devote himself to literature. He was professor of horticulture in the agricultural School of Harvard 1871–72. His historical works include "Conspiracy of Pontiac" (1851), "Pioneers of France in the New World" (1865), "Jesuits in North America" (1867), "Discovery of the Great West" (1869), "The Old Régime in Canada" (1874), "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV." (1877), "Montcalm and Wolfe" (1884), "A Half Century of Conflict" (1892). He wrote also "The California and Oregon Trail" (1849), "Vassall Morton," a novel (1856), and "Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour" (1885).

Park Range. A chain of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, west of South Park. Mount Lincoln is 14,297 feet in height.

Parley (pär'li), **Peter.** The pseudonym of Samuel Griswold Goodrich: it has also been used by others.

Parliament (par'li-ment). The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It consists of the three estates of the realm—namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons: the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament: but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords (numbering 560 at the end of 1893) includes the lords spiritual (26) and lords temporal (534). The House of Commons consists at present (1894) of 670 members: 495 for England and Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland—377 being representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 284 of boroughs, and 9 of universities. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act in 1716 (superseding the Triennial Act of 1694) at 7 years, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of Feb. to the end of Aug., and are closed by prorogation. Government is administered by the ministry, which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the National Councils in the Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the 13th and 14th centuries. The right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1295, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the 14th century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the civil war and the Commonwealth. The right of British subjects to vote in the election of members of Parliament has been extended and regulated by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

Parliament, Houses of. The buildings occupied for legislative purposes by the British Parliament, at Westminster, London. They were begun in 1840 from plans by Barry. The style is ornate late Perpendicular: the area 8 acres. The structure comprises 11 courts, some of large size, 1,100 rooms, and 100 stairways. The Thames front is 940 feet long, with low square towers at the extremities and flanking the raised central portion. The square Victoria tower at the southwest angle is 340 feet high; the middle tower, and the pointed Clock-tower at the north end, are slightly less lofty. The House of Commons is toward the north end of the great structure: it measures 75 by 45 feet and 41 high, and is solidly and simply furnished, and paneled with oak. There are 12 windows of colored glass. The House of Lords, 90 by 45 feet and 45 high, is very richly decorated: its walls are adorned with historical frescos. Among other notable rooms are the Central Hall, between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, octagonal in plan and finely ornamented; and the queen's robing-room and the royal gallery, used by the sovereign when she opens or prorogues Parliament in person. St. Stephen's Hall affords communication between the Central Hall and Westminster Hall on the west. About 500 statues, inside and outside, adorn the buildings.

Parliament, Mad. [So named in derision by the partizans of Henry III.] A great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the latter of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta. It enacted the Provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of a Parliament three times a year, and regular control over the chief justiciar, chancellor, and other high officers.

Parliament, The Good. See *Good Parliament.*

Parliament, The Long. See *Long Parliament.*

Parliament, The Rump. See *Long Parliament.*

Parliament of Bats ('bludgeons'). A Parliament under Henry VI., 1426.

> Orders had been sent to the members that they should not wear swords, so they came, like modern butchers, with long staves. When these were prohibited they had recourse to stones and leaden plummets.
>
> *Gurdon*, Hist. of Parliament.

Parliament of Dunces. A parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so named because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament.*

Parliament of Fowls, or **Assembly of Fowls.** A poem by Chaucer, mostly taken from Italian sources. Sixteen of the 98 stanzas are from Boccaccio's "Teseide." It is a poetical abstract of Cicero's "Dream of Scipio."

Parliament of Love, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1624.

Parliament of Paris. The chief of the French parliaments; the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the Revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in 3 divisions—the grand' chambre, the chambre des requêtes, and the chambre des enquêtes. It played a prominent political part at different times in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Parma (pär'mä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 1,250 square miles. Population (1891), 271,621.—**2.** A city, capital of the province of Parma, Italy, situated on the river Parma in lat. 44° 48′ N., long. 10° 20′ E.: the Roman Parma. It is the seat of a flourishing trade, and has manufactures of felt hats. The cathedral is an interesting Romanesque building, essentially of the 11th century. The façade has 3 round-arched portals below 3 tiers of arcades: arcades are freely and picturesquely used throughout the exterior. There is an octagonal domed tower at the crossing. The three-aisled interior is spacious, with much excellent sculpture and painting, notably the famous frescos by Correggio in the dome, representing the Assumption of the Virgin. The baptistery of the cathedral, one of the finest in Italy, begun in 1196, is octagonal, with 7 stories: the 4 intermediate ones form galleries supported by little columns, closely set. There are 3 beautiful sculptured doors. The interior is sixteen-sided, with arcades and a pointed, ribbed dome. The walls are covered with curious medieval paintings, and there is much good sculpture both without and within. Other objects of interest are the churches of Madonna della Steccata and San Giovanni Evangelista, ducal palace, library, museum, art gallery, and university. Parma was founded by the Romans as a colony on the Æmilian Way about 183 B. C. After its capture by Mark Antony, it was restored and called Colonia Julia Augusta. It had important woolen manufactures in early times. It took part in the strife of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and belonged later to the Visconti. Here, in 1734, an indecisive battle was fought between the French and the Imperialists. (See *Parma, Duchy of.*) Population (1892), 51,500.

Parma, Duchy of, properly the **Duchies of Parma and Piacenza.** A former duchy in northern Italy, comprising in later times the modern provinces of Parma and Piacenza. It was obtained by the Pope 1511–13; was under the Farnese dynasty from 1645 to 1731; passed to Don Carlos (Bourbon of Spain) in 1731, to Austria in 1735, to Don Philip (Bourbon of Spain) in 1748; and was annexed to France in 1802. The duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were given to Maria Louisa by the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15, and fell to the Duke of Lucca in 1847. There was an unsuccessful revolution in 1848–49. The duchy was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Parma, Duke of (Alexander). See *Farnese, Alessandro.*

Parmegiano, or **Parmeggiano.** See *Parmigiano.*

Parmelan (pärm-loṅ′). A mountain near Annecy, in the Alps of Savoy. Height, 6,085 feet.

Parmenides (pär-men′i-dēz). [Gr. Παρμενίδης.] Born at Elea: lived about 450 B. C. (about 500 B. C.?). A celebrated Greek philosopher, head of the Eleatic school. He wrote his opinions in a didactic poem, "Nature" (fragments edited by Karsten and by Stein). His central thought is the unity and permanence of being: there is no not-being or change. A celebrated dialogue of Plato was named from him.

> Parmenides, a native of Elea, who flourished about the year 503 B. C., enjoyed a reputation in his native city scarcely inferior to that of Pythagoras at Crotona, of Empedocles at Acragas, or of Solon at Athens. Speusippus, quoted by Diogenes Laertius, asserts that the magistrates of Elea were yearly sworn to observe the laws enacted by Parmenides. Cebes talks about a "Pythagorean or Parmenidean mode of life," as if the austere ascesis of the Samian philosopher had been adopted or imitated by the Eleatic.
>
> *Symonds,* Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 193.

Parmenio (pär-mē′ni-ō), or **Parmenion** (pär-mē′ni-on). [Gr. Παρμενίων.] Born about 400 B. C.: assassinated by order of Alexander, 330 B. C. A Macedonian general. He was the leading councilor and general of Philip and Alexander the Great, and commanded the left wing at the battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela.

Parmigiano (pär-mē-jä′nō), or **Parmegiano** (pär-mā-jä′nō), **Il** ('The Parmesan'): usual name of **Francesco Maria Mazzuola** (mät-sō-ō′lä) (**Mazzola,** or **Mazzuoli**). Born at Parma, Jan. 11, 1504: died at Casal Maggiore, Italy, Aug. 24, 1540. An Italian painter. Among his works are "Vision of St. Jerome" (National Gallery, London), "Madonna with St. Margaret" (Bologna), "Madonna del Collo Lungo" (Pitti Palace, Florence), "Madonna della Rosa" (Dresden Gallery), etc.

Parnahyba. See *Paranahyba.*

Parnassus (pär-nas′us). [Gr. Παρνασός, later Παρνασσός.] A mountain-ridge in Greece, 83 miles northwest of Athens, near the ancient Delphi, and situated mainly in ancient Phocis: the modern Liakoura. It was celebrated as the haunt of Apollo, the Muses, and the nymphs, and hence as the seat of music and poetry. Highest summit, Lycoreia (8,068 feet).

Parnassus. 1. A fresco by Raphael Mengs (1760), in the Villa Albani, Rome. It is a group of Apollo and the Muses, with Mnemosyne, the mother of the Muses. **2.** A fresco by Raphael, in the Stanza della Segnatura of the Vatican, Rome. The subject is the triumph of ancient art under the enlightened and poetic influences of the Renaissance. Apollo and the Muses preside; Homer, Vergil, Dante, Sappho, Anacreon, Petrarch, and Corinna, with Raphael himself, figure with their fellow-artists in the attendant company. It is a garden festival of 16th-century Rome.

Parnassus, Mount. A painting by Mantegna, in the Louvre, Paris. Mars and Venus stand on a rock-arch, with Cupid, who is shooting darts into Vulcan's cave: in the foreground the Muses dance while Apollo makes music, and Mercury stands beside Pegasus.

Parnell (pär′nel), **Charles Stewart.** Born at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, 1846: died at Brighton, Oct. 6, 1891. An Irish statesman. He was the fourth son of John Henry Parnell (whose ancestors emigrated from England to Ireland in the 17th century) and Delia Tudor Stewart, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart of the United States navy. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, without taking a degree, and was elected to Parliament in 1875. He became the first president of the Irish Land League in 1879, visited the United States in the interest of the Irish agitation for home rule 1879–80, and succeeded Shaw as leader of the Home Rule party in 1880. He was imprisoned under the Coercion Act 1881–82. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone formed a parliamentary alliance with Parnell, and proposed a Home Rule Bill which secured the support of all the Irish members (85), but caused a split in the Liberal party and restored Lord Salisbury to power. Toward the close of the session of 1887 the "Times" sought to discredit home rule before the country by publishing a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," in which it tried to connect Parnell with the Phœnix Park murders and other assassinations. In support of its allegations it published a number of letters alleged to have been written by Parnell, which were proved, before a committee appointed by Parliament to investigate the "Times" charges, to have been forged by one Pigott. Parnell brought suit for libel against the "Times," recovering £5,000 damages. In Nov., 1890, Captain O'Shea obtained a grant of divorce from his wife — Parnell (who afterward married Mrs. O'Shea) having figured as the corespondent in the suit. He was in consequence deposed from the leadership, at the instance of the Liberal leaders, by a majority of his party, but refused to submit, and led a minority until his death.

Parnell, Henry Brooke, first Baron Congleton. Born July 3, 1776: committed suicide, June 8, 1842. A British politician, secretary at war 1831–32. He wrote "Financial Reform" (1830), etc.

Parnell, Thomas. Born at Dublin in 1679: died in 1718. A British poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1697; was ordained in 1700; was archdeacon of Clogher in 1706; and was presented to the vicarage of Finglas in 1716. He was a member of the Scriblerus Club. Among his poems are "The Hermit," "Night-Piece on Death," "Hymn to Contentment," and "Allegory on Man." He translated Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice."

Parnellite (pär′nel-īt) **Party.** In British politics, the Irish Nationalist party as it came under the leadership of Parnell about 1879. Its only important aim was the securing of home rule for Ireland. In 1885 it became allied for this purpose with the English Liberal party, and contributed to the parliamentary majority of the third and fourth Gladstone administrations. After the judgment in the O'Shea case, 1890, the party divided, a small fraction of it, called now distinctively the Parnellites, being led by John Redmond, while the great majority of the Nationalists (often called Anti-Parnellites) chose Justin M'Carthy as leader.

Parny (pär-nē′), **Évariste Désiré de Forges, Vicomte de.** Born on the Isle of Bourbon, Feb. 6, 1753: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1814. A French poet. Among his best-known works are "Poésies érotiques" (1778) and "La guerre des dieux" (1799).

> Parny's best piece, a short epitaph on a young girl, is one of the best things of its kind in literature. His merits, however, are confined to his early works. In his maturer years he wrote long poems, on the model of the "Pucelle," against England, Christianity, and monarchism, which are equally remarkable for blasphemy, obscenity, extravagance, and dullness. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 399.

Parolles (pä-rol′es). A character in Shakspere's "All 's Well that Ends Well," a braggart whose poltroonery is humorous and droll.

Paropamisus (par-ọ-pam′i-sus or par″ọ-pa-mī′sus). [Gr. Παροπάμισος.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range lying west of the Hindu-Kush.

Paros (pā′ros). [Gr. Πάρος.] An island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea west of Naxos, intersected by lat. 37° N., long. 25° 10′ E. It is composed of a single mountain, famous in ancient times for its white marble. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Miltiades after the battle of Marathon 490 B. C., and joined the confederacy of Delos. Length, 15 miles.

Parquet, Jacques Diel du. See *Diel du Parquet.*

Parr (pär), **Catharine.** Born at Kendal Castle, Westmoreland, England, about 1512: died at Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 7, 1548. Sixth wife of Henry VIII., whom she married in 1543. She married Lord Seymour in 1547.

Parr, Samuel. Born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, Jan. 15, 1747: died at Hatton, March 6, 1825. An English scholar, son of Samuel Parr, a surgeon, whose assistant he was 1761–64. He studied at Harrow, and was at Cambridge for a short time in 1765. From 1767 to 1771 he was chief assistant to Dr. Sumner at Harrow School, and in 1783 was made vicar of Hatton, near Warwick. He was a warm friend of Porson. He was famous for the variety of his knowledge and for his dogmatism.

Parr, Thomas, called "Old Parr." Died at London, 1635. A reputed centenarian. He was said to have been born in 1483, and hence would have been 152 years old when he died. Mr. Thoms, the editor of "Notes and Queries," examined the evidence and found it untrustworthy, though Parr was certainly very old and was a celebrity for many years before his death.

Parramatta, or **Paramatta** (par-ạ-mat′ạ). A town in New South Wales, Australia, situated on the Parramatta River 14 miles northwest of Sydney. It has a flourishing fruit trade. Population (1891), 11,677.

Parret (par′et). A river in Somerset, England, which flows into the Bristol Channel 6 miles north of Bridgwater. Length, about 40 miles.

Parrhasius (pa-rā′shi-us). [Gr. Παῤῥάσιος.] Born at Ephesus: lived about 400 B. C. A celebrated Greek painter, considered one of the greatest of antiquity. The anecdotes of Pliny about all the painters of this time indicate extraordinary realism carried to the point of actual illusion. (Compare *Zeuxis.*) There were many pen-and-ink sketches by Parrhasius still in existence in the time of Pliny. Among his principal works were "The Personification of the Demos of Athens," probably suggested by Aristophanes; a Prometheus; the Hercules at Lindus; the Theseus at Athens, afterward on the Capitol at Rome; and a Contest of Ajax and Odysseus for the weapons of Achilles.

Parris (par′is), **Albion Keith.** Born in Maine, Jan. 19, 1788: died at Portland, Maine, Feb. 11, 1857. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1815–19; governor of Maine 1822–26; and United States senator from Maine 1826–28.

Parris, Samuel. Born at London, 1653: died at Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 27, 1720. An American Congregational clergyman, notable in connection with the Salem witchcraft delusion of 1692–93. He studied at Harvard, without taking a degree, became a merchant at Boston, afterward entered the ministry, and in 1689 became pastor of the church at Danvers (then part of Salem), Massachusetts. In 1692 his daughter and his niece, Abigail Williams, both about 12 years of age, accused Tibuta (a South American slave living with the family as a servant) of bewitching them. He beat Tibuta into confessing herself a witch. The delusion spread, many persons were tried for witchcraft, and in the course of 16 months 20 persons were put to death. He was dismissed by his congregation in 1696 for his share in these judicial murders. *Appletons' Cyc. of Amer. Biog.*

Parrot (pä-rō′), **Johann Jakob Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, 1792: died at Dorpat, Russia, about 1840. A German traveler in the Caucasus, Ararat, etc.

Parrott (par′ọt), **Robert Parker.** Born at Lee, N. H., Oct. 5, 1804: died at Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1877. An American inventor, superintendent of the West Point iron and cannon foundry, Cold Spring, New York. He invented the Parrott gun.

Parry (par′i), **Cape.** A cape on the northern coast of North America, projecting into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 70° N., long. 123° 30′ W.

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings. Born at Bournemouth, Feb. 27, 1848. An English composer. He was made professor of musical history and composition at the Royal Academy of Music in 1883.

Parry, Sir **William Edward.** Born at Bath, England, Dec. 19, 1790: died at Ems, Germany, July 8, 1855. An English navigator and arctic explorer. In 1806 he was midshipman in the Tribune frigate, and in 1808 on the Vanguard in the Baltic. As lieutenant of the Alexander he served at Spitzbergen and on La Hogue in the North American station until 1817. He accompanied Ross's polar expedition, and took command of an expedition himself in May, 1819. He explored and named Barrow Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, and Wellington Sound, reaching Melville Island Sept., 1819. By crossing long. 110° W. he won the £5,000 prize offered by Parliament. A narration of the expedition appeared in 1821. In May, 1821, he started on a second expedition, and in May, 1824, on a third, which were not specially successful. Another expedition, by way of Spitzbergen, was likewise unsuccessful. From Dec., 1823, to May, 1829, he was acting hydrographer to the navy. In 1852 he was made rear-admiral, and in 1853 governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Parry Islands. [Named from Sir W. E. Parry.] A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, including Melville Island, Bathurst Island, and others.

Parsdorf (pärs′dorf), **Armistice of.** A truce between France and Austria, concluded in July, 1800, at Parsdorf, a village 10 miles east of Munich.

Parsifal, or **Parsival** (pär′sē-fäl). A musical drama by Richard Wagner. The poem was composed by him in 1877, the music in 1879. It was first performed at Bayreuth, July 28, 1882. See *Perceval* and *Parzival.*

Parsis, or **Parsees** (pär′sēz). [From Pers. *Parsi,* a Persian.] The descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century, in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called Zoroastrianism. See *Guebers.*

Parsons (pär′sọnz). A city in Labette County, southeastern Kansas, 123 miles south by east of Topeka. Population (1890), 6,736.

Parsons (pär′sọnz), **Alfred William.** Born in Somerset, Dec. 2, 1847. An English landscape-painter. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871, and paints both in oil and in water-colors. Among his works are "The First Frost" (1883), "In a Cider Country" (1886), "When Nature Painted all Things Gay" (1887), a series of water-color drawings of the Warwickshire Avon (exhibited in 1885), etc.

Parsons, or **Persons** (pėr′sọnz), **Robert.** Born at Nether Stowey, Somerset, 1546: died at Rome, April 18, 1610. An English Jesuit. He graduated at Oxford (Balliol College) in 1568, and was subsequently a fellow, bursar, and dean of his college. In 1575 he entered the Jesuit Society at Rome. He intrigued actively against Elizabeth and the Protestants in England until his death. He published many polemical works.

Parsons, Theophilus. Born at Byfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1750: died at Boston, Oct. 30, 1813. An American jurist. He was a member of the Essex Junto in 1778, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1806–13.

Parsons, Theophilus. Born at Newburyport, Mass., May 17, 1797: died Jan. 26, 1882. An American legal and religious writer, son of T. Parsons. He published "Law of Contracts" (1853), "Mercantile Law" (1856), "Maritime Law" (1859), "Deus Homo" (1867), "The Infinite and the Finite" (1872), etc.

Parsons, Thomas Williams. Born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1819: died at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 3, 1892. An American poet. He lived much abroad. He translated Dante's "Inferno" in 1867, published "Ghetto di Roma" (1854: collected poems, among which is "On a Bust of Dante"), "The Magnolia, etc." (privately printed 1867), "The Shadow of the Obelisk, etc." (1872), and "Circum Præcordia" (1892), etc.

Parsons, William, third Earl of Rosse. Born at York, England, June 17, 1800: died Oct. 31, 1867. A British astronomer. He is specially notable for the reflecting telescope (the largest in the world) which he erected at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, 1845. The focal length of the telescope is 54 feet; the diameter of the tube, 7 feet.

Parson's Emperor. [G. *Pfaffen-Kaiser.*] A name given to the emperor Charles IV., who owed his elevation to the Pope.

Parson's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It was taken from the same original as the "Ayenbite of Inwit," and its theme is penitence. At the instance of Pepys, Dryden produced his imitation of the character of the parson in the "General Prologue": he turned the parish priest of the 14th century into a non-juring divine of the 17th century. *Lounsbury.*

Parsonstown (pär′sọnz-toun). A town in King's County, Ireland, 43 miles northeast of Limerick. Population (1891), 4,313.

Partabgarh (pur-täb-gur′), or **Pertabgurh** (pėr-täb-gur′), or **Pratabgarh** (prä-täb-gur′). **1.** A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 45′ N., long. 82° E. Area, 1,436 square miles. Population (1881), 847,047.—**2.** A state in Rajputana, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 74° 40′ E. Area, 1,450 square miles. Population (1881), 80,568.

Partanna (pär-tän′nä). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 38 miles southwest of Palermo. Population, 13,144.

Parthenay (pärt-nā′). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Thouet 30 miles west by north of Poitiers. It has been a military stronghold from medieval times. Population (1891), commune, 7,297.

Parthenia (pär-thē′ni-a̤). In Sidney's "Arcadia," the wife of Argalus, who assumes the armor of a knight to revenge his death upon his slayer Amphialus.

Parthenius (pär-thē′ni-us). [Gr. Παρθένιος.] Lived in the last part of the 1st century B. C. A Greek poet, living in Rome. His only surviving work is a collection of prose tales.

Parthenon (pär′the-non). [Gr. Παρθενών, the temple of Athene Parthenos ('the Virgin').] The official temple of Pallas, at Athens, as protectress of the city and guardian of the Athenian hegemony, begun about 450 B. C. by Ictinus, under the political direction of Pericles and the artistic presidency of Phidias. The temple is a Doric peripteros of 8 by 17 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring on the highest step 101 by 228 feet. Before both pronaos and opisthodomos there is an inner range of 6 columns. The cella had two interior double-tiered ranges of Doric columns, and behind it there was a large chamber used for a treasury, with 4 great columns to support its ceiling. The cult-statue in the cella was the famous colossal chryselephantine statue of Athene Parthenos by Phidias. It represented the goddess standing, wearing helmet and ægis, with her left hand supporting her spear, and on her extended right holding a Victory. At her feet were her shield and serpent. The entire upper part of the exterior wall of the cella was surrounded by a frieze in low relief, 3¼ feet high, representing an idealized Panathenaic procession, in presence of the Olympian gods. Both pediments were filled with sculpture in the round, the group on the east representing the birth of Athene, that on the west her contest for Athens with Poseidon. The surviving fragments from the pediments and much of the frieze are among the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum, and are considered the most precious existing sculptures. The metopes of the peristyle entablature bore contests of Greeks with centaurs, Amazons, and Trojans, in high relief. The ornament of the Parthenon also included a comprehensive scheme of decoration in color. In refinement of design and perfection of execution this structure has never been paralleled. Since 1835 it has not been disputed that the existing Parthenon stands on the foundations of an older temple which, prior to the discovery in 1885 of the old temple of Athene (see *Athens*) adjoining the Erechtheum, was believed to be identical with this temple. In 1892 Mr. F. C. Penrose sought to establish, nevertheless, the truth of the old theory, basing his argument primarily on a series of architect's laying-out marks inscribed on the southern foundation of the Parthenon. Mr. Penrose's temple, assigned to the beginning of the 6th century B. C., was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 16 columns on the flanks, measuring on the highest step 69.8 by 193.1 feet, and thus leaving unoccupied as a peribolos a considerable part of its massive platform. Dr. Dörpfeld, however, has traversed successfully the English archæologist's theory, and has proved that the older Parthenon was begun after the Persian invasion; that it was never finished; that it was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 19 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate probably of 2 steps; and that it measured on the edge of the upper step 100.04 by 249.24 feet.

Parthenope (pär-then′ọ-pē). [Gr. Παρθενόπη.] **1.** The name of several persons in Greek mythology, particularly of a Siren said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples.—**2.** An ancient name of Naples.—**3.** An asteroid (No. 11) discovered at Naples May 11, 1850, by De Gasparis.

Parthenopean (pär″the-nọ-pē′a̤n) **Republic.** [From *Parthenope,* an old name of Naples.] The short-lived republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples in 1799. It was established by aid of the French in Jan., and was overthrown by the British, Russian, and other forces in June. The Bourbons were restored.

Parthia (pär′thi-a̤). [Gr. Παρθία, from Πάρθοι, L. *Parthi,* the Parthians.] In ancient geography, a country in western Asia, situated east of Media and south of Hyrcania. It was the nucleus of the Parthian empire.

Parthian (pär′thi-a̤n) **Empire.** An ancient monarchy, comprising a great part of the territories of the first Persian empire. It extended at its height to the Euphrates, Caspian Sea, Indus, and Indian Ocean. It was established by Arsaces, the first king, who overthrew the rule of the Seleucidæ about 250 B. C.; rose to great power under Mithridates I. and II.; was often at war with Rome; and was overthrown by the new Persian dynasty of the Sassanidæ about 226 A. D.

Partick (pär′tik). A western suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Partington (pär′ting-tọn), **Mrs.** A humorous character invented by Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, whose "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington" appeared in 1854. She was noted for her misuse of words. Sydney Smith introduces a personage of this name in his speech on the Reform Bill in 1831, in which he applies the story of a Dame Partington of Sidmouth who undertook to sweep the Atlantic Ocean out of her house on the occasion of a great storm, mopping it up and then squeezing out the mop: "The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington."

Partition Treaties. Two treaties made between France, England, and the Netherlands in 1698 and 1700 (the latter on the death of the Bavarian electoral prince), for the settlement of the Spanish succession. By the first, Spain, the Indies, and the Netherlands were given to the Bavarian electoral prince Joseph Ferdinand; Guipúzcoa and the Sicilies to France; and Milan to the archduke Charles. By the second, Spain, the Indies, and the Netherlands went to the archduke Charles, and France was to receive the Two Sicilies, Milan (or its equivalent Lorraine), and Guipúzcoa.

Parton (pär′tọn), **Arthur.** Born at Hudson, N.Y., March 26, 1842. An American landscape-painter.

Parton (pär′tọn), **James.** Born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822: died at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891. An American biographer and miscellaneous author. Among his biographical works are lives of Horace Greeley (1855), Aaron Burr (1857), Andrew Jackson (1860), Benjamin Franklin (1864), Thomas Jefferson (1874), Voltaire (1881). He also wrote "Famous Americans of Recent Times" (1867), "Noted Women of Europe and America" (1883), "Captains of Industry" (1884 and 1891), etc.

Parton, Mrs. (**Sara Payson Willis**): pseudonym **Fanny Fern.** Born at Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811: died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1872. An American author, wife of James Parton and sister of N. P. Willis. She married Charles H. Eldredge in 1837: he died in 1846, and she began to write for a livelihood. In 1856 she married James Parton. She published "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio" (1853 and 1854), "Little Ferns" (1854), "Fresh Ferns," "Ruth Hall," "Rose Clark," "Folly as it Flies, etc." (1868), "Ginger Snaps" (1870), etc.

Parysatis (pa-ris′a̤-tis). [Gr. Παρύσατις.] Lived about 400 B. C. Daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, wife of Darius Ochus, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the Younger. She was notorious for her crimes.

Parzival (pärt′sē-fäl). The legendary hero of the epic poem of the same name written by the German poet Wolfram von Eschenbach, after French originals, between 1205 and 1215. He was the son of Gamuret, prince of Anjou, and Queen Herzeloide of Valois. His father falls in battle in the East, and his mother, to protect him from a like fate, brings him up in the solitude of the forest in ignorance of knightly customs. After many misadventures he, however, arrives at Arthur's court, and ultimately becomes a knight of the Round Table. Afterward, in search of adventures, he rescues Queen Condwiramurs, who becomes his wife, and then arrives at the Castle of the Holy Grail. Here, having neglected certain conditions, he loses the sovereignty of the grail (which it was possible for him to obtain), and leaves the castle in disgrace. The messenger of the grail afterward appears at the court of Arthur and rebukes him, and he is banished from the Round Table. At this open shame he renounces his allegiance to God, and wanders about in search of the grail. Finally he learns the true nature of God and of the grail, leads a life of abstinence, and becomes again a member of the Round Table. At the Castle of the Grail he is declared to be now worthy to become the sovereign of the grail. See *Parsifal* and *Perceval.*

Pasadena (pas-a-dē′nä). A noted winter resort in southern California, about 9 miles from Los Angeles.

Pasargadæ (pa-sär′ga̤-dē). [Gr. Πασαργάδαι.] In ancient geography, the earliest capital of the Persians. It has been identified in the ancient site conspicuous in the little valley now called Meshhed-Murghab, northeast of the ancient Persepolis. Cyrus built here two palaces and founded temples; here he was buried; and his city became a place of pilgrimage and religious instruction for the Persians. The architectural remains, though ruinous, are important.

Pascagoula. See *Biloxi.*

Pascagoula (pas-ka̤-gö′la̤). A river in Mississippi which is formed by the union of the Leaf and Chickasawha rivers, and flows into Mississippi Sound 40 miles southwest of Mobile. Length, including the Chickasawha, about 250 miles.

Pascal (pas′ka̤l; F. pron. päs-käl′), **Blaise.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, June 19, 1623: died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1662. A celebrated French geometrician, philosopher, and writer. He was educated in Paris after 1631, but his progress was such that his zeal had to be restrained. Books were denied him for a while, but nevertheless, unaided, he invented geometry anew when 12 years old, and at the age of 17 achieved renown with his "Traité des sections coniques" (1640). Later on he undertook and carried on successfully the solution of the most difficult problems. That he also became distinguished in literature is due to his connection with the celebrated monastery of Port-Royal. At different times during his early career Pascal had conceived the plan to give himself up as a layman to the service of God. At various times he abandoned his intention for a life of dissipation from which he was finally redeemed as a consequence of an escape he had from an accident (1654). He renounced the world definitely, and embraced the cause of Port-Royal. His first literary work within these walls was transmitted from memory by an auditor, and is entitled "Entretien sur Epictète et Montaigne" (1655). He rose to highest literary excellence in setting forth and defending the doctrines of Port-Royal against the Jesuits. Between Jan., 1656, and March, 1657, over his nom de plume, Louis de Montalte, Pascal wrote 18 letters, professedly to a friend in the provinces: hence the epistles are known as "Les provinciales." At the time of his death Pascal was engaged on a work that he was to name "Apologie de la religion catholique." The notes he had made for it were subsequently found, but in such a scattered and imperfect condition that it was useless to attempt restoring his plan. They were therefore published in 1670 under the title "Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont été trouvées après sa mort parmi ses papiers." In addition to these works Pascal wrote a "Discours sur les passions de l'amour," "L'Esprit géométrique," "L'Art de persuader," three different "Discours sur la condition des grands," "Prière pour demander le bon usage des maladies," and finally a limited number of letters, addressed among others, to Mademoiselle de Roannez in 1657.

Paschal (pas′ka̤l) **I.,** L. **Paschalis** (pas-kā′lis). Pope 817–824.

Paschal II., L. **Paschalis (Ranieri).** Died Jan. 21, 1118. Pope 1099–1118. He carried on a strife about investiture with Henry I. of England and the emperors Henry IV. and Henry V.

Paschal III. Antipope 1164–68, in opposition to Alexander III.

Pasco. See *Cerro de Pasco.*

Pascoboula. See *Biloxi.*

Pascuaro. See *Patzcuaro.*

Pas-de-Calais (pä′dė-kä-lā′). [F., 'step of Calais.'] **1.** The French name of the Strait of Dover.—**2.** A department in northern France, corresponding to the greater part of Artois and part of Picardy. Capital, Arras. It is bounded by the English Channel and Strait of Dover on the west and north, Nord on the northeast and east, and Somme on the south. The surface is a plain intersected by hills. It is a flourishing agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and commercial department. Area, 2,551 square miles. Population (1891), 874,364.

Pasdeloup (päd-lö′), **Jules Étienne.** Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1819: died at Fontainebleau, Aug. 14, 1887. A French conductor of popular concerts in Paris.

Pasewalk (pä′ze-välk). A town in Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Uker 24 miles west by north of Stettin. Population (1890), 8,247.

Pasht. See *Bast.*

Pasini (pä-sē′nē), **Alberto.** Born near Parma, Italy, 1820. An Italian genre-painter. He went to Paris about 1840, and became the pupil of E. Ciceri, E. Isabey, and Theodore Rousseau. His subjects are chiefly Oriental.

Pasiphaë (pa-sif′ā-ē). [Gr. *Πασιφάη*.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Ariadne. She was enamoured of a white bull given to Minos by Poseidon, and by him became the mother of the Minotaur.

Pasiteles (pa-sit′e-lēz). [Gr. *Πασιτέλης*.] Lived in the 1st century B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Magna Græcia, who acquired Roman citizenship when the southern cities were admitted to that privilege about 87 B. C. He followed the modern method of elaborating his work in clay, and wrote five books on artistic matters much copied by Pliny. Pasiteles and his school affected a kind of pre-Phidian style. Many pseudo-archaic works are ascribed to them.

Paskevitch (päs-kye′vich), **Ivan,** Prince of Warsaw. Born at Poltava, Russia, May 8 (O. S.), 1782: died at Warsaw, Feb. 1, 1856. A Russian field-marshal. He was distinguished in Turkey until 1812, and in the later campaigns against Napoleon; conquered Persian Armenia and stormed Erivan in 1827; captured Kars in 1828, and Erzerum in 1829; as commander-in-chief in Poland captured Warsaw in 1831, and became governor of Poland, executing the Organic Statute; and commanded the Russian contingent against the Hungarians in 1849, and the Danube army in 1854.

Pasman (päs-män′). A small narrow island in the Adriatic Sea, south of Zara, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

Paso de Chocolate (pä′sō dā chō-kō-lä′tā). A pass in northwestern Chihuahua, between the towns of Galeana and Casas Grandes, famous for the atrocities committed there by the Apaches during the past and present centuries. The last action fought there was in 1882, when nearly all the able-bodied men of Galeana were slain by a superior force of Indians, after a desperate resistance.

Paso del Norte (pä′sō del nōr′tā), **El.** [Sp., 'The Pass of the North.'] A town (officially Juarez) in northeastern Chihuahua, Mexico, on the south bank of the Rio Grande opposite El Paso in Texas. It was founded as an Indian mission in 1659. Until 1680 it was only an Indian village, and the only relay between Parral in southern Chihuahua and Santa Fé in New Mexico. In 1680, when the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico drove the Spaniards from Santa Fé, the retreating colonists and a few soldiers halted at El Paso del Norte, and established their camp. Thereafter it became the seat of government for the province of New Mexico until 1693, and the base of operations against the hostile Pueblos. A Spanish town gradually arose, and the Indian settlements became merged in that place in the course of time. It remained attached to New Mexico until after the war between the United States and Mexico, when it was, after the conclusion of peace, included in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. During the latter part of the reign of Maximilian, El Paso del Norte formed the headquarters of the national forces and of President Juarez. The Mexican Central Railroad has there its northern terminus. Population, about 8,000.

Pasquier (päs-kyā′), **Étienne.** Born at Paris, 1529: died there, 1615. A French jurist and author. His chief works are "Recherches sur la France" ("Researches on France": publication commenced about 1560) and "Letters."

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Baron (later Duc) **de.** Born at Paris, April 22, 1767: died there, July 5, 1862. A French politician. He served as an official under Napoleon I.; was a cabinet minister during the restoration, and president of the Chamber of Peers under Louis Philippe; received the titular dignity of chancellor in 1837; and was created duke in 1844. He retired to private life after the revolution of 1848. He was the joint author with M. de Randon of a vaudeville, "Grimou, ou le portrait à faire"; published "Discours prononcés dans les chambres législatives de 1814-36" (1842); and left a memoir in manuscript, the first volume of which appeared in 1893 under the title of "Histoire de mon temps."

Pasquin (pas′kwin), It. **Pasquino** (päs-kwē′nō). [F. *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), from It. *pasquino*, a lampoon.] A tailor (or a cobbler, or a barber) who lived about the end of the 15th century in Rome, noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people Marforio; and gibes and jeers pasted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. *I. D'Israeli.*

Pasquin. A dramatic satire by Fielding, published in 1736.

Passage of Honor. See the extract.

> The first [of these special chronicles], according to the date of its events, is the "Passo Honroso," or the Passage of Honor, and is a formal account of a passage at arms which was held against all comers in 1434, at the bridge of Orbigo, near the city of Leon, during thirty days, at a moment when the road was thronged with knights passing for a solemn festival to the neighboring shrine of Santiago. The challenger was Suero de Quiñones, a gentleman of rank, who claimed to be thus emancipated from the service of wearing for a noble lady's sake a chain of iron around his neck every Thursday. The arrangements for this extraordinary tournament were all made under the king's authority. Nine champions, *mantenedores*, we are told, stood with Quiñones; and at the end of thirty days it was found that sixty-eight knights had adventured themselves against his claim, that six hundred and twenty-seven encounters had taken place, and that sixty-six lances had been broken;—one knight, an Aragonese, having been killed, and many wounded, among whom were Quiñones and eight out of his nine fellow-champions. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 174.

Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician. A collection of short stories by Samuel Warren, first published in "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1831 in America (1832 in England) two volumes were published, and in 1838 a third was added. They had mostly a morbid interest, but were extremely popular.

Passaguates (pä-sä-gwä′tās). [Origin unknown.] A nomad tribe of southern Chihuahua, mentioned in 1582 by Espejo. It is now extinct, and nothing is known of its language.

Passaic (pa̤-sā′ik). A river in New Jersey which flows into Newark Bay below Newark. It forms a cataract of 72 feet, with a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, at Paterson. Length, about 100 miles.

Passaic. A manufacturing city in Passaic County, New Jersey, situated on the river Passaic 11 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 13,028.

Passamaquoddy (pas″a̤-ma̤-quod′i). A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly in Maine. See *Abnaki.*

Passamaquoddy Bay. [From the Indian tribe name.] An arm of the Atlantic, situated on the border between Maine and New Brunswick. It receives the St. Croix. Length, about 15 miles.

Passaro (päs′sä-rō), or **Passero** (päs′se-rō), **Cape.** The modern name of Pachynum. In a sea-fight off this cape, Aug. 11, 1718, the British under Byng annihilated the Spanish fleet under Castañeta.

Passarowitz (päs-sä′rō-vits), or **Posarevatz** (pō-sä′re-väts), or **Poscharewatz** (po-shä′re-väts). A town in Servia, 38 miles east-southeast of Belgrad. Population (1891), 11,134.

Passarowitz, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Passarowitz, July 21, 1718, between Turkey on one side and Austria and Venice on the other. Venice ceded the Morea to Turkey; Turkey ceded to Austria part of Bosnia, Little Wallachia, part of Servia (including Belgrad), and the Banat of Temesvár.

Passau (pas′sou). A city in Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Inn and Ilz with the Danube, close to the Austrian frontier, in lat. 48° 34′ N., long. 13° 27′ E. It is noted for its picturesque location. The cathedral, of very early foundation, but often restored, and finally rebuilt in 1665, is one of the best examples of the German florid rococo style. It was the capital of the bishopric of Passau. Population (1890), 16,633.

Passau, Bishopric of. A former German principality, in the neighborhood of Passau. It was founded in the 8th century, was secularized in 1803, and passed to Bavaria in 1806.

Passau, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Passau, July 16, 1552, between the elector Maurice of Saxony and King Ferdinand in behalf of the emperor Charles V. The principal provision was the granting of freedom of religion to the Lutherans.

Passavant (pä-sä-voṅ′), **Johann David.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 18, 1787: died at Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1861. A German art historian and artist. His works include a life of Raphael (1839–58: French ed. 1860), "Le peintre-graveur" (1860–64), etc.

Passeier. See *Passeyr.*

Passes (päs-sās′). A tribe of Indians in the Brazilian state of Amazonas, on the north side of the Amazon, about the mouth of the Japurá. Formerly they were numerous, ranging eastward to the Rio Negro and westward to the Içá. They are a gentle race of agriculturists, and have never resisted the whites. During the 18th century many of them were gathered into mission villages. Very few remain in a wild state. The Passes are a branch of the great Arawak or Maypure stock.

Passeyr (päs′īr), or **Passeier** (päs′ī-er). A romantic Alpine valley in Tyrol, about 30 miles south by west of Innsbruck, which unites with the valley of the Adige at Meran.

Passion Play. A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The passion play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day.

Passow (päs′sō), **Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich.** Born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg, Sept. 20, 1786: died at Breslau, March 11, 1833. A German classical philologist and lexicographer, professor at Breslau from 1815. He published a Greek lexicon (1819–24: 5th ed. 1841–57), "Elements of the History of Greek and Roman Literature and Art," etc.

Passy (pä-sē′). A former commune, since 1860 a part of Paris, situated east of the Bois de Boulogne.

Pasta (päs′tä), Madame (**Giuditta Negri**). Born at Como, Italy, 1798: died near the Lake of Como, April 1, 1865. An Italian opera-singer, of Hebrew birth, one of the leading sopranos in Paris and Italy from 1819 to about 1835.

Pastasa (päs-täs′ä), or **Pastaza** (päs-tä′thä). A river in Ecuador which joins the Marañon (Amazon) about long. 76° 30′ W. Length, about 400 miles.

Pasterze (päs-tert′se). One of the largest Alpine glaciers, situated in the Glockner group on the border of Tyrol and Carinthia.

Pasteur (päs-tėr′), **Louis.** Born at Dôle, Jura, France, Dec. 27, 1822. A celebrated French chemist and microscopist. He is famous especially for his researches in bacteria, fermentation, the "Siberian pest," hydrophobia, etc. He has published "Études sur le vin" (1866), "Études sur le vinaigre" (1868), "Études sur la maladie des vers à soie" (1870), "Études sur la bière" (1876), etc. He began the practice of inoculation for hydrophobia in 1885.

Pasto (päs′tō). A town in the southwestern part of Colombia (department of Cauca), 100 miles southwest of Popayan, on the eastern flank of a volcano of the same name. Population, about 10,000.

Paston Letters. A series of letters written or received by members of the Paston family, of Paston, county of Norfolk, England. The series commenced in 1424, and ended in 1509. They are valuable for 15th-century history, and were first published in part by Sir John Fenn in 1787. The best edition is by James Gairdner (3 vols. 1872–75), increased by more than 500 letters, with notes, etc.

Pastoral Symphony, The. 1. A short movement in Handel's "Messiah."—2. The title of Beethoven's 6th symphony. He added a second title, "or Recollections of Country Life."

Pastor Fido (päs-tōr′ fē′dō), **Il.** ['The Faithful Shepherd.'] A pastoral drama by Giambattista Guarini, played at Turin in 1585, but not printed till 1590. It was composed to celebrate the marriage of a duke of Savoy, and has been six times translated into English.

Patagonia (pat-a̤-gō′ni-a̤). The southernmost portion of South America, including all of the Argentine Republic south of the Rio Negro, together with the adjacent parts of Chile. The western part is traversed from north to south by the Andes; east of them much of the country is occupied by high and more or less arid plains. The shores of the Chilean portion are bordered by an infinity of islands. The interior is sparsely populated by Indians (Patagonians, Araucanians, etc.), but there are now flourishing Argentine and Chilean settlements along the coasts. In 1881 Patagonia was divided by treaty, Chile taking the portion west of the Andes, together with the shores of the Strait of Magellan from lat. 52° S., and the Argentine Republic retaining all the rest. Both portions have been subdivided into territories and provinces. The name is now used only as a convenient geographical term, and is commonly restricted to the Argentine portion: Tierra del Fuego is sometimes included. Total area (excluding Tierra del Fuego), about 235,000 square miles, of which about one fifth is in Chile.

Patagonians (pat-a̤-gō′ni-a̤nz). The principal Indian race of Patagonia. They call themselves Chonek, Tzoneca, or Inaken; the Pampean Indians, and hence the whites of Argentina, give them the general designation of Tehuelches, or 'southern people,' a name more particularly applied to those between the rivers Chubut and Santa Cruz. They are wandering hunters, their small villages being frequently changed; at present they are friendly to the whites, bringing skins, etc., to sell at the settlements. The Patagonians are noted for their great stature, many of the men being over six feet high: the early explorers represented them as giants. Their language indicates a distinct stock, though Martius believed that it had some relation to that of the Tapuyas of Brazil. They number about 20,000.

Patala (pä-tä′la̤). [Skt. *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation.] In Hindu mythology, a subterranean or infernal region, or, more properly, the name of one of its seven subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *Nāgas*, or serpents. Patala is not a place of torment. Under it are the hells (narakas), of which Manu enumerates 21 and the Buddhists 136.

Patani (pä-tä′nē). A small native state in the Malay peninsula, feudatory to Siam, situated on the eastern coast about lat. 6°–7° N.

Patanjali (pa-tan′ja-li). 1. The reputed founder of the Yoga system of Hindu philosophy.—2. The author of the Mahabhashya (which see). He was born at Gonarda in the east of India, and lived for some time in Kashmir. According to Goldstücker he wrote between 140 and 120 B. C., but Weber places him about 25 years after Christ. Panini, Katyayana, and Patanjali are the great triad of Sanskrit grammarians.

Patapsco (pa-tap′skō). A river in Maryland which flows into Chesapeake Bay 14 miles southeast of Baltimore. Length, nearly 80 miles.

Patara (pat′ạ-rạ̈). [Gr. *Πάταρα*.] In ancient geography, a city of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the coast in lat. 36° 15′ N., long. 29° 22′ E. There are remains of a theater of the date of Hadrian.

Patavium (pa-tā′vi-um). The ancient name of Padua.

Patawat (pät′ä-wät). A tribe of North American Indians living on lower Mad River, California. See *Wishoskan*.

Patay (pä-tā′). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles northwest of Orléans. Here, June 18, 1429, the French under Dunois and Joan of Arc defeated the English.

Patch (pach), **Samuel.** Born in Rhode Island about 1807: killed at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1829. An American, noted for leaping from bridges, etc. He was killed in attempting to jump from a height of 125 feet into the Genesee River at Genesee Falls.

Patchogue (pat-chōg′). A village in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, situated on Great South Bay, 51 miles east of Brooklyn.

Patelin (pät-laṅ′). A conventional character in French comedy. He is a supple, insinuating flatterer, one who tries to accomplish his ends by indirect means. He seems to have had his origin in a 14th-century farce, "L'Avocat Pathelin."

Pater (pā′tėr). **Walter.** Born at London, Aug. 4, 1839: died at Oxford, July 30, 1894. An English writer. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He published "Studies in the History of the Renaissance" (1873), "Marius the Epicurean" (1885), "Imaginary Portraits" (1887), "Appreciations" (1889), etc.

Paterculus (pa-tėr′kụ̄-lus), **Caius Velleius.** Born about 19 B. C.: died after 30 A. D. A Roman historian, author of an epitome of Roman history.

> The Monarchy occupies the principal place in the abridgment of Roman history in two books by C. Velleius Paterculus, A. D. 30. This writer had been in military service under Tiberius, whom he then learned to admire; but he soars to such fervour of loyalty and extravagance of style that he lauds and magnifies everything connected with his general beyond all bounds, and vilifies all that was opposed to him.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 15.

Paterno (pä-ter′nō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated 11 miles northwest of Catania, on the site of Hybla. Population (1881), 15,230; commune, 17,354.

Paternoster Row (pat′ėr-nos″tėr rō). A street in London, north of St. Paul's, long famous as a center of book-publishing. It is said to be so named from the prayer-books or rosaries formerly sold in it.

Paterson (pat′ėr-sọn). [Named from William Paterson (1744–1806): see below.] A city, capital of Passaic County, New Jersey, situated on the Passaic 17 miles northwest of New York. It is the third city in the State. The Passaic Falls supply it with water-power. It is called "the Lyons of America" from its manufacture of silk. It has manufactures also of engines, machinery, cotton goods, woolens, velvets, jute, flax, hemp, paper, iron, etc. It was founded in 1792 under the patronage of Alexander Hamilton, and became a city in 1851. Population (1890), 78,347.

Paterson, William. Born in Dumfriesshire, April, 1658: died in 1719. A Scotch adventurer. In 1695 the Scottish Parliament authorized him, with others, to plant colonies, and a charter was obtained from William III. A company was formed to settle the Isthmus of Darien (called in the charter New Caledonia); the stock was taken up in a spirit of wild speculation, and thousands volunteered as colonists. Paterson sailed from Leith July 26, 1698, with 1,200 men; landed on the Isthmus; and founded the settlement of New St. Andrew, at the port of Acla. After terrible sufferings it was abandoned on June 22, 1699, and Paterson became for a time insane. Other colonists, to the number of 1,600, who had not heard of the disaster, arrived later: they were attacked by the Spaniards, capitulated after a siege of six weeks (March 31, 1700), and were allowed to leave the country, but very few ever reached home. He originated the plan of the Bank of England. See *Montagu, Charles.*

Paterson, or **Patterson** (pat′ėr-sọn), **William.** Born about 1744: died 1806. An American politician and jurist. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1789–90; governor of New Jersey 1791–93; and justice of the United States Supreme Court 1793–1806.

Patey (pā′ti), Madame (**Janet Monach Whytock**). Born at London, 1842: died at Sheffield, Feb. 28, 1894. A noted English contralto singer. She made her début in Birmingham as a mere child, and before her death was considered the leading contralto of the English stage. She went to the United States in 1871, and to Australia in 1890. She married John George Patey in 1865.

Pathans (pa-thanz′). Persons of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or those of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

Pathelin. See *Patelin*.

Pathfinder, or **Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, The.** A surname given to John Charles Frémont, from his work as an explorer.

Pathfinder, The. The third in chronological order of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels, published in 1840. It is so called from a nickname of the hero, Bumpo. See *Leatherstocking*.

Pathros. See *Mizraim*.

Patiala (put-ē-ä′lạ̈). **1.** A native state in the Panjab, India, under British influence, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 76° E. Area, 5,951 square miles. Population (1891), 1,583,521.—**2.** The capital of the state of Patiala. Population (1891), 55,856.

Patience (pā′shẹns). An English comic opera, music by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1881.

Patient Grissel. A play by Dekker, Chettle, and Haughton, produced in 1599, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1600, and published in 1603. The songs "Art Thou Poor?" and "Golden Slumbers Kiss Thine Eyes" are Dekker's. See *Griselda*.

Patinamit (pä-tē-nä′mēt). The ancient capital of the Cakchiquels of Guatemala, probably on or near the site of the first Spanish city of Guatemala. It is described as a large and strongly fortified place. It was also called Iximché.

Patino. See *Patmos*.

Patkul (pät′köl), **Johann Reinhold** or **Reginal von.** Born 1660: executed Oct. 10, 1707. A Livonian adventurer. He became a captain in the Swedish army. Having been condemned to death in 1694 for participating in the opposition of the Livonian nobility to a reduction of the crownlands, he entered the service of Augustus II., elector of Saxony, king of Poland, in 1698. He negotiated the alliance of 1702 between Augustus and the czar against Sweden. He entered the Russian service in 1703, and in 1704 became Russian ambassador at the court of Augustus. He was also made commander of the Russian troops sent to the aid of the latter. He was imprisoned by Augustus in 1705 on the suspicion of conspiring against him. He was surrendered to the Swedes by the treaty which Charles XII. dictated to Augustus at Altranstädt in 1706. He was court-martialed and executed.

Patmore (pat′mōr), **Coventry Kearsey Dighton.** Born at Woodford, Essex, England, July 23, 1823. An English poet and writer. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum 1847–68. He published "Poems" (1844), "Tamerton Church Tower," etc. (1853), "The Angel in the House" (in four parts, 1854–62), etc.

Patmos (pat′mos). [Gr. *Πάτμος*.] An island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, situated in the Ægean Sea about 20 miles southwest of Samos: the modern Patmo or Patino. A monastery bears the name of John the Divine, and a cave is pointed out where, according to legend, the apostle saw the visions of the Apocalypse. Compare *John* (the Apostle).

Patna (pat′nạ̈). [*Pattana*, city.] A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 20° 30′ N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,400 square miles. Population (1881), 257,959.

Patna. **1.** A division of Bengal, British India. Area, 23,647 square miles. Population (1881), about 15,000,000.—**2.** A district in the division of Patna, intersected by lat. 25° 20′ N., long. 85° E. Area, 2,079 square miles. Population (1881), 1,756,856.—**3.** The capital of the district of Patna, situated on the Ganges, near the junction of the Gandak and Son, about lat. 25° 35′ N., long. 85° 12′ E.: the ancient Pataliputra. It is an important center of river traffic, and has manufactures of opium, cotton, etc. In the 18th century Patna became the capital of an independent state, and in 1763 there was an outbreak of hostilities, during which a number of the English were seized and massacred by order of the nawab. Several Sepoy regiments here took part in the mutiny of 1857. Population (1891), 165,192.

Paton (pāt′n), Sir **Joseph Noel,** commonly called Sir **Noel Paton.** Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1821. A British historical painter. He was originally a designer of patterns for damask-weaving; went to London about 1841; and studied in the Royal Academy schools. He settled at Edinburgh in 1857, and was knighted in 1867. He is also a sculptor, archæologist, and poet.

Patoqua (pä-tō-kwä′). [Jemez of New Mexico, signifying 'pueblo' or 'village of the bear.'] The ancient and now ruined Jemez pueblo of San Joseph de los Jemez, situated 5 miles north of the present Jemez village. It was abandoned after the uprising of 1680, and was never reoccupied. Its ruins contain those of the old church of San Joseph of Jemez, founded previous to 1617, abandoned in 1622, and again occupied in 1627.

Patos (pä′tọ̈s), **Lagoa dos.** A lake in the eastern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, communicating with the Atlantic by the Rio Grande do Sul. It is the largest lake in Brazil. Length, 140 miles.

Patræ (pā′trē), or **Patras** (pä-träs′), It. **Patrasso** (pä-träs′sō). A seaport, capital of the nomarchy of Achaia and Elis, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Patræ in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 21° 45′ E.: the ancient Patræ (Gr. *Πάτραι*). It is one of the largest cities of Greece, the chief commercial center, and the terminus of a railway line to Corinth. It was a flourishing ancient city; was the capital of the medieval duchy of Achaia; was nearly destroyed by the Turks in 1821; and was the point of outbreak of the Greek revolution. Population (1889), 33,529.

Patriarch of Dorchester. John White (1574–1648), the English preacher.

Patriarch of Ferney. Voltaire.

Patrick (pat′rik), Saint, L. **Patricius** (pa-trish′-ius). [L., 'noble,' 'patrician.'] Born, according to tradition, at Nemthur (now Dumbarton), Scotland, about 396: died probably 469. The patron saint of Ireland, son of the deacon Calpurnius, son of Potitus, a priest. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons, Calpurnius retired to the country south of the Wall of Severus, where Patrick was captured by the Picts about 411, and sold as a slave into Ireland. After six years he escaped, and, devoting himself to the conversion of Ireland, prepared for the priesthood. About 425 he entered upon his mission. In 441 he was consecrated bishop. He wrote a "Confession" and an "Epistle."

Patrimonium Petri (pā-tri-mō′ni-um pē′trī). [L., 'Peter's patrimony.'] An ancient administrative division of the Papal States, situated in central Italy northwest of the Roman Campagna. Capital, Viterbo.

Patriots (pā′tri-ọ̈ts or pat′ri-ọ̈ts). In English politics, a faction of the Whig party in the reigns of George I. and George II., opposed to Sir Robert Walpole.

Patroclus (pa-trō′klus). [Gr. *Πάτροκλος*.] In the Iliad, the intimate friend of Achilles. When Achilles withdraws from the fight, and the Greek host is in danger of being routed, he gives Patroclus his armor and sends him at the head of the Myrmidons against the Trojans. Patroclus at first succeeds, but at last is met by Hector and slain. Achilles then, to avenge his friend, reappears in the battle, drives the Trojans within their walls, and vanquishes Hector.

Patron (pā′trọ̈n or pat′rọ̈n), **The.** A comedy by Foote, produced in 1764.

Patschkau (pätsh′kou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Glatzer Neisse, 46 miles south of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,757.

Patterdale (pat′ėr-dāl). A tourist center in Westmoreland, England, near Ullswater, eight miles north of Ambleside.

Patterson, Elizabeth. Born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1785: died there, April 4, 1879. An American lady, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who married Jérôme Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, Dec. 24, 1803. Napoleon refused to recognize the marriage, and prevented her from landing on the Continent when she went to Europe with her husband. She accordingly sought refuge in England, while Jérôme went to Paris and finally yielded to his brother's demand for a divorce.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Ireland, May 30, 1743: died at Philadelphia, July 22, 1824. An American politician and scientific writer. He became director of the United States mint in 1805.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Pennsylvania, 1753: died near Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1827. An American pioneer. He served in the expeditions against the Shawnees and other Indians.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Tyrone County, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1881. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; was a commander of Pennsylvania troops in 1861; and commanded near Harper's Ferry at the time of the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861.

Patterson, William (1744–1806). See *Paterson, William*.

Patteson, John Coleridge. Born at London, April, 1827: murdered Sept. 20, 1871. An English missionary in the Pacific, made bishop of Melanesia in 1861.

Patti (pät′tē or pä′tē). A cathedral city and seaport in the province of Messina, Sicily, situated on the Gulf of Patti 35 miles west by south of Messina. Population (1881), 5,999.

Patti (pat′ẹ̄), **Adelina.** Born at Madrid, Feb. 19, 1843. A celebrated soprano opera-singer. She was taken to America as a child by her parents, both singers, and first appeared at New York in 1859 and at London in 1861, where she made a brilliant success. She has since sung constantly, and has been perhaps the most popular singer of the time. Her repertoire contains between 30 and 40 parts, including Linda, Norina, Luisa Miller, Lucia, Violetta, Zerlina, etc. She married the Marquis de Caux in 1868, and in 1886 M. Nicolini.

Patti, Carlotta. Born at Florence, 1840: died at Paris, June 27, 1889. A concert-singer, sister of Adelina Patti. She made her début at New York in 1861, in England in 1863. She married Ernst de Munck, violoncellist, in 1879.

Pattieson (pat′i-sọ̈n), **Peter.** An imaginary schoolmaster, the assumed author of the "Tales of my Landlord," by Sir Walter Scott. He has a brother, Paul Pattieson, who publishes his manuscripts for his own advantage.

Pattison (pat′i-sọn), **Mark.** Born at Hornby, Yorkshire, 1813: died at Harrowgate, July 30, 1884. An English writer. He graduated at Oxford (Oriel College) in 1837, and became a fellow of Lincoln College in 1839, and later tutor and (1861) rector. He wrote a "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany" (1859), "Milton" (1879), etc. His essays were collected in 1889.

Patton (pat′n), **Francis Landey.** Born in Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. An American Presbyterian clergyman and educator. He became professor in Chicago Presbyterian Theological Seminary in 1871, and in Princeton Theological Seminary in 1881; and was appointed president of Princeton College in 1888. He has published a "Summary of Christian Doctrine" (1874), etc.

Patuxent (pa-tuks′ent). A river in Maryland which flows into Chesapeake Bay 53 miles southeast of Washington. Length, over 100 miles.

Patwin, or **Patween** (pat-wēn′). [′Man.′] The southern division of the Copehan stock of North American Indians, formerly embracing 23 small tribes. Its habitat extended from Stony Creek, Colusa County, California, to Suisun Bay, and from Sacramento River on the east to the boundary of the Moquelumnan, Yukian, and Kulanapan stocks on the west. See *Copehan.*

Patzcuaro (pät′thkwä-rō), or **Pascuaro** (päs′-kwä-rō). A town in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, 130 miles west of Mexico. Population, about 8,000.

Pau (pō). [Prov. *pau*, a pale, with reference to the pale or palisade of the old castle.] The capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau in lat. 43° 17′ N., long. 0° 22′ W. It is a favorite winter health-resort, on account of its equable climate. It has some trade and manufactures. The square (the Place Royale) is noteworthy. The château, rebuilt about 1360 by Gaston Phœbus, count of Foix, is of interest as a chief residence of the sovereigns of Navarre and the birthplace of Henry IV. It has 5 tall towers joined by massive walls, and a small but handsome Renaissance court. The interior, restored by Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., contains very beautiful and interesting apartments with splendid Renaissance furniture. Pau was the ancient capital of Navarre, and was a celebrated center in the time of Margaret of Valois, Jeanne d'Albret, and Antoine de Bourbon. Population (1891) 33,111.

Pau, Gave de. A river in southern France which joins the Adour 14 miles east by north of Bayonne. Length, about 105 miles.

Paucartambo (pou-kär-täm′bō). A frontier fort and station of the Incas of Peru, on a river of the same name, a branch of the Ucayale, about 40 miles northeast of Cuzco. The ruins still exist, and there is a modern village on the site.

Pauer (pou′er), **Ernst.** Born at Vienna, Dec. 21, 1826. An Austrian-English pianist, teacher of the piano, and musical editor.

Pauillac (pō-ē-yäk′). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Gironde 27 miles north by west of Bordeaux. It is the chief entrepôt for Médoc wines. Population (1891), commune, 4,564.

Paul (pâl), Saint (originally **Saul**). [Gr. Παῦλος, L. *Paulus*, from *paulus*, *paullus*, little.] The great apostle to the Gentiles. He was born at Tarsus, a "Hebrew of the Hebrews"; was taught the trade of tent-maker; went to Jerusalem and studied "at the feet of Gamaliel"; was at first a vehement persecutor of the Christians, and held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen; was miraculously converted on his way to Damascus; and became the most earnest preacher and the greatest expounder of Christianity. He made missionary tours in Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, and elsewhere, mention of some of which is made in the New Testament. He was imprisoned at Cæsarea; was tried before Felix, in whose custody he remained until he was handed over by Felix to his successor Festus; appealed to Cæsar; and was sent to Rome, where he arrived in 61. He lived for about two years in comparative freedom in his own hired house. He appears to have been tried and acquitted; to have made various journeys; to have returned to Rome; and to have suffered martyrdom there, probably by decapitation about 67.

Paul I. Pope 757–767, a friend of Pepin, king of the Franks.

Paul II. (Pietro Barbo). Born at Venice, Feb., 1418: died July, 1471. Pope 1464–71. He encouraged luxury, and persecuted the humanists.

Paul III. (Alessandro Farnese). Born Feb. 28, 1468: died Nov. 10, 1549. Pope 1534–49. He excommunicated Henry VIII. of England in 1538; approved the order of Jesuits in 1540; and convoked the Council of Trent in 1545. In 1545 he made his son Pier Luigi Farnese duke of Parma and Piacenza.

Paul IV. (Giovanni Pietro Caraffa). Born June 28, 1476: died Aug. 18, 1559. Pope 1555–1559.

Paul V. (Camillo Borghese). Born at Rome, Sept. 17, 1552: died Jan. 28, 1621. Pope 1605–21. He weakened the papal authority in a contest with Venice, which he placed under an interdict in 1606.

Paul I. Petrovitch. Born Oct., 1754: assassinated March 23-24, 1801. Czar of Russia, son of Peter III. and Catharine II. He succeeded his mother in 1796, and joined the coalition against France 1798-1800, but withdrew from it later. In 1801 he annexed Georgia. His murder was the result of a conspiracy.

Paul, the Deacon. See *Paulus Diaconus.*

Paul, Brother. See *Sarpi.*

Paul, Pablo Rojas. See *Rojas Paul.*

Paul, Saint **Vincent de.** See *Vincent de Paul.*

Paul of Samosata. Born probably at Samosata, Syria. A Monarchian heretic, bishop of Antioch from 260 to his deposition in 272. He denied the personality of the Logos and of the Holy Spirit.

Paula, Francis of. See *Francis.*

Paul Clifford. A novel by Bulwer, published in 1830: so called from the name of its hero.

Paul et Virginie. 1. A novel by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, published in 1788. The scene is laid in Mauritius.—2. An opera by Massé, first produced at Paris in 1876.

Paulding (pâl′ding), **Hiram.** Born at New York, Dec. 11, 1797: died at Huntington, L. I., Oct. 20, 1878. An American admiral, son of John Paulding. He distinguished himself in the victory of Lake Champlain in 1814; and suppressed a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua by arresting the leader Walker at Punta Arenas in 1857, an act for which he was censured by President Buchanan, inasmuch as the arrest took place on foreign soil.

Paulding, James Kirke. Born at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1779: died at Hyde Park, N. Y., April 6, 1860. An American novelist, poet, historian, and politician. He was secretary of the navy 1838–41. His chief novels are "The Dutchman's Fireside" (1831), "Westward Ho" (1832); chief historical work, "Life of George Washington" (1835); poem, "The Backwoodsman" (1818); satires, "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan" (1812), "Lay of the Scottish Fiddle" (1813), "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham" (1826); He was associated with Irving in "Salmagundi" (1807–08), and published a second series alone (1819–20).

Pauli (pou′lē), **Georg Reinhold.** Born at Berlin, May 25, 1823: died at Bremen, June 3, 1882. A German historian. He lived many years in England. His works are chiefly on English history. They include "Konig Alfred" ("King Alfred," 1851), "Geschichte von England" (1853–58: a continuation of Lappenberg's "History of England"), "Geschichte Englands" (1864–75: "History of England" for the period 1814–52), and "Simon von Montfort" (1867). He also published an edition of "Confessio Amantis."

Paulians (pâ′li-ạnz). A Unitarian body founded in the 3d century by Paul of Samosata (see above) in Syria.

Paulicians (pâ-lish′ạnz). A sect probably founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the 7th century. They held the dualistic doctrine that all matter is evil; believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance; and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the 13th century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

Paulinus (pâ-lī′nus) **of York.** Died 644. A missionary to England, sent thither by Pope Gregory the Great in 601. He was instrumental in introducing Christianity into Northumbria, and was made bishop of York in 625, and of Rochester in 633.

Paulinzelle (pou′lēn-tsel-le). A village in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 22 miles south-southwest of Weimar. It is noted for its ruined monastery and convent.

Paulists (pâ′lists). A body of Roman Catholic monks who profess to follow the example of the apostle Paul. Specifically, in the United States, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in the year 1858 for parochial, missionary, and educational work. Also called *Paulites*, or *Hermits of St. Paul.*

Paullu (pä-öl′yö), called **Paullu Inca** or **Paullu Tupac Yupanqui.** Born about 1500: died at Cuzco, May, 1549. A Peruvian chief, son of the Inca Huaina Capac, and younger brother of Huascar and Manco. After the fall of Cuzco he remained faithful to the Spaniards, accompanied Almagro to Chile 1535–36, and fought for him and for Gonzalo Pizarro, but was pardoned. He was baptized in 1543 with the name of Cristóbal.

Paulo Affonso (pou′lō äf-fon′sō). A celebrated cataract, called "the Niagara of Brazil," on the river São Francisco, 193 miles above its mouth. It is 265 feet in total height, but is broken by ledges and rocks; the volume of water is nearly equal to that of Niagara.

Paul Pry (prī). A comedy by John Poole, attributed to Douglas Jerrold, produced in 1853. The impudent, meddlesome adventurer who gives his name to the play was drawn from a Thomas Hill, at one time connected with the press.

Paul's, St. See *St. Paul's.*

Paul's Cross. A cross situated near the northeastern angle of old St. Paul's in the churchyard: originally the place of assembling of the folksmote. From it great public assemblies were addressed and sermons preached. The "Paul's Cross Sermons" are still preached on Sunday mornings in St. Paul's. Thomas Kempe, bishop of London from 1448 to 1489, replaced the early wooden erection by a stone cross and pulpit, which was one of his most famous structures in old London.

Paul's Walk. The nave of old St. Paul's, which during the latter part of the 15th and the first part of the 16th century became a rendezvous for the transaction of business and for secular amusements of every description. It was frequented by disreputable characters and men out of employment, and is frequently alluded to in old plays. A "Paul's man" was a frequenter of Paul's Walk, and presumably disreputable. It was also called *Duke Humphrey's Walk.*

Paulus (pou′lös), **Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob.** Born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Sept. 1, 1761: died at Heidelberg, Aug. 10, 1851. A German Protestant theologian, a leading exponent of rationalism, professor at Jena and later at Heidelberg. His works include a commentary on the New Testament (1800–04) and other exegetical works ("Exegetisches Handbuch" (1830-33), "Leben Jesu" (1828), etc.).

Paulus (pâ′lus), **Julius.** Lived at the beginning of the 3d century A. D. A Roman jurist. He was pretorian prefect under Alexander Severus. Many excerpts from his works are contained in the "Digest."

> Ulpian was surpassed in fertility by his (older ?) contemporary Julius Paulus, who was likewise præfectus prætorio under Alexander Severus and possessed much influence. He enjoyed no less authority than Ulpian as a jurist. . . . The most comprehensive of his works was his "Ad edictum" in 80 books; the one most largely used, his brief text-book "Sententiæ ad filium." We possess an abridgment of the latter. The extracts from his works constitute one sixth of the Pandects of Justinian.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 270.

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius. Killed at Cannæ, 216 B. C. A Roman consul, colleague with Varro in the defeat at Cannæ.

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius, surnamed **Macedonicus** (′the Macedonian′). Born about 229 B. C.: died 160 B. C. A Roman general, son of Paulus (died 216). He was distinguished as pretor in Spain 191–189, and as proconsul against the Ingauni in 181; was consul in 168; defeated Perseus at Pydna and overthrew the Macedonian kingdom; pillaged Epirus in 167; and triumphed at Rome in 167. He was censor in 164.

Paulus Ægineta (ej-i-nē′tạ̈). A celebrated Greek medical writer who lived probably in the latter half of the 7th century after Christ. He wrote a number of works, the chief of which is still extant: it is commonly called "De re medica libri septem."

Paulus Diaconus (dī-ak′ọ-nus) (**Paul the Deacon**). Born about 720–725: died at Monte Cassino, Italy, before 800. The first important historian of the middle ages. His chief works are a "History of the Lombards," and a continuation of the Roman history of Eutropius. His works were edited in "Monumenta Germaniæ historica" (1878–79).

Paulus Hook. The name given formerly to the site of Jersey City. A British garrison there was defeated and captured by Americans under Henry Lee, Aug. 19, 1779.

Paul Veronese. See *Veronese.*

Paumben (pâm-ben′), or **Pamban** (päm-bun′), **Passage.** A strait connecting the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Bay, and separating Rameshwaram Island from continental India.

Paumotu, or **Paumota, Islands.** See *Low Archipelago.*

Paunacas. See *Paiconecas.*

Paunaque. See *Bannock.*

Pausanias (pâ-sā′ni-ạs). [Gr. Παυσανίας.] Died in Sparta about 466 B. C. A Spartan general, son of Cleombrotus. He commanded at the victory of Platæa in 479; continued the war against Persia in 478; conducted a treasonable correspondence with Xerxes; and was starved to death by order of the ephors as a punishment for his treason.

Pausanias. Lived in the 2d century. A noted Greek geographer and writer on art. He wrote a "Periegesis of Greece," devoted to a description of Grecian antiquities.

> Pausanias, who is generally known as "the cicerone and tourist," and whose work, "the gazetteer of Hellas," is our best repertory of information for the topography, local history, religious observances, architecture, and sculpture of the different states of Greece. Of the personal history of Pausanias we know nothing. It has been inferred, from his reference to Pelops as having dwelt "with us" that he was a native of Lydia; and there is evidence to show that he had lived long near Mount Sipylus. Passages in his work prove that he was a contemporary of Hadrian and the Antonines.
>
> *K. O. Muller,* Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 259. [(*Donaldson.*)

Pausias (pâ′shi-ạs). [Gr. Παυσίας.] Lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A Greek painter of Sicyon, a pupil of Pamphilus and a contemporary of Apelles. He made a special study of foreshortening, and was the first to paint ceilings. A large picture of a sacrifice was famous for a big black ox directly foreshortened. A famous picture was the "Stephanoploeus" or "Stephanopolis," painted from Glycera the flower-girl of Sicyon. He was especially attracted by the possibilities of encaustic, and developed it to a high degree of perfection. Several of these wax pictures were taken to Rome by Scaurus. Their technical refinement and cleverness seem to have had a special attraction for the later Romans.

Pauthier (pō-tyā′), **Jean Pierre Guillaume.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 4, 1801: died at Paris, March, 1873. A French Sinologist. Among his works are "La Chine" (1837), "Quatre livres de philosophie morale de la Chine" (1841), etc.

Pauw (pou), **Cornelius de.** Born at Amsterdam, 1739: died at Xanten, duchy of Cleves, July 7, 1799. A Dutch author. He joined the order of Franciscans, but devoted most of his life to literary work, residing at Xanten. He published "Recherches philosophiques sur les Américains" (3 vols. 1768–70; enlarged editions, 1770 and 1774), "Recherches philosophiques sur les Égyptiens et les Chinois" (1774), and "Recherches philosophiques sur les Grecs" (1778). A collected edition of his writings was published at Paris, 1795, and there is an English translation of the first one. De Pauw's works are characterized by a spirit of criticism which would be valuable if it were less violent. His views excited much controversy.

Pauwels (pou′els), **Ferdinand.** Born at Eeckeren, near Antwerp, April 13, 1830. A Belgian historical painter. Among his works are "Banished by Alva," "Citizens of Ghent," "The Youth of Luther," etc.

Pavement of Martyrs, The. See the extract, descriptive of the battle near Tours.

> Charles cut through the ranks of the Moslems with irresistible might, dealing right and left such ponderous blows that from that day he was called Charles Martel, 'Karl of the Hammer.' His Frankish followers, inspired by their leader's prowess, bore down upon the Saracens with crushing force; and the whole array of the Moslems broke and fled in utter rout. The spot was long and shudderingly known in Andalusia by the name of the "Pavement of Martyrs." *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 30.

Pavia (pä-vē′ä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,290 square miles. Population (1891), 494,748.—2. A city, capital of the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Ticino, near the Po, in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 9° 9′ E.: the ancient Ticinum. It has considerable trade. The chief buildings are the cathedral (with tomb of St. Augustine), the basilica San Michele, and the Visconti palace. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1361, with 56 instructors and about 1,100 students and a library of 175,000 volumes, in 1891. The Carthusian monastery Certosa di Pavia (see *Certosa*) is near the university. Pavia was an important city in the Roman Empire; was conquered by Attila in 452, and by Odoacer in 476; was developed by Theodoric after 489; was taken by Alboin about 572; and was made the Lombard capital until its conquest by Charles the Great in 774. Otho the Great was crowned there as Lombard king in 951. It sided with the Ghibellines; passed under the Visconti in the 14th century; was sacked by the French in 1527; rose in insurrection and was seized by the French in 1796; was the scene of an outbreak in 1848; and was annexed to Sardinia in 1859. It is sometimes called "the City of the Hundred Towers." Population (1892), about 37,000.

Pavia, Battle of. A victory gained near Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525, by the Imperialists under Lannoy over the French under Francis I., who was taken prisoner.

Paviotso (pä-vē-ō′tsō). ['Strong,' 'able,' i. e. 'athletes.'] A confederacy of 28 small tribes of North American Indians, in western Nevada and southern Oregon. Their territory formerly extended into eastern California, where they were wrongly regarded as Paiute. Number, about 3,000. See *Shoshonean.*

Pavlograd (päv′lō-gräd). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Voltchya 33 miles east-northeast of Yekaterinoslaff. Population, 15,519.

Pavlovsk (päv-lovsk′). 1. A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Don 95 miles south-southeast of Voronezh. Population, 5,692.—2. A royal palace and small town about 18 miles south of St. Petersburg.

Pavo (pā′vō). [L., the 'peacock.'] A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

Pavon (pä-vōn′). A small river of the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, an affluent of the Paraná, about 30 miles below Rosario. It gave its name to a battle fought on its banks, Sept. 17, 1861, in which the army of Buenos Ayres, under Mitre, defeated the provincial forces under Urquiza. This battle decided the supremacy of Buenos Ayres and the union of the Argentine Republic.

Pavonia (pa-vō′ni-ä). A name formerly given to a portion of eastern New Jersey, near New York city.

Pavullo nel Frignano (pä-völ′lō nel frēn-yä′-nō). A town in the province of Modena, Italy, 21 miles south by west of Modena. Population (1881), 10,499.

Pawnee, or **Pani** (pâ-nē′). [Pl., also *Pawnees.*] A confederacy of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. Its habitat was formerly in Nebraska and Kansas, on the Platte and Republican rivers; it is now on a reservation in Oklahoma. The confederacy consists of 4 tribes, together numbering 824 persons: the Tcawi or Grand Pawnee, the Pitahauerat or Tapage, the Republican Pawnee, and the Skidi or Pawnee Loup. See *Caddoan.*

Pawnee Loup. See *Skidi* and *Pawnee.*

Pawtucket (pâ-tuk′et). See *Pennacook.*

Pawtucket. [From the Indian tribe.] Part of the lower course of the Blackstone, near Pawtucket.

Pawtucket. [From the river of the same name.] A town in Providence County, Rhode Island, situated on the Pawtucket River four miles north by east of Providence. It has important manufactures of cotton goods, engines, machinery, thread, etc. Cotton-manufacturing was established here by Slater in 1790. Population (1890), 27,633.

Pawtuxet (pâ-tuk′set). A river in Rhode Island which flows into Providence River below Providence.

Paxo (päk′sō). A small island of the Ionian Islands, Greece, 8 miles southeast of Corfu: the ancient Paxos (Gr. Παξός). It is noted for the production of olive-oil. This and the neighboring small island of Antipaxo were called in ancient times Paxi.

Paxton (paks′tọn), Sir **Joseph.** Born at Milton Bryant, near Woburn, England, 1803: died at Sydenham, England, June 8, 1865. An English architect, landscape-gardener, and horticulturist. He obtained employment as a gardener at Chatsworth, and ultimately became superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's gardens there, which he remodeled. A conservatory which he erected there formed the model for the exhibition building of 1851 at London. He designed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which was built mainly from the materials of the exhibition building. He also designed the mansion of Baron Rothschild at Ferrières, France. He organized the army work corps in the Crimea. From 1854 he was member of Parliament for Coventry. He published a "Pocket Botanical Dictionary" in 1845.

Pax Vobis (paks vō′bis). [L., 'peace be with you.'] A small half-length picture of Christ crowned with thorns, undraped, by Raphael, in the Palazzo Tosio at Brescia, Italy. The Saviour points to the wound in his side.

Payaguas (pī-yä-gwäs′). An Indian tribe of Paraguay, now reduced to a few hundreds in the Chaco region, opposite Asuncion. They are very degraded savages, wandering in the swamps and subsisting principally on fish and alligators; their color is remarkably dark (perhaps deepened by the use of pigments), and their language indicates a distinct stock. Parties of them are frequently seen at Asuncion. At the time of the conquest a tribe called Payaguas or Agaces lived on the Paraguay from the site of Asuncion to the junction with the Paraná. They were very numerous and warlike, rarely leaving their canoes, from which they fought. Sebastian Cabot was attacked by them in 1527; Ayolas had a fierce struggle with them in Aug., 1536; and they were long the most formidable enemies of the colonists. The missionaries could make little or no impression on them. It is somewhat doubtful if the modern Payaguas are descended from these.

Payer (pī′er), **Julius von.** Born at Schönau, near Teplitz, Bohemia, Sept. 1, 1842. An Austrian arctic explorer and painter. He took part in the expedition to Greenland 1869–70, and in the exploration of the Arctic Ocean east of Spitzbergen in 1871, and with Weyprecht led the Tegethoff expedition (1872–74), which discovered Franz Josef Land.

Payerne (pä-yãrn′), G. **Peterlingen** (pā′ter-ling-en). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Broye 25 miles northeast of Lausanne. It was formerly a royal Burgundian residence.

Payn (pān), **James.** Born at Cheltenham, England, 1830. An English novelist and poet. He became editor of "Chambers's Journal" in 1858, and of the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1882. He has published poems (1855), and about 100 novels, including "By Proxy," "The Heir of the Ages," etc.

Payne (pān), **Henry B.** Born in Madison County, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1810. An American politician. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1857; was Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1875–77; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; and was United States senator from Ohio 1885–91.

Payne, John Howard. Born at New York, June 9, 1792: died at Tunis, April 10, 1852. An American dramatist, actor, and song-writer. He first appeared on the stage at New York in 1809, and fulfilled a number of engagements in other cities as "The American Juvenile Wonder," etc. He played also in England and Ireland, part of the time with Miss O'Neill. He retired from the stage in 1832, and was in Tunis as American consul 1843–45 and 1851–52. He is famous as the author of "Home, Sweet Home" (originally in the opera of "Clari"), and was author and translator and adapter of more than 60 plays.

Payojke (pä-yoH-kā′). [Tehua, 'summer people.'] One of the two very ancient subdivisions of the Tehua tribe of New Mexico, said to have originated when the Tehuas came out upon the surface of the earth at the lagoon or cavern of Cibobe: also the name of the summer cacique, or chief penitent for summer, of the Tehua tribes. Every pueblo has its summer cacique, as well as its ojique or winter cacique. He is in power from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. But in all important matters of religion he is superior to the winter cacique, and is really the religious head of the tribes.

Paysandú (pī-sän-dö′), formerly **San Benito** (sän bā-nē′tō). A town and port in Uruguay, situated on the river Uruguay 160 miles north of Buenos Ayres. It was taken by the Brazilians after a bombardment, Jan. 2, 1865. Population, about 13,000.

Pays-Bas (pā-ē′bä′). [F., 'Low Countries.'] The French name of the Netherlands.

Pays de Vaud. See *Vaud.*

Payson (pā′sọn), **Edward.** Born at Rindge, N. H., July 25, 1783: died at Portland, Maine, Oct. 22, 1827. An American Congregational divine, pastor in Portland. His sermons, with memoir by Cummings, were published in 1846. These sermons are said to be read more than those of any other New England divine, except Dwight.

Payta (pī′tä). A seaport in the department of Piura, Peru, situated in lat. 5° 12′ S. Population (1889), 3,500.

Paytiti, or **Gran Paytiti** (grän pä-ē-tē′tē). A fabled empire said to have been established by Incas who fled from Peru after the conquest. Reports located it somewhere in the forests of northeastern Peru, and described a magnificent capital city called Yurac-huasi. Various expeditions were made in search of it during the 17th and 18th centuries, and belief in its present or former existence has not yet entirely died out. Also written *Paititi.*

Payucha. See *Paiute.*

Paz, La. See *La Paz.*

Paz, Mariano Rivera. See *Rivera Paz.*

Paz Soldan (päth sōl-dän′), **Mariano Felipe.** Born at Arequipa, Aug., 1821: died at Lima, Dec. 31, 1886. A Peruvian geographer, historian, and jurist. He held various civil offices; was for many years director of public works; and was twice minister of justice. The Peruvian penitentiary system was reformed by him in 1856. During the Chilean occupation he was exiled, residing in Buenos Ayres. His works, which are very valuable, include "Atlas geográfico del Perú" (Paris, 1861; F. edition, 1865), accompanying the "Geografía del Perú" of his brother Mateo; "Historia del Perú Independiente" (1866); "Diccionario geográfico estadistico del Perú" (1877); "Diccionario de la República Argentina" (1884); and "Historia de la Guerra del Pacifico" (1884).

Paz Soldan, Mateo. Born at Arequipa, 1814: died about 1872. A Peruvian mathematician and author, brother of M. F. Paz Soldan. He published several mathematical works and a treatise on the geography of Peru.

Paz Soldan y Unanue (ē ŏn-ä′nŏ-ā), **Pedro.** Born at Lima, 1839. A Peruvian poet, better known by the pen-name of Juan de Arona. His verses are generally descriptive of Peruvian country life, and many of them are humorous. He has published a work "Peruanismos" (on local words and phrases).

Pazzi (pät′sē). A powerful family of Florence, noted for their unsuccessful conspiracy against the Medici in 1478.

Peabody (pē′bod-i). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 14 miles northeast of Boston. It has manufactures of leather, morocco, etc. It was separated from Danvers in 1855. The name was changed in 1868 from South Danvers to Peabody in honor of George Peabody. Population (1890), 10,158.

Peabody, Andrew Preston. Born at Beverley, Mass., March 19, 1811: died March 10, 1893. An American Unitarian clergyman and author. He was professor of Christian morals at Harvard 1860–81, when he was elected professor emeritus. He was for many years editor of the "North American Review." Among his works are "Lectures on Christian Doctrine" (1844), "Conversation" (1856), "Christianity the Religion of Nature" (1864), "Reminiscences of European Travel" (1868), "Manual of Moral Philosophy" (1873), "Christianity and Science" (1874), "Christian Belief and Life" (1875), "Moral Philosophy" (1887), "Building a Character" (1887), and "Harvard Reminiscences" (1888).

Peabody, George. Born at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795: died at London, Nov. 4, 1869. An American merchant and banker, celebrated as a philanthropist. He settled in London as a banker in 1837. Among his benefactions are the Peabody Institute in Baltimore (1857), a fund for education in the South, gifts to Harvard and other colleges, to the working-men of London, etc.

Peabody, Nathaniel. Born at Topsfield, Mass., March 1, 1741: died at Exeter, N. H., June 27, 1823. An American Revolutionary officer, a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Peabody Bay. An arm of Smith Sound, on the northwestern coast of Greenland.

Peabody Institute. An institution at Baltimore, founded by George Peabody, and containing a library, conservatory of music, art-gallery, etc.

Peace, The. A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 419 B. C. Its aim was to commend the anticipated peace of Nicias. In it an Athenian, Trygæus, mounts to heaven on a beetle, finds the gods pounding the Greek states in a mortar, and succeeds in freeing the imprisoned goddess of peace.

Peace of Monsieur (mė-syė′). [F. *Paix de Monsieur.*] A peace forced upon Henry III. of France in 1576 by a combination of Huguenots, the Politiques. and the Duc d'Alençon ("Monsieur"). Great concessions were made to the Huguenots and to the Duc d'Alençon.

Peace of Münster (mün′ster). A fine painting by Gerard Terburg (1648), a distinguished Dutch master. The Spanish plenipotentiaries and the delegates of the United Provinces are assembled, and are listening to the reading of the ratification oath. There are about 30 figures, all portraits, and admirably characterized in their minute scale.

Peace River. A river in British America which rises in British Columbia and flows into Lake Athabasca. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Peachtree Creek (pēch′trē krēk). A small tributary of the Chattahoochee, near Atlanta, Georgia. Here, July 19-20, 1864, the Federals under Sherman defeated the Confederates under Hood.

Peachum (pēch′um). A noted character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." He is a receiver of stolen goods, and the father of Polly Peachum, the principal female character, who marries the highwayman Macheath.

Peacock (pē′kok), **George.** Born near Darlington, England, April 9, 1791: died Nov. 8, 1858. An English mathematician. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College). In 1837 he was appointed Lowndean professor of astronomy, and was made dean of Ely in 1839. He wrote a "Treatise on Algebra" (1830), etc.

Peacock, Thomas Love. Born at Weymouth, England, Oct. 18, 1785: died at London, Jan. 23, 1866. An English satirical novelist and poet. He was intimately associated with Shelley and Byron. His style is egotistic and Rabelaisian. In 1816 he published "Headlong Hall," followed by "Melincourt" in 1817. He published "Nightmare Abbey" and "Rhododaphne," a volume of verse (1818). In 1819 he was made assistant examiner at the India House, and in 1836 he succeeded Mill as chief examiner. "Maid Marian" appeared in 1822, "The Misfortunes of Elphin" in 1829, "Crotchet Castle" in 1831, and "Gryll Grange" in 1860. He was much interested in steam navigation to India.

Peacock, The. See *Pavo.*

Peak (pēk), **The.** A hilly region, principally in Derbyshire, England. It extends from Glossop to Ashbourne north and south, and from Chesterfield to Buxton east and west, and contains some picturesque scenery. Highest point, Kinderscout (2,080 feet).

Peak Cavern. A noted stalactite cave in the Peak of Derby, England, situated near Castleton. Length, 2,000 feet.

Peaks of Otter (ot′ėr). Two peaks of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Peale (pēl), **Charles Willson.** Born at Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1827. An American portrait-painter.

Peale, Rembrandt. Born in Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 22, 1778: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1860. An American painter, chiefly of portraits, son of C. W. Peale.

Pearce (pērs), **James Alfred.** Born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 14, 1805: died at Chestertown, Md., Dec. 20, 1862. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Maryland 1835–39 and 1841–43, and United States senator 1843–62.

Pea Ridge (pē rij). A place in Benton County, northwestern Arkansas, near the Missouri border. Here, March 7-8, 1862, the Federals (10,500) under Curtis defeated the Confederates (16,202) under Van Dorn. The Federal loss was 1,384; the Confederate loss was 1,300.

Pearl (pėrl). A river in Mississippi which forms in its lower course part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico 40 miles north-northeast of New Orleans. Length, over 300 miles.

Pearl Coast. [Sp. *Costa de Perlas.*] A name given by the early Spanish explorers to the coast of Venezuela from Cumaná to Trinidad. Columbus (1498) and Ojeda and Niño (1499-1500) first visited this region and obtained pearls from the Indians; subsequently extensive pearl-fisheries were established, especially at the islands off the coast.

Pearl Islands. 1. An old name for islands off the coast of Venezuela (Margarita, Cubagua, etc.).—2. A group of small islands belonging to Colombia, in the Bay of Panama: so named by Balboa in 1513.

Pearl River. See *Canton River.*

Pearls, Gulf of. A name given by Columbus to the Gulf of Paria, Venezuela.

Pearson (pēr′son), **John.** Born at Great Snoring, Norfolk, England, Feb. 28, 1612: died at Chester, July 16, 1686. An English bishop and theological writer. He entered Cambridge University (Queens' College), June 10, 1631; took orders in 1639; and in 1640 was chaplain to Lord Keeper Finch. In 1659 he published the "Exposition of the Creed." In 1662 he was one of the commissioners on the review of the liturgy at the Savoy. On April 14, 1662, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1672 he was made bishop of Chester.

Peary (pē′ri), **Robert Edwin.** Born in 1854. An American arctic explorer, and civil engineer in the United States navy. In 1886 he made a journey of reconnoissance to Greenland, advancing for a hundred miles or more upon the interior ice. In June, 1891, as chief of the arctic expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, he sailed from New York in the Kite, and made his headquarters at McCormick Bay, on the northwest coast of Greenland. He made sledge excursions along Whale Sound, Inglefield Gulf, and Humboldt Glacier; traversed the inland ice from McCormick Bay to the northeast angle of Greenland (Independence Bay, lat. 81° 37′ N.); and proved the convergence of the eastern and western coasts of northern Greenland, and almost with positiveness the insularity of the mainland. He discovered new lands (Melville Land, Heilprin Land) lying beyond Greenland, and named many glaciers. In Sept., 1892, he returned. In July, 1893, he sailed again, in the Falcon, intending to survey the northeastern coast of Greenland, and if possible to push on toward the north pole. In July, 1895, he had not returned. His wife, Josephine Diebitsch-Peary, author of "My Arctic Journal" (1893), accompanied the expeditions of 1891–92 and 1893-94 as far as the winter quarters.

Peasant Bard, The. Robert Burns.

Peasants' War, The. An insurrection of the peasantry in southern Germany against the nobles and clergy. It broke out in 1524, and spread through Franconia, Swabia, Thuringia, and Alsace, being suppressed with great cruelty in May and June, 1525. See *Münzer* and *Frankenhausen.*

Peas-blossom (pēz′blos″om). A fairy in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Shakspere.

Pease (pēz), **Calvin.** Born at Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813: died at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 17, 1863. An American Congregational (later Presbyterian) clergyman, president of the University of Vermont 1855–61.

Peaslee (pēz′lē), **Edmund Randolph.** Born in New Hampshire, Jan. 22, 1814: died at New York, Jan., 1878. An American physician, noted as a gynecologist. He published "Ovarian Tumors" (1872), etc.

Pechili. See *Petchili.*

Pecht (pecht), **Friedrich.** Born at Constance, Baden, Oct. 2, 1814. A German painter and writer on art. Among his works is "Galleries of Characters from Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, and Shakspere."

Pechuel-Lösche (pesh′wel lė′she), **Moritz Eduard.** Born near Merseburg, July 26, 1840. A German traveler. He visited the West Indies, Oceania, and the Arctic and Antarctic seas. He was a member of the German scientific expedition to Loango, West Africa, 1874–1876. In 1882 he was Stanley's substitute on the Kongo. In 1884 he was in Damaraland.

Peck (pek), **John James.** Born at Manlius, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1821: died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 21, 1878. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Peninsular campaign in the Civil War, and was in command of the national troops in Virginia, south of the James, 1862-63.

Peck, William Guy. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 16, 1820: died at Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 7, 1892. An American mathematician. He graduated at West Point in 1844; served under Stephen W. Kearny in the Mexican war; and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point 1847 55, when he resigned from the army. He was professor in Columbia College from 1857 until his death. He was the author of a series of mathematical text-books.

Pecksniff (pek′snif). A notorious hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." He has two daughters: Mercy (Merry), married to Jonas Chuzzlewit; and Charity (Cherry), who is a victim of misplaced affection.

Pecock (pē′kok), **Reginald.** Lived in the 15th century. An English prelate. He was bishop of St. Asaph 1444 49, and of Chichester 1450–59: author of "Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy." Opposing the Roman tenets in 1457, he was deprived in 1459.

Pecorone (pā-kō-rō′ne), **Il.** [It., 'sheepshead' or 'dunce.'] A collection of 50 tales by Ser Giovanni Fiorentino. He began to write them in 1376, but the book was not published till 1558 at Milan. The stories were mostly drawn from the chronicles of Giovanni Villani. Painter, in his "Palace of Pleasure," and subsequent writers are indebted to it.

Pecos (pā′kōs). A river of New Mexico and Texas which joins the Rio Grande about lat. 29° 40′ N., long. 101° 20′ W. Length, 700–800 miles.

Pecos. [A corruption of *Paquiu,* the name, in the Jemez language, of the tribe of Pecos.] A now ruined Indian village 25 miles southeast of Santa Fé, New Mexico. Its aboriginal name was *Tshiquite* (written *Cicuique* by the older Spanish chroniclers). It was in 1540 the largest Indian village or pueblo in New Mexico, containing a population of about 2,000 souls, which formed an independent tribe speaking the same language as the Indians of Jemez. In 1680 the Pecos rebelled with the others, but surrendered peaceably to Vargas in 1692, and thereafter remained loyal to Spain. The site of Pecos is marked by interesting ruins, including those of a large church, founded in the beginning of the 17th century.

Pedee. See *Great Pedee.*

Pedernal (pā-der-näl′). [Sp., 'stone-place.'] The name of two heights in New Mexico, one of them lying east of the salt-lakes of the Manzano, in eastern central New Mexico, and the other northwest of Abiquiu in northern New Mexico. The latter is distinguished by its form, which is that of a truncated cone, and by the abundance of arrowheads of flint found on and about it.

Pedo, Albinovanus (al-bi-nō-vā′nus pē′dō). A Roman poet, of the Augustan age: author of a poem entitled "Theseis," of an epic poem on contemporary history, and of epigrams.

Pedrarias. See *Avila, Pedro Arias de.*

Pedraza (pād-rä′thä), **Manuel Gomez.** Born at Querétaro about 1788: died in Mexico City, May 14, 1851. A Mexican general and politician. He was secretary of war under Victoria, 1825–29, and was elected to succeed him, but the election was annulled. Pedraza took part in the revolts of 1832, and was eventually president during the last months of his legal term, Dec. 26, 1832, to April 1, 1833. He held cabinet positions under Santa Anna; was a senator 1844; and was a presidential candidate in 1845 and 1850.

Pedro (pē′drō; Sp. pron. pā′drō) **II.** King of Aragon 1196–1213.

Pedro III. King of Aragon 1276–85. He became king of Sicily on the expulsion of the French in 1282.

Pedro IV. King of Aragon 1336–87, son of Alfonso IV. He annexed the Balearic Isles in 1343.

Pedro I. (Dom **Antonio Pedro de Alcantara Bourbon**). Born at Lisbon, Oct. 12, 1798: died there, Sept. 24, 1834. First emperor of Brazil. He was the second son of Dom João, who became John VI. of Portugal in 1816; and, by the death of his elder brother, was heir apparent. In 1807 he was taken to Brazil with the royal family. His father assumed the crown there, and returned to Portugal April 26, 1821, leaving Dom Pedro as regent of Brazil. Early in 1822 the prince assumed the leadership of the party of opposition to Portugal, definitely pronounced for independence Sept. 7, and was proclaimed emperor Oct. 12 and crowned Dec. 1. The only serious resistance made by Portugal was in the northern provinces, and was soon overcome; in 1825 Portugal recognized the independence of Brazil. The popularity of the emperor, at first very great, was weakened by his reactionary policy in 1823, and especially by his forcible dissolution of the constituent assembly Nov. 12, 1823, and the banishment of the Andradas. On March 25, 1824, he accepted a constitution which had been prepared by a council of state, and which remained in force during the empire. In 1828 the Cisplatine Province, or Uruguay, became independent after three years of war with Brazil. The increasing opposition to the emperor's policy at length provoked popular tumults. Convinced that he could no longer rule, he abdicated in favor of his son, April 7, 1831, and soon after sailed for England. On the death of John VI. (1826) he had been proclaimed king of Portugal, but had resigned the crown in favor of his daughter, whom the usurpation of Dom Miguel had deprived of her rights. On his arrival in Europe Dom Pedro at once headed a movement in his daughter's favor, taking a personal part in the war in Portugal. He was finally successful, and his daughter was crowned, but he died two days after. He was twice married: in 1818 to the archduchess Maria Leopoldina of Austria, who died in Dec., 1826; and in 1829 to the princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg.

Pedro II. (Dom **Pedro de Alcantara**). Born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1891. Son of Pedro I., and second emperor of Brazil. His father resigned in his favor April 7, 1831. During his minority Brazil was governed by regents; his majority was proclaimed July 23, 1840, and he was crowned July 18, 1841. He was married in 1843 to the princess Theresa Christina, sister of the King of the Sicilies. His male children died young, and his eldest daughter, Dona Izabel de Bragança, became his constitutional successor. The principal events of his reign were: Transient rebellions in Minas Geraes and São Paulo, 1842; rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul finally suppressed, Feb., 1845; rebellion in Pernambuco suppressed, 1849; alliance with Urquiza and war in Uruguay, May, 1851, leading to the victory of Monte-Caseros, Feb. 3, 1852, by which Rosas, dictator of Buenos Ayres, was overthrown; invasion of Uruguay and alliance with Flores, 1864; war with Paraguay, 1865–70 (see *Triple Alliance*); law passed for the gradual abolition of slavery, Sept., 1871; slavery finally abolished as the result of a remarkable popular movement, May 13, 1888. Dom Pedro visited Europe May, 1871,–March, 1872; visited the United States 1876, passing thence to Europe, Palestine, and Egypt, and returning in Sept., 1877; and visited Europe a third time 1886–89: in each case he traveled as a private gentleman, and during his absence the princess Izabel acted as regent. By a revolution which broke out Nov. 15, 1889 (the principal movers being army officers), he was forced to resign, and was immediately sent to Europe. The ex-empress died in Portugal, Dec. 28, 1889, and thereafter Dom Pedro resided generally in France. As a ruler he was noted for the protection which he accorded to science and literature, and he was greatly respected both at home and abroad.

Pedro, surnamed "The Cruel." Born at Burgos, Spain, 1334: killed March 23, 1369. King of Castile and Leon 1350–69, son of Alfonso XI. With the aid of the Black Prince he defeated his brother Henry of Trastamare at Navarrete in 1367, but was defeated and captured by him at Montiel, March 14, 1369. He was put to death by Henry, who ascended the throne.

Pedro I. Born 1320: died 1367. King of Portugal 1357–67, son of Alfonso IV. He is noted in connection with the story of Ines de Castro (see *Castro, Ines de*).

Pedro, Don. In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," the Prince of Arragon.

Peebles (pē′blz). 1. A county in the south of Scotland. It is bounded by Edinburgh on the north, Selkirk on the east, Dumfries on the south, and Lanark on the west. The surface is hilly. It is sometimes called Tweeddale, from its containing the valley of the upper Tweed. Area, 355 square miles. Population (1891), 14,750. **2.** The county town of Peebles County, situated at the junction of the Eddlestone Water and the Tweed, 21 miles south of Edinburgh. It was at one time a royal residence. It was the birthplace of William and Robert Chambers. Population (1891), 4,704.

Peekskill (pēk'skil). A village in the township of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles north of New York. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 9,676.

Peel (pēl). A river in British America which joins the Mackenzie at its delta. Length, about 300 miles.

Peel. A fishing town on the western coast of the Isle of Man, Great Britain, 10 miles northwest of Douglas. It has a castle and a ruined cathedral. Population, about 3,500.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley. Born Aug. 3, 1829. An English politician, son of Sir Robert Peel: speaker of the House of Commons 1884–95.

Peel (pāl), **De.** An extensive peat moor on the borders of the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, Netherlands.

Peel (pēl), **Jonathan.** Born Oct. 12, 1799: died Feb. 13, 1879. An English general and politician, brother of Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850). He entered the army and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He entered Parliament in 1826; was surveyor-general of the ordnance 1841–46; and was secretary of war 1858–59 and 1866 67.

Peel, Sir Robert. Born near Bury, Lancashire, Feb. 5, 1788: died at London, July 2, 1850. A noted English statesman. He was the son of Sir Robert Peel, a calico-printer. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1808, and in 1809 was elected member of Parliament for Cashel. He followed with his father the Tory party. In 1811 he became under-secretary for the colonies, and was secretary for Ireland 1812–18. He opposed Catholic emancipation, and instituted the regular Irish constabulary (nicknamed "Peelers," a name also extended to the police generally). He was member of Parliament for the University of Oxford in 1817, but was out of office from 1818 to 1822. On May 24, 1819, he delivered a notable speech on the Cash Payments Act. In 1822 he was appointed home secretary under Lord Liverpool, and retained the office until 1827. In 1828 he was appointed home secretary under the Duke of Wellington, and made leader of the House of Commons. In 1829 he changed his position and proposed Catholic emancipation. He won back his position in the Tory party by his resistance to the Reform Bill. After the passing of this bill he was left with a following of only 150, the nucleus of the modern Conservative party. In 1834 he became prime minister, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; he resigned in 1835. In 1841 he was again prime minister and first lord of the treasury. He became a free-trader, and on Jan. 27, 1846, moved the repeal of the corn-laws, which was carried. He resigned June 29, 1846.

Peele (pēl), **George.** Born 1558: died 1598. An English dramatist and poet. He graduated at Oxford in 1577. He is said to have lived a disreputable life. He published the "Arraignment of Paris" (1584), the "Chronicle History of Edward I." (1593), "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), "The Old Wives' Tale" (1595), "David and Bethsabe" (1599), etc.

Peele Castle. A castle in the Isle of Man. It is the subject of a noted poem by Wordsworth.

Peelites (pē'līts). [Named from Sir Robert Peel.] In British politics, a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. Originally (in large part) Tories, but free-traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals. Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852–55), and Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others eventually joined the Liberal party.

Peene (pā'ne). A river in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Pomerania, Prussia, which unites with the western arm of the Pomeranian Haff, and flows into the Baltic 26 miles east by south of Stralsund. Length, about 90 miles.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. A man of Coventry, England, celebrated in the legend of Godiva. See *Godiva, Lady*.

Peep o' Day Boys. A Presbyterian faction in the north of Ireland about 1785–90, opposed to the Roman Catholic "Defenders." They were closely allied to the Orangemen.

Peerybingle (pē'ri-bing-gl), **Mrs.** The wife of a carrier in Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth": a blithe cheery little woman called "Dot."

Pegasus (peg'a̤-sus). [Gr. Πήγασος, traditionally derived from *πηγή*, a spring, "because he came into existence at the fountains of Ocean" (Hesiod).] **1.** In classical mythology, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.
2. One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse. The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and 4 bright stars in it form a large square.

Peggotty (peg'o̤-ti). The faithful nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name. She marries Barkis, who "is willin'."

Pegli (pel'yē). A watering-place in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 6 miles west of Genoa.

Pegnitz (peg'nits). A head stream of the river Regnitz (which see) in Bavaria.

Pego (pā'gō). A town in the province of Alicante, eastern Spain, 45 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 6,507.

Pegram (pē'gram), **John.** Born in Virginia, 1832: killed Feb. 6, 1865. A Confederate general in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Pegu (pe-gö'). **1.** A division of British Burma, in the lower valley of the Irawadi, formerly an independent realm. It was annexed by the British after the war of 1852–53. Area, 9,591 square miles. Population (1881), 1,162,393.
2. A town in the division of Pegu, situated on the river Pegu about 50 miles north of Rangoon. Population (1881), 5,891.

Pehtsik. See *Petsik*.

Pehuenches (pā-wān-chās'). [Indian *pehuenche*, dwellers in the pine forest.] A name given to a portion of the Araucanian Indians of Chile who lived in the mountainous region of the west. They were the most numerous division of the tribe, and from them most of the modern Araucanians are descended. The modern Pehuenches include Indians of the same stock on the eastern slope of the Andes, in the territory of Neuquen, Argentine Republic.

Peihai, or **Peihoi.** See *Pakhoi*.

Peiho (pā-hō'). A river in the province of Chihli, northern China, which unites with the Yunho at Tientsin and flows into the Gulf of Petchili. Length, over 300 miles.

Peiho Forts. Fortifications at the mouth of the Peiho River, China. They were taken by the English and French forces in 1858 and 1860. An attempt to pass them in 1859 was repulsed.

Peile (pēl), **John.** Born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, April 24, 1838. An English comparative philologist. He became master of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1887. He has published "An Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology" (1869), etc.

Peine (pī'ne). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, 21 miles east by south of Hannover. Population (1890), 10,105.

Peipus (pī'pös), **Lake.** A lake in western Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Pskoff, Livonia, and Esthonia. It is connected on the south with Lake Pskoff. Its outlet is by the Narva into the Gulf of Finland. Length, about 50 miles (including Lake Pskoff, about 90 miles).

Peiræus. See *Piræus*.

Peirce (pėrs), **Benjamin.** Born at Salem, Mass., April 4, 1809: died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880. A distinguished American mathematician and astronomer. He became tutor of mathematics at Harvard in 1831, and professor of mathematics there in 1833, and also of astronomy in 1842. He was superintendent of the United States Coast Survey 1867–74. Among his most notable researches are those on Neptune and on Saturn's rings. He published text-books on trigonometry, geometry, algebra, etc., "Analytic Mechanics" (1857), "Linear Associative Algebra" (1870), "Ideality in the Physical Sciences" (1881), etc.

Peirce, Charles Sanders. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839. A noted American physicist, mathematician, and logician: son of Benjamin Peirce. He was for many years connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; and has been lecturer on logic at Harvard and at the Johns Hopkins University.

Peirce, Ebenezer Weaver. Born at Freetown, Mass., April 5, 1822. An American general and historical writer. He has published "The Peirce Family of the Old Colony" (1870) and "Indian History, Biography, and Genealogy" (1878), and edited "Civil, Military, and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies, etc." (1880).

Peirce, James Mills. Born at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1834. An American mathematician, son of Benjamin Peirce. He has been professor of astronomy and mathematics in Harvard University since 1885. Among his works are "A Text-Book of Analytical Geometry" (1857) and "The Elements of Logarithms" (1873).

Peissenberg (pīs'sen-berɢ), **Hohe.** A mountain in southern Bavaria, 35 miles southwest of Munich. On account of the extensive view from it, it is sometimes called "the Bavarian Rigi." Height, 3,240 feet.

Peiwar (pī-wär'), or **Paiwar, Pass.** A pass in Afghanistan, about 60 miles southeast of Kabul. Here, 1878, the British forces under Roberts defeated the Afghans.

Peixoto (pā-shō'tǫ), **Floriano.** Born April 30, 1842: died June 29, 1895. A Brazilian statesman. He supported Fonseca in the revolution of 1889; was elected vice-president 1891; and by Fonseca's forced resignation, Nov. 23, 1891, became president. Many Brazilians were strongly opposed to having a military president, and it was claimed that Peixoto was scheming to be his own successor: in consequence congress passed a bill which made this succession impossible. President Peixoto vetoed the bill on constitutional grounds, but his action caused much ill feeling, and revolts broke out, principally in the south. In Sept., 1893, the naval force at Rio de Janeiro revolted, holding the bay for many months, bombarding the city at intervals, and taking Santa Catharina. (See *Mello, Custodio José de.*) Peixoto proclaimed a state of siege, many arrests were made, and a fleet of war vessels was ordered from the United States and Europe. On the arrival of these the naval rebellion was suppressed (March and April, 1894). Meanwhile a presidential election was held, and a civilian, Prudente Moraes (supported by the government), was elected for the term beginning Nov. 15, 1894. President Peixoto had the military rank of marshal.

Peixoto, Ignacio José de Alvarenga. See *Alvarenga Peixoto*.

Pekah (pē'kä̤). King of Israel 736–734 B. C. (Duncker).

Pekahiah (pek-a̤-hī'ä̤). King of Israel 738–736 B. C. (Duncker), son of Menahem.

Pekin (pē'kin). A city, capital of Tazewell County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River 54 miles north of Springfield. Population (1890), 6,347.

Peking (pē-king'), or **Pekin** (pē-kin') ('northern capital'): proper administrative name **Shuntien-fu** (shön'tyen'fö'), literary name **Yen** (yen). The capital of the Chinese empire, situated in lat. 39° 55′ N., long. 116° 27′ E. It consists of the Tatar City and the Chinese City. The imperial palace in the "Purple Forbidden City," Bell Tower, and Drum Tower (all in the Tatar City), and the Temple of Heaven (in the Chinese City), are noteworthy. Peking became one of the capitals of the Khitan Tatars in the end of the 10th century; was rebuilt by Kublai Khan; and has been sole capital since the beginning of the 15th century. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Taiping forces in 1855. The English and French troops entered it in 1860. The population, variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,600,000, probably does not greatly exceed the lower of these estimates.

Peking, Peace of. A treaty negotiated at Peking in Oct., 1860, between China on one side and Great Britain and France on the other. China ratified the treaty of Tientsin, paid indemnities, and made other concessions.

Pekwan. See *Weitspekan*.

Pelaez, Francisco de Paula Garcia. See *Garcia Pelaez*.

Pelagia (pẹ̄-lā'ji-ä̤), Saint. [Gr. Πελαγία.] **1.** A martyr of Antioch, about 300 A. D.—**2.** A martyr of Tarsus, about 300 A. D.—**3.** A penitent of Antioch, of the 5th century A. D., previously an actress and dancer. A character of the same name, resembling her, is introduced in Kingsley's "Hypatia."

Pelagians (pẹ̄-lā'ji-a̤nz). The followers of Pelagius. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt; that every soul is created by God sinless: that the will is absolutely free; and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Cœlestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus in 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

Pelagius (pẹ̄-lā'ji-us). [Gr. Πελάγιος.] Died probably 420 A. D. The founder of the theological heresy called Pelagianism. He is said to have been a British monk named Morgan (of which *Pelagius* is the Latin rendering), and took up his residence at Rome before 405. He emigrated to Africa when Rome was sacked by the Goths in 410, but shortly settled in Palestine, where he is said to have died. See *Pelagians*.

Pelagius. See *Pelayo*.

Pelagius I. Pope 555–560. He was accused of heresy.

Pelagius II. Pope 578–590.

Pelagonia (pel-a̤-gō'ni-ä̤). [Gr. Πελαγονία.] In ancient geography, a fertile district in the northwest of Macedonia.

Pelasgi (pē-las'jī). [Gr. Πελασγοί.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelasgiotis (pẹ̄-las-ji-ō'tis). [Gr. Πελασγιῶτις.] In ancient geography, a division of central Thessaly, Greece, southeast of the Peneius, and northwest of the Pagasæan Gulf.

Pelayo (pā-lä'yō), or **Pelagius** (pẹ̄-lā'ji-us). The founder of the monarchy of Asturias, in Spain, 718.

Pelée, or **Pelee.** See *Point Pelee*.

Peleg (pē'leg). [Heb., 'division.'] In the Old Testament, the son of Eber, and the brother of Joktan.

Pelethim. See *Kerethim*.

Peleus (pē'lūs or pē'lẹ-us). [Gr. Πηλεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, son of Æacus and father of Achilles.

Pelew, or **Pellew** (pe-lö′), or **Palau** (pä-lou′) **Islands.** A group of small mountainous islands in the North Pacific, intersected by lat. 8° N., long. 134° E.: called also the Western Carolines. They belong to Spain. Population, about 10,000.

Pelham (pel′a̤m), **or the Adventures of a Gentleman.** A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1828.

Pelham (pel′a̤m), Sir **Henry.** Born 1696: died March 6, 1754. An English statesman, younger brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He entered Oxford (Christ Church) in 1710; fought at Preston 1715; was elected member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, in 1718; was appointed lord of the treasury in 1721, secretary of war in 1724, and paymaster of the forces in 1730; and became prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer in 1743.

Pelham, later **Pelham Holles, Thomas,** Duke of Newcastle. Born about 1693: died 1768. An English statesman. He was secretary of state 1724–54, premier 1754–56 and 1757–62, and lord privy seal 1765.

Pelham-Clinton (pel′a̤m-klin′tọn), **Henry Pelham,** Duke of Newcastle. Born May 22, 1811: died Oct. 18, 1864. An English politician. He was chief secretary for Ireland in 1846; colonial secretary 1852–54; secretary for war 1854–55; and colonial secretary 1859–64.

Pelias (pē′li-ạs). [Gr. Πελίας.] In Greek legend, a son of Poseidon, and king of Iolcus in Thessaly, associated with the legends of Jason.

Pelican (pel′i-kạn). The ship in which Drake sailed around the world. He left Plymouth with four other ships Nov. 15, 1577. The others either were lost or deserted him, and he completed his famous voyage Sept. 26, 1580. The Pelican was carefully preserved by order of Queen Elizabeth, but was finally broken up, and a chair caused to be made from her timbers by John Davis, the arctic navigator, is now in the Bodleian Library.

Pelican State. The State of Louisiana: so named from the pelican on its coat of arms.

Pelides (pe-lī′dēz). A son of Peleus: a patronymic used especially of Achilles.

Peligni (pẹ-lig′nī). In ancient history, a people living in central Italy among the Apennines, between the Vestini on the north, the Marrucini on the northeast, the Frentani on the east, the Samnites on the south, and the Marsi on the west. Their chief town was Corfinium. They were allied with Rome after the second Samnite war, and sided against Rome in the Social War (90 B. C.).

Peling (pē′ling). A mountain-chain in northwestern China, separating the valleys of the Hwangho and Yangtse.

Pelion (pē′li-ọn). [Gr. Πήλιον.] A mountain in Magnesia, eastern Thessaly, Greece, situated near the coast southeast of Ossa: the modern Zagora or Plessidi. It was famous in Greek mythology. Height, 5,310 feet.

Pélissier (pā-lē-syā′), **Aimable Jean Jacques,** Duc de Malakoff. Born at Maromme, Seine-Inférieure, France, Nov. 6, 1794: died at Algiers, May 22, 1864. A French marshal. He served in Algeria, where he became notorious for suffocating a number of Arabs in a cavern in 1845; became commander of the French forces in the Crimea May, 1855; stormed the Malakoff Sept. 8, 1855; was ambassador in London 1858–59; and was governor-general of Algeria 1860–64.

Pell (pel), **John.** Born at Southwick, Sussex, March 1, 1610: died at London, Dec. 12, 1685. An English mathematician. In 1643 he was professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, and in 1646 at Breda. From 1654 to 1658 he was Cromwell's agent in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. Many of his manuscripts are preserved by the Royal Society. He wrote the "Astronomical History of Observations of Heavenly Motions and Appearances" (1634), "Ecliptica prognostica" (1634), "A Table of Ten Thousand Square Numbers," etc.

Pella (pel′a̤). In ancient geography, the capital of Macedonia, situated in lat. 40° 44′ N., long. 22° 27′ E. It was the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

Pelleas (pel′ē-as). One of the knights of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance, renowned for his great strength.

Pelleas and Ettarre (e-tär′). One of the "Idylls of the King," by Tennyson.

Pellegrin (pel-grañ′). The pseudonym of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué.

Pellegrini (pāl-yā-grē′nē), **Carlos.** An Argentine politician, vice-president under Celman, Oct. 12, 1886, and after Celman's resignation (Aug. 6, 1890) president until the end of the term (Oct. 12, 1892).

Pellegrino (pel-lā-grē′nō), or **Pellegrini** (pel-lā grē′nē). See *Tibaldi.*

Pelleprat (pel-prä′), **Pierre.** Born at Bordeaux, 1606: died at Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico, April 21, 1667. A French Jesuit, a missionary in the West Indies and Mexico. He published "Relation des missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jésus dans les isles et dans la terre ferme de l'Amerique Méridionale" (Paris, 1655), containing an account of the West Indies and Guiana, etc.

Pelles (pel′ēz), **Sir.** A knight of the Arthurian romance, king of "a foreign country" and father of Elaine, the mother of Galahad.

Pellestrina (pel-les-trē′nä), or **Pelestrina** (pā-les-trē′nä). An island 7 miles south of Venice, forming part of the barrier between the Lagoon of Venice and the Adriatic. Length, 7 miles. Population (1881), 5,952.

Pelletan (pel-toñ′), **Pierre Clément Eugène.** Born at Royan, Oct. 29, 1813: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1884. A French liberal journalist, politician, and miscellaneous author. He wrote "Profession de foi du XIXe siècle" (1852), etc.

Pellew (pel′ö), **Edward,** first Viscount Exmouth. Born at Dover, England, April 19, 1757: died at Teignmouth, England, Jan. 23, 1833. An English admiral. He bombarded Algiers Aug. 26, 1816.

Pellico (pel′lē-kō), **Silvio.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, June 24, 1788: died at Turin, Jan. 31, 1854. An Italian poet and prose-writer. He was arrested as a Carbonarist in 1820, and imprisoned for two years at Milan and Venice, and near Brunn 1822–30. His chief works are the tragedies "Francesca da Rimini" (1818) and "Laodamia," and the autobiographical work "Le mie prigioni" ("My Prisons," 1833).

Pellinore (pel′i-nōr), or **Pellenore** (pel′e-nōr), **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table in the Arthurian cycle of romance: king of the isles.

Pelly (pel′i). A river in British North America which unites with the Lewis at Fort Selkirk to form the Yukon. Length, about 250 miles.

Pelly (pel′i), Sir **Lewis.** Born 1825: died April 22, 1892. A British politician and author. He was employed in the Indian service 1851–77, and entered Parliament as Conservative member for North Hackney in 1885. He has published "The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husein" (1879), etc.

Peloose. See *Paloos.*

Pelopidas (pe-lop′i-das). [Gr. Πελοπίδας.] Killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ, Thessaly, 364 B. C. A Theban general, leader in the liberation of Thebes from the Spartans in 379. He was the intimate friend of Epaminondas, and was closely associated with him in furthering the greatness of Thebes. He was commander of the Sacred Band (which see), and was especially distinguished at Tegyra (375) and Leuctra (371).

Peloponnesian War (pel″ọ-po-nē′shiạn wâr). A war between Athens and its allies on one side and the Peloponnesian confederacy under the lead of Sparta and its allies (Bœotians, Phocians, Megareans, etc.) on the other. It was carried on from 431 to 404 B. C. The following are the leading events and incidents: invasions of Attica by the Peloponnesians; revolt of Mytilene; capture of Sphacteria by Athens, 425; battle of Delium, 424; battle of Amphipolis, 422; peace of Nicias, 421; renewal of the war, 418; battle of Mantinea, 418; unsuccessful Athenian expedition against Syracuse, 415–413; revolution in Athens, 411; battles of Abydus (411), Cyzicus (410), Notium (407), Arginusæ (406), and Ægospotami (405); surrender of Athens and close of the war, 404. The chief leaders on the side of Athens were Pericles, Cleon, Demosthenes, Nicias, Alcibiades, and Conon; on the side of Sparta, Brasidas, Gylippus, and Lysander. The result was the transfer of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.

Peloponnesus (pel″ō-po-nē′sus). [Gr. Πελοπόννησος, the island of Pelops.] The ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern portion of Greece: the modern Morea. It is connected with central Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, and separated from it by the gulfs of Lepanto and Patras on the north, and is bounded by the Ægean Sea on the east and the Mediterranean on the south and west. The surface is mountainous. The chief divisions were Achaia, Sicyonia, Corinthia, Argolis, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, and Elis. The chief rivers were the Eurotas and Alpheus. Length, about 160 miles. Area, 8,288 square miles.

Pelops (pē′lops). [Gr. Πέλοψ.] In Greek legend, a son of Tantalus, and grandson of Zeus: king of Pisa in Elis. He was the father of Atreus and Thyestes.

Pelorum. See *Faro, Capo del.*

Pelotas (pā-lō′täs). A city in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on the river São Gonçalo, which connects the Lagoa Mirim with the Lagoa dos Patos. It is the center of the important cattle trade of the state, and prepares large quantities of jerked beef. The trade with Uruguay is considerable. Population, about 30,000.

Pelouze (pė-löz′), **Théophile Jules.** Born at Valognes, Manche, France, 1807: died at Paris, May 31, 1867. A French chemist, professor successively at Lille, at the polytechnic school at Paris, and at the Collège de France. He also filled various positions connected with the mint. He published, with Frémy, "Traité de chimie générale," etc.

Pelucones (pā-lö-kō′nās). Originally, a nickname given to the conservative party of Chile soon after the country became independent (see the extract): it soon became the common name, and has been retained ever since. The Pelucones were in power from 1830 to 1876, though during the latter part of this period many concessions were made to the liberals; they again took charge of the government (with greatly modified principles), under Jorge Montt, after the civil war of 1891. In 1833 they adopted the constitution which, with some changes, is still the organic law of the republic.

> Conservatives were nicknamed Pelucones because that party was composed of old and venerable persons who wore pelucas or perukes.
>
> *Hancock*, A History of Chile (1893), p. 110.

Pelusium (pe-lū′shi-um). [Gr. Πηλούσιον.] In ancient geography, a city at the northeastern extremity of the Delta, Egypt, southeast of Port Said, at the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile. It was a frontier fortress of Egypt toward Syria. Here Asurbanipal defeated Rot-Amen of Egypt, and Cambyses defeated Psammetichus, the last Egyptian king (525 B. C.), reducing Egypt to a Persian province.

Pelvoux (pel-vö′) **Range.** A group of the Alps in Dauphiné, France. Mont Pelvoux is 12,970 feet in height, and the highest summit (Barre des Écrins) 13,460 feet.

Pemaquid (pem′a̤-kwid). A maritime district in Maine, about midway between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. It was settled in 1625, and purchased by the Duke of York in 1664. A fort, erected at Pemaquid Point in 1692, was demolished a few years later.

Pemba (pem′ba̤). An island off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 5° S. It belonged to Zanzibar, and in 1890 passed with Zanzibar to Great Britain. Length, about 45 miles. Population, 10,000.

Pemberton (pem′bėr-tọn). A town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 18,400.

Pemberton, John Clifford. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1814: died at Penllyn, Pa., July 13, 1881. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1837, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil War. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1862; was defeated by Grant in the battles of Champion's Hill and the Big Black in May, 1863; and surrendered Vicksburg to Grant July 4, 1863.

Pembina (pem′bē-na̤) **Lake.** A lake in North Dakota, near the Canadian frontier. Its outlet is the Pembina River. Length, 14 miles.

Pembroke (pem′brůk). **1.** The southwesternmost county of Wales. It is bounded by Cardigan Bay on the north, Cardigan and Carmarthen on the east, Bristol Channel on the south, and St. George's Channel on the west. The surface is undulating. It contains anthracite coal. Area, 617 square miles. Population (1891), 89,133. **2.** A town in Pembrokeshire, situated on an inlet of Milford Haven, in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 4° 54′ W. Its ruined castle (the birthplace of Henry VII., founded in the 11th century and taken by Cromwell in 1648) and Monkton Priory are notable. Population (1891), 14,978.

Pembroke, Countess of. See *Sidney, Mary.*

Pembroke, Earls of. See *Marshal, William,* and *Tudor, Jasper.*

Pembroke, Third **Earl of (William Herbert).** Born at Wilton, England, April 5, 1580: died at Baynard's Castle, London, April 10, 1630. An English poet. Before the death of his father he had formed an illicit connection with Mary Fitton, a favorite of the queen, for which he was imprisoned in the Fleet in 1601, and though soon released was banished from the court. Mary Fitton is thought by some to be the "Dark Lady" of Shakspere's sonnets. He and his brother Philip are "the incomparable pair of bretheren" to whom Shakspere's 1623 folio is dedicated, and William Herbert is thought by some to be the "W. H." styled in the publisher's dedication of Shakspere's sonnets "the onlie begetter of these insving sonnets Mr. W. H." When James I. ascended the throne, Pembroke returned to court, and received many public offices and tokens of favor. He was chancellor of Oxford 1617–30. Several of his poems were edited in 1660 by Donne.

Pembroke College. A college of Cambridge University, founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347. The present buildings are modern. The chapel was built by Wren in 1663–65.

Pembroke College. A college of Oxford University, founded by James I., at the costs of Thomas Tesdale, in 1624: named from the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university at the time.

Pemigewasset (pem″ĭ-je-wos′et). A river in New Hampshire which unites with the Winnepesaukee at Franklin to form the Merrimac. Length, about 70 miles.

Peña, Luis Saenz. See *Saenz Peña.*

Peña Blanca (pān′yä blän′kä). [Sp., 'white rock.'] A settlement 27 miles southwest of Santa Fé, between the Indian villages of Cochiti and Santo Domingo, on the banks of the Rio Grande. It dates from the 18th century.

Penafiel (pā-nä-fē-āl′). A town in the district of Oporto, Portugal, 19 miles northeast of Oporto. Population (1878), 4,488.

Peñafiel (pan-yä-fē-āl′). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, near the Duero 32 miles east of Valladolid. Population (1887), 4,286.

Penang (pe-nang′), or **Pinang** (pi-nang′), or **Pulo-Penang** (pö′lō-pe-nang′): called officially **Prince of Wales Island.** An island belonging to Great Britain, situated west of the Malay Peninsula in lat. 5° 24′ N., long. 100° 20′ E. Capital, Georgetown. The surface is low and hilly. It was acquired by the British in 1785. Area, 107 square miles. Population (1891), including the Wellesley Province (opposite) and the Dinding Isle, 235,618.

Penarth (pē'nä̤rth). A seaport and bathing-place in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated at the mouth of the Taff, opposite Cardiff. Population (1891), 12,422.

Penates (pẹ-nā'tēz). [L., from *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary.] In Roman antiquity, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares (which see).

Peña y Peña (pān'yä ē pān'yä), **Manuel de la.** Born at Tacuba, March 10, 1789: died at Mexico, Jan. 2, 1850. A Mexican jurist and statesman. He was judge of the supreme court from 1824, and later its president; twice held cabinet positions (1837 and 1845); and was senator 1843–47. From Sept. 27 to Nov. 9, 1847, and again from Jan. 8 to June 3, 1848, he was provisional president of Mexico. During the latter period the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed (Feb. 2, 1848), ending the war with the United States.

Pencos (pān'kōs), or **Pencones** (pān-kō'nās). A name given by early historians of Chile to the Araucanian Indians who occupied the region north of the Biobio. They were the first of this race encountered by the Spaniards. They called themselves Picunches, 'northern men.'

Penda (pen'dä̤). Killed 655. King of Mercia 626–655. He defeated Edwin in 633, and Oswald at Maserfield in 642, and was defeated by Oswy at Winwoed in 655. He was a champion of paganism.

Pend d'Oreille (pend dō-rēl'; F. pron. poń dō-rāy'), **Lake.** [F., 'ear-ring,' 'ear ornament.'] A lake in northern Idaho, about lat. 48° N., an expansion of Clarke's River.

Pende (pen'de), or **Tupende** (tö-pen'de). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Loange and Kassai rivers. They are descendants of fugitives from Kasanji (Cassange) mixed with other tribes, but have preserved none of the semi-civilization of Kasanji.

Pendennis (pen-den'is). A novel by Thackeray, published in 1850: so called from the name of one of its leading characters, Arthur Pendennis, a poet and dandy. Major Pendennis, his uncle, is a worldly and courageous old dandy, a finished portrait of a gentlemanly tuft-hunter.

Pendjdeh (penj'de). A place in central Asia, situated on the Murghab, north of Herat, about lat. 36° N. Near it (on the Kushk), March 30, 1885, the Russians under Komaroff defeated the Afghans. Since then it has been in the possession of Russia.

Pendleton (pen'dl-tọn). A town in Lancashire, England, 2½ miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 23,866.

Pendleton, Edmund. Born in Caroline County, Va., Sept. 9, 1721: died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1803. An American statesman, a prominent member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774; president of the Virginia convention; and author (1776) of the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates to Congress to propose a Declaration of Independence.

Pendleton, George Hunt. Born at Cincinnati, July 25, 1825: died at Brussels, Nov. 24, 1889. An American politician. He was a Democratic congressman from Ohio 1857–65; Democratic candidate for Vice-President 1864; and United States senator from Ohio 1879–85. He was leading advocate of the civil-service reform act of 1883. From 1885–88 he was United States minister to Germany.

Pendleton, William Nelson. Born at Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1809: died at Lexington, Va., Jan. 15, 1883. A Confederate general in the Army of Northern Virginia. He graduated at West Point in 1830; resigned from the army in 1833; was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1838; established an Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1839; and joined the Confederate army as captain of artillery in 1861, being promoted brigadier-general in 1862.

Pendleton Act. An act of Congress (approved Jan. 16, 1883) regulating the civil service of the United States: so called from its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

It provides for open competitive examinations for admission to the public service in Washington, and in all custom-houses and post-offices where the official force is as many as fifty; for the apportionment of the appointments in the departments in Washington among the States and Territories in proportion to their population; and for the appointment of a Civil-Service Commission of three members, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, and other officers, to put these provisions into execution. It also forbids assessments on public employés for political purposes by any one in the service of the United States, or in any public building, and prohibits Congressmen from making recommendations for offices to be filled under the act, except as to the character or residence. *Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia*, 1884.

Penedo (pā-nā'dọ̄). A town in the state of Alagoas, Brazil, situated on the São Francisco, 185 miles southwest of Pernambuco. Population, about 9,000.

Penelope (pẹ-nel'ọ-pē). [Gr. Πηνελόπη.] In Greek legend, the wife of Odysseus and mother of Telemachus, famous as a model of the domestic virtues. See *Odysseus* and *Odyssey*.

Peneus (pe-nē'us), or **Peneius** (pe-nē'yus). [Gr. Πηνειός.] In ancient geography: (*a*) The principal river in Elis, Greece: the modern Gastuni. It falls into the Ionian Sea. Length, about 50 miles. (*b*) The principal river in Thessaly, Greece: the modern Salembria. It traverses the Vale of Tempe and flows into the Gulf of Saloniki 26 miles northeast of Larissa. Length, about 130 miles.

Penhallow (pen-hol'ō), **Samuel.** Born in Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665: died at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 2, 1726. An American historian. He wrote "History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians" (1726), etc.

Penig (pā'niɢ). A tọwn in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde 32 miles southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,559.

Penikese (pen-i-kēs'). A small island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, situated in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It was the seat of a summer school of natural history connected with Harvard College, founded by John Anderson in 1873.

Peninsula (pẹ-nin'ṣụ̄-lä̤), **The.** In history, specifically: (*a*) The Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal). See *Peninsular War*. (*b*) The peninsula in eastern Virginia formed by the York and James rivers. See *Peninsular Campaign*.

Peninsular Campaign. The campaign of the Federal Army of the Potomac under McClellan, March to August, 1862, for the capture of Richmond by way of the peninsula between the York and James rivers. Chief events and incidents: siege and evacuation of Yorktown; battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks; Seven Days' Battles; McClellan's "change of base." The Army of the Potomac was finally withdrawn from the Peninsula in Aug., 1862.

Peninsular State. A name sometimes given to Florida.

Peninsular War. The military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French from 1808 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

Penmarch (pań-märk'). A decayed seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 17 miles southwest of Quimper.

Penn (pen), **Granville.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1761: died in England, Sept. 28, 1844. An English scholar, grandson of William Penn.

Penn, John. Born in England about 1729: died 1795. A grandson of William Penn: proprietary lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania 1763–71, and governor 1773–75.

Penn, Richard. Born in England, 1734: died in England, 1811. A grandson of William Penn: lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania 1771–73.

Penn, Thomas. Born in England, 1702: died in England, 1775. A younger son of William Penn, and one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Penn, Sir **William.** Born 1621: died Sept. 16, 1670. An English admiral. He became admiral in 1653; commanded the fleet in the expedition which captured Jamaica in 1655; was knighted in 1660; and commanded, under the Duke of York, the fleet which defeated the Dutch in 1665.

Penn, William. Born at London, Oct. 14, 1644: died at Ruscombe, Berks, England, July 30, 1718. An English Friend, founder of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn; was educated at Oxford; and became a preacher of the Friends in 1668, being several times arrested under the Conventicle Act. He became part proprietor of West Jersey in 1675; received the grant of Pennsylvania in 1681; and in 1682 went out in person to America, founded Philadelphia, and made a treaty with the Indians. He returned to England in 1684. Having been suspected of intriguing to restore James II., he was in 1692 deprived of the government of Pennsylvania, which was, however, restored to him in 1694. He visited Pennsylvania again 1699–1701. He wrote various religious and controversial works, a collective edition of which appeared in 1726 under the title "A Collection of the Works of William Penn, to which is prefixed a Journal of his Life, etc."

Penna (pen'nä), **Punta della.** A promontory in the province of Chieti, Italy, 32 miles southeast of Chieti.

Pennacook (pen'a̤-kůk), or **Pawtucket** (pâ-tuk'et). A confederacy of North American Indians which formerly occupied the valley of the Merrimac river and the adjacent region in New Hampshire, northeastern Massachusetts, and southern Maine. They were allies of the French. Their leading tribe, from which the confederacy was named, was the Pennacook, whose village was at Concord, New Hampshire. Another tribe was Pawtucket, which name was given to the confederacy by some writers. Others were Agawam, Amoskeag, and Nashua. They became friendly to the English until the treacherous conduct of the latter in 1676 drove them from their country. Some remain at St. Francis in Quebec. The name is translated 'nut place' and 'crooked place.' See *Algonquian*.

Pennant (pen'ant), **Thomas.** Born at Downing, Flintshire, Wales, June 14, 1726: died there, Dec. 16, 1798. A British naturalist and antiquary. He attended Queen's and Oriel colleges, Oxford, but did not take a degree. His works include "British Zoology" (1765–77), "Synopsis of Quadrupeds" (1771: later "History of Quadrupeds"), "Tour in Scotland" (1771–75), "Tour in Wales" (1778–83), "Arctic Zoology" (1785–87), and "Account of London" (1790). He wrote much on the archæology of Great Britain.

Penne (pen'ne), **Civitá di.** A town in the province of Teramo, Abruzzi, Italy, 18 miles south-southeast of Teramo: the ancient Pinna. It was the capital of the Vestini.

Pennell (pen'el), **Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, 1860. An American etcher and illustrator.

Penni (pen'nē), **Gianfrancesco,** surnamed **Il Fattore.** Born at Florence about 1488: died at Naples about 1528. An Italian painter, disciple and journeyman (fattore) of Raphael. He assisted his master in many of his frescos, and painted most of the "Cartoons" from his designs.

Pennine (pen'in) **Alps.** [L. *Alpes Pennini* or *Penini*; perhaps from Celtic *pen*, head, peak.] An important division of the central Alps. It extends from the Great St. Bernard Pass eastward to the Simplon Pass, and the Rhone is the northern boundary. They are noted for glaciers, long transverse valleys, and high peaks. The highest point is Monte Rosa (over 15,000 feet). Another famous peak is the Matterhorn.

Pennine Chain. A chain of low mountains in England, extending from the Cheviot Hills southward to Derbyshire. Highest summits, in Cumberland, over 3,000 feet.

Pennington (pen'ing-tọn), **William.** Born at Newark, N. J., May 4, 1796: died there, Feb. 16, 1862. An American politician, son of W. S. Pennington. He was Whig governor of New Jersey 1837–43; Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1859–61; and speaker 1860–61.

Pennsylvania (pen-sil-vā'ni-ä̤). [Formerly also *Pennsilvania*, *Pensilvania*; named orig. *Sylvania*, forest country, to which *Penn*, the name of the founder, was afterward prefixed.] One of the North Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 15′ to 39° 43′ (Mason and Dixon's line) N., and from long. 74° 40′ to 80° 34′ W. Capital, Harrisburg; chief city, Philadelphia. It is bounded by Lake Erie and New York on the north, New York and New Jersey (separated from both by the Delaware) on the east, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia on the south, and Ohio and West Virginia on the west. It is traversed from northeast to southwest by parallel low ranges of the Alleghanies, including the Blue, Kittatinny, Tuscarora, Alleghany, Laurel, and Chestnut mountains, and is watered chiefly by the Ohio, Susquehanna, and Delaware. It is one of the chief States in the mining of coal and iron, containing bituminous coal-fields in the west, and anthracite fields in the east (the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Wyoming regions). It is the first State in iron manufactures and in the production of petroleum, and the second State in manufactures. Rye, tobacco, wheat, hay, maize, and butter rank among the leading products; and the manufactures, besides iron and steel, deal with woolen, cotton, lumber, leather, oil, glass, etc. Pennsylvania is called the "Keystone State." It has 67 counties, sends 2 senators and 30 representatives to Congress, and has 32 electoral votes. A colony of Swedes settled in this region in 1638, and a grant of territory was made by Charles II. to William Penn in 1681. Philadelphia was colonized by Penn in 1682. The province was further colonized by English (largely Quakers), Germans, Dutch, Scots, Irish, and French Huguenots, and continued under the proprietary governorship of the Penn family until the Revolution. A boundary dispute with Maryland was settled by the establishment of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767. Pennsylvania was one of the thirteen original States (1776). It was the scene of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, of Valley Forge camp in 1777–78, and of the "Whisky rebellion" in 1794; was invaded by the Confederates in 1863–64; and was the scene of the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Riots occurred at Pittsburg and elsewhere in 1877 and 1892. Area, 45,215 square miles. Population (1890), 5,258,014.

Pennsylvania, University of. An institution of learning situated at Philadelphia. It originated in an academy founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1751, and became a university in 1779. It contains departments of arts, sciences, medicine, and law, and has (1893) 277 instructors and 2,205 students.

Pennsylvania Avenue. The principal avenue of Washington. Its most important section lies between the Capitol and the Treasury.

Pennsylvania College. An institution of learning at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: founded in 1832. It is under Lutheran control.

Penn Yan (pen yan'). A village, capital of Yates County, New York, situated at the foot of Crooked (or Keuka) Lake 45 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), 4,254.

Pennybacker (pen'i-bak-ėr), **Isaac Samuels.** Born in Shenandoah County, Va., Sept. 12, 1807: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1847. An

American politician. Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1837–39, and United States senator 1845–47.

Penobscot (pe-nob′skot). [Pl., also *Penobscots.*] A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly in Maine. See *Abnaki.*

Penobscot. [From the Indian tribe name.] A river of Maine, formed by the union at Medway of the east and west branches. It flows into Penobscot Bay near Belfast. Length, about 275 miles; navigable for large vessels to Bangor.

Penobscot Bay. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean on the south coast of Maine, at the mouth of the Penobscot River.

Penrith (pen′rith). A town in Cumberland, England, 17 miles south-southeast of Carlisle. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 8,981.

Penruddock (pen-rud′ok). A character in Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune."

Penruddock's Rebellion. An unsuccessful rising in behalf of Charles II. in 1655: so called from its leader, Colonel Penruddock, who was captured and executed.

Penry (pen′ri), **John.** Born in Brecknockshire, Wales, 1559: hanged at London, in Southwark, May 29, 1593. An English Brownist, suspected author of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts (which see). Although he was responsible for their publication, he denied that he actually wrote them.

Penryn (pen-rin′). [Corn., 'headland.'] A seaport in Cornwall, England, adjoining Falmouth. It exports granite. Population (1891), 3,256.

Pensa. See *Penza*

Pensacola (pen-sa-kō′lä), or **Panzacola** (pan-za-kō′lä). [Pl., also *Pensacolas.*] A tribe of North American Indians which once dwelt around the present city and harbor of Pensacola, western Florida. The name is from a Choctaw word meaning 'hair people.' They became extinct through intertribal wars. See *Muskhogean.*

Pensacola. [From the Indian tribal name.] A seaport and the capital of Escambia County, Florida, situated on Pensacola Bay in lat. 30° 25′ N., long. 87° 13′ W. It has an important export trade in lumber, fish, fruit, and vegetables. It was settled by the French and Spaniards at the end of the 17th century; was taken by Bienville in 1719, and restored to Spain in 1723; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; was taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and was ceded to Spain in 1783. Jackson expelled the British from it in 1814, and took it from the Spaniards in 1818. It passed to the United States in 1821. Near it is a United States navy-yard: this was seized by the Confederates in Jan., 1861, and regained in 1862. Population (1890), 11,750.

Pensacola Bay. A landlocked inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the northwestern coast of Florida. Length, about 30 miles.

Pensées sur la Religion. [F., 'Thoughts on Religion.'] A philosophical and theological work by Blaise Pascal (published 1670: edited by Faugère 1844, by Havet 1881).

Pen Selwood (pen sel′wu̇d). A place in Somerset, England, where Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes under Canute in 1016.

Penseroso (pen-se-rō′sō), **Il.** [It. *il pensieroso,* the pensive man.] A poem by Milton, written about 1632. It is based on the song "Hence all you Vain Delights," by Fletcher, in "Nice Valor."

Pensioned (or **Pension**) or **Cavalier Parliament.** A name given to the English Parliament of 1661–79, which was favorable to the Cavalier or Royalist cause.

Pentameron (pen-tam′e-ron), **The.** A work by Landor, published in 1837. It is principally a discussion between Petrarch and Boccaccio on the literature of Italy, including Dante, Vergil, etc.

Pentamerone (pen-tä-me-rō′ne), **Il.** A collection of stories in the Neapolitan dialect, by Basile, published in 1672. It is divided into five days, ten stories being included in each, and was the prototype of the French fairy tales.

Pentapolin (pen-tap′ō-lin). A Christian king of the Garamanteans. He is known as "Pentapolin with the naked arm," as he always fought with his right arm bared. His battle with Alifanfaron is referred to by Don Quixote. See *Alifanfaron.*

Pentapolis (pen-tap′ō-lis). [Gr. *Πεντάπολις,* five cities.] A state consisting of five cities, or a group of five cities: used, in ancient geography, of a variety of groups. (1) In Cyrenaica, Africa, a district comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoë, and Berenice (or Hesperides), with their neighboring territories. (2) In Palestine, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Segor. (3) Five cities of the Philistines: Ascalon, Gaza, Gath, Ekron, and Ashdod. (4) Five Dorian cities in Asia Minor: Cnidos, Cos, Lindos, Camiros, and Jalisos. (5) Five cities in Italy: Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of the exarchate of Ravenna. This, also called Pentapolis Maritima, was later included in the Papal States.

Pentarchy (pen′tär-ki). 1. A name given to the five great powers of Europe — Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. For about half a century after the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) they were of nearly equal strength, each of them far superior to any other European nation.

2. In recent Italian politics, a parliamentary group under the leadership of the five politicians Cairoli, Crispi, Zanardelli, Nicotera, and Baccarini.

Pentateuch (pen′ta-tūk). [From Gr. *πέντε,* five, and *τεῦχος,* an implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, the formation of the Hebrew nation, and its history through its sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the 7th century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).

Pentaur. An Egyptian priest and poet of the time of Rameses II. His heroic poem on the deeds of the great king in the battle of Kadesh has been preserved and translated.

Pentelicus (pen-tel′i-kus), or **Brilessus** (bri-les′us). [Gr. *Πεντελικὸν ὄρος, Βριλησσός.*] A mountain in Attica, Greece, about 12 miles northeast of Athens. It was famous for its marble. Height, 3,641 feet.

Penthea (pen-thē′ä). The principal female character in Ford's "Broken Heart."

Penthesilea (pen″the-si-lē′ä). [Gr. *Πενθεσίλεια.*] In Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons who aided the Trojans against the Greeks. She was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus (pen′thūs). [Gr. *Πενθεύς.*] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes who was torn to pieces by his mother Agave and other mænads while attempting to stop a Bacchic festival.

Penthièvre (poṅ-tyā′vr). An ancient territory in Brittany, France, corresponding in the main to the department of Côtes-du-Nord. It was a county in the middle ages.

Pentland Firth (pent′land fėrth). A sea passage between the Orkney Islands and the county of Caithness, Scotland. Width, 6 to 8 miles.

Pentland Hills. A range of hills in the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark, Scotland. Highest summits, about 1,900 feet.

Pentweazel (pent′wē-zl), **Lady.** A character in Foote's comedy "Taste," a kind of Mrs. Malaprop, vain of her lost charms.

Penza (pen′zä). 1. A government in eastern Russia, bounded by the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratoff, and Tamboff. The surface is undulating. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 14,997 square miles. Population (1890), 1,596,500.

2. The capital of the government of Penza, situated at the junction of the Penza with the Sura, about lat. 53° 10′ N., long. 45° 3′ E. Population (1890), 47,701.

Penzacola. See *Pensacola.*

Penzance (pen-zans′). [Corn. *Pensans,* holy head, from *pen,* head, and *sans,* later *zanz,* holy (from L. *sanctus,* holy).] A seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on Mounts Bay 21 miles west of Falmouth. It is the westernmost town in England, a watering-place and health-resort. It has considerable trade, and large mackerel- and pilchard-fisheries. It was the birthplace of Sir Humphry Davy. Population (1891), 12,448.

Penzance, Baron. See *Wilde, James Plaisted.*

Penzing (pent′sing). A western suburb of Vienna.

People's Palace. An institution in East London, on Mile End Road, intended for the "recreation and amusement, the intellectual and material advancement, of the vast artisan population of the East End." It was largely endowed by Mr. J. F. Barber Beaumont, and its general style was suggested by the "Palace of Delight" in Besant's novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men."

People's Party, or **Populists** (pop′ū-lists). In United States politics, a party formed in 1891, in which were merged the Farmers' Alliance and other kindred organizations. It developed considerable strength in various Southern and Western States, and in 1892 nominated James B. Weaver for President. The Populists obtained 22 electoral votes. Among their aims are an increase of the circulating medium, free coinage of silver, free trade, an income tax, suppression of monopolies, etc.

Peoria. See *Illinois.*

Peoria (pē-ō′ri-ä). [From the Indian name.] A city, capital of Peoria County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River, at the foot of Peoria Lake, 62 miles north of Springfield. It is a flourishing commercial, manufacturing, and railway center, having an extensive trade in grain. A trading-post was established here by La Salle in 1680. Population (1890), 41,024.

Peoria Lake. An expansion of the Illinois River near Peoria.

Peparethos (pep-a-rē′thos). [Gr. *Πεπάρηθος.*] In ancient geography, an island in the Ægean Sea north of Eubœa: the modern Skopelos.

Pepe (pā′pe), **Florestano.** Born at Squillace, Italy, 1780: died at Naples, April 3, 1851. A Neapolitan general. He served in 1806 under Joseph Bonaparte, whom he accompanied to Spain. He became brigadier-general in 1811, served in the Russian campaign in 1812, and fought as lieutenant-general under Murat against the Austrians in 1815.

Pepe, Guglielmo. Born at Squillace, Italy, Feb. 15, 1783: died at Turin, Aug. 9, 1855. A Neapolitan general, brother of F. Pepe. He commanded in the revolution at Naples 1820–21, and in the defense of Venice in 1849.

Pepin (pep′in; F. pron. pā-pañ′), surnamed "The Short." [F. *Pépin le Bref.*] Died 768. King of the Franks, son of Charles Martel. He became major domus of Neustria on the death of his father in 741, his brother Karlman becoming major domus of Austrasia. The latter abdicated in his favor in 747, and with the Pope's sanction he assumed the title of king in 751. He assisted the Pope against Aistulf, king of the Lombards, 754–755, and granted the Pope the exarchate of Ravenna, the Pentapolis, and the territory of Bologna and Ferrara, thus laying the foundation of the Papal States.

Pepin. Died 838. King of Aquitania 817–838, second son of Louis le Débonnaire (see *Louis I.*).

Pepin of Heristal. Died 714. A ruler of the Franks. He became major domus of Austrasia in 676, and in 687 became sole major domus over all the Franks by his victory at Testri over the major domus of Neustria. He thenceforth styled himself dux et princeps Francorum.

Pepin (pē′pin), **Lake.** An expansion of the Mississippi between Minnesota and Wisconsin, 40 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, about 27 miles.

Pepoli, Countess. See *Alboni, Marietta.*

Pepoli (pā′pō-lē), Marquis **Gioachino.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 6, 1825: died at Rome, March 26, 1881. An Italian liberal politician, grandson of Murat. He defended Bologna against the Austrians in 1848, and was chief of the provisional government in Bologna in 1859. In 1862 he was minister of agriculture and commerce under Rattazzi; in 1863 ambassador at St. Petersburg; and 1868–70 ambassador at Vienna.

Pepper (pep′ėr), **Tom.** An imaginary character in sailors' legends, said to have been kicked out of heaven for lying.

Pepper, William. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1843. An American physician and scientist. He was provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1881–94.

Pepperell, or **Pepperrell** (pep′ėr-el), Sir **William.** Born at Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696: died at Kittery, July 6, 1759. An American general. He commanded the provincial army which besieged and captured Louisburg in 1745; and was acting governor of Massachusetts 1756–58.

Pepperpot (pep′ėr-pot), **Sir Peter.** A rich West Indian, a character in Foote's play "The Patron." Foote played it himself.

Pepusch (pā′pösh), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Berlin, 1667: died at London, July 20, 1752. A German-English composer, noted for his theoretical knowledge of music. He went to England about 1700, and in 1710 was instrumental in the organization of the Academy of Ancient Music. He composed a number of masks, and wrote the overture and arranged the airs for Gay's "Beggar's Opera" and "Polly," and for "The Wedding," another ballad-opera. He left also a good deal of music for string and wind instruments, and published anonymously a treatise on harmony.

Pepys (pēps or pips or pep′is), **Charles Christopher,** first Earl Cottenham. Born at London, April 29, 1781: died in Italy, April 29, 1851. An English jurist, lord chancellor 1836–41 and 1846–1850.

Pepys, Samuel. Born Feb. 23, 1633: died May 26, 1703. An English politician and diarist. He was a son of John Pepys, a tailor in London. In 1650 he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge. He married in 1655 and was taken into the house of Sir Edward Montagu (afterward earl of Sandwich), whose mother had married Pepys's grandfather. His "Diary" was begun Jan., 1660, and is one of the chief authorities on the Restoration, in which Pepys actively participated. Montagu made him secretary to the generals at sea March, 1660, and clerk of the acts of the navy June 28, 1660. During the great plague he remained in London and alone conducted the entire administration of the navy as secretary of the admiralty. He also assisted in checking the great fire in 1666. In 1678–79 he sat as member of Parliament for Harwich, and was twice master of Trinity House. On May 22, 1679, he was sent to the Tower as a papist. From 1684–86 he was president of the Royal Society. About 1690 he published "Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy." His library of 3,000 volumes was bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge. The last entry in the "Diary" was made May 29, 1669. It was written in cipher, and was translated by the Rev. J. Smith and published, with many omissions, by Lord Braybrooke (who had discovered it in the Pepysian Library) in 1825. In 1875 (1879?) the Rev. Mynors Bright republished it with much original matter, and in 1893 a new edition containing all the omitted portions, with the notes of both earlier editions, was edited by H. B. Wheatley.

Pepysian (pē′pis-i-an) **Library.** The library of Samuel Pepys (containing the cipher MS. of his "Diary"), bequeathed by him to Magdalene College, Cambridge. It is in a separate building, which was approaching completion about the time Pepys determined to bequeath his collection either to Magdalene or to Trinity, and in which (in the former case) he wished it to be deposited. The library came into the possession of the college on the death of his nephew, Mr. Jackson, in 1724.

Pequot (pē′kwot). [Pl., also *Pequots.* The name is translated 'destroyers' or 'ravagers.'] A former tribe of North American Indians, the most dreaded of all in southern New England. Historically they formed one tribe with the Mohegan who seceded under Uncas from Sassacus, the great Pequot chief. Their first known territory was a narrow strip of coast in Connecticut from Niantic River to the Rhode Island boundary; but Sassacus controlled all the tribes of Connecticut east of the river of that name and westward to near New Haven, and nearly all Long Island. Their greatest strength was about 3,000, but has been estimated as much greater. In 1637 the English colonists surprised their principal fort, on the Mystic River, and slaughtered six hundred. The survivors of the tribe fled in scattered bands, some reaching tribes with whom they became amalgamated. Also *Pequod.* See *Algonquian.*

Pequot War. A war between the Pequot Indians of Connecticut and the settlers, 1636–38. The Pequot were nearly exterminated after their defeat by the colonists under Mason in 1637.

Pera (pā′rä). A northern quarter of Constantinople. It is situated on the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and is inhabited chiefly by Europeans.

Peræa (pe-rē′ä). [Gr. Περαία, from πέραν, beyond.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A vague region east of the Jordan, corresponding to the earlier Gilead and sometimes including Bashan. (*b*) A maritime district on the coast of Caria, Asia Minor, opposite Rhodes.

Perak (pā-räk′). A native state on the western side of the Malay peninsula, about lat. 4°–5½° N. It is under British protection. The chief product is tin. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population (1891), 214,254.

Peralta (pā-räl′tä), **Gaston de.** Born, probably in Navarre, about 1510: died at Valladolid, 1580. A Spanish nobleman, marquis of Peralta. He was viceroy of Mexico, Oct., 1566, to Oct., 1567. Owing to a dispute with the audience, he was deposed by the king, and soon after sent to Spain, where he justified his course and was made constable of Navarre.

Peralta Barnuevo (bär-nö-ā′vō), **Pedro de.** Born at Lima, 1663: died there, 1743. A Peruvian mathematician and author. He was several times rector of the University of San Marcos, and from 1708 was official cosmographer. His numerous writings include poetry, history, law, and mathematics. It is said that his published and manuscript works exceed 60 in number. Among the best-known are "Lima fundada," an epic of the conquest of Peru, in 10 cantos (Lima, 1732); and a history of the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Castell-fuerte. Also written *Peralta y Barnuevo.*

Perceforest (per-se-for′est), or **Perceforêt** (pers-fō-rā′). A medieval French historical romance.

> The second romance concerning events preceding the reign of Arthur, to which I alluded, and which exhibits a different set of heroes from the tales of the Round Table, is Perceforest, which comprehends the fabulous history of Britain previous to the reign of Arthur. It is the longest and best-known romance of the class to which it belongs, and is the work which St. Palaye and similar writers have chiefly selected for illustrations and proofs of the manners of the times, and institutions of chivalry.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 238.

Percé (per-sā′) **Rock.** A remarkable rock in the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. It is entirely pierced in places, and forms arches. Height, nearly 300 feet.

Perceval (pėr′se-val). A medieval legend relating to the search of Perceval for the Holy Grail, and his other adventures. It first appeared (in poetical form) as a French epic poem by Chrestien de Troyes in the 12th century: from this it passed into the literature of nearly every European nation. The legend, however, is much earlier, and appeared in several prose forms: it is traced by some to the Welsh "Peredur," a name which means 'searcher for the basin.' Some writers contend, however, that this story from the old Welsh "Red Book" is an adaptation of the French poem, mixed with local traditions. See *Parzival.*

Perceval, Caussin de. See *Caussin de Perceval.*

Perceval (pėr′sē-val), **Spencer.** Born at London, Nov., 1762: assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812. An English statesman, younger son of the Earl of Egmont. He took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1781; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1786; became member of Parliament for Northampton in 1796; and was solicitor-general in the Addington administration in 1801, and attorney-general in 1802. He opposed Catholic emancipation. He was premier 1809–12.

Perche (persh), **Le.** An ancient countship of northern France, corresponding in the main to the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Orne. Capital, Mortagne. It passed by escheat to the French crown in 1257, and a large part was included in the government of Maine (or Maine and Perche).

Percival (pėr′si-val), **James Gates.** Born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795: died at Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856. An American poet. His complete works were published (2 vols.) in 1859.

Percy (pėr′si). A tragedy by Mrs. Hannah More, produced in 1778. She is supposed to have been assisted by Garrick in this play.

Percy, Henry, first Earl of Northumberland. Killed in battle, 1408. An English military commander. He was instrumental in dethroning Richard II., and was engaged in various conspiracies against Henry IV. He defeated the Scots at Homildon Hill 1402.

Percy, Henry, surnamed **Hotspur.** Killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. The son of Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland. In 1402 he fought with his father at Homildon Hill, and captured the Earl of Douglas. Resenting the injustice of Henry IV. toward his brother-in-law, Edward Mortimer, he associated himself with Owen Glendower in his war against the king, and was killed at Shrewsbury 1403. Shakspere introduces him as a gay, jesting, fiery-tempered soldier in his "Henry IV.," first part.

Percy, Thomas, seventh Earl of Northumberland. Beheaded at York, England, Aug. 22, 1572. An English politician, executed for conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.

Percy, Thomas. Born at Bridgnorth, England, April 13, 1729: died at Dromore, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1811. An English poet and bishop, the editor of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," known as "Percy's Reliques." He was the son of a grocer, and graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1750. He was appointed vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, in 1753; chaplain to George III. in 1769; and bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1782. The "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" appeared in 1765: the first edition contained 176 poems or ballads. It was coarsely, but with some justice, attacked by Ritson as not being an exact transcription from the original manuscripts. He also published "Hau Kiou Chooan' (1761: a Chinese novel from the Portuguese), "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese" (1762), "Northern Antiquities" (1770: translated from Paul Henri Mallet), etc.

Perdiccas (pėr-dik′as). [Gr. Περδίκκας.] Assassinated in Egypt, 321 B. C. One of the generals of Alexander the Great. He became regent in 323, and conquered Cappadocia in 322. A league was formed against him by Ptolemy and others.

Perdiccas I. King of Macedon, the alleged founder of the Macedonian kingdom.

Perdiccas II. King of Macedon at the time of the Peloponnesian war (until about 413 B. C.).

Perdiccas III. Died 359 B. C. King of Macedon, brother and predecessor of Philip of Macedon.

Perdido (pėr-dī′dō; Sp. pron. per-ᴛʜē′ᴛʜō). [Sp., 'lost.'] A small river and bay on the western border of Florida, separating it from Alabama.

Perdita (pėr′di-tä). 1. In Shakspere's "The Winter's Tale," the daughter of Leontes and Hermione, brought up as a shepherdess.—2. See *Robinson, Mrs.* (*Mary Darby*).

Pereda (pā-rā′ᴛʜä), **Antonio de.** Born at Valladolid, 1599: died at Madrid, 1669. A Spanish painter. Among his works is "The Disenchantment of Life," in the Academy of San Fernando.

Père Duchesne. See *Hébert, Jacques René.*

Peredur. A Welsh romance of the 12th century. It is in the "Mabinogion," taken from the "Red Book" of Hergest. See *Perceval.*

Père Goriot (pãr gō-ryō′), **Le.** A novel by Balzac, published in 1835.

> The general situation may be described in two words, by saying that Goriot is the modern King Lear. Mesdames de Restaud and de Nucingen are the representatives of Regan and Goneril; but the Parisian Lear is not allowed the consolation of a Cordelia.
>
> *Leslie Stephen*, Hours in a Library, p. 261.

Peregrina, La. See *Avellaneda y Arteaga.*

Peregrine Pickle (per′e-grin pik′l), **The Adventures of.** A novel by Smollett, published in 1751. Peregrine is a handsome profligate sowing his wild oats, disliked by his mother who devotes herself to her younger son Gamaliel or Gam, a deformed but equally villainous scoundrel. Peregrine is adopted by Commodore Trunnion, his uncle, and the humors of the latter and Lieutenant Jack Hatchway are unsurpassed.

Peregrinus Proteus (per-ē-grī′nus prō′tē-us). Died 165 A. D. A Cynic philosopher. After a youth spent in debauchery and crime, he became a Christian and afterward a Cynic philosopher. He burned himself alive at Olympia during the Olympic games in 165. He is represented by Lucian as a profligate and crazy quack. He is the subject of a romance by Wieland.

Pereira da Silva (pe-rā′rä dä sēl′vä), **João Manuel.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, 1818. A Brazilian historian. His works include "Historia da fundação do Imperio Brazileiro" ("History of the Foundation of the Brazilian Empire," 1864–68), etc.

Péreire (pā-rãr′), **Isaac.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Nov. 25, 1806: died July 12, 1880. A French financier. In company with his brother Émile Péreire he established himself as a broker at Paris. The brothers purchased the railroad from Paris to St.-Germain in 1835, and in 1852 founded the Crédit Mobilier (which see). He published "Le rôle de la Banque de France et l'organisation du crédit en France" (1864), "Questions financières" (1877), and "Politique financière" (1879).

Perekop (pe-re-kop′). A town in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on the Isthmus of Perekop, 61 miles southeast of Kherson. It was formerly an important fortress and commercial place. Population, 4,801.

Perekop, Gulf of. An arm of the Black Sea, lying northwest of the Crimea.

Perekop, Isthmus of. An isthmus connecting the Crimea with the rest of Russia, and separating the Sea of Azoff from the Black Sea. Width, 4 miles.

Père Lachaise (pãr lä-shāz′), **Cemetery of.** The most important and celebrated cemetery of Paris, situated in the eastern part of the city. The site belonged to a rich burgher in the 16th century, and was called "La Folie-Regnault." It was bought by the Jesuits in 1626, and named Mont-Louis. It was later enlarged by Pere Lachaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., and has always borne his name. It was the scene of a struggle between the Communists and the national troops May 27, 1871. Also written *Père La Chaise.*

Perez (pā′rāth), **Antonio.** Born in Aragon about 1539: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1611. A Spanish politician, secretary of state under Philip II. At the instigation of Philip he procured the murder, for political reasons, of Escovedo, secretary of Don John of Austria, March 31, 1578. He lost the king's favor, and was arrested in 1579 and forced, by torture, to confess his part in the deed; but he escaped to Aragon, and thence to France (1591). His protection by Aragon led to the suppression by Philip of the ancient Aragonese privileges. He published "Relaciones" ("Accounts," 1594).

> The letters of Perez are in a great variety of styles, from the cautious and yet fervent appeals that he made to Philip the Second, down to the gallant notes he wrote to court ladies, and the overflowings of his heart to his young children. But they were all written in remarkably idiomatic Castilian, and are rendered interesting from the circumstance, that in each class there is a strict observance of such conventional forms as were required by the relative social positions of the author and his correspondents.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 167.

Perez (pā′rāth), **José Joaquin.** Born at Santiago in 1800. A Chilean statesman. He occupied various diplomatic positions, and under Bulnes was minister of the treasury 1845–49, and of the interior 1849–51. He became president of Chile Sept. 18, 1861, serving, by reelection in 1866, until Sept. 18, 1871. Under him the moderate liberals began to take part in the government. The period was one of general prosperity. War broke out with Spain in Sept., 1865, and Valparaiso was bombarded by a Spanish fleet March 31, 1866. Hostilities ceased in April, though the treaty of peace was delayed many years.

Perez (pē′rez), **Michael.** A noted character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," known as "the Copper Captain." He is a pretentious imitation of a rich and noble soldier.

Perez (pā′rāth), **Santiago.** Born in Zipaquirá, 1830. A Colombian politician of the liberal party. He was secretary of foreign relations under Murillo Toro 1864–66, and again under Santos Gutierrez 1868; minister to the United States 1870–72; and president of the United States of Colombia April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1876. Subsequently he was again minister to the United States. He is an author of some repute.

Perez de Zambrana (pā′rāth dā thäm-brä′nä), **Luisa** (née **Perez de Montes de Oca**). Born near Santiago, 1837. A Cuban poet and novelist. In 1858 she married Dr. Ramon Zambrana, a well-known physician and author, who died in 1866.

Perga (pėr′gä), or **Perge** (pėr′jē). [Gr. Πέργη.] In ancient geography, a city in Pamphylia, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 37° N., long. 30° 55′ E. It was noted for the worship of Artemis. A Roman theater here is one of the finest surviving. The cavea has 1 precinction and 40 tiers of marble seats, with a gallery at the top, colonnaded in front and arched at the back. The back wall of the stage has five large niches, with fine columns of breccia. The diameter is 330 feet. The theater is in great part built up of masonry. There are also remains of a stadium, 771 feet long and 194 wide, the arena 732 by 115. The tiers of seats rest on vaulted foundations, and were skirted at the top by a gallery. There is a monumental arched entrance in the semicircular end.

Pergamum (pėr′ga-mum), or **Pergamus** (pėr′ga-mus). [Gr. Πέργαμον.] In ancient geography, a city in Teuthrania, Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Caicus 50 miles north of Smyrna: the modern Bergamo or Bergama. The city was raised to importance by the famous victory of Attalus I. over the Gauls in the latter half of the 3d century B. C. To the son of Attalus, Eumenes II., are due the great extension of the city and its architectural adornment, and during his reign occurred the remarkable development of Pergamene sculpture, on lines of much more modern spirit than the older Greek art. The same king founded the famous Pergamene Library. His chief buildings were placed on a succession of terraces on the summit of the acropolis, which rises 900 feet above the plain, and on other lower terraces immediately outside of the powerful acropolis walls. The city remained prosperous under the Romans (see *Pergamum, Kingdom of*), and many fine buildings were erected on the acropolis, and beside the Selinus River below, under the empire. In 1878 the Prussian government sent to the site an exploring expedition under

Conge, Humann, and Bohn. Their investigations were continued for several years, and to them are due the rediscovery of Pergamene art and the mass of new information regarding later Greek architecture which together form one of the most remarkable archæological acquisitions of the century The sculptures discovered at Pergamum are preserved at Berlin. The great altar of Zeus consisted of an immense quadrangular basement with a broad flight of steps penetrating one side. The top was surrounded by an Ionic peristyle which inclosed the altar proper on 3 sides. On the wall of this peristyle was the smaller frieze of the famous Pergamum Marbles, while around the basement and along the stairs was carried the large frieze. The latter was excavated in 1879–80, and now is the chief treasure of the Old Museum at Berlin. This extensive frieze dates from about 180 B. C., and belongs to the monumental commemoration of the triumph of Eumenes II. over the invading Gauls. It represents in high relief the victorious battle of the gods against the giants, the two chief groups centering about Zeus and Athene. The figures are of colossal size, and the sculpture is of remarkable vigor: it represents an entirely new phase of Greek art, more emotional and modern in feeling than had been developed elsewhere. The small frieze, excavated at the same time, is now also in the Old Museum at Berlin. This frieze adorned the monumental structures which stood upon the colossal altar. Its subject is the story of the local hero Telephus, and it is extremely pleasing in conception and execution. There are a Greek theater and a Roman amphitheater, and remains of several temples. An Ionic temple, of the finest Greek design, is on the slope of the acropolis: the cella with its ornamented doorway remains unusually perfect. The temple of Athene Polias, a Doric peripteros of 6 by 10 columns, of late Greek date, measuring 42¼ by 72 feet, occupied a terrace which was surrounded on two or three sides by a handsome stoa of two stories, Doric below and Ionic above, with a balustrade sculptured with warlike trophies in the second story. The temple of Trajan, occupying a large terrace toward the summit of the acropolis, was a Corinthian peripteros of white marble.

Pergamum, Kingdom of. An ancient Greek kingdom in Asia Minor. It rose to prominence under Attalus I. in the 3d century B. C. Attalus III. died 133 B. C., and bequeathed the kingdom to Rome. It was made a province under the name of Asia.

Pergamus, or **Pergamum.** The name given in the Iliad to the citadel of Troy.

Perge. See *Perga.*

Pergola (per′gō-lä). A town in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on the Cesano 15 miles southeast of Urbino. Population (1881), commune, 9,120.

Pergolesi (per-gō-lā′sē), or **Pergolese** (per-gō-lā′se), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Jesi, Jan. 3, 1710: died at Pozzuoli, March 16, 1736. A noted Italian composer. He was educated at Naples, and at first studied the violin under Domenico de Matteis, then counterpoint and vocal composition. He composed his first opera, "La Sallustia," about 1731, and two others in rapid succession. These were not successful, and he ceased writing for the stage and composed 2 masses and 30 trios for violins and bass viol. Shortly after (apparently within the same year) he produced his very successful operetta "La Serva Padrona": this was the basis of Italian comic opera to the time of Rossini (*Grove*). He died while finishing his "Stabat Mater" for two voices, soprano and contralto. Among his other works are "Flamineo" (1735: an opera bouffe), "Salve Regina," "Dies Iræ," "Orfeo e Euridice" (a cantata), and much church and chamber music.

Periander (per-i-an′dėr). [Gr. Περίανδρος.] Died 585 B. C. Tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B. C. He is usually counted among the seven wise men of Greece.

> The cruel tyranny of Periander is agreed on by all writers. There is some difference of detail. He set up a body-guard of 300 men, made severe sumptuary laws, kept the citizens poor by means of fines and confiscations, shed abundant blood, and was frequently guilty of the grossest outrages. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 293, note.

Pericles (per′i-klēz). [Gr. Περικλῆς.] Born probably about 495 B. C.: died at Athens, 429 B. C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and orator, son of Xanthippus. He entered public life about 469; became the leader of the democratic party: and secured the ostracism of Cimon and later of Thucydides. After 444 he was the principal minister of Athens. He aided in the military and naval development of the state; encouraged art and literature; completed the fortification of Athens and Piræus; caused the building of the Parthenon, Propylæa, Odeon, etc.; and commanded in the war against Samos and in the first part of the Peloponnesian war. See *Aspasia.*

Pericles, Prince of Tyre. A play by Shakspere, probably on the stage in 1608, published in 1609. It is thought that George Wilkins wrote part of it.

Pericu (pā-rē-kö′). [Pl., also *Pericus.*] A tribe or division of North American Indians, living at the southern end of Lower California (to about lat. 24° N.). See *Yuman.*

Periegesis (per″i-ẹ-jē′sis). [Gr. Περιήγησις.] A description of the world in about 1,000 iambic lines, by Scymnus of Chios (about 74 B. C.). This poem is extant.

Périer (pā-ryā′), **Casimir.** Born at Grenoble, France, Oct. 21 1777: died May 15–16, 1832. A French statesman and financier. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. (acting with the opposition), and was premier 1831–32.

Périer, Jean Paul Pierre Casimir (called Casimir-Périer). Born at Paris, Nov. 8, 1847. A French statesman, elected president of the French republic June 27, 1894; resigned Jan. 15, 1895. He is a grandson of Casimir Périer (1777–1832).

Périgord (pā-rē-gōr′). An ancient countship of France, which formed part of the government of Guienne. Capital, Périgueux. It was bounded by Angoumois on the north, Quercy and Limousin on the east, Agénais on the south, and Saintonge on the west. It was largely included in the department of Dordogne. It appears as a countship, a fief of Aquitaine, in the 10th century; followed mainly the fortunes of Aquitaine; and was united to France under Henry IV.

Perigot (per′i-got). The principal character in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess."

Périgueux (pā-rē-gė′). The capital of the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the river Isle in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 0° 44′ E.: the ancient Vesuna or Vesunna. It has considerable commerce, and is noted for its "Périgord pies" of truffles and partridges. The cathedral, one of the most remarkable of medieval monuments, dates from the 11th century. In plan and dimensions it almost exactly reproduces St. Mark's at Venice: the present view is that both were inspired by the Church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople. The plan is a Greek cross, measuring about 184 feet each way, covered by 5 domes on pendentives, about 30 feet in diameter and 100 high. The construction is of plain masonry, with some Romanesque arcades, and entirely without the wonderful Byzantine decoration in sculpture and color. The exterior, however, as restored, is highly impressive. The chevet is a remodeled 14th-century chapel, and at the west end there is a narthex formed of part of an earlier church, with a very old and curious tower, 197 feet high. This is the parent of all French medieval domical churches. Other objects of interest are the museum, the old cathedral of St. Etienne, a ruined ancient amphitheater, and the Roman Tour de Vésone. Vesuna was the chief place of the Petrocorii, and later a flourishing Roman town. The place was taken by the English in 1356, and was occupied by the Huguenots from 1575 to 1581. Population (1891), commune, 31,439.

Perim (pā-rēm′). A small island in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It belongs to Great Britain, and is used as a coaling-station.

Perimedes (per-i-mē′dēz) **the Blacksmith.** A collection of love-stories interspersed with poems, by Robert Greene, published in 1588. The stories are mostly from Boccaccio.

Perinthus, or **Heraclea Perinthus** (her-ạ-klē′ạ̈ pe-rin′thus). [Gr. Πέρινθος.] In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, situated on the Propontis 55 miles west of Byzantium. It made a successful defense against Philip of Macedon in 340 B. C. The modern Eski Eregli is on its site.

Perion (Sp. pron. pā-rē-ōn′). A mythical king, the father of Amadis of Gaul in the romance of that name.

Peripatetics (per″i-pạ̄-tet′iks). [From Gr. περιπατητικός, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing. The name was given to Aristotle and his followers because he taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens.] The followers of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.). In the middle ages the word was often used to signify 'logicians.' See *Aristotle.*

Periplus (per′i-plus). [L., from Gr. περίπλοος, περίπλους, a sailing around, an account of a coasting voyage.] The title of various geographical works of antiquity. The oldest extant is by Scylax of Caryanda in Caria, assigned by Niebuhr to the time of Alexander the Great. There were also similar works by Nearchus, Agatharchides, Hanno, Timagenes, and others.

Periscii (pe-rish′i-ī). The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

Perissa (pe-ris′ạ̈). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the youngest of three sisters who were always discordant. See *Medina.*

Perizzites (per′i-zīts). In Old Testament history, a people of Canaan, living west of the Jordan in the region between Bethel and Shechem.

> The Perizzites, however, did not represent either a race or a tribe. They were the people of the "cultivated plain," the agriculturists of that part of the country which was capable of tillage, like the modern fellahin of Egypt. They belonged accordingly to various races and nationalities: there were Israelitish Perizzim as well as Canaanitish or Amorite Perizzim. The name was a descriptive one, like that of Kadmonite or "Eastern" which denoted the population on the eastern side of the Jordan.
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 120.

Perjur'd Husband, The, or the Adventures of Venice. A tragedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1700. This was her first play.

Perkins (pėr′kinz), **Charles Callahan.** Born at Boston, March 1, 1823: died at Windsor, Vt., Aug. 25, 1886. An American writer on art. He studied painting both in Rome and Paris, and afterward music and etching. He published "Tuscan Sculptors, etc." (1864), "Italian Sculptors, etc." (1868), "Raphael and Michelangelo" (1878), "Historical Hand-Book of Italian Sculptors," "History of the Handel and Haydn Society" (of which he was president) (1883), "Ghiberti et son école" (1886, at Paris), etc. He edited "Art in the House," etc. (1879), and was critical editor of a "Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings" (1892).

Perkins, Justin. Born at West Springfield, Mass., March 12, 1805: died at Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 31, 1869. An American Congregational missionary among the Nestorians in Persia.

Perkin Warbeck. See *Warbeck.*

Perla (per′lä), **La.** [It., 'the pearl.'] A painting of the Holy Family, by Raphael, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It was so named by Philip IV., who bought it from the collection of Charles I. of Great Britain, and exclaimed when he saw it: "This is the pearl of my pictures!" The coloring is opaque, and the shadows heavy: the king's judgment overrated it.

Perleberg (per′le-berG). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Stepenitz 76 miles northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), 7,565.

Perle du Brésil, La. [F., 'The Pearl of Brazil.'] An opera by Félicien David, produced at Paris in 1851.

Perm (perm). **1.** A government in eastern Russia, situated on both sides of the Ural Mountains, and bordering on Siberia. It is watered by the Kama, Obi, and Petchora systems. It is the chief mining government in Russia, producing gold, silver, iron, copper, platinum, and other minerals, and precious stones. Area, 128,211 square miles. Population (1890), 2,811,300. **2.** The capital of the government of Perm, situated on the Kama about lat. 58° N., long. 56° 30′ E. It is on the main route to Siberia, and is the seat of an important transit trade. Population (1890), 39,750.

Permians (pėr′mi-ạnz), or **Permyaks** (pėrm′-yaks). A people living in the government of Perm, Russia, belonging to the Finnic stock. They number about 60,000.

Pernambuco (per-näm-bö′kō; Pg. pron. per-näṅ-bö′kọ). A maritime state of Brazil, situated about lat. 7°–10° S. Area, 49,625 square miles. Population, estimated (1894), 1,254,159.

Pernambuco, or **Recife** (re-sē′fe). A seaport, capital of the state of Pernambuco, situated on the coast in lat. 8° 3′ S., long. 34° 52′ W. It is composed of three parts separated by narrow channels – Recife, Santo Antonio, and Boa Vista. It is one of the chief commercial cities of Brazil. The leading export is sugar. Population variously estimated at 110,000 to 190,000.

Pernau (per′nou). A seaport and watering-place in the government of Livonia, Russia, situated at the entrance of the river Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, in lat. 58° 23′ N., long. 24° 29′ E. It has a flourishing foreign trade. It was founded in 1255. Population, 13,529.

Perne (pėrn), **Andrew.** Born at East Bilney, Norfolk, 1519: died 1589. An English ecclesiastic and scholar. He was a graduate and fellow of Queens' College, and master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He is best known by his changes in religious belief: he was a Catholic under Henry VIII., a Protestant under Edward VI., a Catholic again under Mary, and finally a Protestant under Elizabeth. He was, notwithstanding, a man of fine character, and rendered important service to his generation.

> These changes of opinion exposed him to no little ridicule. The wits of the University added a new verb to the Latin language, *pernare*, 'to change one's opinion.' It became proverbial to say of a cloak that had been turned, "It has been Perned." The letters A. P. A. P. on the weathercock of St. Peter's Church were explained to mean "Andrew Perne a Papist," or "Andrew Perne a Protestant," according to the fancy of the reader, and the like.
> *Clarke*, Cambridge, p. 42.

Pernelle (per-nel′), **Madame.** The mother of Orgon in Molière's "Tartufe." The part was originally played by Béjart, and is usually played by a man.

Perolla and Izadora. A tragedy by Cibber, produced in 1705. It was founded on Lord Orrery's "Parthenissa."

Péronne (pā-ron′). A town and fortress in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 30 miles east of Amiens. Charles III. (the Simple) was imprisoned here, and in 1468 Louis XI. was imprisoned here by Charles the Bold. It was successfully defended against the forces of the emperor Charles V. in 1536; was stormed by the English June 26, 1815; and was besieged by the Germans Dec. 27, 1870, and capitulated Jan. 9, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 4,746.

Péronne, Treaty of. A conference in 1468 between Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and Louis XI. of France (who had gone to Péronne with a small escort and was imprisoned by the duke). Louis made important concessions.

Perote (pā-rō′tā). A village of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, about 18 miles west of Jalapa. Near it was a fort of the same name, commanding the road up the mountains. It was commenced in 1770, and was long the strongest fort in Mexico except San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz. It was an important point during the civil wars.

Pérouse, La. See *La Pérouse.*

Perowne (pe-roun′), **John James Stewart.** Born at Burdwan, Bengal, March 13, 1824. An English divine, appointed bishop of Worcester in 1890. He graduated at Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1845. He has published various theological and exegetical works.

Perperna (pėr-pėr′nä). Put to death by Pompey about 72 B. C. A Roman general in Spain, lieutenant of Sertorius whom he put to death.

Perpetua (pėr-pet′ū-ä), Saint. Killed at Carthage in 203. An African martyr.

> Of all the histories of martyrdom, none is so unexaggerated in its tone and language, so entirely unencumbered with miracle: none abounds in such exquisite touches of nature, or, on the whole, from its minuteness and circumstantiality, breathes such an air of truth and reality, as that of Perpetua and Felicitas, two African females. Their death is ascribed, in the Acts, to the year of the accession of Geta, the son of Severus.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 168.

Perpetual Peace, The. A name given to the treaty concluded at Fribourg between France and the Swiss Confederation in 1516.

Perpignan (per-pēn-yoṅ′). The capital of the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Têt in lat. 42° 44′ N., long. 2° 53′ E. It is an important fortress, and has flourishing trade and manufactures. The cathedral, founded in 1324 by Sancho II., king of Majorca, is thoroughly Spanish in character, even to its great marble retable with reliefs from the life of St. John. The nave, without aisles, is 90 feet high and 60 in span. Perpignan was the ancient residence of the kings of Majorca; passed to Aragon; was taken by Louis XI. in 1475; was unsuccessfully attacked by Francis I. in 1542; and since 1642 has belonged to France. It was the ancient capital of Roussillon. Population (1891), 33,878.

Perplexed Lovers, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1712.

Perrault (pā-rō′), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Jan. 12, 1628: died there, May 16, 1703. A French writer. According to his own testimony, he left the college at Beauvais in consequence of a misunderstanding with one of his professors, and spent three or four years in conscientious study, especially of the classics. Two odes in eulogy of Louis XIV. brought him into favor at court, so that no opposition was raised to his admission to the French Academy, Sept. 22, 1671. His poem "Le siècle de Louis le Grand," read before this body on Jan. 27, 1687, expressed incidentally some ideas that were disparaging to the old classics. Between Boileau and Perrault arose then the great literary quarrel concerning the respective merits of the ancients and the moderns, which lasted over a dozen years, and did much to bring Perrault's name into prominence. In the course of their diatribe, Perrault started in 1688 the publication of his "Parallèle des anciens et des modernes." He also wrote the two works upon which his literary fame rests, "Les hommes illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siècle" (1696–1701), and "Les contes de ma mere l'oye" (1697). These tales, reminiscent of our "Mother Goose," are also known simply as "Les contes de Perrault": they include 18 charming fairy tales such as "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Little Red Riding-Hood," "Puss in Boots," etc. These stories were probably known long before Perrault's day, but to him belongs the credit of giving them in their French form a simple and lasting expression. The remainder of Perrault's writings have not added materially to his literary reputation, and he himself died in relative obscurity.

Perrault, Claude. Born 1613: died 1688. A French architect, brother of Charles Perrault. He devised the colonnade of the Louvre.

Perrenot, Antoine. See *Granvella.*

Perrers (per′ėrz), or **Perren** (per′en), **Alice.** A mistress of Edward III., notorious for her influence in English affairs about the time of the Good Parliament (1376).

Perron (pā-rôṅ′), Madame **de.** The special agent of Catharine de' Medici in superintending the works by Philibert de l'Orme at the Tuileries. Catharine herself is said to have made drawings for the work.

Perron, Du. See *Anquetil-Duperron.*

Perrot (per-rō′), **Georges.** Born at Villeneuve-St.-Georges, Seine-et-Oise, France, Nov. 12, 1832. A French archæologist, director of the Normal School at Paris and professor of archæology (1877) at the university. He has made researches in Asia Minor, etc.

Perry (per′i), **Arthur Latham.** Born at Lyme, N. H., Feb. 27, 1830. An American political economist, professor at Williams College. He published "Political Economy" (1865), etc.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith. Born at Newport, R. I., April 10, 1794: died at New York, March 4, 1858. An American naval officer. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, and commanded the expedition to Japan 1852–54, during which he concluded the treaty opening Japan to American commerce. He became commodore in 1841.

Perry, Oliver Hazard. Born at South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 23 (21), 1785: died at Port Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819. An American naval officer, brother of M. C. Perry. He became a midshipman in 1799, served in the Tripolitan war, and defeated the British in the celebrated battle of Lake Erie (which see) Sept. 10, 1813. He announced his victory in a note to General Harrison in the words "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." His victory enabled General Harrison to invade Canada supported by Perry's squadron. Perry commanded the naval battalion in the battle of the Thames Oct. 5, 1813. These two victories restored Michigan to the United States and established the supremacy of the Americans on the northwestern frontier during the rest of the War of 1812. Perry received from Congress a vote of thanks, a medal, and the rank of captain. He subsequently assisted in the defense of Baltimore.

Perry, William Stevens. Born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 22, 1832. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and historical writer. Among his works are "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1863–64), "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church" (1871–78), "History of the American Episcopal Church" (1885), etc.

Perryville (per′i-vil). A village in Boyle County, Kentucky, 39 miles south of Frankfort. Here, Oct. 8, 1862, an indecisive battle was fought between the Federals under Buell and the Confederates under Bragg.

Persæ (pėr′sē). [Gr. Πέρσαι, the Persians.] A tragedy of Æschylus, exhibited in 472 B. C. It celebrates the victory of the Greeks over the Persians at Salamis, of which the poet was an eye-witness.

Persano (per-sä′nō), Count **Carlo Pellione di.** Born at Vercelli, Italy, March 11, 1806: died July 28, 1883. An Italian admiral. He lost the battle of Lissa in 1866, and was deprived of his rank in 1867.

Persarmenia (pėr-sär-mē′ni-ä). In ancient geography, the eastern portion of Armenia, annexed by Persia about 384 A. D.

Persecutions, The Ten. In ecclesiastical history, the persecutions under Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus, Maximin, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, and Diocletian. Those under Decius and Diocletian were general throughout the Roman Empire.

Persephone. See *Proserpine.*

Persepolis (pėr-sep′ō-lis). In ancient geography, one of the capitals of the Persian empire, situated not far from the Kur, about 35 miles northeast of the modern Shiraz, about lat. 30° N. It became the capital under Darius I.; was captured and burned by Alexander the Great about 330 B. C.; and is still noted for the ruins of its palaces. Near it are the ruins of Istakhr, the later Sassanian city. The most remarkable monuments are grouped on a terrace of smoothed rock and masonry, approximately rectangular in plan, though with irregular projections, measuring 940 by 1,550 feet, and attaining in front the height of 43 feet, of fine polygonal masonry, while at the back it is dominated by the rock of the foot-hills behind. The chief buildings on the terrace were the Propylæa and the great hypostyle hall of Xerxes, the Hall of 100 Columns, attributed to Darius, and the residence palaces of Darius and his successors. The Propylæa in their present form consist of two end-passages between piers of masonry from the front pair of which a wall formerly extended on each side, while in the interval between the passages stood two pairs of great columns all of whose superstructure is now gone. To one side of the Propylæa, toward the southeast, lies a second terrace, 10 feet high, upon which stand the ruins of the hypostyle hall or throne-pavilion of Xerxes. This consisted of a central square of 36 huge columns, preceded and flanked on both sides at an interval by 3 hexastyle porticos, each of 12 columns of the same size as those of the main group. The indications are that this structure never possessed inclosing walls, but was open like the halls of some Indian palaces, and fitted upon occasions of ceremony with hangings. The massive entablatures and the coffered ceilings were of wood, the roof of beaten clay. Thirteen imposing fluted columns still stand almost entire; their height is nearly 64 feet, their intercolumniation 29½. This monument was one of the greatest ever built by man. To the left of the hall of Xerxes, in the middle of the terrace, was the throne-pavilion of Darius, the Hall of 100 Columns, a building 250 feet square, preceded on the north by an octastyle portico in antis of 16 columns. Unlike the pavilion of Xerxes, that of Darius was surrounded by a massive wall, and the roof was supported by 10 ranges, each of 10 columns, with an intercolumniation of over 20 feet. The door- and window-frames, antæ, and niches of stone, and the bases of most of the columns, remain in place, while the brick walls have disappeared utterly. The residence palaces occupied the southern part of the terrace, and appear to have been 5 in number. The most important are those of Darius and Xerxes, most of whose piers, massive door- and window-frames, and other members of stone are still erect, while the brick walls and the wooden superstructure have perished. These palaces are similar in plan: there was a large covered hall in the middle, upon the front and sides of which opened a number of rather small rooms, while the more spacious royal apartments were at the back. The cornices over the great doors have precisely the Egyptian elements and profile, but differ in their decoration. In the palace of Darius carved reliefs of men fighting animals occur, based on Assyrian originals; in that of Xerxes the sculptures represent subjects pertaining to royal luxury. Great figures of bulls, often set up before the portals, recall the Assyrian practice. The columns, somewhat slender in type, have sculptured bases of inverted bell-form, and capitals with the fore parts of bulls projecting widely on 2 sides, like those of the Portico of the Bulls at Delos, and often beneath an erect circlet of plume-like leaves above a convex band of pendent lanceolate leaves, the entire profile being strikingly similar to that of the newly classified Greek Æolic capital, in which spreading volutes replace the bulls. In the face of the cliff behind the terrace are the decorated façades of royal rock-tombs. The chief explorations are due to Flandin and Coste in 1840–41, and to Stolze and Andreas prior to 1882. In 1891 some excavations were made by Herbert Weld Blundell, and casts of the sculptures and inscriptions taken by a private expedition sent out from England.

Perseus (pėr′sūs). [Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a hero, son of Zeus or Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a sea-monster. See *Danaë.*—**2.** An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture, holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand and waving a sword with the other.

Perseus. A celebrated statue by Canova (1800), in the Vatican, Rome. As an art-work it is of high technical perfection, but is little more than a travesty of the antique.

Perseus. Died in the middle of the 2d century B. C. The last king of Macedonia, son of Philip V. whom he succeeded 179. He began war with Rome in 172; was defeated at Pydna by Æmilius Paulus in 168; and was dethroned and taken captive to Rome in 167 B. C.

Perseus and Andromeda. 1. A painting by Rubens, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Perseus has already conquered the monster, and approaches Andromeda, who is chained nude to a rock, and is being set free by Cupids. Victory approaches to crown Perseus, and Pegasus is seen in the background.

2. A painting by Tintoretto, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The figure of the chained Andromeda is much admired for its beauty of form and color. Perseus is in the act of overcoming the dragon. The palace of Cepheus appears in the distance.

Perseus and Medusa. A statue by Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. The helmeted hero, holding his falchion, stands over the bleeding body of Medusa and uplifts her severed head. The elaborate pedestal, with its mythological figures, is rather goldsmith's than sculptor's work, and the statue, despite its celebrity, illustrates the limitations of Cellini.

Pershore (pėr′shōr). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Avon 9 miles southeast of Worcester. Population (1891), about 4,000.

Persia (pėr′shä or pėr′zhä), F. **Perse** (pãrs), G. **Persien** (per′zē-en), Persian name **Iran** (ē-rän′). A country of western Asia. Capital, Teheran. It is bounded by Transcaucasia (Russia), the Caspian Sea, and Russian Central Asia on the north, Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the east, the Arabian Sea, Strait of Ormuz, and Persian Gulf on the south, and the Persian Gulf and Turkey on the west. The surface is largely mountainous and table-land, the principal mountain-ranges being in the west, northwest, north (the Elburz), and east. Much of the country is desert, and without drainage to the sea. Wheat, sugar, fruits, etc., are produced; and the leading manufactures are silks, carpets, shawls, arms, embroidery, etc. The chief divisions are Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazanderan, Khorasan, Kirman, Mekran, Laristan, Farsistan, Yezd, Khuzistan, Luristan, Irak Ajemi, and Ardelan. The government is an absolute monarchy under a hereditary shah. The prevailing religion is Shiite Mohammedanism. The Persians are the leading race: there are also Turks, Armenians, Kurds, etc. According to Sayce, Howorth, and other modern scholars, the ancient Persians came to Elam about 600 B. C., not from Persis, but from Parsua (which was probably near Lake Urumiah). The Persians under Cyrus the Great overthrew Astyages about 549 B. C., and the Medo-Persian monarchy rose to power under Cyrus, Cambyses (who conquered Egypt), and Darius I. It unsuccessfully attempted the conquest of Greece under Darius I. and Xerxes. The first empire under the Achæmenians was overthrown by Alexander the Great, at the battles of Issus (333) and Arbela (331); and the country was ruled by Alexander the Great and his successors, and by the Seleucidæ, until the rise of the Parthian monarchy in the middle of the 3d century B. C. The Parthian empire of the Arsacidæ was overthrown by the second Persian empire of the Sassanians 227–228 A. D. Persia was often at war with Rome. It was at its height in the reigns of Khusrau I. and II. in the 6th and 7th centuries: was overthrown by the Saracens at the battles of Kadisiyah (about 635) and Nehavend (about 641); came under the califate, Seljuks, Kharesmians, and Mongols; was conquered by Timur in the end of the 14th century; was under the Sufi dynasty 1499–1736; flourished under Abbas Shah 1586–1628; and was under Nadir Shah 1736–47. Persian Armenia was conquered by Russia in 1827. Persia was at war with Great Britain in 1856–57. Area, 628,000 square miles. Population (estimate of 1894), about 9,000,000.

Persian Fighting, A. An antique marble statuette in the Vatican Museum, Rome, identified as one of the notable series of Pergamenian copies from the four groups of sculpture presented to Athens about 200 B. C. by Attalus I. of Pergamum. This example is probably from the group of the battle of Marathon. The warrior has sunk on one knee, and seeks with his raised right arm to parry a blow from an adversary before him.

Persian (pėr′shan or pėr′zhan) **Gulf.** An arm of the Arabian Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Ormuz: the ancient Persicus Sinus. It lies between Persia on the northeast, Arabia on the south and west, and Turkey on the northwest. The chief tributary river-system is that of the Euphrates and Tigris. Length, about 600 miles. Greatest breadth, about 220 miles.

Persiani (per-sē-ä′nē), Madame (**Fanny Tacchinardi**). Born at Rome, Oct. 4, 1812: died at Passy, France, May 3, 1867. An Italian opera-singer. She made her first appearance at Leghorn in 1832, and at Paris in 1837. The next year she sang in London, and from this time alternately in London and Paris for many years, with occasional seasons in other places. She left England finally in 1858, and lived at Paris and afterward in Italy. Her voice was a somewhat thin soprano. She was celebrated for the finish of her style.

Persians (pėr'shanz). The natives or inhabitants of ancient or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians.

Persians, The. One of the extant dramas of Æschylus.

Persian Wars. In ancient Greek history, the wars between Persia and the Greeks commencing in 500 and ending about 449 B. C. The wars began with a revolt of the Ionian Greeks against Persia in 500. The Ionians were subjugated in 494. The assistance rendered them by Athens and Eretria provoked the Persians to attempt the conquest of European Greece. With this object in view, three grand expeditions were undertaken, each of which was repelled. The first expedition was undertaken in 492 under Mardonius, who returned after having lost part of his army in an attack by the Thracians, and after having suffered the loss of his fleet in a storm. The second expedition was undertaken in 490 under Artaphernes (the young nephew of Darius), assisted by the experienced general Datis. It was abandoned after the defeat of the army at the battle of Marathon, Sept. 12, 490. The third expedition was undertaken in 481–480 under Xerxes. It consisted of an army of 900,000 men, exclusive of European allies, and a fleet of 1,200 war-ships, besides 3,000 transport vessels. The army forced the pass of Thermopylæ, after a heroic defense by the Greeks under Leonidas, and destroyed Athens in 480. In the same year the fleet fought the indecisive battle at Artemisium and was defeated at Salamis, which compelled the retreat of Xerxes, who left Mardonius to prosecute the war. Mardonius fell at the battle of Platæa in 479, and his army was completely routed. On the same day, according to some, the Persian fleet under Mardontes was defeated at the battle of Mycale. Hitherto the Greeks had acted on the defensive; they now assumed the offensive, gaining the victories of the Eurymedon in 466 or 465 and of Salamis in Cyprus in 449. After the battle of Salamis negotiations for peace were opened, and, although no formal treaty was adopted, peaceable intercourse was gradually restored on the basis of existing political relations. By some the name Persian wars is restricted to the period between 500 and 479 inclusive, during which the Greeks acted on the defensive.

Persigny (per-sēn-yē'), **Duc de (Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin).** Born at St.-Germain-Lespinasse, Loire, France, Jan., 1808: died at Nice, Jan., 1872. A French politician. He took part in the Bonapartist attempts at Strasburg in 1836 and Boulogne in 1840, and was one of the chief conspirators in the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851. He was minister of the interior 1852–54; ambassador in London 1855–58 and 1859–60; and minister of the interior 1860–63.

Persis (pėr'sis). [Gr. Περσίς.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, lying southeast of Susiana, south of Media, and west of Carmania. It was the nucleus of the Persian empire, and corresponded nearly to the modern Farsistan.

Persius (pėr'shi-us) (**Aulus Persius Flaccus**). Born at Volaterræ, Etruria, 34 A. D.: died 62 A. D. A Roman satirist. His six satires have been edited by Jahn, Conington, Gildersleeve, and others.

> Under Nero the youthful and immature but noble-minded poet, A. Persius Flaccus (A. D. 34–62) of Volaterræ, wrote six satires, most of which are versified lectures on Stoic tenets. The want of independence of the beginner is manifested in the extensive employment of Horatian phrases and characters. The exaggeration and bombast characteristic of the manner of the period are in these satires carried to obscurity. But the staunch earnestness of the young moralist won for him lively admiration immediately after his early death.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 75.

Persons, Robert. See *Parsons*.

Persuasion. A novel by Jane Austen, published in 1818, after the death of the author.

Pertabgurh. See *Partabgarh*.

Perte du Rhône (pert dü rōn). A deep ravine near Bellegarde, department of Ain, France, 16 miles southwest of Geneva, through which the Rhone (at certain periods) flows with a partly subterraneous course.

Perth (pėrth). **1.** A midland county of Scotland. It is bounded by Inverness and Aberdeen on the north, Forfar on the east, Fife (partly separated by the Firth of Tay) on the southeast, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling (the last partly separated by the Forth) on the south, and Dumbarton and Argyll on the west. It is situated on the border of the Highlands, is mountainous, and is famous for picturesque scenery and associations with history and romance. Area, 2,528 square miles. Population (1891), 122,185.
2. The capital of the county of Perth, situated on the Tay in lat. 56° 24′ N., long. 3° 26′ W. It has salmon-fisheries and some commerce, and manufactures ginghams, dyes, muslins, etc. It has been prominent in Scottish history. After Scone it was the capital of the country until 1482. James I. was murdered there in 1437. Scone Palace is in the neighborhood. It was taken by Bruce in 1311, by Montrose in 1644, by Cromwell in 1651 by Claverhouse in 1689, and by the Jacobites in 1715 and 1745. Population (1891), 29,902.

Perth. The capital of West Australia, situated on the Swan River, near its mouth, in lat. 31° 57′ S., long. 115° 52′ E. Population (1891), 9,617.

Perth, Convention of. An assembly summoned by Edward I. at Perth, Scotland, in 1305, to send Scottish representatives to the English Parliament.

Perth Amboy (pėrth am-boi'). A seaport and city in Middlesex County, New Jersey, situated at the entrance of the Raritan River into Raritan Bay, 20 miles southwest of New York. It has manufactures of terra-cotta, fire-bricks, etc. Population (1890), 9,512.

Perthes (per'tes), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, April 21, 1772: died at Gotha, Germany, May 18, 1843. A German publisher in Hamburg, later in Gotha.

Perthes, Johann Georg Justus. Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, Sept. 11, 1749: died at Gotha, May 1, 1816. A German publisher at Gotha, uncle of F. C. Perthes.

Perthes, Wilhelm. Born at Gotha, Germany, June 18, 1793: died Sept. 10, 1853. A German publisher of geographical works, son of J. G. J. Perthes.

Pertinax (pėr'ti-naks), **Helvius.** Born 126 A. D.: killed at Rome, March 28, 193. Emperor of Rome. He was proclaimed emperor Dec. 31, 192, and was put to death by the pretorians in the following year.

Pertuis (per-tüē'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, situated near the Durance 29 miles north by east of Marseilles. Population (1891), 4,927.

Pertuis Breton (brė-tôṅ'). A strait between the mainland of France and the Île de Ré.

Pertuis d'Antioche (doṅ-tyōsh'). A strait between the Île de Ré and the Île d'Oléron, west of France.

Perty (per'tē), **Joseph Anton Maximilian.** Born at Ornbau, Bavaria, Sept. 17, 1804: died at Bern, Aug. 8, 1884. A German naturalist, professor at Bern.

Pertz (perts), **Georg Heinrich.** Born at Hannover, March 28, 1795: died at Munich, Oct. 7, 1876. A noted German historian, best known as the editor of the "Monumenta Germaniæ historica" (1826–74). He became secretary of the royal archives at Hannover in 1823.

Peru (pe-rö'), Sp. **Perú** (pā-rö'), F. **Pérou** (pā-rö'). [See *Biru*.] A republic of South America. Capital, Lima. It is bounded by Ecuador on the north, Brazil and Bolivia on the east, Chile on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest and west. The western and southern parts are traversed from north to south by three principal chains or cordilleras of the Andes; they inclose several high plateaus. In the northeastern part are extensive wooded plains, which, with the eastern slopes and valleys of the Andes, are drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. It is extremely rich in mineral wealth (gold, silver, etc.), agricultural products (sugar, cotton, etc.), lumber, cinchona, coca, india-rubber, wool, etc. It has 18 departments. The executive power in the republic is vested in a president, the legislative in a congress composed of a senate and a house of representatives. The inhabitants are chiefly Peruvians (of Spanish descent) and Indians. The prevailing language is Spanish; the prevailing religion, Roman Catholic. Civilization was highly developed under the empire of the Incas (see *Incas* and *Inca Empire*) and their predecessors, the Piruas (which see). The country was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro in 1533–34. Independence was proclaimed in 1821: and the Spanish viceroy was finally defeated at the battle of Ayacucho Dec. 9, 1824. Peru has suffered from frequent revolutions; was at war with Spain in 1865–66; and has several times been ravaged by earthquakes. A war with Chile began in 1879; Lima was entered by the Chileans in 1881, and by the treaty of 1883 Peru ceded Tarapacá to Chile, Tacna and Arica to be occupied by Chile until 1893. (See *Pacific, War of the.*) Area, 449,000 square miles. Population, about 3,000,000.

Peru. A city in La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River 85 miles west-southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 5,550.

Peru. A city, capital of Miami County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 70 miles north of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 7,028.

Peru, Upper or **Alto.** A common name, during the colonial period, for Charcas, or the modern Bolivia. See *Charcas*.

Peru, Viceroyalty of. The region governed by the viceroys of Peru, who resided at Lima. The conquest of Peru proper led to that of Chile, Charcas (Bolivia), and Quito (Ecuador); and Pizarro, with his successors the viceroys, controlled those countries through their audiences and presidents or captains-general. New Granada, Panama, and Paraguay (including all the Platine region) were later added to Peru; so that, in the 17th century and part of the 18th the viceroyalty practically embraced all of Spanish South America and the Isthmus; that is, the audience districts of Lima, Charcas, Buenos Ayres, Santiago (Chile), Quito, Bogotá, and Panama. The viceroy was appointed by the crown, and corresponded directly with the Council of the Indies; he received a salary of 30,000 ducats, or 10,000 more than the viceroy of Mexico; had military as well as civil jurisdiction; and was president of the audience of Lima. Gradually his authority in the outlying provinces was restricted. In 1718 New Granada was completely separated: Quito, which was at first attached to it, was restored to Peru in 1739. The formation of the viceroyalty of La Plata (1776) reduced Peru to Peru proper, Chile, and Quito, the viceroy at Lima controlling the last two in military and treasury matters only. This arrangement continued until the revolution.

Perugia (pā-rö'jä). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Umbria, Italy. Area, 3,748 square miles. Population (1891), 595,579.—**2.** The capital of the province of Perugia, situated on hills above the Tiber in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 12° 23′ E.: the ancient Perusia. It contains a university. The cathedral, a late-Pointed church chiefly of the 15th century, is exceedingly rich in tombs and other sculptured work, and contains several paintings of unusual excellence, especially a Descent from the Cross by Baroccio (1569), and a Madonna by Luca Signorelli. The hexagonal late-Pointed exterior pulpit, resting on brackets, is among the most beautiful of its date: it is of marble, arcaded, with mosaic ornament. The Cambio, or hall of the money-changers, built in 1457, is famous for the frescos, by Perugino, which cover its walls and vaults, and constitute the most important connected series of works by that master. Other objects of interest include the Palazzo Pubblico (picture-gallery), Fonte Maggiore, and churches of San Pietro and San Domenico. Perugia was one of the twelve cities of the Etruscan League; was reduced by Rome about 300 B. C.; was besieged by Octavian in 41 and taken in 40 B. C.; was besieged and taken by Totila in 549 A. D.; was ruled by the popes and by various despots; surrendered to Pope Julius II.; was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708; and was taken by the Austrians in 1849. After the insurrection of 1859 it was united to Italy (1860). It was the seat of the Umbrian school of painting in the Renaissance. Population (1892), 54,500.

Perugia, Lake of. See *Trasimeno, Lago*.

Perugino (pā-rö-jē'nō) (**Pietro Vannucci**). Born at Città della Pieve, Umbria, Italy, 1446: died 1524. A celebrated Italian painter of the Umbrian school, called "Il Perugino" from his long residence in Perugia. His mastery of the technical qualities of painting made the training which he gave his pupils valuable. His greatest distinction, however, is that of having been the master of Raphael. Leading a somewhat wandering life, he was called to Rome by Sixtus IV. to assist in the decoration of the Sistine chapel, and is credited with nine frescos there. Perhaps his greatest work is the decoration of the Sala del Cambio at Perugia. *Stillman.*

Perusia. See *Perugia*.

Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. [Sp. *Confederacion Perú-Boliviana.*] A confederation formed by Santa Cruz, who united Peru and Bolivia in 1836. It consisted of the three states of Bolivia, North Peru, and South Peru, the capital being at Lima. Santa Cruz was protector, with dictatorial powers, and each state had a president and congress. The confederation was formally proclaimed Oct. 28, 1836, and it came to an end with the overthrow of the protector in Jan., 1839. See *Santa Cruz, Andrés*.

Peruvian Corporation. See *Grace Contract*.

Peruvian Empire. See *Inca Empire*.

Peruvians. See *Quichuas*.

Peruzzi (pā-röt'sē), **Baldassare.** Born near Siena, Italy, 1481: died about 1536. An Italian architect and painter.

Peruzzi, Ubaldino. Born at Florence, April 2, 1822: died there, Sept. 9, 1891. An Italian politician, minister in the Tuscan and (1861–1864) in the Italian cabinet.

Pesado (pā-sä'dō), **José Joaquin.** Born at Orizaba about 1812. A Mexican author and publicist, minister of foreign relations in 1846. He is regarded as one of the best of the Mexican poets, and has published many biographical and political essays.

Pesaro (pā'sä-rō). A seaport, capital of the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated at the mouth of the Foglia in the Adriatic, in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 12° 54′ E.: the ancient Pisaurum. It has some manufactures and trade, and is especially noted for its figs. It was the birthplace of Rossini. It became a Roman colony in 184 B. C.; belonged later to the Exarchate, and afterward belonged to the Papal States. It was a literary center in the time of Tasso. Population (1892), 24,500.

Pesaro e Urbino (pā'sä-rō ā ör-bē'nō). ['Pesaro and Urbino.'] A province in the compartimento of the Marches, Italy. Area, 1,118 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 234,526.

Pescadores (pes-kä-dō'res). [Sp., 'Fishers' Islands.'] **1.** A group of small islands in the Strait of Formosa, west of Formosa.—**2.** A group of small islands off the coast of Peru, northwest of Callao.—**3.** A small group in the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Pescara (pes-kä'rä), or **Aterno** (ä-ter'nō). A river in central Italy which flows into the Adriatic near the town of Pescara: the ancient Aternus. Length, about 90 miles.

Pescara. A town in the province of Chieti, central Italy, situated near the mouth of the river Pescara in the Adriatic, 8 miles north-northeast of Chieti: the ancient Aternus.

Pescara. The governor of Granada in Sheil's "The Apostate." It was one of Macready's great parts, and also one of the elder Booth's.

Pescara, Marquis of (Ferdinand Francesco d'Avalos). Born about 1490: died Nov. 25, 1525. An Italian general in the service of the emperor Charles V., distinguished at the victory of Pavia in 1525. Betrothed to Vittoria Colonna at the age of 4 and married at 19, he succeeded to his father's title in boyhood, and was destined to a brilliant military career. In 1512 he was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna; in 1515 he served in the war in Lombardy. He contributed largely to the victory at Pavia, where King Francis I. was captured. Soon after he betrayed to Charles V. a plot formed by Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, and others for driving the Spaniards and Germans out of Italy.

Pescennius Niger. See *Niger.*

Peschel (pesh′el), **Oskar.** Born at Dresden, March 17, 1826: died at Leipsic, Aug. 31, 1875. A German geographer and historian. He was editor of "Ausland" 1854–71, and in the latter year became professor of geography at the University of Leipsic. His works include "Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen" (1858: 2d ed. 1877), "Geschichte der Erdkunde" (1865 and 1877), "Volkerkunde" (1874), and "Abhandlungen zur Erd- und Volkerkunde" (3 vols. 1877–79).

Peschiera (pes-kē-ā′rä). A fortified town in the province of Verona, Italy, situated at the exit of the Mincio from Lake Garda, 15 miles west of Verona. It is famous as one of the fortresses of the Austrian "Quadrilateral"; was taken by the Sardinians in May, 1848, and restored in Aug.; and was ceded to Italy in 1866. Population (1881), 1,653.

Pescia (pesh′ä). A cathedral city in the province of Lucca, Italy, 29 miles west by north of Florence. Population (1881), 11,863.

Pescina (pe-shē′nä). A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, 27 miles south-southeast of Aquila. It was the birthplace of Mazarin. Population (1881), 4,455.

Peshawar, or **Peshawur** (pe-shou′ur). **1.** A district in the Panjab, British India, situated in the northwestern extremity of the country, intersected by lat. 34° N., long. 72° E. Area, 2,504 square miles. Population (1881), 592,674. —**2.** The capital of the district of Peshawar, situated about lat. 34° N., long. 71° 35′ E. It is an important strategic point, near the Khyber Pass, on the route from India to Kabul. Population, including cantonment (1891), 84,491.

Peshito (pe-shē′tō), or **Peshitto.** [Lit. 'simple' or 'true.'] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the 2d century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

Pessi (pes′si). A small tribe of Liberia, western Africa, back of Monrovia. They used to tattoo their faces and file their teeth, and are said to have practised cannibalism.

Pessinus, or **Pesinus** (pes′i-nus). [Gr. Πεσσινοῦς.] In ancient geography, a city of Galatia, Asia Minor, situated near the river Sangarius 80 miles west-southwest of the modern Angora. It was noted for the worship of Cybele. Remains of a theater and hippodrome (the latter 1,115 feet long) have been discovered near the modern Bala-Hissar.

Pestalozzi (pes-tä-lot′sē), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1746: died at Brugg, Switzerland, Feb. 17, 1827. A Swiss educator and writer, celebrated for his reforms in the methods of education. He studied theology and then jurisprudence at Zurich. Subsequently he turned his attention to agriculture. He had already determined to devote himself to the education of the people, and had established in 1775, on his estate Neuhof, a poor-school which was intended to draw its support from popular subscription. He was obliged, however, to give this up in 1780. The first account of his method of instruction was published at this time in Iselin's "Ephemeriden" with the title "Abendstunden eines Einsiedlers" ("Evening Hours of a Hermit"). His principal literary work is the didactic novel "Lienhard und Gertrud, ein Buch für das Volk" ("Lienhard and Gertrude: a Book for the People"), which was written between 1781 and 1785. In 1798, with government support, he founded an educational institution for poor children at Stanz, which was, however, given up the year after. He now took charge of a school at Burgdorf, which was removed in 1804 to Münchenbuchsee, and the following year to Yverdon, where it continued to exist until 1825, when, notwithstanding the renown that his pedagogical system had acquired, the enterprise was finally abandoned. His collected works were published at Brandenburg, 1869–72, in 16 volumes. They include "Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt" ("How Gertrude Teaches her Children," 1801), memoirs of Burgdorf and Yverdon, "Meine Lebensschicksale" (1826), etc.

Pesth. See *Budapest.*

Petau (pé-tō′), **Denis**, Latinized **Petavius.** Born at Orléans, France, Aug. 21, 1583: died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1652. A French chronologist, antiquary, and Roman Catholic theologian. Among his chronological works are "Opus de doctrina temporum" (1627), "Tabulæ chronologicæ" (1628), "Uranologium" (1630), "Rationarium temporum" (1633–34). He also wrote "De theologicis dogmatibus" (1644–50), etc.

Petch, or **Peč**, or **Petsh.** See *Ipek.*

Petchenegs (pech-e-negz′). A nomadic people, of Turkish stock, who established a state between the Don and the Danube, which possessed considerable power from the 9th to the 11th century. It disappeared in the 13th century. One branch of the Petchenegs was merged with the Magyars.

Petchili, or **Pechili** (pe-chē-lē′). A province of China. See *Chihli.*

Petchili, or **Pechili, Gulf of.** An arm of the Yellow Sea, situated east of China. It receives the Hwangho. Length (including the Gulf of Liautung), about 290 miles.

Petchili, or **Pechili, Strait of.** A sea passage connecting the Gulf of Petchili with the Yellow Sea, and separating the province of Shingking on the north from that of Shantung on the south.

Petchora (pech-ō′rä). A river in northeastern Russia which flows into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 68° N., long. 54° E. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Peteguares. See *Potiguaras.*

Peten (pā-ten′), or **Itza** (ēt-zä′). A lake in the northern part of Guatemala; also, an island in the lake.

Peter (pē′tėr) (originally **Simon**). [D. G. Dan. Sw. *Peter*, F. *Pierre*, OF. *Pier*, *Piers*, (whence ME. *Piers*, mod. *Pierce*, *Peirce*, *Pearce*, *Pears*), Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, It. *Pietro*, *Piero*, from L. *Petrus*, from Gr. Πέτρος, translating Heb. *Cephas*, a stone.] One of the twelve apostles. He was originally a fisherman; became one of the three most favored disciples of Christ; and was the most prominent leader of the church after the ascension. He was imprisoned by Herod in 44; contended with Paul at Antioch touching the proper policy to be observed toward the Gentiles; and according to tradition was the founder of the church at Rome and a martyr there in the reign of Nero. He is the reputed author of two epistles in the New Testament. Peter is claimed by the Roman Catholic Church as its first bishop or pope. His death is celebrated with that of St. Paul on the 29th of June in the Eastern, Roman, and Anglican churches. This is the most ancient of the festivals of the apostles, dating from the 3d century.

Peter (Portuguese and Spanish kings). See *Pedro.*

Peter I. Alexeievitch, surnamed "The Great." Born at Moscow, June 9 (N. S.), 1672: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 8 (N. S.), 1725. Czar of Russia, son of Alexis. He reigned conjointly with his half-brother Ivan from 1682, and alone from 1696. He freed himself from the regency of his sister Sophia in 1689; captured Azoff from the Turks in 1696; traveled in Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Austria 1696–97; put down a rebellion of the Strelitzi in 1698; and took part in the Northern War (which see) 1700–21, in the course of which he was defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden at Narva in 1700, and defeated him in turn at Pultowa in 1709. He was forced by the Turks (who had taken up arms at the instance of Charles) to restore Azoff by the treaty of Pruth in 1711. In 1721 he concluded the peace of Nystadt with Sweden, by which he obtained Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermanland, and part of Karelia. He founded St. Petersburg in 1703; imprisoned his son Alexis (see *Alexis*) for treason in 1718; and carried on a successful war against Persia 1722–23. He introduced Western civilization into Russia, which he made one of the great powers of Europe.

Peter II. Alexeievitch. Born Oct. 23, 1715: died 1730. Czar of Russia 1727–30, son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great.

Peter III. Feodorovitch (properly **Karl Peter Ulrich**). Born at Kiel, Holstein, Feb. 21, 1728: assassinated at Ropsha, Russia, July 17, 1762. Czar of Russia, son of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein, and Anna (daughter of Peter the Great). He was appointed heir in 1742; married Catharine (later empress) in 1745; and succeeded to the throne in Jan., 1762. He immediately made peace with Frederick the Great, with whom his predecessor had been at war since 1757. (See *Seven Years' War.*) He was murdered after a few months' reign, and his wife, who was an accomplice in his murder, was placed on the throne.

Peter Bell. A poetical tale by William Wordsworth, published in 1819.

Peter Bell the Third. A burlesque poem by Shelley.

Peter of Blois, or **Petrus Blesensis.** Born at Blois, France: died about 1200. A French ecclesiastic and scholar who settled in England in the reign of Henry II.

Peter of Bruis (or **Bruys**). Burned as a heretic about 1126. A French reforming enthusiast, a pupil of Abelard. He sought to restore the church to its original purity by abolishing infant baptism, the mass, and other observances.

Peter the Hermit, or **Peter of Amiens.** Born about 1050: died at Huy, Belgium, July 11, 1115. A hermit and monk, one of the leading preachers of the first Crusade. He led the advance division of the first Crusade as far as Asia Minor in 1096.

Peterborough (pē′tėr-bur-ō). A city in the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, England, situated on the Nen 75 miles north of London. It is a railway and trading center. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 655. The cathedral, one of the most important of English Norman churches, was begun early in the 12th century and finished before the 13th, except the interpolated Decorated windows, the Perpendicular retrochoir, the 13th-century northwest tower, the fine central tower of the 14th, and the famous west front of the 13th. The west front consists of 3 grand gabled arches of equal height, the central one much the narrowest, between two small arcaded and pinnacled towers. The spandrels are filled with rosettes and statues in niches, and above the arches is carried a range of arcades with statues. Each gable contains a small wheel. This splendid front forms in fact an open screen before the actual front of the cathedral: it is marred by a low Perpendicular porch inserted in the opening of the central arch. The interior is light and effective. The ceiling of the nave, though of the 12th century, is of wood; that of the choir is Perpendicular. The chevet of the church was originally of apsidal form, and this can still be traced in the later retrochoir. The dimensions are 471 by 81 feet; length of east transepts, 202; height of vaulting, 81. Population (1891), 25,172.

Peterborough. The capital of Peterborough County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Otonabee 69 miles northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 9,717.

Peterborough and Monmouth, Earl of. See *Mordaunt, Charles.*

Peterhead (pē-tėr-hed′). A seaport in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 28 miles north-northeast of Aberdeen. It is largely engaged in the herring and other fisheries. Population (1891), 12,195.

Peterhof (pā′ter-hōf). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the Gulf of Finland about 15 miles west of St. Petersburg. Near it is the imperial palace, built by Peter the Great, of high interest from the great quantity of works of art of all kinds and of historical relics which are collected in it, as well as for the beautiful gardens with their fountains and statues, and the connected imperial pleasure-houses. Population, 9,516.

Peterhouse. See *St. Peter's College.*

Peter Lombard. See *Lombard.*

Peterloo Massacre. [Formed in imitation of *Waterloo.*] A riot at St. Peter's Field, Manchester, England, Aug. 16, 1819. A large assembly, mainly of the laboring classes, had met in behalf of reform, under the leadership of Hunt. The assembly was charged by the military, and many were killed and wounded.

Petermann (pā′ter-män), **August.** Born at Bleicherode, Prussia, April 18, 1822: committed suicide at Gotha, Sept. 25, 1878. A noted German geographer. He went to Great Britain in 1845; took charge of the Geographical Institute (founded by Perthes) at Gotha in 1854; and encouraged geographical explorations in Africa, the polar regions, and elsewhere. He founded and conducted Petermann's "Mitteilungen" ("Communications") after 1855, and contributed to the atlases of Stieler, etc.

Peter Martyr. See *Martyr.*

Peters (pā′ters), **Christian August Friedrich.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 7, 1806: died at Kiel, Prussia, May 8, 1880. A noted German astronomer, appointed professor of astronomy at Königsberg in 1849, and director of the observatory at Altona (removed in 1872 to Kiel) in 1854. He edited "Astronomische Nachrichten."

Peters, Christian Henry Frederick. Born at Koldenbüttel, near Eiderstedt, Schleswig, Sept. 19, 1813: died at Clinton, N. Y., July 18, 1890. A German-American astronomer, director of the observatory at Hamilton College, New York, from 1858. He discovered over 40 asteroids. He published "Celestial Charts" (1882–1888), etc.

Peters (pē′tėrz), or **Peter** (pē′tėr), **Hugh.** Born in Cornwall, England (baptized June 29, 1598): hanged at Charing Cross, Oct. 17, 1660. An English Puritan clergyman. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1616. In Oct., 1635, he emigrated to Boston, and in 1636 became minister to the First Church, Salem, Massachusetts. In 1641 he was the agent of the colony in England, and later filled important offices in England under Cromwell. At the Restoration he was imprisoned in the Tower and tried and convicted as an accomplice in the death of Charles I., Oct. 13, 1660.

Peters (pā′ters), **Karl.** Born at Neuhaus, Hannover, 1856. An African explorer and administrator. He founded the German Colonization Society; in 1884 acquired in East Africa large tracts of land and obtained for them an imperial protectorate; as head of the German East Africa Company extended its possessions and organized its stations; brought about a colonial congress at Berlin in 1886; and returned to East Africa in 1887. He made further explorations in 1889–90 and 1891–93, and was made imperial commissioner for German East Africa in 1891. He fought his way through Masailand with reckless bloodshed, and tried to place Uganda under German protection. He visited the United States in 1893.

Peters (pē′tėrz), **Samuel.** Born at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 12, 1735: died at New York, April 19, 1826. An American Episcopal clergyman, a grand-nephew of Hugh Peters. He wrote a satire entitled "General History of Connecticut" (1781), containing the so-called "Blue Laws" (invented by him).

Peters (pā′ters), **Wilhelm Karl Hartwig.** Born at Koldenbüttel, near Eiderstedt, Schleswig, April 22, 1815: died at Berlin, April 20, 1883. A German naturalist and traveler, brother of C. H. F. Peters. He explored Mozambique 1843–47, and published "Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mozambique" (1852–82).

Petersburg. See *St. Petersburg.*

Petersburg (pē´tėrz-bėrg). A city in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, situated on the Appomattox, at the head of steam navigation, 23 miles south of Richmond. It is the third city in the State; has important trade in tobacco, cotton, flour, grain, etc.; and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, etc. It was incorporated in 1748. It was besieged by the Federals under Grant 1864-65. After some unsuccessful attempts to seize it, the siege commenced June 19, 1864. Final operations began March 25, 1865; and after the battle of Five Forks (March 31 and April 1) it was evacuated by the Confederates April 2–3, and surrendered April 3. Population (1890), 22,680.

Peter Schlemihl (pā´ter shlā´mēl). "The Story of a Man Without a Shadow," a romance by Chamisso, published in 1814.

> Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl" . . . is a faultless work of art, and one of deep import. There, too, a popular superstition forms the leading motive, namely, the idea that a man might lose his shadow, the devil carrying it off when he could not get the man himself into his power. This tale deserves its universal renown. The poet has made the hero a symbolical portrait of himself. "Schlemihl" means an unlucky wight, and Chamisso has attributed to this poor devil the same incapacity of coping with the world which in his own case had disposed him to solitude, to intercourse with nature and with children of nature.
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> *Scherer*, Hist. German Lit., p. 296.

Petersen (pā´ter-sen), **Clemens.** Born in Denmark, 1834. A Danish-American miscellaneous writer.

Petersen, Niels Matthias. Born in Fünen, Denmark, Oct. 24, 1791: died at Copenhagen, May 11, 1862. A Danish historian and philologist. His works include a "History of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Languages" (1829–30), "Contribution to the History of Danish Literature" (2d ed. 1867–71), etc.

Petersfield (pē´tėrz-fēld). A town in Hampshire, England, 16 miles north of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 8,706.

Petersham (pē´tėr-sham). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 26 miles northwest of Worcester. It was the scene of the final engagement in Shays's rebellion, in which the insurgents under Shays were dispersed by the State troops under Lincoln, Feb., 1787.

Peter the Great Bay. An arm of the Sea of Japan, south of the Maritime Province, Siberia.

Peterwardein (pā´ter-vär-dīn), Hung. **Pétervárad** (pā-ter-vä´rod). A town in Slavonia, Hungary, situated on the Danube, opposite Neusatz, 44 miles northwest of Belgrad. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, and has been called "the Gibraltar of Hungary." It was wrested from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1688. In a battle fought near it, Aug. 5, 1716, the Imperialists under Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the Turks under the grand vizir Damad Ali. It was occupied by the Hungarian insurgents in 1848, and surrendered to the Austrians on Sept. 6, 1849. Population (1890), 3,603.

Pétion (pā-tyôṅ´), **Alexandre Sabes.** Born at Port-au-Prince, April 2, 1770: died there, March 29, 1818. A Haitian general and politician. He was a light mulatto and an educated man; was commandant of artillery under Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud; followed the latter to France in 1800; and was attached to Leclerc's expedition 1801–02. In 1802 he joined the revolt of those who feared that slavery was to be reestablished, served under Dessalines, and after his death became president of Haiti (March 10, 1807). Christophe had already revolted in the north, and the French portion of the island was thus divided into two parts, between which there was almost constant war for many years. Pétion, by reelection, continued to rule the southern part until his death, but besides the war with Christophe there were many internal dissensions.

Pétion de Villeneuve (pā-tyôṅ´dė vēl-nėv´), **Jérôme.** Born at Chartres, France, 1753: committed suicide near Bordeaux, June, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was chosen to the third estate of the States-General in 1789; was one of the leaders in the Constituent Assembly, and its president in 1790; was commissioner to Varennes in 1791; was mayor of Paris 1791-92; and was Girondist deputy to the Convention 1792–1793. He was proscribed in June, 1793, but escaped to the south.

Petit André (pė-tē´toṅ-drā´). [F., 'Little Andrew.'] An executioner of Louis XI., introduced as a character in the novel "Quentin Durward" by Sir Walter Scott.

Petition of Right. An act of Parliament passed in 1628: one of the chief documents of the English constitution. It provided that "no freeman be required to give any gift, loan, benevolence, or tax without common consent by Act of Parliament; that no freeman be imprisoned or detained contrary to the law of the land; that soldiers or mariners be not billeted in private houses; and that commissions to punish soldiers and sailors by martial law be revoked and no more issued" (*Acland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 88).

Petit Nesle (pė-tē´ nāl). A smaller residence attached to the Grand Nesle, or Tour de Nesle, in Paris. They stood where the Institute now stands, opposite the Louvre, at the south end of the Pont des Arts. Both were inhabited by the royal family at various times, and numerous crimes were said to have been committed there. Cellini had his studio in the Petit Nesle.

Petit-Thouars, Du. See *Dupetit-Thouars.*

Peto (pē´tō). An associate of Falstaff in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," first and second parts.

Petöfi (pe´tė-fi), **Sándor (Alexander).** Born in Little Cumania, Hungary, Dec. 31, 1823: killed probably in the battle of Schässburg, July 31, 1849. The greatest lyric poet of Hungary. He played an important part at the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution in Pest, and throughout the war his patriotic songs made him a national hero. He was last seen on the battle-field of Schässburg, and for many years it was popularly believed that he survived as a prisoner in Siberia.

Petra (pē´trạ̈). [Gr. Πέτρα, rock.] In ancient geography, a city in Arabia Petræa, situated in lat. 30° 19′ N., long. 35° 31′ E. The site was early occupied on account of its proximity to the commercial route between Arabia and Egypt. From the 2d century B. C. it was a stronghold of the Nabatæans. The site consists of a precipice-inclosed valley on the northeastern side of Mount Hor. The sandstone rocks are brilliantly colored in many different hues, and are fantastically worn by the action of water. Petra is famous for its rock-cut architectural remains, dating from after the establishment of Roman rule in 105 A. D. These remains have been looked upon by many as those of temples and palaces, but are merely the façades, many of them considerable in scale and elaborate in ornament, of rock-tombs. All lack purity in design, and most precision in execution: but some are picturesque and graceful, bringing to mind the architectural ornament of Pompeian wall-paintings; and they gain in effectiveness by their situation and by the marvelous coloring of the rock. The buildings of the town are very ruinous, except the rock-cut theater.

Petrarch (pē´trärk), It. **Petrarca** (pā-trär´kä), **Francesco.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, July 20, 1304: died at Arquà, near Padua, July 18 (19?), 1374. A celebrated Italian poet, one of the chief names in Italian literature. His father belonged to the party of the Bianchi, and was banished at the same time as Dante: Petrarch remembered seeing the latter in his childhood. The family went to Avignon in 1313, and when about fourteen years old Petrarch went to Montpellier to pursue his studies: he remained there until he was eighteen. In 1327 he first saw the Laura of his sonnets. There have been many theories as to her identity: that generally received is that she was the daughter of Audibert de Noves, who married Hugues de Sade in 1325, and became the mother of eleven children. This, however, has been disputed. Petrarch's homage was conventional, and personal relations are not supposed to have existed between the wife of De Sade and the poet. He received a canonry at Lombez, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in 1335; in 1337 he bought the little house at Vaucluse, near Avignon, to which he retired, and where he did most of his best work; and in 1340 he was called on the same day both to Rome and to Paris to be crowned as poet laureate. He received the laurel crown at Rome April 8, 1341. In 1347 he built a house at Parma, but resided partly at Vaucluse until 1353, when he settled in Milan. He was patronized by nobles and ecclesiastics, and employed on various diplomatic missions, principally by the Visconti, whom he represented at the court of King John of France, conducting the marriage of a young Visconti with the daughter of the king. In 1362 he removed to Padua, where he had held a canonry since 1347, and to Venice, in the same year, where he saw Boccaccio for the last time, having first met him in 1350 at Florence. He went to Arquà in 1370, where he died. His chief works are, in Italian, the "Rime" or "Canzoniere," comprising sonnets and odes in honor of Laura, and the allegorical "Trionfi" ("Triumphs"), his last work; in Latin, the treatises "De contemptu mundi," addressed to Saint Augustine, "De vita solitaria," "De viris illustribus" (biographies), "De vera sapientia," "De otio religiosorum," "Africa," an epic poem on Scipio Africanus, etc. His letters and orations are numerous, and he wrote a number of controversial and polemical treatises. The "Canzoniere" was edited by Marsand and by Leopardi. His life has been written by De Sade, Korting, Bartoli, etc.

Petrarch, The English. A name sometimes given to Sir Philip Sidney.

Petrie (pē´trẹ̄), **W. M. Flinders.** Born June 3, 1853. An English Egyptologist. He was educated privately. From 1874 to 1880 he was employed surveying ancient British earthworks; 1881 and 1882 he spent in surveying the pyramids and temples of Gizeh. He returned to Egypt in 1884, as explorer to the Egypt Exploration Fund. He went twice again in the same capacity, each time making important discoveries, exploring the sites of Defenneh, Naucratis, etc., and bringing back plans and illustrations, all of which, with his memoirs and reports on the subject, have been published by the committee. In 1887–89 he explored in the Fayum (not for the Exploration Fund), and later explored with valuable results both for the Egyptian and Palestine Exploration Funds. He has published "Stonehenge, etc." (1880), "Pyramids and Temples of Ghizeh" (1883), "Historical Scarabs," "Historical Data of the XI. Dynasty," and other monographs (1888), "Hawara, Biahmu, and Arsinoe, etc." (1889), "Surveys of the Pyramid of Hawara, etc." (1890), "Ten Years' Digging in Egypt, 1881–1891" (1892), etc.; and contributed the article "Weights and Measures" to the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Petrikau. See *Piotrkow.*

Petro-Alexandrovsk (pe´trō-äl-ek-sän´drovsk). A military station in the territory of Amu-Daria, Russian Central Asia, situated on the Amu-Daria about 30 miles east of Khiva.

Petronell (pe-trō-nel´). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 23 miles below Vienna. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Carnuntum.

Petronius Arbiter (pe-trō´ni-us är´bi-tėr). Died probably about 66 A. D. A Roman author, often identified with a certain Caius Petronius mentioned by Tacitus. The original title of his work (see the extract) was "Satiræ."

> To Nero's time belongs also the character-novel of Petronius Arbiter, no doubt the same Petronius whom Nero a. 66 compelled to kill himself. Originally a large work in at least 20 books, with accounts of various adventures supposed to have taken place during a journey, it now consists of a heap of fragments, the most considerable of which is the "cena Trimalchionis," being the description of a feast given by a rich and uneducated upstart. Though steeped in obscenity, this novel is not only highly important for the history of manners and language, especially the plebeian speech, but it is also a work of art in its way, full of spirit, fine insight into human nature, wit of a high order, and genial humour. In its form it is a satira Menippea, in which the metrical pieces interspersed contain chiefly parodies of certain fashions of taste. This applies especially to the larger carmina, "Troiæ halosis" and "Bellum civile."
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit., II. 84.

Petronius Maximus (mak´si-mus). A Roman emperor in 455. He was a member of the higher Roman nobility. He placed himself at the head of a band of disaffected persons, killed the emperor Valentinian III., seized the throne (455), and forced Eudoxia, Valentinian's widow, to marry him (his own wife having in the meantime died). Eudoxia, however, appealed to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who pillaged Rome. Petronius Maximus was killed by a band of Burgundian mercenaries as he was fleeing from his capital.

Petropavlovsk (pe-trō-päv-lovsk´). A town in the government of Akmolinsk, West Siberia, situated on the Ishim about 180 miles west of Omsk. Population (1889), 16,794.

Petropavlovsk, or **Petropaulovski** (pe-trō-pou-lov´skē). A seaport in Kamchatka, Siberia, situated on the Sea of Kamchatka in lat. 52° 58′ N., long. 158° 44′ E. It is of little importance since its occupation by the English and French in 1855. Population (1890), 480.

Petropolis (pāt-rō´pō-lēs). The capital (since Oct., 1894) of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, about 35 miles north of Rio de Janeiro and 2,300 feet above the sea. It was founded in 1844; was the summer residence of the imperial court; and is much frequented as a health-resort. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery. Population, about 5,000.

Petrovsk (pe-trovsk´). 1. A seaport in Daghestan, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea 75 miles north-northwest of Derbend. Population (1891), 3,469.—2. A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Medvyeditza 63 miles north-northwest of Saratoff. Population, 16,385.

Petrozavodsk (pe-trō-zä-vodsk´). The capital of the government of Olonetz, Russia, situated on Lake Onega 185 miles northeast of St. Petersburg. It has a cannon-foundry, established by Peter the Great in 1703, and other manufacturing industries. Population, 10,920.

Petruchio (pe-trö´chō or -ki-ō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," the rough wooer and tamer of Katherine. He subdues her by meeting turbulence with turbulence, remaining, however, entirely good-natured himself. Fletcher introduces him in "The Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed" as the henpecked husband of a second wife, Maria.

Petrus Lombardus. See *Lombard, Peter.*

Petsh. See *Ipek.*

Petsik (pet´sik), or **Pehtsik.** A collective name (signifying 'up' or 'up-stream') applied by the Weitspek Indians to the Quoratean tribes on the Klamath above the mouth of the Trinity, northwestern California.

Pettau (pet´tou). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave 15 miles southeast of Marburg. Population (1890), 3,914.

Pettenkofer (pet´ten-kō-fer), **Max von.** Born at Lichtenheim, Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1818. A German chemist and physiologist, professor of medical chemistry at Munich: noted for his researches in hygiene, especially in ventilation, the spread of cholera, etc.

Pettie (pet´i), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, March 17, 1839: died at Hastings, Feb. 21, 1893. A British historical, genre, and portrait painter. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1861. Among his pictures are "What d' ye Lack?" (1862), "A Drumhead Court Martial" (1864), "Arrested for Witchcraft" (1866: this picture decided the academy to elect him to an associateship; he was made a full member in 1874), "Jacobites in 1745" (1875), "A Knight of the Seventeenth Century," a portrait of William Black (1887), "The Defiance," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," etc.

Pettigrew (pet´i-grö), **James Johnston.** Born in Tyrrel County, N. C., July 4, 1828: died near Winchester, Va., July 17, 1863. A Confederate general. He became brigadier-general in 1862, and commanded Heth's division during the third day's fight at the battle of Gettysburg, taking part in Pickett's charge. He was fatally wounded in a skirmish with the Union cavalry in the retreat to Virginia.

Petty (pet´i), Sir **William.** Born at Romsey, Hampshire, England, May 26, 1623: died at London, Dec. 16, 1687. An English statistician and political economist. He sided with the Parliament in the civil war. In 1651 he was professor of anatomy at Oxford, and professor of music at Gresham College. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and about 1654 executed by contract a fresh survey, commonly known as the Down Survey, of the forfeited lands granted to soldiers. He bought large tracts of land and established various industries. After the Restoration in 1660 he was knighted. In 1663 he invented a double-bottomed ship. He wrote "Treatise of Taxes and Contributions" (1662–85), "Political Arithmetic" (1691), "Political Anatomy of Ireland" (1691), etc.

Petty, William, first Marquis of Lansdowne. Born at Dublin, May 20, 1737: died May 7, 1805. A British statesman. He was president of the board of trade in 1763; secretary of state 1766-68 and 1782; and prime minister 1782-83. He succeeded his father as second earl of Shelburne in 1761, and was created marquis of Lansdowne in 1784.

Petty-Fitzmaurice (pet'i-fits-mâ'ris), **Henry,** third Marquis of Lansdowne. Born 1780: died Jan. 31, 1863. An English Liberal politician, son of the first Marquis of Lansdowne. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1806–07; home secretary 1827–28; lord president of the council 1830–34, 1835–41, and 1846–52; and a member of the cabinet (without office) 1852-58.

Petty-Fitzmaurice, Henry Charles Keith, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. Born Jan. 14, 1845. An English politician, appointed governor-general of Canada in 1883.

Petulant (pet'ụ-lant). An admirer of Millamant in Congreve's "The Way of the World." He is an impertinent coxcomb.

Petun, Nation du. See *Tionontati.*

Peucer (poit'ser), **Kaspar.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, Jan. 6, 1525: died at Dessau, Germany, Sept. 25, 1602. A German Protestant theologian and physician, son-in-law of Melanchthon. He was imprisoned 1574–86 as one of the leaders of the Cryptocalvinistic movement.

Peucker (poi'ker), **Eduard von.** Born at Schmiedeberg, Silesia, Jan. 19, 1791: died at Berlin, Feb. 10, 1876. A German general, commander of the army against the Baden insurrectionists in 1849. He wrote "Das deutsche Kriegswesen der Urzeit" (1860–64).

Peutinger (poi'ting-ėr), **Konrad.** Born at Augsburg, Oct. 14, 1465: died there, Dec. 28, 1547. A noted German antiquary. He is best known from his discovery of an ancient map of the military roads in the Roman Empire, called for him "Tabula Peutingeriana" (1753).

Pevas (pā'väs), or **Pebas** (pā'bäs). Indians of northern Peru, on the Marañon and its tributaries. They formerly constituted one of the largest tribes of the Marañon, and the Jesuits established many important missions among them, among others the town still called Pebas. They were probably of the Tupi stock, and perhaps a branch of the Omaguas.

Pevensey (pev'en-si). A small seaport on the coast of Sussex, England, 22 miles east of Brighton. It has the ruins of a castle, and is supposed to be the Roman Anderida.

Peveril (pev'ėr-il) **of the Peak.** A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1823. The scene is laid near the Peak of Derbyshire and elsewhere in England, in the reign of Charles II.

Peyer (pī'er), **Johann Konrad.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1653: died Feb. 29, 1712. A Swiss anatomist, the discoverer of Peyer's glands.

Peyronnet (pā-ro-nā'), **Charles Ignace,** Comte **de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 9, 1778: died at Montferrand, near Bordeaux, Jan. 2, 1854. A French reactionary politician. He was minister of justice 1821–28, and minister of the interior 1830. He signed the "Ordinances" (which led to the revolution of July), and was imprisoned at Ham 1830–36.

Pézenas (pāz-näs'). A town in the department of Hérault, France, situated at the junction of the Peyne with the Hérault, 25 miles west-southwest of Montpellier: the Roman Piscennæ. It has a trade in brandy. Population (1891), commune, 6,720.

Pezet (pā-thāt'), **Juan Antonio.** Born at Lima, 1810: died there, 1879. A Peruvian general and politician. He was prominent in the civil wars; was minister of war under Castilla in 1859; was second vice-president in 1860; and first vice-president under San Roman, Oct. 24, 1862; and by the death of the latter became constitutional president, and was inaugurated Aug. 5, 1863. Soon after, Spain demanded from Peru a large indemnity for alleged injuries. Pezet endeavored to temporize, and on Jan. 27, 1865, agreed to an arrangement to which the Peruvian people were strongly opposed: this led to a revolt, and Pezet, to avoid a civil war, resigned Nov. 6, 1865, and lived abroad until 1871.

Pezuela (pā-thö-ā'lä), **Joaquin de la.** Born in Aragon, 1761: died at Madrid, 1830. A Spanish general and administrator. He went to Peru as a colonel in 1805; rose to the rank of general; succeeded Goyeneche in the military command of Upper Peru, or Bolivia; and in 1816 was made viceroy of Peru, assuming office July 7. Owing to his ill success in checking the patriots under San Martin, he was deposed by his own officers, Jan. 29, 1821, and soon after returned to Spain, where he published a defense of his conduct. He was created marquis of Viluma, and was subsequently captain-general of New Castile.

Pfäfers (pfā'fers), or **Pfeffers** (pfef'fers). A village and watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Tamina, near Ragatz, 10 miles north of Coire. It is noted for its hot springs and romantic gorge.

Pfaff (pfäf), **Christian Heinrich.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, March 2, 1772: died at Kiel, Holstein, April 24, 1852. A German physicist and chemist, brother of J. F. Pfaff: professor at Kiel from 1797.

Pfaff, Johann Friedrich. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Dec. 22, 1765: died at Halle, Prussia, April 20–21, 1825. A German mathematician, professor at Halle from 1810: noted for his analytical works.

Pfaffendorf (pfäf'fen-dorf), **Battle of** (in 1760). See *Liegnitz.*

Pfaffenhofen (pfäf'fen-hō-fen). A small town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Ilm 28 miles north of Munich. Here, April 15, 1745, the Austrians under Batthyányi defeated the French and Bavarians; and April 19, 1809, the French under Oudinot defeated the Austrians.

Pfahlgraben (pfäl'grä-ben). A long line of fortifications built by the Romans about 70 A. D. for protection against the Germans. They extended from Ratisbon northwestward to Giessen, Ems, and Hönningen. The chief fort was the Saalburg.

Pfalz. See *Palatinate.*

Pfalzburg (pfälts'börG). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated among the Vosges 27 miles northwest of Strasburg: formerly a fortress. It was taken by the Germans in Dec., 1870. Population (1890), 4,414.

Pfeffel (pfef'fel), **Gottlieb Konrad.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, June 28, 1736: died there, May 1, 1809. A German poet and fabulist.

Pfeiffer (pfif'er), **Franz.** Born at Solothurn, Switzerland, Feb. 27, 1815: died at Vienna, May 29, 1868. A German philologist, appointed professor of the German language and literature at Vienna in 1857. He is best known for editions of medieval German works, including "German Mystics of the 14th Century," etc.

Pfeiffer, Madame (**Ida Reyer**). Born at Vienna, Oct. 15, 1797: died there, Oct. 28, 1858. An Austrian traveler and writer of travels. She traveled in Asiatic Turkey and Egypt in 1842; in Scandinavia and Iceland in 1845; around the world 1846–48, and again 1851–54; in Madagascar 1856–58 (where she was imprisoned); and elsewhere. She published "Reise einer Wienerin in das Heilige Land" ("Journey of a Viennese to the Holy Land," 1843), "Reise nach dem skandinavischen Norden" ("Journey to the Scandinavian North," 1846), "Eine Frauenfahrt um die Welt" ("A Woman's Journey round the World," 1850), "Zweite Weltreise" ("Second Journey round the World," 1856), "Reise nach Madagascar" (1861), etc.

Pfister (pfis'ter), **Albrecht.** Born about 1420: died about 1470. One of the earliest German printers.

> The conjecture that Pfister printed the Bible of 36 lines will not bear a critical examination. It is not enough to show that our first positive knowledge of the types and the copies of this book begins with Pfister and Bamberg. It still remains to be proved that Pfister made the types and printed the copies. The proof is wanting and the probabilities are strongly adverse.
> *De Vinne,* Invention of Printing, p. 484.

Pfizer (pfit'ser), **Paul Achatius.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Sept. 12, 1801: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 30, 1867. A German publicist and liberal politician.

Pfordten (pfōr'ten), **Ludwig Karl Heinrich von der.** Born at Ried, Upper Austria, Sept. 11, 1811: died at Munich, Aug. 18, 1880. A Bavarian politician, premier of Bavaria 1849–59 and 1864–66.

Pforta (pfōr'tä), or **Schulpforta** (shöl'pfor-tä). A state school 2½ miles west of Naumburg, Prussian Saxony. It was established by the Saxon government in 1543 in a Cistercian abbey. It came under the Prussian government in 1815.

Pforzheim (pfōrts'hīm). A town in the circle of Karlsruhe, Baden, situated at the junction of the Würm, Nagold, and Enz, 15 miles southeast of Karlsruhe: said to be the Roman Porta Hercyniæ. It is the leading manufacturing city of Baden: the chief industry is the manufacture of jewelry. The story of 400 of its citizens devoting themselves to death by holding a narrow pass, to secure the escape of the margrave George Frederick after the battle of Wimpfen, May 6, 1622, is now generally discredited. Population (1890), 29,988.

Phact (fakt). [Ar.] The second-magnitude star *α* Columbæ.

Phæacia (fẹ-ā'shi-a̤). [Gr. *Φαιακία,* from *Φαίακες, Φαίηκες,* the inhabitants.] A mythical land represented in the Odyssey as visited by Odysseus on his return from Troy to Ithaca: sometimes identified with Corcyra.

Phaed (fā'ed), or **Phecda** (fek'da̤). [Ar. *fahad-al-dub,* the thigh of the bear.] The second-magnitude star *γ* Ursæ Majoris.

Phædo (fē'dō), or **Phædon** (fē'don). [Gr. *Φαίδων.*] Born at Elis, Greece: lived in the first part of the 4th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates. His name is given to a celebrated dialogue of Plato, which purports to be the last conversation of Socrates, with an account of his death.

> The Phædon, or last conversation and death of Socrates, is certainly the most famous of all Plato's writings, and owes this renown not only to the infinite importance of the subject — the immortality of the soul — but to the touching scenery and pathetic situation in which the dialogue is laid. Socrates and his friends in the prison, the calm cheerfulness of the victim, the distress of the friends, the emotions even of the jailor — these pictures are only paralleled in literature by the one sacrifice which was greater and more enduring than that of the noblest and purest pagan teacher. *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 186.

Phædra (fē'drä). [Gr. *Φαίδρα.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, sister of Ariadne, and wife of Theseus, noted for her love for her stepson Hippolytus. She was repulsed by Hippolytus, and calumniated him to Theseus, thus securing his death. When his innocence became known, she committed suicide. She was the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine, and of a lost tragedy by Sophocles.

Phædrus (fē'drus). [Gr. *Φαῖδρος.*] An Athenian, a friend of Plato, from whom one of Plato's most famous dialogues was named.

> The Phædrus is a discourse in a far simpler setting — there are only two speakers, Socrates and Phædrus — but yet there are few Platonic works more full of poetry, as Socrates, by the shady banks of the Ilissus, and within view of the theatre of Dionysus, soars into a mighty dithyramb on the nature and effects of that divine impulse which leads us to long for immortality and to seek after perfection. The position of this piece in the development of the author's system has been much disputed, but there seems now to be a sort of general agreement, even among the Germans, that it was an early work.
> *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 189.

Phædrus. Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman fabulist, originally a Macedonian slave. His fables, in verse, were edited by Bentley, Orelli, Müller (1877), Hervieux (1884), etc.

Phaer (fā'ėr), **Thomas.** Born at Kilgarran, Pembrokeshire, Wales: died there, 1560. An English translator. He was advocate for the Marches of Wales, and became a doctor of medicine at Oxford, where he was educated. In 1558 he published his translation of the "Seven First Books of the Eneidos of Virgil." He had begun the tenth book when he died: nine books were published in 1562. He also wrote on various subjects, including law and medicine.

Phaethon (fā'e-tho̤n). [Gr. *Φαέθων,* the shining one.] In Greek mythology, a surname or the name of the sun-god Helios; also, the son of Helios and Prote. The latter obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot (the sun) across the heavens, but, being unable to check his horses, nearly set the earth on fire, and was slain by Zeus with a thunderbolt.

Phaethon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers. A work by Charles Kingsley, published in 1852.

Phalaris (fal'a̤-ris). [Gr. *Φάλαρις.*] A tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily from about 570 B. C. to about 554 or 549 B. C., notorious for his cruelty (notably his human sacrifices in a heated brazen bull). The spuriousness of a number of epistles which passed under his name was shown by Bentley.

Phalerum (fa-lē'rum). [Gr. *Φάληρον.*] In ancient geography, a seaport of Attica, Greece, south of Athens and east of Piræus.

Phanagoria (fan-a̤-gō'ri-a̤). [Gr. *Φαναγορία.*] In ancient geography, a Greek colony situated on the island now called Taman, opposite the Crimea.

Phanariots (fa-nar'i-o̤ts). [From Turk. *Fanar,* a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse (NGr. *φανάρι*) on the Golden Horn.] The residents of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, the members of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important official political positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia. Also *Fanariots.*

Phantaste (fan-tas'tē). A light-minded trifler in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels."

Pharamond (far'a̤-mo̤nd). A legendary king of France, noted in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He is said to have been the first king of France, and his reign has been placed between 420–428.

Pharamond (fä-rä-mōṅ'), **ou l'Histoire de France.** A novel by La Calprenède, published in 1661.

Pharaoh (fā'rō). [L. *Pharao,* Gr. *Φαραώ,* Heb. *Parōh,* from Egypt. *Pir-aa, Per-āa,* great house. See the quotation.] A title given to the Egyptian kings. Among those mentioned by this name in the Old Testament are a contemporary of Abraham; the patron and friend of Joseph; the oppressor of the Hebrews (Rameses II.?); the Pharaoh who reigned at the time of the Exodus (Menephthah?); Pharaoh Necho (see *Necho*); and Pharaoh-Hophra, known as *Apries* or *Hophra*.

> Pharaoh appears on the monuments as pir-aa, 'great house,' the palace in which the king lived being used to denote the king himself, just as in our own time the "porte" or gate of the palace has become synonymous with the Turkish Sultan. *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 59.

Pharisees (far'i-sēz). [From Heb. *parash*, separate.] An ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135–105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called Separatists by their opponents. In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly answer, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

Pharnabazus (fär-na̤-bā'zus). Lived about 400 B. C. A Persian satrap in Asia Minor. He was allied with Sparta against Athens during the last part of the Peloponnesian war, and aided the Athenians under Conon against Sparta in 394 B. C.

Pharnaces (fär'na̤-sēz) **I.** King of Pontus about 190–160 B. C. He conquered Sinope in 183.

Pharnaces II. King of Bosporus, son of Mithridates the Great of Pontus. On the suicide of Mithridates in 63 B. C., he revolted and made himself master of that part of his father's dominions lying along the Cimmerian Bosporus. He afterward invaded Pontus, but was defeated by Cæsar at Zela in 47. He shortly after fell in battle.

Pharos (fā'ros). [Gr. Φάρος.] An island opposite ancient Alexandria, on which Ptolemy I. and Ptolemy II. Philadelphus erected the celebrated lighthouse Pharos, one of the seven wonders of the world. See *Alexandria*.

Pharpar (fär'pär). In Bible geography, a river of Damascus: the modern Awaj.

Pharsalia (fär-sā'li-a̤). [Gr. Φαρσαλία.] A district of Thessaly, ancient Greece, containing the city of Pharsalus (which see).

Pharsalia. An epic poem in ten books, by Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus), on the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.

> The scheme [of the Pharsalia] is prosaic, the treatment rhetorical, full of descriptions, speeches, and general reflections; the style is artificially elevated; the whole production youthful and unripe, but indicative of genuine power and lofty, generous motives.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 78.

Pharsalus (fär-sā'lus). [Gr. Φάρσαλος.] In ancient geography, a city in the district of Pharsalia, Thessaly, Greece, 23 miles south of Larissa: the modern Fersala. It is celebrated for the great battle fought near it, Aug. 9, 48 B. C., in which Cæsar with 22,000 legionaries and 1,000 cavalry totally defeated Pompey and his army of 45,000 legionaries and 7,000 cavalry.

Phaselis (fa-sē'lis). [Gr. Φασηλίς.] In ancient geography, a seaport of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the western shore of the Pamphylian Gulf (the modern Gulf of Adalia).

Phasis (fā'sis). [Gr. Φᾶσις.] In ancient geography, a river in Colchis. See *Rion*.

Phazania (fa-zā'ni-a̤). In ancient geography, the modern Fezzan.

Phebe. See *Phœbe*.

Phebo (fē'bō), **Donzel del.** The Knight of the Sun, a famous character in the old Spanish romances, reproduced in "The Mirror of Knighthood."

Phèdre (fādr). A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 1, 1677. It was founded on the story of Phædra. Within a week another play with the same name, by Pradon, was produced at the opposition theater. Owing to the tricks of a cabal, the latter inferior play was a success, and Racine's masterpiece was nearly driven from the stage.

> "Phèdre" . . . is unquestionably the most remarkable of Racine's regular tragedies By it the style must stand or fall, and a reader need hardly go farther to appreciate it. . . . For excellence of construction, artful beauty of verse, skilful use of the limited means of appeal at the command of the dramatist, no play can surpass "Phèdre"; and if it still is found wanting, as it undoubtedly is by the vast majority of critics (including nowadays a powerful minority even among Frenchmen themselves), the fault lies rather in the style than in the author, or at least in the author for adopting the style.
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 303.

Pheidias. See *Phidias*.

Phelps (felps), **Austin.** Born at West Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1820: died at Bar Harbor, Maine, Oct. 13, 1890. An American Congregational clergyman and author, professor at Andover Theological Seminary from 1848. His works include "New Birth" (1867), "Solitude of Christ" (1868), "Theory of Preaching" (1881), "English Style in Public Discourse" (1883), "My Study" (1885), etc.

Phelps, Edward John. Born at Middlebury, Vt., 1822. An American jurist and diplomatist, son of Samuel Shethar Phelps. He became professor of law at Yale in 1881, and was United States minister to Great Britain 1885–89.

Phelps, Samuel. Born at Devonport, Feb. 13, 1804: died near Epping, Essex, Nov. 6, 1878. A noted English actor. He went on the stage in 1828, playing in provincial theaters, but was not noticed until Oct., 1836, when he appeared at Exeter with great success. He made his first appearance on the London stage (Haymarket) in 1837; and in 1844, in conjunction with Mrs. Warner and Mr. Greenwood, he took Sadler's Wells Theatre, playing there until 1862. He devoted himself to the revival of Shakspere and the older dramatists, and personated 30 of Shakspere's characters, together with such parts as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in which he was celebrated. He was good in tragedy, but perhaps at his best in what may be called dry and intellectual comedy.

Phelps, Samuel Shethar. Born at Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793: died at Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855. An American jurist and politician. He was United States senator from Vermont 1839–51 and 1853–54.

Phelps, William Walter. Born at New York, Aug. 24, 1839: died at Teaneck, Englewood, N. J., June 17, 1894. An American politician. He was a Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1873–75; was United States minister to Austria 1881–82; was a member of Congress from New Jersey 1883–89; and was minister to Germany 1889–93.

Phelps Ward, Elizabeth Stuart. See *Ward*.

Phenicia, or **Phœnicia** (fe-nish'a̤). [L. *Phœnice*, Gr. Φοινίκη, land of palms.] The strip of land extending from 33° to 36° N. lat. on the coast of southern Syria, between Mount Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea. It was about 200 miles in length, and its width did not exceed 35 miles at the maximum; area, about 4,000 square miles. But the rivers (fed by the snows of Lebanon) which irrigated it, and the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, made this narrow tract of land one of the most varied in its products, and gave it a place in history out of proportion to its size. The principal rivers were the Leontes (the modern Litany), north of Tyre and the Orontes (the modern Nahr el-Asy) in the north. The cedars of the mountains furnished building-material; the coast furnished sand for glass and the purple snail for dyeing; and the inland plains were covered with orchards, gardens, and corn-fields. Though the coast-line was not deeply indented, the skill of the inhabitants secured them harbors. The ancient inhabitants of Phenicia, the Phœnices of the classical writers (*Pœni* or *Puni* designating the Carthaginians), are now considered by many scholars to have been Semites of the Canaanite group, though in Gen. x. 15 Sidon (Zidon), from whom the oldest city in the country derived its name, is represented as a descendant of Ham. They called themselves Canaanites, and their country Canaan. According to classical writers they emigrated from the Erythrean Sea. This would favor the assumption that the Phenicians were identical with the *Punti* of the Egyptian monuments. The language of the Phenicians was closely akin to Hebrew. They worshiped as principal divinities Baal and Astarte, besides the seven planets under the name of Cabiri (which see). Phenicia never formed a single state under one head, but rather a confederacy of cities. In the earliest period (1600–1100 B.C.) Sidon stood at the head of Phenician cities; about 1100 Sidon lost the hegemony to Tyre; in 761 Aradus was founded in the northern extreme of the country; and from these three cities Tripolis (the modern Tarablus) was settled. South of Tripolis old Byblus was situated, while Berytus (the modern Beirut) in the north did not become prominent before the Roman period. To the territory of Tyre belonged Ake or Acca (the modern Acre), later called Ptolemais. Separated from the rest of Phenicia lay Joppa (the modern Jaffa), on the coast of Palestine, which the Maccabees united with Palestine. The constitution of these Phenician townships was aristocratic, headed by a king. The earliest king of Tyre mentioned in the Old Testament was Hiram, a contemporary and friend of David and Solomon. After Hiram six kings are supposed to have ruled until Ethbaal or Ithobal, the father of Jezebel, wife of Ahab. Under Ethbaal's grandson, Pygmalion, contentions about the throne led to the emigration of his sister Elissa (Dido in Vergil) and the foundation of Carthage, the mighty rival of Rome. In the middle of the 9th century B. C. Phenicia shared the fate of Syria at large. After the battle of Karkar (853 B. C.) it became tributary to Assyria. It made a struggle for independence under Shalmaneser IV., but was brought to submission by his successor, Sargon. In 609 Phenicia came for a short time into the hands of Necho II., king of Egypt. Tyre was besieged for 13 years (585–572) by Nebuchadnezzar. Cyrus brought Phenicia with the rest of the Babylonian possessions under Persian supremacy. But, owing to their skill in navigation, the Phenicians retained a sort of independence. In 351 Sidon was destroyed by Artaxerxes III. The same fate befell Tyre at the hands of Alexander the Great in 332. In 64 Phenicia was annexed by Pompey to the Syrian province of the Roman Empire. Less original and productive in the domain of thought and higher culture, the Phenicians excel the other members of the Semitic family in contributions to material civilization. They were the merchants and manufacturers of antiquity. They were the most skilful shipbuilders and boldest navigators. All along the Mediterranean, even beyond Gibraltar, they established colonies. They sent colonies to Cyprus, Crete, and England, and it is not improbable that they worked the tin-mines of Cornwall. They even ventured to circumnavigate Africa. The principal articles of their commerce were precious stones, metals, glassware, costly textiles, and especially purple robes. Their skill in architecture was exhibited in the temple of Solomon. Their alphabetic writing became the parent of all the alphabetic systems now in use. They also transmitted a knowledge of mathematics and of weights and measures to other nations. Of the Phenician literature only a few fragments in Greek translation (by Sanchuniathon) have come down to us. Among the numerous Phenician inscriptions the most important is that of the sarcophagus of the Sidonian king Eshmunazar (who reigned in the 4th century B. C.), found in 1855, and now in Paris.

Phenix, or **Phœnix** (fē'niks). [Gr. Φοίνιξ.] In ancient Oriental mythology, a wonderful bird of great beauty, which, after living 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, the only one of its kind, built for itself a funeral pile of spices and aromatic gums, lighted the pile with the fanning of its wings, and was burned upon it, but from its ashes revived in the freshness of youth. Hence the Phenix often serves as an emblem of immortality. Allusions to this myth are found in the hieroglyphic writings, and the fable survives in popular forms in Arabia, Persia, and India. By heralds the Phenix is always represented in the midst of flames.

Pheræ (fē'rē). [Gr. Φέραι.] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, 25 miles southeast of Larissa. It was important in the first half of the 4th century B. C., under the tyrant Jason and his family.

Pherecydes (fer-e-sī'dēz) **of Syros.** Born in the island of Syros: lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, sometimes reckoned among the seven wise men. Fragments of his work on cosmogony and theogony are extant.

Pherkad (fer'kad). [Ar. *al-ferqad*, the calf.] The name of the third-magnitude star γ Ursæ Minoris. The Arabs called the two stars β and γ *al-ferqadeïn* the two calves, but β is usually called *Kokab*.

Phi Beta Kappa Society. [From the Greek letters φ, β, and κ, the initials of the words which form the motto of the society.] A literary society (nominally secret), established in several American colleges, to which students of high scholarship are admitted. It was founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776.

Phidias (fid'i-a̤s). [Gr. Φειδίας.] Born, probably at Athens, about 500 B. C.: died about 430 B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor, the son of Charmides. He studied with Hegias of Athens, and later with Ageladas of Argos, who may have come to Athens in the time of Cimon. He became later, under Pericles, a counselor in political affairs at Athens, as well as chief sculptor, and was a sort of supervisor of public works. Among his first works were the temple of Theseus, not definitely identified with the existing building, and a group of thirteen figures at Delphi, ordered by Cimon, son of Miltiades, to commemorate the victory at Marathon, in which Miltiades was represented among gods and heroes. To this early period are ascribed also the Athene at Pellene, the Athene Areia at Platæa, and the Athene Promachos, or bronze colossus, on the Acropolis. This figure was probably more than 30 feet high, and could be seen for a great distance. The pedestal was discovered in 1845. The statue of Olympian Zeus at Elis, his greatest work, described by Pausanias, is supposed to have been about 42 feet high, seated and holding a Nike (Victory) in his hand. The flesh was of ivory and the drapery of gold, with inlaid or inscribed decoration. The throne itself, which rose above the head of the statue, was elaborately carved and decorated to the very top. Both throne and statue were surrounded with statues and paintings. By 444 B. C. Phidias must have been in Athens, and intimately associated with Pericles in his transformation of the city. All the great monuments of Athens, including the Parthenon, were erected at this time, within a period not longer than 20 years. The work of Phidias culminated in the Athene Parthenos, a chryselephantine (gold and ivory) statue of Athene in the cella of the Parthenon. It was finished and consecrated in 438. The figure was about 38 feet high, standing, and held a Nike in her right hand. The Varvakeion Athene in Athens (discovered in 1881) represents the statue, but inadequately. The enormous expense of these works, which was paid with money exacted from the allies of Athens, brought both Pericles and Phidias into disrepute. According to Plutarch, Phidias was accused of appropriating the gold devoted to the statue to his own use. The gold was removed, weighed, and found to be intact. He was then accused of sacrilege in representing Pericles and himself on the shield of the goddess. On this accusation he was condemned, thrown into prison, and died there, possibly of poison. This story, however, is doubtful. The actual style of Phidias is best represented in the well-known fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon, which easily hold the supreme place among all existing works of sculpture. Among the independent statues of Phidias was an Amazon at Ephesus which took the second prize in competition with Polycletus. This is supposed to be represented by the Amazon Mattei of the Vatican.

Phigalia (fi-gā'li-a̤ or fig-a̤-lī'a̤). [Gr. Φιγαλία.] In ancient geography, a town in Arcadia, Greece, situated in lat. 37° 24′ N., long. 21° 52′ E. Near it was Bassæ (which see).

Philadelphia (fil-a̤-del'fi-a̤). [Gr. Φιλαδέλφεια, city of Philadelphus.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A city of Lydia, Asia Minor, 78 miles east of Smyrna. It contained one of the seven churches of Asia addressed in Revelation. (*b*) The chief town of the Ammonites, east of the Jordan, 50 miles east of Jerusalem: earlier called Rabbah or Rabboth-Ammon.

Philadelphia (fil-a̤-del'fi-a̤). [See *City of Brotherly Love*.] A city forming a county in Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware and Schuylkill, in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 75° 9′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and the third city in population and first manufacturing city in the country. It is called "the City of Brotherly Love." The streets are generally at right angles. The more important buildings and objects of interest are Independence Hall (or Old State House), Carpenter's Hall, Christ Church, Girard College, the United States mint and custom-house, the post-office, the municipal buildings, and Fairmount Park. The leading manufactures are those of iron and steel machinery, cotton, wool, silk, carpets, bricks, sugar-refining, etc. The city was formerly the chief commercial city of the country: it is the terminus of steamship lines to Liverpool, Glasgow, and American ports, and the center for the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Lehigh Valley railroads. It was formerly the chief literary center of the country, and previous to 1830 the first city in population. It is the seat of the American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Academy of Natural Sciences. It was laid out in 1682 under a patent granted to William Penn; was the residence of Benjamin Franklin; was the meeting-place of the Continental Congress in 1774 and generally afterward (the Declaration of Independence being adopted there July 4, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation in 1778); was the meeting-place of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and was the capital of the country from 1790 to 1800, and the capital of Pennsylvania until 1799. It was ravaged by yellow fever in 1793. The first national bank was established here in 1791, and the second bank in 1816. There was an anti-Romanist riot in 1844. The territory of the city was greatly enlarged by the annexation of Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, etc., in 1854. The Centennial Exposition of 1876 was held in the city. Population (1890), 1,046,964.

Philæ (fī′lē). [Gr. Φιλαί.] An island in the Nile, Upper Egypt, situated near the first cataract, in lat. 24° N. It is noted for its remains of ancient temples. The temple of Isis, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë (286 B. C.), is preceded by a great double pylon, 120 feet wide and 60 high, behind which lies the Great Court, which has a colonnade on its east side, and a complete small temple, almost Greek in plan, on the west. A second pylon, of smaller size, opens on a hypostyle hall with huge columns and brilliantly colored decoration. A Greek inscription shows that Isis and Osiris were worshiped here as late as 453 A. D. The Kiosk, or Pharaoh's Bed, so called, is a small but beautiful and well-preserved temple of late date, rectangular in plan. The capitals are of the spreading foliage type, in several forms.

Philaminte (fēl-ä-mañt′). The wife of Chrysale in Molière's "Les femmes savantes." She is infatuated with the talents of Trissotin.

Philander (fi-lan′dėr). [Gr. φίλανδρος, loving men.] A name often given to lovers in old plays and romances, as in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Beaumont and Fletcher's "Laws of Candy." The verb *philander* is taken from this.

Philario (fi-lä′ri-ō). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," an Italian gentleman, friend to Posthumus.

Philaster (fi-las′tėr), **or Love lies Bleeding.** A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, produced about 1610, published in 1620. It was very successful. In 1695 an unsuccessful version was produced by Elkanah Settle. In 1714 another, called "Restauration, or Right will Take Place," was published by the Duke of Buckingham. In 1764 another version was produced by Colman the elder.

Philbrick (fil′brik), **John Dudley.** Born at Deerfield, N. H., May 28, 1818: died at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 2, 1886. An American educator, founder of the "Quincy system" of public instruction.

Philemon (fi-lē′mon). [Gr. Φιλήμων.] In Greek legend, a Phrygian who with his wife Baucis offered hospitality to Zeus and Hermes. See *Baucis*.

Philemon. Born about 360 B. C.: died 262. A Greek poet of the New Attic Comedy. Fragments of his works have survived.

Philemon, Epistle of Paul to. One of the books of the New Testament, a letter written by Paul during his first captivity at Rome.

Philidor. See *Danican*.

Philinte (fi-lañt′). In Molière's comedy "Le misanthrope," the friend of Alceste. He is an easy-going man who bears quietly with the faults of others only from the necessity of living among them, and who from his easy idea of the utter impossibility of making them better forms a happy contrast to Alceste.

Philip (fil′ip), the Apostle. [L. *Philippus*, from Gr. Φίλιππος, fond of horses; It. *Filippo*, Sp. *Felipe*, Pg. *Filippe*, F. *Philippe*.] Lived in the 1st century. One of the twelve apostles, sometimes confounded with Philip the Evangelist. Nothing is known concerning him after the ascension, though he is the subject of various legends.

Philip, surnamed "The Evangelist." Lived in the 1st century. A deacon and preacher in the early Christian church. He is noted as the agent in the professed conversion of Simon the sorcerer, and for his conversation with the Ethiopian eunuch.

Philip II. Born 382 B. C.: assassinated at Ægæ, Macedonia, Aug., 336 B. C. King of Macedon, son of Amyntas II., and father of Alexander the Great. He lived some years at Thebes as a hostage; succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359; defeated the Illyrians and Pæonians in 358; captured Amphipolis in 358, and Potidæa in 356; founded Philippi in 356; captured Methone about 353; subdued nearly all Thessaly in 352; took Olynthus in 347; took part in the Sacred War against the Phocians, after whose overthrow in 346 he was elected to their place in the Amphictyonic Council; made peace with Athens in 346; besieged unsuccessfully Perinthus and Byzantium 340–339; took command in the Holy War against the Locrians in 339; totally defeated the combined Athenian and Theban army at Chæronea in 338; subdued the Peloponnesus; and in 337 was chosen commander of the Greek forces against Persia.

Philip III. Arrhidæus. Murdered 317 B. C. King of Macedon, illegitimate son of Philip II.: proclaimed king in 323.

Philip IV. King of Macedon, son of Cassander. He reigned for a few months about 297 B. C.

Philip V. Born 237 B. C.: died 179 B. C. King of Macedon, son of Demetrius II. He reigned 220–179. He was at war with the Ætolian League 220–217; was allied with Carthage and at war with Rome (later also with the Ætolian League, etc.) 214–205; began the second war against Rome in 200; was defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ in 197; and was forced to renounce the hegemony in Greece in 196.

Philip I. Born about 1053: died 1108. King of France 1060–1108, son of Henry I.

Philip II. Augustus. Born Aug. 21, 1165: died at Mantes, France, July 14, 1223. King of France, son of Louis VII. whom he succeeded in 1180: one of the chief consolidators of the French monarchy. He banished the Jews; engaged in the third Crusade with Richard the Lion-Hearted in 1190; withdrew from it in 1191 and waged war with Richard; conquered (1202–05) Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Poitou, and Touraine from England; and gained the victory of Bouvines in 1214. The crusade against the Albigenses occurred in his reign.

Philip III., surnamed "The Bold" (F. "Le Hardi"). Born 1245: died at Perpignan, France, 1285. King of France, son of Louis IX. whom he succeeded in 1270. He inherited in 1271 the county of Toulouse, which was added to the crown-lands.

Philip IV., surnamed "The Fair" (F. "Le Bel"). Born at Fontainebleau, France, 1268: died Nov. 29, 1314. King of France 1285–1314, son of Philip III. He married in 1284 Joanna, heiress of Navarre, whereby he united that kingdom with France. In 1292 or 1293 he summoned Edward I. of England, as the holder of French fiefs, to his court to answer for depredations committed by Edward's subjects on the Norman coast. Edward sent his brother, the Earl of Lancaster, who surrendered Guienne to Philip as security for a satisfactory settlement. Philip thereupon declared Edward's fiefs forfeited on account of his non-appearance. War broke out in consequence in 1294; peace was restored in 1299, Guienne being restored to Edward. In 1296 he became involved in a quarrel with Pope Boniface VIII., as the growing expenditures occasioned by the centralization of the government led him to tax ecclesiastical property. The quarrel culminated in 1303 in the seizure of the Pope, who, although released by the Roman populace, died shortly after. Boniface's successor, Benedict XI., dying in 1304, Philip procured the election of a Frenchman, Clement V., who removed the papal residence to Avignon. In 1302 Philip's army was defeated by the revolted Flemings at Courtrai, and he was forced to recognize their independence in 1305. He suppressed the order of the Templars, whose lands he confiscated.

Philip V., "The Tall." Born 1293 (?): died 1322. King of France 1316–22, second son of Philip IV. He succeeded his brother Louis X.

Philip VI. Born 1293: died Aug., 1350. King of France 1328–50, son of Charles of Valois (the brother of Philip IV.): the first king of the house of Valois. In his reign began the Hundred Years' War with England (1338). He was defeated by Edward III. at Crécy in 1346, lost Calais in 1347, and acquired Dauphiné in 1349.

Philip I., surnamed "The Handsome." Born at Bruges, 1478: died in Spain, Sept. 25, 1506. King of Castile, son of the emperor Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, and grandson of Charles the Bold. He became sovereign of the Netherlands in 1482; married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1496; and became king of Castile in 1504. He was the father of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

Philip II. Born at Valladolid, Spain, May 21, 1527: died at the Escorial, Spain, Sept. 13, 1598. King of Spain 1556–98, son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal. He was invested by his father with the duchy of Milan in 1540, with the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily in 1554, and with the lordship of the Netherlands in 1555, and succeeded to the throne of Spain and its dependencies on the abdication of his father in 1556. Throughout his reign the chief objects of his policy were to restore the Roman Catholic religion in the Protestant countries of Europe, and to introduce a uniform and despotic form of government throughout his diversified dominions. In 1559 he concluded with France the favorable peace of Câteau-Cambrésis, which ended a war inherited from the previous reign. His political and religious oppression provoked in 1567 a revolt of the Netherlands, which resulted in the virtual independence of the seven northern provinces by the Union of Utrecht in 1579. His half-brother Don John of Austria gained the brilliant naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks, Oct. 7, 1571. In 1580 he annexed Portugal, the inheritance of which he claimed in right of his mother. In 1585 he formed an alliance with the Holy League against the Huguenots in France, but was unable in the end to prevent the accession of Henry IV. In 1588 he sent an unsuccessful expedition (see *Armada, The Invincible*) against England, which, among other causes of offense, was giving assistance to the Dutch insurgents. He was four times married, his first wife being Maria, daughter of John III. of Portugal, whom he married in 1543, and who died in 1545; his second, Mary, queen of England, whom he married in 1554, and who died in 1558; his third, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France, married in 1559, who died in 1568; and his fourth, Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., married in 1570, who died in 1580. See *Carlos, Don*.

Philip II. A tragedy by Alfieri, which was printed in 1783. It was founded on the Abbé de Saint-Réal's story of Don Carlos.

Philip III. Born at Madrid, 1578: died at Madrid, 1621. King of Spain, son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria. He reigned 1598–1621. The Moriscos were expelled from Spain in 1609.

Philip IV. Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1605: died 1665. King of Spain, son of Philip III.: reigned 1621–65. The Spanish power declined through wars with the Netherlands and France, and the loss of Portugal in 1640.

Philip IV. 1. An equestrian portrait by Velasquez, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. The king, in corselet and plumed hat, holding his baton of command, sits on a prancing charger. This is held to be Velasquez's finest portrait.

2. A portrait by Velasquez, in the Louvre, Paris.

Philip V. Born at Versailles, France, Dec. 19, 1683: died at Madrid, July 9, 1746. King of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, and second son of the dauphin: called Duke of Anjou until his succession to the Spanish throne in 1700 (by the will of Charles II.). His accession caused the War of the Spanish Succession. He lost Gibraltar in 1704, and by the peace of Utrecht was obliged to cede the Spanish Netherlands, the Milanese, Sardinia, and Naples to Austria. He abdicated in favor of his son Louis in 1724, but on the death of the latter in the same year resumed the government. He was, during the latter part of his reign, completely under the ascendancy of his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese of Parma.

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "The Arabian." Roman emperor 244–249. He celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Rome by a splendid exhibition of the secular games in 248.

Philip, surnamed "The Bold" (F. "Le Hardi"). Born Jan. 15, 1342: died April 27, 1404. Duke of Burgundy, younger son of John the Good of France. He obtained the duchy of Burgundy in 1363. He was regent for many years in the reign of Charles VI.

Philip, surnamed "The Good" (F. "Le Bon"). Born at Dijon, France, 1396: died at Bruges, 1467. Duke of Burgundy, son of John the Fearless, whom he succeeded in 1419. As regent of France he signed the treaty of Troyes in 1420; was allied with England against Charles VII. until 1435; and acquired Holland and other territories.

Philip, surnamed "The Magnanimous." Born Nov. 13, 1504: died March 31, 1567. Landgrave of Hesse 1509–67. He introduced the Reformation into Hesse in 1526; and was one of the founders of the Smalkaldic League 1530–31. He was imprisoned by Charles V. 1547–52.

Philip, Duke of Swabia. Born about 1177: murdered at Bamberg, Germany, by Otto von Wittelsbach, June 21, 1208. Youngest son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was elected king of Germany in 1198, but his rival Otto IV. was chosen emperor. A ten years' war with Otto ended in Philip's death.

Philip, King (originally **Metacomet**). Killed at Mount Hope, Rhode Island, Aug. 12, 1676. An Indian chief, the son of Massasoit. He became chief of the Wampanoag or Pokanoket Indians in 1662; gave his name to King Philip's war against the New England colonists, which commenced at Swansea, June, 1675; prosecuted the war 1675–76; and was killed by a party under command of Benjamin Church.

Philip, Herod. See *Herod Philip*.

Philip Augustus. See *Philip II.* of France.

Philiphaugh (fil′ip-hâċh). A place about 2 miles west of Selkirk, Scotland. Here, Sept. 13, 1645, the Parliamentary troops under Leslie totally defeated the Royalist Highlanders under Montrose.

Philippa (fi-lip′ä). [L., fem. of *Philippus*.] Born about 1312: died 1369. Queen of Edward III. of England. She was the daughter of William, count of Holland and Hainault, and married Edward in 1328.

Philippe Égalité, Duke of Orléans. See *Orléans*.

Philippeville (fē-lēp-vēl′). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Stora 38 miles north-northeast of Constantine. It was founded by the French in 1838 on the site of the ancient Roman station Rusicada, and is an important commercial port for the trade of eastern Algeria and eastern Sahara. Population (1891), 15,950; commune, 21,962.

Philippeville. A small town and former fortress in the province of Namur, Belgium, 23 miles southwest of Namur. It was taken by the Prussians from the French in 1815.

Philippi (fi-lip′ī). [Gr. Φίλιπποι.] In ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, situated 73 miles east-northeast of Saloniki. It was named from Philip II. of Macedon, and is famous for the two battles in 42 B. C. in which Octavius and Mark Antony defeated the republicans under Brutus and Cassius. A Christian church was founded here by Paul, who addressed to the church the Epistle to the Philippians.

Philippi. The capital of Barbour County, West Virginia, situated on Tygart's Valley River, 80 miles south-southeast of Wheeling. The Confederates were routed here by the Federals June 3, 1861.

Philippians (fi-lip′i-anz), **Epistle to the.** A letter addressed by the apostle Paul to the church in Philippi. He alludes in it to the close personal relations existing between himself and the members of that church, encourages them to remain in unity, and warns them against various dangers. It was probably written at Rome shortly before his release in 63.

Philippics (fi-lip′iks), **The.** A group of nine orations of Demosthenes, directed against Philip of Macedon. "The real adversary in all these famous speeches is not so much the King of Macedon as the sloth and supineness of the Athenians, and the influence of the peace party, whether honest or bribed by Philip." (*Mahaffy.*) They are the first Philippic, urging the sending of a military force to Thrace, delivered 351 B. C.; three orations in behalf of the city of Olynthus (destroyed by Philip), delivered in 349-348; the oration "On the Peace," 346; the second Philippic, 344; the oration "On the Embassy," 343: the speech "On the Chersonese," 341; and the third Philippic, 341. The name is also given to a series of fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony, delivered 44-43 B.C.

Philippicus (fi-lip′i-kus), or **Philepicus** (fi-lep′i-kus) (originally **Bardanes**). Byzantine emperor 711–713.

Philippine (fil′ip-in) **Islands,** or **Philippines,** Sp. **Islas Filipinas** (ēs′läs fē-lē-pē′näs). [Named after Philip II. of Spain.] An archipelago lying between the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. Capital, Manila. It is situated to the east of Annam and northeast of Borneo, and is separated from Celebes on the south by the Celebes Sea. The principal islands are Luzon, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu Islands. The surface is hilly or mountainous; highest peak, 10,600 feet. The chief products are tobacco, hemp, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and rice. The group belongs to Spain, and is ruled by a governor-general and a captain-general. The inhabitants are mostly different Malay tribes (Tagals, Visayas, etc.); there are also Chinese, Negritos, and mixed races. The nominal religion is Roman Catholic. The islands were discovered in 1521 by Magalhães, who was killed there. Settlement was commenced in 1565. Area, 114,326 square miles. Population, estimated, 7,000,000.

Philippopolis (fil-ip-op′ọ̄-lis), Turk. **Filibe** (fē′lē-be) or **Felibe.** [Gr. Φιλιππόπολις, city of Philip.] The capital of Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Maritza in lat. 42° 10′ N., long. 24° 45′ E. It is a trading center, and has considerable manufactures. It is an ancient city, named after Philip II. of Macedon. It was occupied by the Russians in 1878. A revolution broke out there in 1885, resulting in the union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria. Population (1885), 33,442.

Philippoteaux (fē-lē-po-tō′), **Henri Emmanuel Félix.** Born at Paris, 1815: died there, Nov. 8, 1884. A French historical and battle painter. He painted the cyclorama "The Defense of Paris."

Philippoteaux, Paul. Born at Paris, 1846. A French painter of cycloramas, son of H. E. F. Philippoteaux. Among his cycloramas are "Battle of Gettysburg" (1883), "Plevna," and "Falls of Niagara."

Philipps (fil′ips), **Georg.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 6, 1804: died at Vienna, Sept. 6, 1872. A German jurist and Roman Catholic historian, professor at Munich 1833–47, at Innsbruck 1849–51, and at Vienna 1851–72. His chief work on canon law is "Kirchenrecht" (1845–72).

Philippsburg (fil′ips-börG). A small town in the circle of Karlsruhe, Baden, situated at the junction of the Salzbach with the Rhine, 16 miles north of Karlsruhe. It has been often taken, notably by the Imperialists in 1676 and by the French in 1688, 1734, and 1799.

Philippus (Roman emperor). See *Philip.*

Philips (fil′ips), **Ambrose.** Born 1671: died 1749. An English writer. He was of a Leicestershire family, and was educated at Cambridge (St. John's College), where he wrote his "Pastorals" (1700), which appeared in the sixth volume of Tonson's "Miscellanies" (the same volume in which Pope's "Pastorals" appeared). He sided with Addison in his quarrel with Pope, went to Ireland as secretary to Archbishop Boulter, and was member of Parliament for the county of Armagh, Ireland. His nickname "Namby Pamby" was conferred on him by Henry Carey, and adopted by Pope who considered it suited to his "eminence in the infantile style." Doran says, however, that he ranked with the wits at Button's Coffee House, and had no reason to fear the ridicule of men like Carey. He is best known by his play "The Distrest Mother," an adaptation of Racine's "Andromaque" (1712). Among his other plays are "The Briton" (1721), "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester" (1722), etc.

Philips, or **Phillips** (fil′ips), **John.** Born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, 1676: died 1708. An English writer. He was educated at Winchester and at Oxford (Christ Church). "The Splendid Shilling," a burlesque of Milton's "Paradise Lost," appeared about 1703. In 1705 he published "Blenheim," also in imitation of Milton, and in 1706 "Cyder," his most ambitious work, in imitation of Vergil's "Georgics."

Philips, Mrs. (**Katharine Fowler**). Born at London, Jan. 1, 1631: died June 22, 1664. An English letter-writer and poet. She was known as "the matchless Orinda," because of the signature "Orinda" adopted by her in a correspondence with Sir Charles Cotterell, who used the name of "Poliarchus." She also used the name as her usual signature. She translated "Horace" and "Pompée," two of Corneille's plays, which, with a number of poems, were published in 1678.

> In her seventeenth year she married a Royalist gentleman of Wales, Mr. James Philips, of Cardigan Priory. . . . She seems to have adopted the melodious pseudonym by which she has become known to posterity in 1651. It would appear that among her friends and associates in and near Cardigan she instituted a Society of Friendship, to which male and female members were admitted, and in which poetry, religion, and the human heart were to form the subjects of discussion. The society, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the activity of Mrs. Philips, became widely known, and was an object of interest to contemporaries. . . . The memory of the matchless Orinda was celebrated in numberless odes. All the Royalist poets combined to do her honour. Cowley mourned her in a massive lyric. Denham demanded the privilege of concluding her Horace. Her name was mentioned with those of Sappho and Corinna, and language was used without reproach which would have seemed a little fulsome if addressed to the Muse herself. *Gosse*, Hours in a Library.

Philip van Artevelde. See *Artevelde.*

Philisides (fi-lis′i̤-dēz). In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," a shepherd whose name is formed from Sidney's own. In the volume of Spenser's poems published in 1596 is a collection of laments for Sidney, among which is a "Pastoral Æglogue upon the Death of Sir Philip Sidney, etc.," in which each shepherd begins his lament with the words "Philisides is dead." It has been attributed to Sir Edward Dyer.

Philistia (fi-lis′ti-ä̤). In ancient geography, a country southwest of Palestine, lying along the Mediterranean. The five principal cities were Ascalon, Ashdod, Gaza, Gath, and Ekron.

Philistines (fi-lis′tinz). A nation of Semitic (?) origin, dwelling in Philistia. They were frequently at war with the Hebrews, and reached their highest power in the reigns of Saul and David.

> Caphtor was the original home of the Philistines, as we learn from several passages of the Bible (Deut. ii. 23, Jer. xlvii. 4, Amos ix. 7). In Genesis the reference to them has been shifted from its original place: it should follow the name of the Caphtorim and not of the Casluhim. The Philistines, in fact, were the garrison established by the Egyptian kings on the southern border of Palestine. The five cities which they held commanded the coast road from Egypt to Syria (Exod. xiii. 17), and formed the starting-point of Egyptian conquest and domination in Asia. It was needful that they should be inhabited by a population which, though akin in race to that of Canaan, were yet subjects of the Egyptian Pharaoh and bound by ties of birth to the Pharaoh's land. They came indeed from Canaan, but nevertheless were not of Canaan. As long as Egypt was strong their devotion to her was unshaken; when she deserted them and retreated within the limits of her own territory they still preserved their individuality and refused to mix with the population that surrounded them. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 53.

Phillip (fil′ip), **John.** Born at Aberdeen, April 19, 1817: died at London, Feb. 27, 1867. A Scottish painter. He exhibited "The Letter-Writer of Seville" at the Royal Academy in 1854. He was made associate royal academician in 1857, and royal academician in 1859. He was especially devoted to Spain and Spanish subjects.

Phillips (fil′ips), **Adelaide.** Born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, 1833: died at Karlsbad, Oct. 2, 1882. An American singer. Her voice was a contralto. She made her début Sept. 25, 1843, at the Boston Museum, as Little Pickle. She appeared at Barnum's Museum, New York, as a juvenile danseuse, and was announced as "the Child of Avon." She appeared in Philadelphia in 1846, at the Walnut Street Theater, as Rosa in "John of Paris." In 1850, on Jenny Lind's advice, she went to London and studied with Garcia. In 1854 she appeared in opera at Milan, and in 1856 at New York in "Il Trovatore." She appeared in Paris later in the same part, under the assumed name of "Mlle. Filippe." After this she sang in almost all the principal cities of the world, but was particularly admired in America. Her last appearance was in 1881. Her sister Mathilde was also a contralto singer.

Phillips (fil′ips), **John.** Born at Andover, Mass., Dec. 6, 1719: died at Exeter, N. H., April 21, 1795. An American merchant, founder of Phillips Academy in Exeter, and one of the founders of Phillips Academy in Andover.

Phillips, John. Born at Marden, Wiltshire, Dec. 25, 1800: died at Oxford, April 23, 1874. An English geologist. In 1834 he became professor of geology at King's College, London; and in 1840 entered the staff of the geological survey of Great Britain. He published "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire" (1835), "Treatise on Geology" (1837–39), etc.

Phillips, Samuel. Born at North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1751: died Feb. 10, 1802. An American politician, judge, and merchant, nephew of John Phillips (1719–95): the principal founder of Phillips Academy in Andover.

Phillips, Samuel. Born 1815: died at Brighton, Oct. 14, 1854. An English writer, son of a Jewish tradesman in Regent street, London. He was educated at University College, London, and at Gottingen, and resided at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, for some time with a view of taking orders. His first novel, "Caleb Stukely," appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" (1841). In 1845 and 1846 he was political editor of the "Morning Herald," and was literary critic to the "Times" 1844–54. "Essays from the Times" were published in 1852, and in 1854 in Murray's "Reading for the Rail." He was proprietor and editor of the "John Bull" newspaper 1845–46, was one of the originators of the Crystal Palace Company, held various offices in connection with it, and in 1852–54 was its literary director and wrote several of its guide-books.

Phillips, Thomas. Born at Dudley, Warwickshire, Oct. 18, 1770: died at London, April 20, 1845. An English painter. He learned glass-painting at Birmingham, and was employed on the window of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. He went to London in 1790; exhibited in 1792; and was made associate royal academician in 1804, and royal academician in 1808. In 1824 he succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting at the Royal Academy; resigned in 1832; and published his lectures on "The History and Principles of Painting" in 1833. He was successful as a portrait-painter.

Phillips, Wendell. Born at Boston, Nov. 29, 1811: died at Boston, Feb. 2, 1884. A noted American orator and abolitionist. He was educated at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in 1834; was the leading orator of the abolitionists 1837–61; and was president of the Anti-Slavery Society 1865–70. He was also a prominent advocate of woman suffrage, penal and labor reform, etc. In 1870 he was the candidate of the labor reformers and prohibitionists for governor of Massachusetts. His speeches were published in 1863.

Phillips, William. Born May, 1775: died 1828. An English mineralogist and geologist. He published "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology" (1815); "Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy" (1816); and, conjointly with W. D. Conybeare, "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales" (1822), etc.

Phillips Academy. 1. A preparatory school for boys, situated at Andover, Massachusetts: founded by John and Samuel Phillips in 1778. —2. A preparatory school for boys, situated at Exeter, New Hampshire: founded by John Phillips in 1781.

Phillipsburg (fil′ips-bėrg). A city in Warren County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware, opposite Easton, 55 miles west of Newark. Population (1890), 8,644.

Phillis. See *Phyllis*, 2.

Philo, or **Philo Judæus** (fī′lō jö-dē′us) ('the Jew'). [Gr. Φίλων.] Born, probably at Alexandria, about 20 B. C.: died after 40 A. D. A Hellenistic Jewish philosopher of Alexandria. He went to Rome about 40 A. D., at the head of an embassy of five Jews, to plead with Caligula for the uninterrupted exercise of their religion.

> The object of Philo . . . is to harmonize the philosophy of religion, which he had derived from a study of Plato, Aristotle, and other eminent heathen writers, with the letter of the books attributed to Moses. And he effects this reconciliation by an unlimited licence of allegory. This mode of dealing with ancient writers is justified not only by the practice of the Pharisees in Palestine, as we infer from the example of St. Paul, but also by the licence of the Greeks in dealing with their own mythology in general, and with Homer in particular. Besides, he had been directly preceded in this method by Aristeas and Aristobulus; and was succeeded by the Christian Fathers Clement of Alexandria and Origen.
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 175.
> [(*Donaldson.*)

Philobiblon (fī-lō-bib′lon). A treatise on books by Richard Aungerville (often called Richard of Bury) bishop of Durham and chancellor of Edward III. It was finished in 1345; was printed at Cologne in 1473; and has been reprinted at Paris in 1500, and at Oxford in 1599 (the same as the 5th Paris edition). John Inglis translated it into English in 1832. In 1856 it was collated by M. Hippolyte Cocheris and translated into French. In 1861 an American edition was published at Albany by Samuel Hand; and the Grolier Club in New York printed the Latin text with a new translation by Andrew F. West (1889).

Philo Byblius (bib′li-us) ('of Byblus'). Lived about 100 A. D. A grammarian from Byblus in Phenicia. See the extract.

> A peculiar interest attaches itself to a writer of this period, who was a younger contemporary of Plutarch, and whose works, if extant in a complete form, would have furnished important contributions to the history and mythology of the ancient Phœnicians. Philo, a native of Byblos, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, obtained a considerable reputation as a learned grammarian at the end of the first and at the beginning of the second century of our æra. He was born, it seems, in the reign of Nero, and lived long enough to write about Hadrian. It is probable that he was established at Rome, as a client of Herennius Severus, who obtained the consulship, probably as *consul suffectus*, about the year 124 A. D.; for Philo bore the name of Herennius, and is apparently confused with this noble Roman by Suidas or one of his authorities. Besides works on history, rhetoric, and local celebrities, he engaged in labours not unlike those of Manetho and Berosus, and made known to the literary world in general the contents of the historical books of his own nation. Eusebius, in the epochal work in which he endeavours to show that all the heathen nations borrowed their traditional learning from the Jews, gives an account of the ancient mythology of the Phœnicians, on the authority of a translation in nine books by Philo of Byblos from the Phœnician history of Sanchoniathon of Berytus, who was placed in the time of Semiramis and before the Trojan war.
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 255.
> [(*Donaldson.*)

Philoctetes (fil-ok-tē′tēz). [Gr. Φιλοκτήτης.] In Greek legend, a Greek warrior in the Trojan war, famous as an archer. He was the friend and armor-bearer of Hercules, and set fire to the funeral pile of that hero. He was wounded either by a serpent or accidentally by one of the poisoned arrows given him by Hercules, and was left to die on Lemnos. The legends about him vary. He was made the subject of a play by Sophocles.

Philolaus (fil-ǫ-lā′us). [Gr. *Φιλόλαος*.] Lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, one of the chief of the Pythagoreans. Fragments of his works are extant.

Philomela (fil-ō-mē′lä̤). [Gr. *Φιλομήλα*.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pandion, sister of Procne, and sister-in-law of Tereus. She was metamorphosed into a nightingale or a swallow. See *Procne*.

Philomela. A novel by Robert Greene, published in 1592.

> The most beautiful, however, and best known of Greene's productions is his "Philomela" otherwise called "Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale," in honour of the Lady Fitzwater to whom it is addressed; "being penned," as the author says in the dedication, "to approve women's chastity."
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 557.

Philopatris (fi-lop′a-tris), **or the Taught.** A dialogue designed to discredit Christianity, attributed to Lucian, but probably by another hand.

Philopœmen (fil-ǫ-pē′men). [Gr. *Φιλοποίμην*.] Born at Megalopolis, Arcadia, Greece, about 252 B. C.: put to death at Messene, 183 B. C. A general of the Achæan League, called "the Last of the Greeks." He was distinguished at the battle of Sellasia 222 or 221; was several times general (first in 208); defeated the Spartans at Mantinea about 207; and defeated Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, in 192.

Philosopher of Ferney, The. Voltaire: he resided many years at Ferney, near Geneva.

Philosopher of Malmesbury, The. Thomas Hobbes: he was born at Malmesbury, England.

Philosopher of Sans Souci, The. Frederick the Great: so named by himself.

Philosopher of Wimbledon, The. Horne Tooke.

Philosophical Club. See *Royal Society Club.*

Philostorgius (fil-ō-stôr′ji-us). Born in Cappadocia about 364: died after 425. A Greek ecclesiastical historian.

Philostrate (fil′os-trāt). A character in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Shakspere: Theseus's master of the revels.

Philostratus (fi-los′tra̤-tus), surnamed "The Elder." [Gr. *Φιλόστρατος*.] Born probably in Lemnos: lived in the first part of the 3d century A. D. A Greek sophist and rhetorician. He wrote the life of Apollonius of Tyana, "Eikones" ("Likenesses"), "Heroica," "Lives of the Sophists."

Philostratus, surnamed "The Younger." Lived in the 3d century. A Greek sophist.

Philoxenus (fi-lok′se-nus). [Gr. *Φιλόξενος*.] Lived at the beginning of the 6th century. A Monophysite leader of the Eastern Church. He authorized the "Philoxenian" (Syrian) version of the Bible.

Philtre (fēl′tr), **Le.** [F., 'The Philter.'] An opera by Auber, words by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1831. It is the same in subject as Donizetti's "L'Elisire d'Amore," and was very popular.

Phinehas (fin′e-ha̤s). In Old Testament history, a high priest of Israel, son of Eleazar and grandson of Aaron.

Phipps (fips), **Constantine Henry,** Marquis of Normanby. Born May 15, 1797: died at London, July 28, 1863. An English statesman and writer, son of the first Earl of Mulgrave. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and entered Parliament for Scarborough at the age of twenty-one. He published his first novel, "Matilda," in 1825, and in 1828 "Yes and No." He succeeded his father as Earl Mulgrave; was made captain-general and governor of Jamaica in 1831; was made lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1835; was created marquis of Normanby in 1838; and was colonial secretary and home secretary, successively, in Lord Melbourne's administration. From 1846 to 1852 he was ambassador at Paris, and from 1854 to 1858 at Florence.

Phipps, Constantine John, Baron Mulgrave. Born in England, May 30, 1734: died Oct. 10, 1792. An arctic explorer. He was post-captain of the British navy in 1765, and in 1773 commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage, which was stopped by ice in lat. 80° 48′ N. He wrote a "Journal of a Voyage toward the North Pole" (1774).

Phips, or **Phipps** (fips), **Sir William.** Born in Maine, Feb. 2, 1651: died at London, Feb. 18, 1694. Governor of Massachusetts 1692–94. He captured Port Royal in 1690, and in the same year commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Quebec.

Phiz (fiz). See *Browne, Hablot Knight.*

Phlegethon (flej′e-thon). [Gr. *Φλεγέθων*, the flaming.] In Greek mythology, a river of fire in the lower world, which flows into Acheron.

Phlegræan Plain (fleg-rē′a̤n plān). The volcanic district lying west of Naples, near the coast.

Phliasia (fli-ā′shi-ä̤). [Gr. *Φλιασία*, the territory of Phlius.] In ancient geography, a small district in the Peloponnesus, Greece, northwest of Argolis, northeast of Arcadia, and south of Sicyonia.

Phlius (flī′us). [Gr. *Φλιοῦς*.] In ancient geography, a city in Phliasia, Peloponnesus, Greece, 14 miles west-southwest of Corinth. It was usually allied with Sparta.

Phobos (fō′bos). [Gr. *φόβος*, fear: in mythology personified as the son of Ares and brother of Deimos.] The inner of the two satellites of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall at Washington, in Aug., 1877. This extraordinary body revolves in the plane of the equator of Mars, at a distance of only about 3,700 miles from the surface of the planet. At the equinoxes it is in eclipse about one fifth of the time; at the solstices it does not suffer eclipse. It revolves about its primary in 7h. 39m. 14s.; and, as Mars revolves on its axis in over 24 hours, the satellite must appear to an observer on Mars to rise in the west and set in the east. At a station on the equator of Mars (where the satellite always passes through the zenith), it will, out of its 11h. 6m. 23s. of period, pass only 3h. 20m. above the horizon.

Phocæa (fǫ-sē′ä̤). [Gr. *Φώκαια*.] In ancient geography, a city in Ionia, Asia Minor, situated on the Ægean Sea 28 miles northwest of Smyrna. The inhabitants emigrated in large numbers after an attack by the forces of Cyrus the Great in the 6th century B. C. It was the mother-city of Marseilles.

Phocæa (fǫ-sē′ä̤). An asteroid (No. 25) discovered by Chacornac at Marseilles, April 7, 1853.

Phocion (fō′shi-ǫn). [Gr. *Φωκίων*.] Born about 402 B. C.: put to death 317 B. C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and general. He commanded the left wing of the Athenian fleet in the sea-fight with the Spartans off Naxos in 376, and in 339 commanded a force which successfully opposed Philip of Macedon at Byzantium. He afterward became the leader of the aristocratic party, and advocated the policy of peace with Macedon in opposition to Demosthenes. He was put to death by the democratic party on a false charge of treason.

Phocis (fō′sis). [Gr. *Φωκίς*.] In ancient geography, a territory in central Greece. It was bounded by Locris on the north, Bœotia on the east, the Corinthian Gulf on the south, and Doris and Locris on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. It contains Mount Parnassus, and was especially important from its chief place, Delphi. It took part in the Sacred War 357–346 B. C., and was defeated by Philip of Macedon. It corresponds to part of the modern nomarchy of Phocis and Phthiotis.

Phocis and Phthiotis (thī-ō′tis). A nomarchy of modern Greece. Area, 2,044 square miles. Population (1889), 136,470.

Phocylides (fǫ-sil′i-dēz). [Gr. *Φωκυλίδης*.] Born in Ionia about 560 B. C. A Greek epic and elegiac poet. Nothing is known of his life.

Phœbe (fē′bē). [Gr. *Φοίβη*: see *Phœbus*.] In classical mythology, a Titaness, daughter of Uranus and Gæa; also, a surname of Diana (Artemis) as goddess of the moon.

Phœbe. 1. A shepherdess in Shakspere's "As you Like it": an Arcadian coquette.—2. A character in Hawthorne's story "The House of the Seven Gables": a cheerful, contented New England girl, contrasting with the morbidness of most of the other characters in the story.

Phœbus (fē′bus). [Gr. *Φοῖβος*, the shining one.] An epithet of Apollo.

Phœnicia. See *Phenicia.*

Phœnix (fē′niks). [Gr. *Φοίνιξ*.] 1. In Greek legend: (*a*) A brother (or father) of Europa: reputed ancestor of the Phenicians. (*b*) Son of Amyntor and Hippodamia. He was intrusted by Peleus with the education of Achilles, whom he attended during the Trojan war.
2. See *Phenix.*

Phœnix. The capital of Arizona, a city in Maricopa County. Population (1890), 3,152.

Phœnix, John. The pseudonym of George Horatio Derby.

Phœnix, The. An old London theater in St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It was altered from a cockpit, and was sometimes called by that name. In 1583 it was one of the chief places of amusement: it was destroyed in 1649.

Phœnix, The. A comedy by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1607. It is founded on a Spanish novel, "The Force of Love." Prince Phœnix traverses his future kingdom in disguise like Harun-al-Rashid.

Phœnix and Turtle, The. A poem by Shakspere, first published in an appendix to a book called "Love's Martyr," by Robert Chester, in 1601.

Phœnix Nest, The. A collection of poems published in 1593, edited by "R. S. of the Inner Temple, gentleman."

Phœnix Park. A pleasure-resort in Dublin, about 1760 acres in extent. There on May 6, 1882, occurred the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary for Ireland, and Thomas H. Burke, undersecretary.

Phœnixville (fē′niks-vil). A borough in the township of Schuylkill, Chester County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of French Creek with the Schuylkill, 23 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has important manufactures, the Phœnix Iron Works being the chief. Population (1890), 8,514.

Phokis. See *Phocis.*

Phorbas (fôr′ba̤s). [Gr. *Φόρβας*.] In Greek legend, son of Lapithes. He freed the Rhodians from a plague of serpents, and was honored by them as a hero. He was placed in the heavens as the constellation Ophiuchus ('the Serpent-holder'). According to another legend he was a famous boxer, but having challenged the gods to contend with him was slain by Apollo.

Phorcyads (fôr′si-adz), or **Phorcids** (fôr′sidz), **The.** [Gr. *Φορκίδες*.] See the extract.

> Three daughters of Phorkys (Darkness) and Keto (The Abyss). Their names were Deino, Pephredo, and Enyo: Hesiod, in his Theogony, gives only the two last. They were also called the Graiæ. They were said to have in common but one eye and one tooth, which they used alternately, and to dwell at the uttermost end of the earth, where neither sun nor moon beheld them. They represent the climax of all which Greek imagination has created of horrible and repulsive. *Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

[Goethe transforms Mephistopheles into a Phorcyad in the second part of Faust.]

Phormio (fôr′mi-ō). A comedy by Terence: so called from the name of one of its characters.

Phosphorists (fos′fǫ-rists). In Swedish literary history, a poetic school, of romantic tendency, in the first part of the 19th century: so named from their organ "Phosphoros." The leading writer of the school was Atterbom.

Phosphorus (fos′fǫ-rus). [Gr. *Φωσφόρος*, light-bringer.] In Greek mythology, the morning star, a son of Astræus and Eos; the name of the planet Venus when seen in the early dawn. See *Hesperus.*

Phosphorus. In Arthurian legend, a name given to Sir Persaunt of India. Tennyson, in "Gareth and Lynette," calls him "Morning Star."

Photius (fō′shi-us). Died 892 (891?). A celebrated Byzantine prelate and scholar. He held the lay offices of captain of the body-guard and chief secretary to the emperors Michael III., Basilius the Macedonian, and Leo the philosopher; was raised to the patriarchal dignity in 857 in place of Ignatius, and held the office for ten years, when he was deposed. Restored in 877, he remained in office till 886, when he was again deposed. He died in banishment. His chief works are "Myriobiblion," a collection of extracts from and abridgments of 280 volumes of classical authors, the originals of which are now in large part lost; and "Amphilochia," a collection of questions and answers on difficult points in Scripture.

Phrygia (frij′i-ä̤). [Gr. *Φρυγία*.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor, of varying boundaries. In the Persian period it comprised Lesser Phrygia on the Hellespont, and Great Phrygia in the interior, bounded by Bithynia and Paphlagonia on the north, the Halys on the east, the Taurus on the south, and Mysia Lydia, and Caria on the west. Later the Galatians settled in the northeast portion. The inhabitants (Phrygians) are of undetermined origin. The country was overrun by the Cimmerians in the 7th century B. C., and was ruled later by Lydia, Persia, Macedon, and Rome.

Phryne (frī′nē). [Gr. *Φρύνη*.] Lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A celebrated Athenian hetaira. She is supposed to have been the model of the picture "Aphrodite Anadyomene" by Apelles, and of the statue of the Cnidian Aphrodite by Praxiteles. According to the legend, she was defended, on a capital charge, by her lover Hyperides; and when he failed to move the judges by his oratory, he bade her uncover her bosom, and thus secured her acquittal.

Phryne before the Areopagus. A painting by Gérôme (1861).

Phrynichus (frin′i-kus). [Gr. *Φρύνιχος*.] Flourished 500 B. C. An Attic poet, one of the founders of Greek tragedy.

> Phrynichus of Athens (512–476) still used only one actor, but improved the organisation of the chorus, sometimes subdividing it into smaller bands, one of which might represent a group of maidens, another a group of elders, or the like. One of his choral performances represented the "Capture of Miletus," the chief town of Ionia, in the last year of the Ionian revolt (494 B. C.). The Athenians were so moved, Herodotus says, that they fined the poet, who had set before them the sufferings of their kinsmen, "for reminding them of their own misfortunes." In his "Phœnissæ" (476 B. C.) Phrynichus celebrated the deeds of Athens in the Persian wars: one group of the chorus represented Phœnician women who had been sent to the Persian court, while another group represented Persian elders.
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 72.

Phthia (thī′ä̤). [Gr. *Φθίη*.] A region of ancient Greece, mentioned by Homer, whence Phthiotis is named.

Phthiotis (thī-ō′tis). [Gr. *Φθιῶτις*.] In ancient geography, a district in the southern part of Thessaly, Greece, north of the Maliac Gulf. Phocis and Phthiotis is a nomarchy of Greece.

Phurud (fu-röd′). [Ar. *al-furūd*, the isolated or solitary.] The third-magnitude star ζ Canis Majoris, in the left hind paw of the animal.

Phut (föt). See the extract.

> The name which follows that of Mizraim in Genesis is still enveloped in mystery. Since the days of Josephus it has been the fashion to identify Phut with the Libyans; but this cannot be correct, since the Lehabim or Libyans are included among the sons of Mizraim. A broken fragment of the annals of Nebuchadnezzar has at last shed a little light on the question. We there read that the Baby-

Ionian king in the 37th year of his reign marched against Egypt, and defeated the army of Amasis, the Egyptian monarch, as well as the soldiers of the city of Phut-Yâvan or 'Phut of the Ionians.' We know that Amasis was a Philhellene: he had granted special privileges to the Greeks, had surrounded himself with a Greek body-guard, and had removed the camp of the Greek mercenaries from the neighbourhood of Pelusium to that of Memphis. In "the city of Phut-Yâvan," therefore, we must see some city to which the Greek mercenaries were considered in a special manner to belong. It may have been the Greek colony of Kyrênê, from whence Amasis had obtained a wife.
Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 54.

Phyllis (fil′is). [Gr. Φυλλίς.] **1.** In Greek legend, the betrothed wife of Demophon. Because he failed to keep his promise to come and marry her on a certain day, she hung herself, and was metamorphosed into an almond-tree.
2. In pastoral poetry, a conventional name for a maiden. Also spelled *Phillis*.

Physical Force Party. A name sometimes given to the Young Ireland party, after O'Connell's repudiation of the use of force about 1843.

Physick (fiz′ik), **Philip Syng.** Born at Philadelphia, July 7, 1768: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1837. An American surgeon and physician: sometimes called "the Father of American Surgery."

Physiologus (fiz-i-ol′ọ-gus). A bestiary, or collection of allegorical fables on animals. These were widely read in the middle ages. The word was sometimes used as if it were the name of the author.

> A Physiologus ascribed to Epiphanius was published by Ponce de Leon at Rome in 1587. In the Western Church there is reference to a Latin Physiologus, ascribed to St. Ambrose, which was condemned as apocryphal and heretical by Pope Gelasius II. in a council of the year 496. There are several Latin manuscripts of such works, but none earlier than the eighth century. They are to be found also in Old High German prose of the eleventh century, and in the Old French of Philippe de Thaun at the beginning of the twelfth century. Another is of the thirteenth century, "Le Bestiaire Divin" of Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie. Another is "Le Bestiaire d'Amour" of Richard de Fournival. Traditions taken from the Bestiaries found their way also into the "Speculum Naturale" of Vincent of Beauvais. Our Old English Bestiary contains few Norman words in its vocabulary; and Dr. Morris believes that it may have been written by the author of the poems of "Genesis" and "Exodus."
> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 334.

Piacenza (pē-ä-chen′zä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy, nearly corresponding to the former duchy of Piacenza. (See *Parma, Duchy of.*) Area, 954 square miles. Population (1891), 228,827.

Piacenza, F. **Plaisance** (plā-zoṅs′). The capital of the province of Piacenza, Italy, situated on the Po, near its junction with the Trebbia, in lat. 45° 3′ N., long. 9° 40′ E.: the ancient Placentia. Its noted buildings are the Church of San Sisto, the cathedral (consecrated in 1133), and the Palazzo Communale. It received a Roman colony 219 B. C.; was nearly destroyed by the Gauls 200 B. C.; was the meeting-place of church councils in 1095 and 1132; and came under the Farnese and united with Parma in 1545. The Imperialists under Lichtenstein defeated the united French and Spanish troops here June 16, 1746. Population (1892), 37,000.

Piacenza, Duke of. See *Lebrun, Charles François.*

Piacevole Notte. See *Straparola.*

Piaggia (pē-äd′jä), **Carlo.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1830: died in Sennaar, 1882. An African traveler and collector. He went young to Egypt; learned the Sudan languages in Khartum (1856); was with Antinori in Bahr-el-Ghazal (1860); was in Abyssinia and Gallaland 1871–76; and went with Gessi to the lakes of the Nile in 1876. He was the first European among the Nyam-Nyam. His ethnologic collections were secured by the Berlin Museum of Ethnology.

Piankhi (pē-än′ki). An Ethiopian king (about 766–733 B. C.), conqueror of Egypt. His campaign against Middle and Lower Egypt is described in an inscription found at Mount Barkal on "a block of granite covered with writing on all sides up to the very edges" (*Brugsch*).

Piankishaw (pī-an′kẹ-shâ). A tribe of North American Indians, closely connected with the Miami, which formerly occupied both banks of the Wabash River from its mouth to Vermilion River and west to the watershed between the Wabash and the Illinois. They finally were absorbed by the Illinois. The name is translated as the color vermilion, from the red earth of their early habitat. See *Algonquian.*

Piapocos. See *Papiocos.*

Piar (pē-är′), **Manuel Carlos.** Born in the island of Curaçao, 1782: died at Angostura, Oct. 16, 1817. A Venezuelan general in the war for independence. He repeatedly defeated the Spaniards 1816–17, but eventually conspired against Bolivar, and was tried by court martial, and shot.

Piaroas (pē-ä-rō′äs). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco, near the junction of the Guaviare. They are described as a gentle and timid race of agriculturists and fishermen who have had little intercourse with the whites; they preserve the bones of their relatives for a year, then burn them and swallow the ashes mixed with water. The Piaroa language, as now known, has not been classified. Jilij classed it with the Saliva, which, in turn, he made a branch of the Carib.

Piast (pyäst). The reputed founder of the first Polish dynasty (about the middle of the 9th century).

Piasts (pyästz). The first dynasty of Polish rulers. It ended in Poland with the death of Casimir III. in 1370, but continued some centuries longer in Mazovia and Silesia.

Piatigorsk. See *Pyatigorsk.*

Piatra (pē-ä′trä). A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Bistritza 64 miles west-southwest of Jassy. Population (1890), 20,000.

Piatt (pī′at), **Donn.** Born at Cincinnati, June 29, 1819: died at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1891. An American journalist. He was in 1851 appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Hamilton County, Ohio, and later secretary of legation at Paris; he served on General Schenck's staff during part of the Civil War. He founded the Washington "Capital," a strongly Democratic paper, and edited it for two years. He wrote "Memoirs of the Men who Saved the Union" (1887), and "The Lone Grave of the Shenandoah" (1888).

Piatt, John James. Born at Milton, Dearborn County, Indiana, March 1, 1835. An American poet and journalist. In 1871 he was made librarian of the House of Representatives; was United States consul at Cork (Queenstown), Ireland, 1882–94. He wrote, conjointly with W. D. Howells, "Poems of Two Friends" (1860), and with his wife, "The Nests at Washington" (1864). He published also "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight" (1866), "Western Windows, and Other Poems" (1869), "Landmarks, etc." (1871), "Poems of House and Home" (1878), "The Children Out of Doors, etc." (with his wife, 1884), "At the Holy Well, etc." (1887), etc.

Piatt, Mrs. (**Sarah Morgan Bryan**). Born at Lexington, Ky., 1836. An American poet, wife of J. J. Piatt. She has published "A Woman's Poems" (1871), "Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, etc." (1874), "Dramatic Persons and Moods" (1879), "An Irish Garland" (1884), "Child's-World Ballads" (1887), "The Witch in the Glass, etc." (1888), etc.

Piauhy, or **Piauhí** (pē-ou-ē′). **1.** A river in the state of Piauhy, Brazil, which joins the Canindé about lat. 6° 30′ S. Length, about 350 miles.—**2.** A state of Brazil, lying southeast of Maranhão and northwest of Pernambuco and Bahia. Area, 116,218 square miles. Population, estimated (1894), 300,609.

Piave (pē-ä′ve). A river of Venetia, Italy, which joins the Adriatic 20 miles east-northeast of Venice: the ancient Plavis. Length, about 130 miles.

Piazza (pi-az′ä̤), **The.** An arcade occupying the north and east sides of Covent Garden Market in London.

> It was first called "the Portico Walk," but . . . has long borne the quaint name of Piazza, an open corridor like those which line the streets of Italian towns.
> *Hare*, London, I. 20.

Piazza della Signoria (pē-ät′sä del′lä sēn-yō-rē′ä), or **Piazza del Gran Duca** (del grän dö′kä). [It., 'place of the government' or 'of the grand duke.'] The chief public square in Florence.

Piazza del Popolo (del pō′pō-lō). [It., 'place of the people.'] A square in the northern part of modern Rome, where the Corso begins.

Piazza di Spagna (dē spän′yä). A public square in Rome: so called from the residence of the Spanish ambassador. Keats died in a house overlooking the great flight of steps leading to the "Trinità de' Monti."

Piazzi (pē-ät′sē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Ponte, Valtellina, Italy, July 16, 1746: died at Naples, July 22, 1826. An Italian astronomer. He became professor of astronomy and mathematics at Palermo in 1781, director of the (new) observatory there in 1791, and director also of the observatory at Naples in 1817. He discovered the first asteroid, Ceres, Jan. 1, 1801, and published star-catalogues in 1803 and 1814.

Picard (pē-kär′), **Louis Joseph Ernest.** Born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1821: died there, May 14, 1877. A French republican politician. He was minister of finance in the government of the national defense in 1870, and minister of the interior 1871–72.

Picards (pik′ä̤rdz). A sect in Bohemia about the beginning of the 15th century, suppressed by Ziska in 1421. The Picards are accused of an attempt, under the guise of restoring man's primitive innocence, to renew the practices of the Adamites, in going absolutely unclothed and in maintaining the community of women, etc.

Picardy (pik′ä̤r-di), F. **Picardie** (pē-kär-dē′). An ancient government of northern France. Capital, Amiens. It was bounded by Artois and Flanders on the north, Champagne on the east, Île-de-France on the south, and Normandy and the English Channel on the west, corresponding to the department of Somme and parts of Pas-de-Calais, Oise, and Aisne. It was composed of various counties — Amienois, Vermandois, Ponthieu, etc. It was under the suzerainty of Flanders, but was united to France under Louis XI.

Piccadilly (pik′a̤-dil-i). [From the picardils or piccadills, small stiff collars, affected by the gallants of the time of James I.] The great thoroughfare in London between Hyde Park Corner and the Haymarket. The street was named from a house of entertainment (Piccadilly House) which stood in the Haymarket in the time of Charles I. The western portion of Piccadilly was then called Portugal street.

Piccinni, or **Piccini** (pēt-chē′nē), **Nicola.** Born at Bari, Italy, 1728: died at Paris, May 7, 1800. An Italian composer of opera. In 1776 he went to Paris, and then arose the famous quarrel between his followers and those of Gluck, which absorbed the public. Among his works are "La Cecchina ossia la Buona Figliuola" (1760), which had a great success; "Roland" (1778); "Atys" (1780); and, in opposition to Gluck, "Iphigénie en Tauride" (1781). Gluck's opera, however, was the more successful. He died in great poverty.

Piccolomini (pik-kō-lom′ē-nē). An Italian noble family, a branch of which settled in Germany. Both lines became extinct in the 18th century.

Piccolomini, Die. ['The Piccolomini.'] A tragedy by Schiller (1799), forming the second play in the trilogy of "Wallenstein" (which see).

Piccolomini, Maria. Born at Siena, 1836. An Italian opera-singer, a descendant of the famous family of that name. Her first appearance on the stage was at Florence, during the carnival of 1852, as Lucrezia Borgia. Her London début was at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1856 as La Traviata. In 1858 she visited America, where she was much admired. She left the stage in 1860, and soon after married the marchese Gaetano.

Piccolomini, Prince **Octavio.** Born 1599: died at Vienna, Aug. 10, 1656. A general in the Thirty Years' War, in the Imperialist, and later in the Spanish, service. He was instrumental in bringing about the downfall of Wallenstein in 1634. He was defeated by Torstenson at Leipsic in 1642.

Pic du Midi de Bigorre (pēk dü mē-dē′ dė bē-gor′) or **de Bagnères.** [F., 'southern peak of Bigorre.'] A mountain in the Pyrenees, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 20 miles south of Tarbes. Height, 9,440 feet.

Pic du Midi d'Ossau (dō-sō′). [F., 'southern peak of Ossau.'] A mountain in the Pyrenees, department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, 35 miles south of Pau. Height, 9,465 feet.

Picenum (pi-sē′num). In ancient geography, a territory in Italy, lying between the Adriatic and the Apennines. Capital, Asculum. It was bounded by Umbria on the northwest and west, the Sabines on the southwest, and the Vestini on the south. It was reduced by Rome in 268 B. C., and took part in the Social War against Rome in 90 B. C.

Pichardo y Tapia (pē-chär′dō ē tä′pē-ä), **Estéban.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Dec. 26, 1799: died at Havana, 1879. A Cuban author. He published several geographical works on Cuba, and a dictionary of Cuban provincialisms (3d ed. 1862).

Pichegru (pēsh-grü′), **Charles.** Born at Arbois, Jura, France, Feb. 16, 1761: committed suicide (or was assassinated?) in prison, April 5, 1804. A French general, distinguished as commander of the army of the Rhine in 1793, and of the army of the North in 1794, and especially in Belgium in 1794. He conquered the Netherlands in 1795; suppressed the Germinal insurrection in Paris, April, 1795; was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and was implicated in the conspiracy of Fructidor (1797). He engaged in an unsuccessful conspiracy against Napoleon 1803–04.

Pichincha (pē-chēn′chä). **1.** A volcano in Ecuador, northwest of Quito. Height (Whymper), 15,918 feet.—**2.** A province in Ecuador, containing the city of Quito. Area, 6,215 square miles. Population, 205,000.

Pichincha, Battle of. A battle fought May 24, 1822, on the side of the Pichincha volcano, near Quito, between the Spaniards under Ramirez and the patriots under Sucre. The victory of the latter freed Ecuador from Spanish rule. The place is 15,000 feet above sea-level, probably the highest battle-field in the world.

Pichler (pich′ler), Madame (**Karoline von Greiner**). Born at Vienna, Sept. 7, 1769: died there, July 9, 1843. An Austrian novelist, author of "Agathokles" (1808) and other historical novels.

Pickelhering. See *Hanswurst.*

Pickens (pik′enz), **Andrew.** Born at Paxton, Bucks County, Pa., Sept., 1739: died in Pendleton district, Aug. 17, 1817. An American Revolutionary general. He was noted as a partizan commander in South Carolina 1779–81; served with distinction at Cowpens in 1781; and captured Augusta, Georgia, in 1781.

Pickens, Fort. See *Fort Pickens.*

Pickens, Francis Wilkinson. Born at Togadoo, S. C., April 7, 1805: died at Edgefield, S. C., Jan. 25, 1869. An American Democratic politician, grandson of Andrew Pickens. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1834–43; was United States minister to Russia 1858–60; and was governor of South Carolina 1861–62. He was prominent as a Secessionist leader at the beginning of the Civil War.

Pickens, Israel. Born in North Carolina, 1780: died near Matanzas, Cuba, 1827. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina 1811–17; governor of Alabama 1821–25; and United States senator 1826.

Pickering (pik′ėr-ing), **Charles.** Born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov., 1805: died March, 1878. An American naturalist, grandson of Timothy Pickering. He wrote "Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution" (1848), "Geographical Distribution of Animals and Man" (1854), "Geographical Distribution of Plants" (1861), etc.

Pickering, Edward Charles. Born at Boston, July 19, 1846. An American astronomer and physicist, great-grandson of Timothy Pickering. He graduated at Harvard in 1865; was professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1868–77; and has been professor of astronomy and geodesy and director of the observatory at Harvard since 1876. He has published "Elements of Physical Manipulation" (1874–76), etc.

Pickering, John. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1777: died at Boston, May 5, 1846. An American philologist, son of Timothy Pickering. He published "Vocabulary of Americanisms" (1816), a Greek-English lexicon (1826), "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America" (1836), etc.

Pickering, Timothy. Born at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745: died there, Jan. 29, 1829. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was postmaster-general 1791–95; secretary of war 1795; secretary of state 1795–1800; Federalist United States senator from Massachusetts 1803–11; and member of Congress from Massachusetts 1813–17.

Pickett (pik′et), **Albert James.** Born in Anson County, N. C., Aug. 13, 1810: died at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1858. An American historian, author of a "History of Alabama" (1851), etc.

Pickett, George Edward. Born at Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1825: died at Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875. A Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was promoted captain in 1855. He resigned his commission in the United States army and accepted a colonelcy in the Virginia militia at the beginning of the Civil War. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1862, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign. He was later in the same year promoted major-general, and held the center of Lee's line at the battle of Fredericksburg. He led the van in Longstreet's assault on the Federal center during the last day's fight at Gettysburg (July 3, 1863), and entered the Union lines on Cemetery Hill, but failed to receive support and fell back, with a loss of three fourths of his division. He successfully defended Petersburg against General Benjamin F. Butler in May, 1864, and served with distinction at Five Forks in April, 1865. After the war he engaged in the life-insurance business at Richmond.

Pickle (pik′l), **Gamaliel** and **Peregrine.** See *Peregrine Pickle.*

Pickwick (pik′wik) **Papers.** A story by Charles Dickens, published serially in 1836–37. It takes its name from its chief character, Mr. Samuel Pickwick, the founder of the Pickwick Club.

Pico (pē′kō). A volcanic island of the Azores. It rises to the height of about 7,600 feet (the highest point in the group). Population, about 24,000.

Pico, Giovanni, Count of Mirandola. Born 1463: died 1494. An Italian humanist and philosopher, one of the leading scholars of the Italian Renaissance.

Pico de Teyde (pē′kō dā tā′ē-ᴛʜe). A volcano in the island of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and the culminating mountain of the group: sometimes called the Peak of Teneriffe. Height, 12,200 feet.

Picot (pē-kō′), **François Édouard.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1786: died there, March 15, 1868. A French genre- and portrait-painter. He won the grand prix in 1813, and studied for five years at Rome. Cabanel, Bouguereau, Henner, and other well-known artists have been his pupils.

Picou (pē-kö′), **Henri Pierre.** Born at Nantes, Feb. 27, 1824. A French historical and genre painter.

Picquigny (pē-kēn-yē′). A town in the department of Somme, France, 9 miles west-northwest of Amiens. A treaty was concluded there between France and England in 1475: Edward IV.'s army left France in return for a money payment.

Picrochole (pēk-rō-shōl′). In Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," a character supposed by some to represent either Ferdinand of Aragon or Charles V.

Pictet (pēk-tā′ or pē-tā′), **Adolphe.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 11, 1799: died there, Dec. 20, 1875. A Swiss comparative philologist. He published "Origines indo-européennes" (1859–63), etc.

Pictet, François Jules. Born at Geneva, Sept. 22, 1809: died May 15, 1872. A Swiss naturalist, professor of zoölogy and anatomy at Geneva. He wrote "Traité élémentaire de paléontologie" (1844–45), etc.

Picton (pik′tọn). The capital of Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada, situated on a bay of Lake Ontario, 35 miles west-southwest of Kingston. Population (1891), 3,287.

Picton, Sir **Thomas.** Born at Poyston, Pembrokeshire, Aug., 1758: died June 18, 1815. An English general. In 1809 he was governor of Flushing, which he had helped to capture. He commanded a division in the Peninsula, serving with distinction at the capture of Badajoz (1812), and was killed at Waterloo.

Pictor, Fabius. See *Fabius Pictor.*

Pictor Ignotus (pik′tôr ig-nō′tus). [L., 'unknown artist.'] A pseudonym of William Blake the artist.

Pictou (pik-tö′). A seaport in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, situated on Pictou harbor 85 miles northeast of Halifax. It exports coal. Population (1891), 2,999..

Picts (pikts). [From LL. *Picti*, the Picts: apparently so named from their practice of tattooing themselves, but the name may be an accommodation of a native name.] A race of people, of disputed origin, who formerly inhabited a part of the Highlands of Scotland and other regions. Their language was Celtic. The Picts and Scots were united in one kingdom about the reign of Kenneth Macalpine (in the middle of the 9th century).

Picts' Wall. See *Hadrian's Wall.*

Picture, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1629 and printed in 1630. The plot was from one of Bandello's stories in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure." The picture is a magical one, and grows brighter or darker according to the behavior of the absent wife it represents. The play was revived, somewhat altered, by the Rev. H. Bate Dudley in 1783.

Pictured Rocks. A group of picturesque cliffs in the upper peninsula of Michigan, situated on Lake Superior 50 miles east of Marquette.

Picunches. See *Pencos.*

Picus (pī′kus). [L., 'woodpecker.'] In Italian mythology, a god of agriculture, regarded as a son of Saturn. In Latin legend he was a warlike hero, and first king of Latium, transformed into a woodpecker because he repelled the love of Circe and was faithful to the nymph Canens.

Piede. See *Paiute.*

Piedimonte d'Alife (pē-ā-dē-mōn′te dä-lē′fe). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 37 miles north by east of Naples. Population (1881), 6,471; commune, 7,252.

Piedmont (pēd′mont), It. **Piemonte** (pē-ā-mōn′-te), F. **Piémont** (pyā-môṅ′). [From L. *ad pedes montium*, at the foot of the mountains (Alps).] A compartimento in the northwesternmost part of Italy, comprising the modern provinces of Turin, Novara, Alessandria, and Cuneo. Various ranges of the Alps are on the borders between it and Switzerland, France, and Liguria. It is traversed by the upper valley of the Po. It formed the most important part of the former kingdom of Sardinia. Area, 11,600 square miles. Population (1891), 3,252,738.

Piedmont Region. A name given in several States of the Atlantic slope to the broken and hilly territory lying east and southeast of the Appalachian chain: as, the Piedmont Region of Virginia, of North Carolina, or of Georgia.

Pied Piper, The. See *Hameln, Piper of.*

Piedrahita (pē-ād-rä-ē′tä), **Lucas Fernandez de.** Born at Bogotá, 1624: died at Panama, 1688. A New Granadan prelate and historian. After being governor of Popayan, he was in Spain 1663–69 to meet charges; was exonerated; was made bishop of Santa Marta in 1669; and was translated to Panama 1676. His best-known work, and the most important of the early histories of New Granada, is "Historia general de las conquistas del Nuevo Reyno de Granada" (Antwerp, 1688?). It is mainly a compilation, as the author admits, from Quesada's "Compendio" and the fourth part of Castellano's "Elegias," both of which, however, are lost.

Piegan (pē′gạn). One of the tribes of the Siksika Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Siksika.*

Pieng-an (pyeng-än′), or **Ping Yang** (ping yäng). An important city of Corea, situated on the river Tatong about lat. 38° 25′ N.

Pienza (pē-en′zä). A small cathedral city in the province of Siena, Italy, 25 miles southeast of Siena. It was the birthplace of Pope Pius II.

Pierce (pērs or pėrs), **Benjamin.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1757: died at Hillsborough, N. H., April 1, 1839. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1827–29.

Pierce, Franklin. Born at Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804: died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869. The fourteenth President of the United States. He was son of Benjamin Pierce. He was a member of Congress from New Hampshire 1833–37; was United States senator 1837–42; was a general in the Mexican war; and was elected as Democratic candidate to the presidency in 1852. Among the leading events of his administration were the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska struggle, the Ostend Manifesto, the dissolution of the Whig party and rise of the American and Republican parties, and the Gadsden Purchase.

Pierce Penniless his Supplication to the Devil. A pamphlet by Thomas Nashe, published in 1592.

> The first of these [Nash's undoubted productions] in pamphlet form is the very odd thing called "Pierce Penniless" (the name by which Nash became known) "his Supplication to the Devil." It is a kind of rambling condemnation of luxury, for the most part delivered in the form of burlesque exhortation, which the mediæval *sermons joyeux* had made familiar in all European countries.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 232.

Pierce's Supererogation, or a New Praise of the Old Ass. A pamphlet by Gabriel Harvey, written against Nashe, published in 1593.

Pieria (pi-ē′ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Πιερία.] In ancient geography, a district in the north of Thessaly, Greece. It was the legendary birthplace of Orpheus and of the Muses.

Pierides (pi-er′i-dēz). **1.** In ancient mythology, the Muses: so named from Pieria, their reputed birthplace.—**2.** Certain would-be Muses, the daughters of Pierus, who were tiresome chatterers. They contended with the real Muses, and were defeated and changed into magpies.

Pierola (pē-ā-rō′lä), **Nicolas de.** Born at Camaná, department of Arequipa, Jan. 5, 1839. A Peruvian politician. He was a lawyer and journalist; was minister of the treasury under Balta 1868–72; and headed unsuccessful revolts against Pardo in 1874 and Prado 1877–78. During the Chilean war, when Prado had deserted his post, Pierola headed another revolt, deposed the vice-president, and was proclaimed supreme chief at Lima, Dec. 23, 1879. The urgent need at that time was a leader, and Pierola was generally accepted. He did his best to check the Chileans, and when Lima was taken, Jan. 17, 1881, escaped into the interior. In July he convoked a congress at Arequipa, but in Nov. resigned and went to Europe. In 1885 he returned and tried to seize the presidency, but was banished. He was a presidential candidate in 1894. He overthrew Cáceres in 1895.

Pierpont (pēr′pont), **John.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., April 6, 1785: died at Medford, Mass., Aug. 27, 1866. An American poet and Unitarian clergyman. He published "Airs of Palestine" (1816), and other poems.

Pierre (pē-ãr′). A city, the capital of South Dakota, situated in the center of the State, at the junction of Bad River with the Missouri. Population (1890), 3,235.

Pierre. One of the principal characters in Otway's "Venice Preserved": a conspirator, a "fine gay bold-fac'd villain."

Pierrefonds (pyãr-fôṅ′). A village in the department of Oise, France, 9 miles east of Compiègne. The château is a huge castle built by the Duke of Orléans in 1390, and completely restored by Napoleon III. It is approximately rectangular in plan, with high battlemented walls and roofs flanked by 8 great cylindrical cone-roofed towers over 100 feet high. Within the inclosure the buildings surround an extremely picturesque court, on one side of which rises the Florid chapel. In the interior the polychrome decoration of many of the apartments has been renewed, and, together with the sculpture, the great fireplaces, and all the arrangements for medieval life and warfare, composes a unique picture.

Pierre Pertuis (pyãr per-tüē′). [F., 'pierced rock.'] A remarkable hollow passage in the Jura, Switzerland, 22 miles northwest of Bern.

Pierrepont (pēr′pont), **Edwards.** Born at North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817: died at New York, March 6, 1892. An American lawyer and politician. He was attorney-general 1875–76, and United States minister to Great Britain 1876–77.

Pierrot (pyer-rō′). A typical character in French pantomime. He dresses in loose white clothes with enormous white buttons, and his face is whitened; he is a gourmand and thief, capable of every crime, incapable of a good action, and absolutely without moral sense. The present Pierrot was created by Gaspard Deburau under the Restoration; previous to this he had been a gayer and more insignificant personage, a cross between a fool and an ingénu. *Larousse.*

Piers Plowman. See *Vision of Piers Plowman.*

Piers Plowman's Crede. A satirical alliterative poem, after the style of "The Vision of Piers Plowman," written about 1394. See *Plowman's Tale.*

Pietà (pē-ā-tä′). [It., 'pity.'] A title of numerous pictures, bas-reliefs, etc., representing the compassionate lamentation of the Virgin and other women over the body of Christ after the descent from the cross. (*a*) A painting by Van Dyck, in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The body of Christ lies on some drapery spread on the ground, the head and shoulders supported by the Virgin. The cross is behind, and at the left are three mourning angels. (*b*) A vigorous painting by Andrea del Sarto (about 1518), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Christ's body lies on outspread yellow drapery, mourned over by the weeping Virgin; an angel supports the head, and another holds the accessories of the passion. (*c*) A painting by Van Dyck (1628), in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. The Virgin holds on her lap the head of the dead Christ, whose face is drawn with suffering. St. John points out the wound in one hand to two grieving angels. (*d*) The masterpiece of Quentin Massys (1508), in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. It is a triptych. On the chief panel Christ is seen borne to the tomb, supported by Joseph of Arimathea and St. John. The Virgin kneels by the body, and near her stand the Magdalen, St. John, and Mary Salome. The drawing is somewhat rigid in the effort to attain anatomical exactness. On the side panels are painted the martyrdoms of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

Pietermaritzburg (pē-ter-mär′its-börg), almost always called **Maritzburg** (mär′its-börg). The capital of Natal, South Africa, situated 47 miles northwest of Durban. Population (1891), 17,500.

Piety in Pattens, or the Handsome Housemaid. A puppet-show droll, produced by Foote in 1773, played by excellently contrived puppets.

Pigafetta (pē-gä-fet′tä), **Antonio.** Born at Vicenza, 1491: died, probably at the same place, about 1534. An Italian traveler. He went to Spain in the suite of the papal nuncio in 1510; received permission to accompany Fernão de Magalhães to the Moluccas; sailed in the Victoria, Sept. 20, 1519; and was one of those who returned to Spain in that vessel, Sept., 1522, after the first voyage round the world. (See *Magalhães* and *Cano.*) Pigafetta wrote for Charles V. an account of the voyage, which was quickly published in several languages. A longer manuscript which he prepared was discovered in the library of Milan and published in 1800 as "Primo viaggio intorno al globo terracqueo."

Pigalle (pē-gäl′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1714: died at Paris, Aug. 20, 1785. A French sculptor. His best work is a mausoleum of Marshal Saxe in Strasburg.

Pigmalion. See *Pygmalion.*

Pigmies. Ses *Pygmies.*

Pignerol. See *Pinerolo.*

Pignotti (pēn-yot′tē), **Lorenzo.** Born in Tuscany, 1739: died at Pisa, 1812. An Italian physician, historian, and fabulist. He was made historiographer of the kingdom of Etruria in 1801, and rector of the University of Pisa in 1809. Among his works are "La Felicità dell' Austria e della Toscana" (1791), his "Fables" (1779), which are popular in Italy, and other poems.

Pigott (pig′ọt) **Diamond, The.** A famous diamond brought to England by Earl Pigott. It weighed 49 carats, and was thought to be worth about $200,000.

Pigwiggen (pig-wig′en). A fairy knight in Drayton's "Nymphidia." He has a combat with Oberon, who is jealous of him and his love for Queen Mab. The name is also given to a constable mentioned in "Selimus," a tragedy, probably by Robert Greene, published in 1594.

Pijaos (pē-Hä′ōs). An Indian tribe of New Granada (Colombia) which, at the time of the conquest, was numerous and powerful near Popayan, on the rivers Cauca and Neyva. They were little advanced in civilization. The Pijaos were apparently related to the modern Paniquitas and Paes or Paezes: the latter are sometimes called Pijaos.

Pike (pīk), **Albert.** Born at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809: died at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891. An American lawyer and author. After engaging for some time in journalism, he began the practice of law in Arkansas about 1836, and obtained much business as counsel for the Indians in their sale of lands to the Federal government. He commanded a squadron of Arkansas volunteer cavalry during the Mexican war; was appointed Indian commissioner of the Confederate government at the beginning of the Civil War; and obtained the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate army. He practised law at Washington from about 1868-80. He published "Prose Sketches and Poems" (1834), etc.

Pike, Austin Franklin. Born at Hebron, N. H., Oct., 1819: died at Franklin, N. H., Oct. 8, 1886. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from New Hampshire 1873-75, and United States senator 1883-86.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. Born in New Jersey, Jan. 5, 1779: killed in the assault on York (Toronto), Canada, April 27, 1813. An American general. As commander of an exploring expedition he visited Pike's Peak (later named from him) in 1806. He commanded the attack on York in 1813.

Pike's Peak (pīks pēk). [Named from General Z. M. *Pike.*] One of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, situated in Colorado 70 miles south by west of Denver. It was visited by Z. M. Pike in 1806. Height, 14,147 feet. A mountain railway up Pike's Peak from Manitou was opened in 1891.

Pilat (pē-lä′), **Mont.** One of the chief summits of the mountains of Lyonnais, northern Cévennes, France. Height, 4,705 feet.

Pilate (pī′lāt), L. **Pontius Pilatus.** [Gr. *Πόντιος Πιλᾶτος.*] Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman procurator of Judea, Idumea, and Samaria 26–36 A. D. He tried and condemned Christ. He is the subject of many legends.

Pilate, Arch of. An arch in Jerusalem which spans the Via Dolorosa. It has been venerated by pilgrims since the middle ages, but is held to be in fact the remains of a triumphal arch of the time of Hadrian.

Pilate's Staircase. See *Scala Santa.*

Pilatus (pē-lä′tös), **Mount.** A mountain on the border of the cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, Switzerland, 7 miles south-southwest of Lucerne. It is a much frequented tourist resort, and is ascended by a mountain railway. Height of highest peak (the Tomlishorn), 6,998 feet.

Pilaya (pē-lī′ä). A right-hand tributary of the Pilcomayo, in Bolivia. Length, about 500 miles.

Pilcomayo (pēl-kō-mī′ō). A river rising in southern Bolivia and flowing through the Gran Chaco, where it separates western Paraguay from the Argentine Republic. It is the longest branch of the Paraguay, which it joins opposite Asuncion. In the Chaco it is very crooked and shallow, and obstructed by sand-bars; the lower portion is brackish. Many vain attempts have been made to explore it, with the object of opening a route to Bolivia: a scheme now generally believed to be impracticable. The French explorer Crevaux, who tried to ascend the river in 1882, was killed by the Indians, with all his party. Length unknown (probably about 1,400 miles).

Pilgrim, The. 1. A play by Fletcher, produced at court in 1621 and printed in 1647. In 1700 Sir John Vanbrugh produced an alteration which was revived in 1812.—2. A tragedy by Thomas Killigrew, printed in 1664.

Pilgrimage of Grace. An insurrection in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire 1536–37, headed by Robert Aske. It was occasioned by the ecclesiastical and political reforms of Henry VIII. The rebels occupied York, where they were joined by the Archbishop of York. Their number having increased to 30,000, they proceeded to Doncaster, where they were induced to disband by the representations of the royal commissioners. Finding themselves deceived, they rose again under Sir Francis Bigod. Martial law was declared in the north, and the rising was suppressed with great severity.

Pilgrim Fathers, The. The founders of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.

Pilgrims, Chaucer's. See *Canterbury Tales.*

Pilgrims of the Rhine. A descriptive work by Bulwer, published in 1834.

Pilgrim's Progress, The. A famous allegory, by John Bunyan, which recounts the adventures of the hero Christian in journeying from the City of Destruction to the heavenly Jerusalem. It was composed while Bunyan was in prison, between 1660 and 1672. The first part was printed in 1678. A second part (1684) narrates the similar travels of Christiana, Christian's wife.

Pilgrim's Tale, The. A poem thought by Thynne to have been Chaucer's. He printed it, but it was not published, being objected to by the bishops. It was lost, apparently; and, attention having been directed to it, it was searched for in vain for over two hundred years. Tyrwhitt found part of it, examined it, and it disappeared again. At length it was rediscovered and printed by the Chaucer Society. It was found to be by some one acquainted with Chaucer's work, but writing after 1532. *Lounsbury.*

Pillars of Hercules. In ancient geography, the two opposite promontories Calpe (Gibraltar) in Europe and Abyla in Africa, situated at the eastern extremity of the Strait of Gibraltar, sentinels, as it were, at the outlet from the Mediterranean into the unknown Atlantic. According to one of several explanations of the name, they were supposed to have been torn asunder by Hercules. Compare *Melkarth.*

Pillau (pil′lou). A seaport, fortress, and watering-place in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the entrance to the Frisches Haff, 25 miles west of Königsberg.

Pillnitz (pil′nits). A royal Saxon castle, situated on the Elbe 6 miles southeast of Dresden.

Pillnitz, Convention of. A meeting at Pillnitz in Aug., 1791, between the emperor Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, and the Comte d'Artois (later Charles X. of France). They issued a declaration hostile to the French Revolution, which formed the basis of the first coalition against France.

Pillow, Fort. See *Fort Pillow.*

Pillow (pil′ō), **Gideon Johnson.** Born in Williamson County, Tenn., June 8, 1806: died in Lee County, Ark., Oct. 6, 1878. An American general. He served with distinction first as a brigadier-general and afterward as a major-general of volunteers in the Mexican war, at the close of which he resumed the practice of law in Tennessee. He became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded under General Leonidas Polk at the battle of Belmont, Missouri, Nov. 7, 1861; and was second in command under General John B. Floyd at Fort Donelson in Feb., 1862, when he escaped with his chief, leaving General Buckner to surrender the post to General Grant.

Pilot Knob (pī′lọt nob). A hill consisting almost entirely of iron ore, situated 73 miles south by west of St. Louis.

Piloty (pē-lō′tē), **Ferdinand.** Born at Munich, Oct. 9, 1828. A genre and historical painter, brother of Karl von Piloty, whose style has influenced him. He is an honorary member of the Munich Academy.

Piloty, Karl von. Born at Munich, Oct. 1, 1826: died at Munich, July 21, 1886. A noted German historical painter, professor in the Munich Academy from 1858, and its director after 1874. Among his paintings are "Seni before the Body of Wallenstein," "Nero on the Ruins of Rome," "Columbus as Discoverer of America," "Galileo in Prison," "Death of "Cæsar," "Triumph of Germanicus," etc.

Pilpay (pil′pī), or **Bidpai** (bid′pī). "The Fables of Pilpay" is the alternative title of "Kalilah and Dimnah," the Arabic translation of the Pahlavi translation of the Sanskrit original of the Panchatantra. See *Kalilah and Dimnah.* According to the Arabic introduction, Dabshelim was the first king of the Indian restoration after the fall of the governor appointed by Alexander B. C. 326, and was very wicked. To reclaim him, a Brahman has recourse to parable. This wise man is called in Arabic bidbah, and in Syriac bidvag. These words Benfey traces through the Pahlavi to the Sanskrit vidyapati, 'master of sciences.' Accordingly bidbah, which has become Bidpai or Pilpay in modern books, is not a proper name, but an appellative applied to the chief pandit or court scholar of an Indian prince. La Fontaine tells us that he owes most of his new material to Pilpay, the Indian sage. Régnier's edition of La Fontaine gives references to the Indian sources.

Pilsen (pil′sen). A city in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Mies and Radbusa, in lat. 49° 45′ N., long. 13° 23′ E. It is the second city of Bohemia; has various manufactures; and is especially famous for the manufacture and export of Pilsener beer. It was stormed by Mansfeld in 1618, and was one of the scenes of the conspiracy of Wallenstein in 1634. Population (1890), commune, 50,221.

Pim (pim), **Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan.** Born at Bideford, England, June 12, 1826: died at London, Oct. 1, 1886. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1842; took part in the Franklin search-expedition which sailed under Sir E. Belcher in 1852; commanded a gunboat on the Baltic during the Crimean war; and in 1860 protected Nicaragua against the filibusters. He was promoted captain in 1868, and retired in 1870. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1873, and was a Conservative member of Parliament 1874–1880. He wrote "The Gate of the Pacific" (1863), etc.

Pima (pē′mä). [Pl., also *Pimas.*] An agricultural tribe of North American Indians, residing on reservations in the Salado and Gila valleys, southern Arizona. Number, 4,464. Also called *Upper Pima* or (Sp.) *Pima Alta*, in contradistinction to *Pima Baja* or *Nevome.* See *Piman.*

Pima Baja. See *Nevome.*

Piman (pē′man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces the following divisions: Pima (from which the stock was named), Papago, Sobaipuri, Nevome or Lower Pima, Opata, Tarahumar, Cahita, Cora, and Tepehuan. Their habitat extends from the Salado and Gila rivers in southern Arizona over a vast area in northwestern Mexico, including the greater portion of the territory embraced by the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango, and parts of Jalisco and Zacatecas. According to some authorities the Piman stock as here recognized forms but part of a linguistic group embracing the Shoshonean, Piman, and Aztec or Nahuatl tribes. Estimated number, 85,000.

Pimlico (pim′li-kō). A part of Westminster, London, situated 2¼ miles west-southwest of St. Paul's.

Pinafore (pin′a̤-fōr), **H. M. S.** A comic opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1878.

Pinakothek (pin′a̤-kō-thek; G. pron. pē-nä-kō-tāk′). [G., from Gr. *πινακοθήκη*, a picture-gallery.] In modern use, an art gallery. The most celebrated galleries so named are the two in Munich, containing collections of pictures and other works of art.

Pinal Coyotero (pē-näl′ kō-yō-tē′rō), or **Tonto Apache** (ton′tō ä-pä′chē). One of the subtribes of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians. They are distinct from the Pinaleño or Tchikun and the White Mountain Coyotero. See *Gileño.*

Pinar del Rio (pē-När′ del rē′ō), formerly **Nueva Filipina.** A city of western Cuba, 100 miles west-southwest of Havana. It is the center of trade for the tobacco district called Vuelta Abajo. Population (1887, with the district), 29,497.

Pinch (pinch). A schoolmaster in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors."

Pinch, Ruth. In Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," a pretty little body, unreasonably grateful to the Pecksniffs for their patronage of her brother Tom Pinch.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," an ungainly kind-hearted man of sterling qualities, in the employment of Mr. Pecksniff. "He was perhaps about thirty, but he might have been almost any age between sixteen and sixty."

Pinchback (pinch′bak), **Pinckney Benton Stewart.** Born at Macon, Ga., May 10, 1837. An American Republican politician, of African descent. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Louisiana in 1871; was acting governor 1872-73; and was elected United States senator from Louisiana in 1873, but not seated. He was admitted to the bar in 1886.

Pinchbeck (pinch′bek), **Christopher.** Died in 1732. A London watchmaker. He invented an alloy which resembled gold, much used in cheap jewelry: hence the word *pinchbeck* applied to sham or spurious things.

Pinchwife (pinch′wīf), **Mr.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife," the anxious husband of Mrs. Marjory Pinchwife, the "country wife," taken by Wycherley from Molière's play "L'École des femmes." Pinchwife held that a woman is innocent in proportion to her lack of knowledge; and his attempt to keep his wife in a state of ignorance met with the success it deserved. Marjory is the original of Congreve's Miss Prue and of Vanbrugh's Hoyden. She is also the Peggy, and Mr. Pinchwife the Moody, of Garrick's "Country Girl."

Pincian Hill (pin′shi-an hil), L. **Mons Pincius** (monz pin′shi-us), It. **Monte Pincio** (mon′te pēn′chō). A hill in the northern part of Rome, extending in a long ridge east from the Tiber. It was not one of the Seven Hills, though separated by but a narrow interval from the Quirinal. In antiquity, as at the present day, it was noted for its beautiful gardens. The superb view from it toward St. Peter's is famous.

Pinckney (pingk′ni), **Charles.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1758: died there, Oct. 29, 1824. An American politician. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; governor of South Carolina 1789–92, 1796–98, and 1806–08; United States senator 1798–1801; United States minister to Spain 1802–05; and member of Congress 1819–21.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. Born at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1746: died there, Aug. 16, 1825. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; special envoy to France (in the "X. Y. Z. Mission") 1796–97; and unsuccessful Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1800, and for President in 1804 and 1808.

Pinckney, Henry Laurens. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24, 1794: died there, Feb. 3, 1863. An American politician, journalist, and writer: son of Charles Pinckney. He was Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina 1833–37. He founded the Charleston "Mercury" in 1819, and was long its editor.

Pinckney, Thomas. Born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1750: died at Charleston, Nov. 2, 1828. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War: brother of C. C. Pinckney. He was governor of South Carolina 1787–89; United States minister to Great Britain 1792–94, and to Spain 1794–96; a Federalist candidate for the presidency 1796; and member of Congress from South Carolina 1797–1801.

Pindar (pin′dạ̈r). [L. *Pindarus*, Gr. Πίνδαρος.] Born at Cynoscephalæ, near Thebes, Greece, about 522 B. C.: died at Argos, 443 B. C. The greatest of the Greek lyric poets. He resided chiefly at Thebes, but spent about four years at the court of Hieron in Syracuse. Little is known of his life. See the extract.

The remains of Pindar's work represent almost every kind of lyric poem. The fragments may be classified as follows: 1. *Hymns* to Persephone, to Fortune, and in praise of Thebes and its gods. 2. *Pæans* to Apollo of Delphi and Zeus of Dodona. 3. *Choral dithyrambs* to Dionysus. 4. *Processional songs,* for the people of Delos and of Ægina. 5. *Choral songs for maidens:* one addressed to "Pan, lord of Arcadia, watcher of the awful shrine" (of Cybele). 6. *Choral dance-songs* — "hyporchemes," as the Greeks called them — in which the words were accompanied by a lively dance or pantomime expressive of the action; they arose from the early Cretan war-dances, and were used especially in the worship of Apollo, as a relief to the solemn pæan. One of these was written for the Thebans, and was connected with a propitiatory rite following an eclipse of the sun, probably in 463 B. C. 7. *Encomia:* laudatory odes (in praise of men, and thus distinguished from *hymns* in praise of gods) sung by the festive troop or *comus*. 8. *Scolia:* festive songs to be sung at banquets by a *comus* or festive troop. 9. *Dirges,* to be sung to the flute, with choral dance. Besides the fragments, we have forty-four complete *Epinicia,* or Odes of Victory, in which Pindar celebrated victories in great national games. Fourteen odes belong to the games at Olympia, held once in four years: the prize was a wreath of wild olive. Twelve odes belong to the Pythian games, held at Delphi, in honour of Apollo, once in four years, in the 3rd year of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of laurel. Seven odes belong to the Nemean games, held at Nemea, in honour of Zeus, once in two years, the 2nd and 4th of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of pine. Eleven odes belong to the Isthmian games, held at the Isthmus of Corinth, in honour of Poseidon, once in two years, in the 1st and 3rd years of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of parsley. Among all these odes of which the dates can be fixed, the earliest is the 10th Pythian, in 502 B. C.; the latest, the 5th Olympian, in 452 B. C.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 66.

Pindar, Peter. The pseudonym of John Wolcott.

Pindarees (pin-dar′ēz), or **Pindarries**, or **Pindharies.** [Hind., 'plunderers.'] A horde of mounted robbers in India, notorious for their atrocity and rapacity. They first appeared about the end of the 17th century, and infested the possessions of the East India Company and the surrounding country in the 18th century. They were disorderly and mercenary horsemen, organized for indiscriminate raiding and looting. They were dispersed in 1818 by the Marquis of Hastings, then governor-general.

Pindus (pin′dus). [Gr. Πίνδος.] A range of mountains in Greece, between Thessaly on the east and Epirus on the west, extending north to about lat. 39° N. Greatest height, 7,665 feet.

Pine Bluff (pīn bluf). The capital of Jefferson County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas 38 miles south-southeast of Little Rock. It exports cotton. Population (1890), 9,952.

Pinega (pē-nā-gä′). A river in northern Russia which joins the Dwina 50 miles southeast of Archangel. Length, 300 to 350 miles.

Pine (pīn) **Islands.** A group of the Florida Keys, situated northeast of Key West.

Pinel (pē-nel′), **Philippe.** Born at St.-André, Tarn, France, April 20, 1745: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1826. A French physician, director of the insane asylum at Bicêtre (1791) and the Salpetrière (1794): noted for the improvements which he effected in the treatment of the insane. He wrote "Nosographie philosophique" (1798), etc.

Pinelo (pē-nā′lō), **Antonio de Leon.** Born probably at Córdoba, now in the Argentine Republic, about 1590: died at Seville, Spain, about 1675. A Spanish lawyer and author. He was judge of the tribunal of the Casa de Contratacion at Seville, and historical secretary of the Council of the Indies. In 1637 he was appointed royal historiographer. Employed to codify the colonial laws, he completed, in 1635, his "Recopilacion general de las leyes de las Indias," made authoritative by royal order in 1680, and published in 1681 (Madrid, 4 vols.). It was several times revised. Pinelo also published various works on America and on colonial law; a life of Toribio, Archbishop of Lima (1653); and "Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, nautica y geográfica" (Madrid, 1629): the first bibliography of the Spanish colonies. There is a revised edition by Gonzalez de Barcia (3 vols. 1737–38).

Pinerolo (pē-ne-rō′lō), F. **Pignerol** (pēn-ye-rōl′). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 22 miles southwest of Turin. It was taken from Savoy by Francis I. of France, and held until 1574; and was again taken by the French about 1630, and held as an important fortress until the close of the century. Population (1881), 12,281; commune, 17,492.

Pinerolo, Pacification of. A treaty concluded by the English Commonwealth under Cromwell with France in 1655, providing for the cessation of the Waldensian persecution by the Duke of Savoy.

Pines (pīnz), **Isle of,** Sp. **Isla de Pinos** (ēs′lä dā pē′nōs). An island of the West Indies, belonging to Spain, situated 40 miles south of the western part of Cuba, of which it is a political dependency. Chief place, Nueva Gerona. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was long notorious as a resort of pirates. Area, 1,214 square miles. Population, about 2,500.

Pines, Isle of, F. **Île des Pins** (ēl dā paṅ). A small island, a French penal station, situated in the South Pacific southeast of New Caledonia.

Pine-tree State. The State of Maine: so called from the pine-tree in its coat of arms.

Ping Yang. See *Pieng-an*.

Pinini (pē-nē-nē′). [A corruption of the Sp. *Pygméos*, pygmies or dwarfs.] The name given by some of the Pueblo Indians to a mythical tribe of small men who are said to have invaded some of the Pueblo villages in the times long previous to the Spanish occupation. The tale may be a modern adaptation of classical mythological legends to Indian tradition.

Pinkerton (ping′kėr-ton), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1758: died May 10, 1826. A Scottish historian, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Two Dithyrambic Odes on Enthusiasm and Laughter" (1782), an "Essay on Medals" (1784), "Ancient Scottish Poems" (1786), a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths" (1787), "Enquiry into the History of Scotland" (1790), "Iconographica Scotica" (1795–97), etc.

Pinkham Notch (ping′kam noch). A pass in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, leading from the Glen House southward.

Pinkie (ping′ki). A place, about 6 miles east of Edinburgh, where, Sept. 10, 1547, the English under the protector Somerset totally defeated the Scots.

Pinkney (pingk′ni), **Edward Coate.** Born at London, 1802: died at Baltimore, April 11, 1828. An American poet, son of William Pinkney. He published "Rodolph, and Other Poems" (1825), etc.

Pinkney, William. Born at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764: died Feb. 25, 1822. An American lawyer, politician, and diplomatist. He was minister to Great Britain 1806–11; attorney-general 1811–1814; member of Congress from Maryland 1815–16; minister to Naples 1816, and to Russia 1816–18; and United States senator 1820–22.

Pinner of Wakefield. See *George-a-Greene*.

Pino (pē′nō), **Joaquin del.** Born about 1730: died at Buenos Ayres, April 11, 1804. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was successively governor of Montevideo (1773–76), president of Charcas (1777) and of Chile (1800), and viceroy of La Plata from May 20, 1801.

Pinos, Isla de. See *Pines, Isle of*.

Pinsk (pinsk). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, situated among marshes on the Pina, 140 miles south-southwest of Minsk. It is an important center of river transit trade. Population (1890), 32,480.

Pinta (pēn′tä), **La.** One of the smaller vessels of Columbus on his first voyage. It was a little larger than the Niña (which see), and was commanded by Martin Alonso Pinzon. See *Pinzon*.

Pinto. See *Pakawa*.

Pinto (pēn′tō), **Aníbal.** Born at Santiago, 1825: died at Valparaiso, 1884. A Chilean statesman, son of General F. A. Pinto. He was a moderate liberal in politics; was minister of war and marine under Errazuriz 1871–76, and succeeded him as president Sept. 18, 1876,–Sept. 18, 1881. Pinto was the first declared liberal elected to the presidency after 1830. During his term the war with Bolivia and Peru was commenced (1879). See *Pacific, War of the*.

Pinto (pēṅ′tǭ), **Fernão Mendes.** Born near Coimbra, Portugal, about 1509: died near Lisbon, 1583. A Portuguese adventurer and traveler in the East (China and Japan). He wrote an account of his travels entitled "Peregrinação" (1614).

Pinto (pēn′tō), **Francisco Antonio.** Born at Santiago, 1785: died there, July 18, 1858. A Chilean general and politician. He was diplomatic agent of the republic at Buenos Ayres and in England 1811–17; subsequently served with distinction in Charcas 1818–21, and in Peru 1822–23; and was minister of the interior and of foreign relations in 1824. Early in 1827 he was elected by congress vice-president, and on the resignation of Freire became president May 8, 1827. He resigned in July, 1829; two months later he resumed the post by a regular election; but, a revolution being imminent, he again resigned, Nov. 2, 1829. He was the liberal candidate for the presidency in 1841.

Pinto, Serpa. See *Serpa Pinto*.

Pinturicchio (pēn-tö-rēk′kē-ō) (**Bernardino di Betti**). Born at Perugia, Italy, 1454: died at Siena, Italy, Sept. 11, 1513. An Italian painter, of the school of Perugino: noted for his frescos and panels. Many of his principal works are at Rome (in the Vatican and Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo) and at Siena.

Pinzgau (pints′gou). The upper valley of the Salza, in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated southwest of the city of Salzburg. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pinzgau.

Pinzon (pēn-thōn′), **Francisco Martin.** Brother of Martin Alonso Pinzon, and pilot of his vessel, the Pinta.

Pinzon, Martin Alonso. Born at Palos about 1441: died there, 1493. A Spanish navigator. He was the head of a family of ship-builders in Palos, and had made many voyages. There is a story that, in one of these, in a French ship, he was driven by a storm from Africa to the coast of Brazil; but this is generally discredited. Another story is that he found in Rome an old manuscript which he gave to Columbus, and in which it was stated that Asia might be reached by sailing westward. It is more probable that he joined Columbus in his voyage of 1492 because he was part owner of the smaller vessels. He commanded the Pinta. In Nov., 1492, he parted company with Columbus on the coast of Cuba; was the first to discover Haiti; and rejoined the admiral on the coast of that island, Jan. 6, 1493. Columbus afterward asserted that he had deserted with the intention of returning to Spain. During the return voyage the Pinta was separated from the Niña in a storm, Feb. 14, and eventually reached Bayona, a port of Galicia; thence Pinzon sent a letter to the sovereigns with an account of the discovery, and sailed on to Palos, reaching it on the same day as Columbus (March 15). His death, shortly after, is said to have been hastened by chagrin because Columbus received the honor of the discovery.

Pinzon, Vicente Yañez. Born at Palos about 1460: died there, about 1524. A Spanish navigator, brother of Martin Alonso Pinzon. He commanded the Niña in the first voyage of Columbus in 1492. Early in Dec., 1499 (according to some, Jan. 13, 1500), he left Palos in command of four exploring ships; crossed the equator, being the first Spanish commander to do so; struck the coast of Brazil, probably near Cape St. Augustine; thence followed it northward and northwestward, discovering the mouth of the Amazon; and after passing between Trinidad and the mainland, and touching at Española, returned to Spain in Sept., 1500. Some suppose that Vespucci was with him on this voyage, but he was probably with Ojeda. (See *Vespucci*.) In 1506 Pinzon was associated with Solis in an exploration of the Gulf of Honduras and a small portion of southeastern Yucatan. In 1508 he was again with Solis in an exploration of the eastern coast of South America, from Cape St. Augustine southward probably as far as lat. 40°. See *Solis, Juan Diaz de*.

Piojes (pē-ō-hās′). Indians of eastern Ecuador (a region claimed by Colombia), on the lower Napo and the Putumayo or Içá. Those on the former river are often called Santa Marias, from a mission village in which many of them were gathered; they have no knowledge of the horde on the Putumayo. These Indians are agriculturists, skilful canoemen and fishermen, and industrious; they are friendly to the whites, but maintain a semi-independence. By their language they are generally classed with the Betoya stock, but the relationship is doubtful.

Piombino (pē-om-bē′nō). A seaport in the province of Pisa, Italy, situated on a promontory projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles south by east of Leghorn, and opposite Elba. Population (1881), commune, 4,076.

Piombino, Principality of. A former small principality, adjoining and including the town of Piombino.

Piombo (pē-om′bō), Fra **Sebastiano del.** Born in Venice (?), 1485: died at Rome, June 21, 1547. A painter of the Venetian school. His real name was Luciani, but he was commonly called del Piombo from his office of keeper of the leaden seals, which he held under Clement VII. and Paul III. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and afterward of Giorgione, and was called to Rome about 1509 by Agostino Chigi to assist in decorating the Farnesina with frescos. Meantime his portraits in oil had won him fame. Among the best of this period are the so-called "Fornarina" in the Uffizi at Florence. Piombo was intimately associated with Michelangelo, and is said to have painted the "Resurrection of Lazarus" in the National Gallery, London, with his assistance. In 1527 he went to Venice, and there probably painted the portrait of Andrea Doria, now in the Doria Palace at Rome. He returned to Rome in 1529. In 1531 he became keeper of the seals and an ecclesiastic.

Pioneers, The. A story by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1823.

Piotrkow (pēy-otr′kov), G. **Petrikau** (pā′trē-kou). 1. A government in Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,729 square miles. Population, 1,091,282.—2. The capital of the government of Piotrkow, situated 84 miles southwest of Warsaw. It is one of the oldest Polish towns. Population (1884), 24,840.

Piove di Sacco (pē-ō′ve dē säk′kō). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 18 miles southwest of Venice. Population (1881), 5,137; commune, 8,606.

Piozzi (pi-oz′i; It. pron. pē-ot′sē), Mrs. (**Hester Lynch Salisbury**: Mrs. **Thrale**). Born at Bodville, Carnarvonshire, Jan. 27, 1741: died at Clifton, England, May 2, 1821. An English lady, a friend of Dr. Johnson. She was well educated in Latin and Greek and the modern languages. In 1763 she married Henry Thrale, a brewer of Southwark. In 1764 she met Dr. Johnson, and an intimacy began which lasted for 20 years. Mr. Thrale died on April 4, 1781, and on July 25, 1784, she married Piozzi, an Italian musician. Her anecdotes of and correspondence with Dr. Johnson are second in interest only to Boswell's "Life."

Pip (pip). Nickname of Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations."

Pipchin (pip′chin), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a disagreeable old woman, proprietress of an "infantine boarding-house of a very select description" at Brighton, where little Paul Dombey was sent for his health.

Piper (pī′pėr), **Tom.** A character in the English morris-dance.

Piperno (pē-per′nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Amaseno 47 miles southeast of Rome. Near it was the ancient Volscian city Privernum. Population (1881), 5,349.

Pipes (pīps), **Tom.** In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," the attendant of Peregrine at school, and Commodore Trunnion's former boatswain.

Pipin. See *Pepin.*

Pippa (pēp′pä) **Passes.** A dramatic idyl by Robert Browning, published in 1841.

Pippi. See *Giulio Romano.*

Pippin. See *Pepin.*

Piqua (pik′wạ̈ or pik′wā). A city in Miami County, Ohio, situated on the Miami 70 miles west by north of Columbus. Population (1890), 9,090.

Pira. See *Piro.*

Piracicaba (pē-rä-sē-kä′bä), or **Constituição** (kōn-stē-twē-souṅ′). A town of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, about 75 miles northwest of São Paulo. Population, about 10,000.

Piræus, or **Peiræus** (pī-rē′us): also **Piræeus.** [Gr. Πειραιεύς.] The seaport of Athens, situated on the Saronic Gulf 5 miles southwest of Athens. It is one of the chief ports of Greece. It was founded by Themistocles and Pericles: was destroyed by Sulla in 86 B. C.; and has been rebuilt in the present century. It was in ancient times connected with Athens by the "Long Walls," and is now connected by a railway. Population (1889), 34,327.

Pirano (pē-rä′nō). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Triest 14 miles southwest of Triest. Near it, in 1177, the Venetian fleet defeated the Genoese and Imperialists. Population (1890), commune, 12,326.

Piran Round. An ancient theater in Cornwall.

> This relic of antiquity is called Piran Round. It consists of a circular embankment, about ten feet high, sloping backwards, and cut into steps for seats or standing-places. This embankment encloses a level area of grassy ground, and stands in the middle of a flat, wild heath. A couple of thousand spectators could look down from the seats upon the grassy circus which formed a stage of more than a hundred feet in diameter. Here, in very early times, sports were played and combats fought out, and rustic councils assembled. The ancient Cornish Mysteries here drew tears and laughter from the mixed audiences of the day. They were popular as late as the period of Shakspeare. *Doran*, English Stage, I. 30.

Pirata (pē-rä′tä), **Il.** An opera by Bellini, produced at Milan in 1827.

Pirate (pī′rạt) **The.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1822. The scene is laid in the Shetland and Orkney Islands in the last half of the 17th century.

Pirates (pī′rạtz), **War with the.** A war against the pirates of the Mediterranean, who were suppressed in 67 B. C. by Pompey (appointed by the Gabinian Law to deal with them).

Pirates of Penzance (pen-zans′), **The.** A comic opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, first produced at New York in 1879.

Pirindas. Same as *Matlalzincos.*

Pirithous (pī-rith′ọ-us). [Gr. Πειρίθοος.] In Greek legend, one of the Lapithæ, a son of Zeus (or Ixion), and a friend of Theseus. The famous battle with the Centaurs took place on the occasion of his wedding.

Pirmasens (pir′mä-sens). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated 44 miles north by west of Strasburg. The leading industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. Here, Sept. 14, 1793, the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French under Moreaux. Population (1890), 21,041.

Pirna (pir′nä). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 12 miles southeast of Dresden. It is a manufacturing town; exports sandstone; and contains the castle of Sonnenstein. It suffered severely in the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' wars. Population (1890), 13,852.

Pirnatza (pēr-nät′sä), or **Dhipotamo** (dē-pot′ä-mō). The chief river in Messenia, Greece: the ancient Pamisus. It flows into the Gulf of Messenia west of Kalamata.

Piro (pē′rō). [Pl., also *Piros.*] A division of the Tanoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly in 12 towns along and to the eastward of the Rio Grande, from Senecú to Sevilleta in New Mexico. The tribal organization was sundered in the Pueblo revolt of 1680, when most of its members joined the Tigua in their flight to the vicinity of El Paso, Texas. Six miles east of El Paso they established a village, naming it Senecú after their former pueblo in the north. About 60 still reside at Senecú del Sur. See *Tanoan.*

Piron (pē-rôṅ′), **Alexis.** Born at Dijon, France, July 9, 1689: died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1773. A French epigrammatist. He also wrote the comedy "Métromanie" (1738), vaudevilles, etc.

Piros (pē′rōs), locally called **Chontaquiros** (chōn-tä-kē′rōs) or **Siriminches** (sē-rē-mēn′-chās). 1. An Indian tribe of eastern Peru, in the forest region bordering the Apurimac and Ucayale rivers, between 10° and 12° S. lat. They were formerly numerous, and between 1683 and 1727 many of them were gathered into mission villages; but they subsequently returned to a wild life. They were long notorious for their raids on other tribes, originally to steal women for wives, but later to procure slaves which they sold to the whites. Only one or two thousands remain, and they are gradually submitting to white influence. The Piros belong to the Arawak or Maypure stock, forming its westernmost tribe. This is one of the tribes loosely called Chunchos by the Peruvians.
2. See *Piro.*

Pirot (pē-rōt′). A town in Servia, situated on a head stream of the Nishava, in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 22° 35′ E. It was ceded by Turkey to Servia in 1878. Here, Nov. 26–27, 1885, the Bulgarians defeated the Servians. Population (1891), 9,930.

Piruas (pē-rö′äs). The traditional name of the rulers of a very ancient people, the Hatun Runas, who occupied the highlands of Peru and Bolivia previous to the rise of the Inca dynasty. That such a people existed is evident from the remains of Cyclopean architecture of a type different from and older than the Inca edifices (see *Tiahuanucu* and *Saesahuana*), and all the traditions collected by authors soon after the conquest agree in pointing to a powerful kingdom or confederation which was broken up before the Incas came into power at Cuzco. The first Piruas are said to have come from the south, and they have been connected with the Aymaras of Bolivia; but at that time the Aymaras and Quichuas may have formed one race. Montesinos gives a list of 65 chiefs or "kings" of the Pirua line, and this list, long discredited, has received incidental support from the mention of some of the names in recently discovered manuscripts. As the Pirua line ceased before the 10th century, the list, if correct, carries it back to a time earlier than the Christian era.

> The Piruas governed a vast empire, erected imperishable Cyclopean edifices, and developed a complicated civilization, which is dimly indicated to us by the numerous symbolical sculptures on the monolith (at Tiahuanucu). They also, in a long course of years, brought wild plants under cultivation, and domesticated the animals of the lofty Andean plateau. But it is remarkable that the shores of Lake Titicaca, which are almost treeless, and where corn will not ripen, should have been chosen as the center of this most ancient civilization. Yet the ruins of Tiahuanucu conclusively establish the fact that the capital of the Piruas was on the loftiest site ever selected for the seat of a great empire.
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> *Markham*, in Narrative and Critical History of America, [I. 222, 223.

Pisa (pē′zä or pē′sä). A province of Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,179 square miles. Population (1891), 302,349.

Pisa, F. **Pise** (pēz). The capital of the province of Pisa, Italy, situated on the Arno, 6 miles from the sea, in lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 10° 23′ E.: the ancient Pisæ and Colonia Julia Pisana. It is now a winter health-resort. The cathedral, with the campanile, the baptistery, and the Campo Santo (which see), forming a world-famous group of four buildings, was begun in 1067, and consecrated in 1118. In plan it is a Latin cross, 311 feet long, 106½ across nave and four aisles and 237 across the transepts, and 91 feet high to the wooden ceiling of the nave. The interior is arcaded, with fine monolithic shafts, arcaded triforium-gallery, clearstory, and a great elliptical dome at the crossing. The semi-dome of the apse is filled with mosaics on gold ground, in part by Cimabue. The façade, in alternated courses of dark and light marble, has five superposed tiers of arcades, with small columns, and a similar arcade is carried around the church under the roof. The bronze doors of the façade are fine Renaissance productions by Giovanni da Bologna; that of the south transept is Romanesque, with curious reliefs in square panels. The sculptured marble pulpit, of the type of that in the baptistery, was the masterpiece of Giovanni Pisano: it was shattered in the fire of 1596, but has lately been restored. There are many fine paintings, particularly a beautiful St. Agnes by Andrea del Sarto, and admirable choir-stalls and church furniture. The baptistery, one of the most beautiful of Italian buildings, is circular and domed, with two tiers of superposed Pisan arcades, and above these, below the dome, coupled cusped windows with decorated pointed canopies. The lowest story, with round wall-arcades inclosing windows, is of the 12th century; the parts above are later. The little arcades of the second tier are joined two and two by beautiful traceried and crocketed pediments, separated by slender pinnacles. The middle of the building is occupied by the octagonal font, 14 feet in diameter, with most delicate geometrical carving and mosaics on its panels. Its chief boast, however, is the famous pulpit (1260) of Niccola Pisano. This is hexagonal, raised on seven columns, three of the outer ones with bases, three resting on lions, and the central one supported by a fantastic group of men and animals. One side is taken by the stair; the five others bear remarkable reliefs from the life of Christ, strongly influenced by the antique. At one angle is an eagle, forming a lectern. The diameter of the baptistery is 117 feet, its total height 180. The campanile, or Leaning Tower, is cylindrical, in eight stages, that at the base solid with a wall-arcade, the six above lower, and surrounded within their small columned arcades with galleries. The highest stage appears recessed, since it has no exterior arcade; its wall-arcade is interrupted by six large arches to allow the sound of the bells to escape. The campanile, begun in 1174, with its superposed tiers of small arches is the exemplar of the peculiar Pisan type of medieval architecture. It is 181 feet high, 51½ in diameter at the base, and inclines 13 feet 8 inches toward the south. About half of the sinking took place during the construction, and the efforts made to correct it by diminishing the height of the stages on the north side resulted in a convexity of 10 inches on the south. The spire originally designed was not built, on account of the continued sinking of the foundation. San Paolo a Ripa d'Arno was the original cathedral, founded by Charlemagne, but altered in the 12th century. The façade is built of gray, yellow, and black marble; it has five blind arches below, three of them inclosing doors, and three tiers of columned galleries above. The interior has granite columns with quaintly carved white marble capitals. In the cloister there is a highly picturesque and curious heptagonal structure with a pointed roof, apparently the baptistery of the old cathedral. The university, organized in 1343, had 64 instructors and 728 students in 1891: the building, locally called La Sapienza, was begun in 1493, and enlarged by Cosmo de' Medici. Pisa was probably of Etruscan origin. It became a Roman colony and was flourishing under the empire. In the 11th century it was a maritime republic, and one of the chief commercial powers of the Mediterranean. It conquered Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands; took a prominent part in the Crusades; was frequently at war with Genoa, Lucca, and Florence; was a leading Ghibelline city; was defeated by the Genoese at Meloria in 1284, and lost soon after its possessions and importance; was annexed by Florence in 1406; became independent in 1494; and resisted attacks by Florence in 1499, 1504, and 1505, but finally submitted in 1509. It had an important part in the early development of architecture and sculpture. Galileo was born there. Population (1892), 61,500.

Pisa, Council of. An ecclesiastical council held at Pisa in 1409 for the purpose of healing the papal schism. It deposed the rival popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. Alexander V. was elected by the cardinals.

Pisac (pē-säk′). A village of Peru, on the river Vilcamayu about 15 miles east-northeast of Cuzco. It is noted for its remains of Incarial architecture, including a large fortress, almost perfectly preserved, a temple, numerous terraces, rock-tombs, etc.

Pisagua (pē-sä′gwä). A town and port of the province of Tarapacá, Chile (formerly in Peru), in lat. 19° 36′ 30″ S.: one of the centers of the nitrate industry. It was bombarded by the Chileans April 18, 1879, and attacked and taken by them Nov. 2. Population, about 5,000.

Pisan, Christine de. See *Christine de Pisan.*

Pisanio (pẹ̄-sä′nẹ̄-ō). A servant of Posthumus in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."

> "Sly and constant," as the queen calls him, and as he himself wishes to be, Pisanio unites the cunning of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. His singular position is throughout that he is truest where he is most untrue.
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> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bun- [nett, ed. 1880), p. 673.

Pisano (pē-zä′nō), **Andrea** (**Andrea da Pontaderra**). Born 1270: died at Florence about 1349. An Italian sculptor. He was early apprenticed to Giovanni Pisano, and devoted much time to the study of the antique sarcophagi in the Campo Santo. At

35 years of age he is said to have visited Venice, where he made several statues for the façade of San Marco, and made designs for the arsenal, subsequently finished by Filippo Calendario. After his return from Venice he made the bronze door of the baptistery in Florence, which is his chief and enduring title to fame (finished 1330). He also executed the bas-reliefs designed by Giotto for the lower story of the campanile, and some figures on Arnolfo's façade of the duomo. He strengthened the Palazzo Vecchio with great walls and fortifications to render it a safe residence for Walter de Brienne, titular duke of Athens, whom the Florentines had made governor of the city.

Pisano, Giovanni. Born at Pisa, 1240: died 1320. An Italian architect and sculptor, son of Niccola Pisano. From 1266 to 1267 he worked with his father upon the pulpit in Siena. In 1268 he went to Naples to design the church of the Franciscans and the episcopal palace. In 1278 he went to Pisa on the death of his father. At this time he transformed the Oratory of Santa Maria del Porto into the present Church of Santa Maria della Spina, the first edifice built in Italy in the Pointed style, and built the first and most beautiful Campo Santo in Italy: in the Campo Santo are still many works of Giovanni. About 1289 he made the monument of Pope Urban IV. at Perugia, and the shrine of San Donato at Arezzo in 1290.

Pisano, Niccola. Born at Pisa between 1205 and 1207: died at Pisa, 1278. A noted Italian sculptor and architect, said to have been the son of Pietro da Siena, a notary. He founded a new school of sculpture in Italy. When about 15 years old he was employed as architect by the emperor Frederick II., and went with him to Naples, where he worked on the Castel Capuano and Castel dell' Uovo in 1221. He designed the basilica of St. Anthony at Padua in 1231, and in 1237 made his first known essay in sculpture in the alto-rilievo of the Deposition, still in the tympanum of the arch over a side door of San Martino at Lucca. About 1248 he built the Santa Trinità at Florence, the San Domenico at Arezzo, the duomo at Volterra, and the Pieve and Santa Marguerita at Cortona. In 1260 he produced the famous pulpit in the baptistery at Pisa. In 1265 he began the Arca di San Domenico at Bologna, in which he was assisted by Fra Guglielmo Agnelli. In 1266 he began the pulpit of the cathedral at Siena, assisted by his son Giovanni and his pupils Arnolfo del Cambio, Donato, and Lapo. It is similar to the one in Pisa, but larger, and octagonal instead of hexagonal. In 1269 Charles of Anjou commissioned him to erect the abbey and convent of La Scorgola to commemorate the victory of Tagliacozzo, which occurred in the neighboring valley. In 1274 was begun the fountain in Perugia finished by his son Giovanni. The 24 statuettes of this fountain which are ascribed to Niccola Pisano are simply designed and broadly treated.

Piscataqua (pis-kat′a̤-kwä̤). A river in New Hampshire and partly on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine. It is formed by the union of the Salmon and Cocheco, and flows into the Atlantic 3 miles southeast of Portsmouth. Length (including the Salmon), about 50 miles.

Piscataquis (pis-kat′a̤-kwis). A river in Maine; joining the Penobscot 30 miles north of Bangor. Length, about 70 miles.

Piscataway. See *Conoy*.

Pisces (pis′ēz). [L., 'the fishes.'] A constellation and sign of the zodiac; the Fishes. The figure represents two fishes united by a ribbon attached to their tails. One of the fishes is east, the other south, of the square of Pegasus.

Piscis Austrinus (pis′is âs-trī′nus). [L., 'the southern fish.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Southern Fish. It contains the 1.3 magnitude star Fomalhaut, which is 30 degrees south of the equator, and is in opposition on the 3d of Sept. The figure represents a fish which swallows the water poured out of the vase by Aquarius.

Piscis Volans (pis′is vō′lanz). [L., 'the flying fish.'] One of the southern constellations introduced by Theodori, or Keyser, at the end of the 16th century. It is situated west of the star β Argus, and contains two stars of the fourth magnitude. Also called *Volans*.

Pisek (pē′sek). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Wottawa 55 miles south by west of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,950.

Pisgah (piz′gä̤). In Bible geography, a mountain of Abarim, Moab, northeast of the Dead Sea: now identified with Jebel Siaghah. Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the promised land of Canaan, was one of its summits.

Pishacha (pi-shä′cha̤). In Hindu mythology, the name of a class of demons, perhaps originally (as is inferred from the epithets of Pishachi in Rigveda I. cxxxiii. 5) a personification of the ignis fatuus. They are called the "flesh-eating Pishachas" in Atharvaveda, VIII. ii. 12.

Pishin (pē-shēn′). A district north of Quetta, on the border of Baluchistan and Afghanistan. It is under direct British rule.

Pishpai (pish′pī). [Pers., 'fore foot.'] A rarely used name for the third-magnitude star μ Geminorum.

Pishquitpah. See *Pisquow*.

Pisidia (pi-sid′i-ä̤). [Gr. Πισιδία.] In ancient geography, a territory in Asia Minor. It was bounded by Phrygia on the north, Isauria and Cilicia on the east, Pamphylia on the south, and Lycia on the southwest, and was traversed by the Taurus Mountains. It was reduced by Rome.

Pisistratidæ (pis-is-trat′i-dē). Hippias and Hipparchus, the two sons and successors of Pisistratus.

Pisistratus (pi-sis′tra̤-tus). [Gr. Πεισίστρατος.] Born about 605 B. C.: died 527 B. C. A tyrant of Athens, a friend of Solon. He usurped the supreme power in 560; was twice expelled; and was restored and reigned until his death.

> Peisistratus, in the last period of his rule (537–527 B. C.), is said to have commissioned some learned men, of whom the poet Onomacritus was the chief, to collect the poems of Homer. It is now generally believed that an Iliad and an Odyssey already existed in writing at that time, but that the text had become much deranged, especially through the practice of reciting short passages without regard to their context. Besides these two poems, many other epic poems or fragments of the Ionian school went under Homer's name. The great task of the commission was to collect *all* these "poems of Homer" into one body. From this general stock they may have supplied what they thought wanting in the Iliad and Odyssey. Their work cannot, in any case, have been critical in a modern sense. But it can hardly be doubted that some systematic attempt to preserve "the poems of Homer" was made in the reign of Peisistratus. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 32.

Piso (pī′sō), **Calpurnius.** The name of a family distinguished in Roman history. Among its members were the following: Lucius, a censor, consul, and author of the second half of the 2d century B. C.; Lucius, a politician, father-in-law of Julius Cæsar; Cneius, governor of Syria under Tiberius, and the reputed murderer of Germanicus; Caius, the leader of an unsuccessful conspiracy against Nero in 65 A. D.; and Lucius, the successor of Galba for four days, put to death by Otho (69 A. D.).

Pison (pī′son). One of the four rivers mentioned in Gen. ii. It has been conjecturally identified with the Ganges, the upper Indus, etc. Also *Pishon*.

Pisquow (pis′kwou), or **Pishquitpah** (pish-kwit′pä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on the Wenatchee or Pisquow River, Washington. The name has been used collectively, being applied to the Met'how and other tribes in Okanogan County, Washington. They are now on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Salishan*.

Pisseleu. See *Étampes, Duchesse d'*.

Pissevache (pēs-väsh′). A picturesque waterfall in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated near Martigny. Height, 230 feet.

Pissis (pē-sēs′), **Aimé.** Born at Brionde, Haute-Loire, May 17, 1812: died at Santiago, Chile, 1888. A French naturalist. He visited Brazil in 1836, and the Andes in 1846, and in 1848 was made official geologist of Chile. His principal work, "Geografía física de Chile," was published in 1876, and he wrote many reports and papers, principally on South American geology.

Pistoia, or **Pistoja** (pis-tō′yä). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, near the Ombrone, 20 miles northwest of Florence: the Roman Pistoria. It has manufactures of iron and firearms. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 12th and 13th centuries. The porch crosses the entire front; it has 7 round arches on slender columns, the central arch much the highest. Above the porch are 2 tiers of arcades, and the gable and the front-walls of the aisle-roofs have ranges of columns without arches. The interior is modernized, but preserves good painting and sculpture, and has a magnificent medieval silver altar with admirable statues and reliefs. The campanile is solid below, and has above 3 arcaded galleries surmounted by a short pyramidal spire. The baptistery, the Palazzo Pretorio, and several other buildings are also of interest. Catiline was defeated and slain near the city in 62 B. C. It was noted in the middle ages for factional strife. Population (1881), 20,190; commune, 51,552.

Pistol (pis′tọl). A character in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the second part of "King Henry IV.," and also introduced in "King Henry V.": a bully and swaggerer, a companion of Falstaff. He is a modification of the regular Italian type, the "Thraso."

Pistol Rivers. See *Qwinctunnetun*.

Pistoria. See *Pistoia*.

Pitcairn (pit-kãrn′), **John.** Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1740: killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. A British officer (major), commander of the advanced force in Gage's expedition to Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.

Pitcairn (or **Pitcairn's**) **Island.** An island in the South Pacific, situated in lat. 25° 4′ S., long. 130° 18′ W. It was discovered in 1767, and was settled in 1790 by mutineers from the British ship Bounty. The colony removed to Norfolk Island in 1856. Many of them have since returned to Pitcairn Island. It is under the supervision of New South Wales. Area, 3 square miles. Population, 120.

Piteå-elf (pit′e-â-elf). A river in northern Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 65° 25′ N. Length, about 180 miles.

Pithiviers (pē-tē-vyā′). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the river Œuf 25 miles northeast of Orléans. Population (1891), commune, 5,480.

Pithom (pī′thom). One of the store cities built in Egypt by the Israelites. It was determined by É. Naville to be near the modern Tel el-Maskhutah, about 12 miles from Ismaïlia, on the Suez Canal. In the time of the Greek dynasty its name became Heroopolis, which the Romans abridged to Ero.

Pitilagas (pē-tē-lä′gäs). An Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, on the river Vermejo, mentioned by Azara and others. They were probably a branch of the Tobas. Lozano called them Yapitalaguas.

Pitkin (pit′kin), **Timothy.** Born at Farmington, Conn., Jan. 21, 1766: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1847. An American lawyer, politician, and historian. He published "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States" (1816), "A Political and Civil History of the United States from the year 1763 to the close of Washington's Administration" (1828).

Pitman (pit′ma̤n), Sir **Isaac.** Born at Trowbridge, England, Jan. 4, 1813. An English stenographer. He became master of the British school at Barton-on-Humber in 1831, established the British school at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. He published in 1837 his first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Soundhand," in which he applied phonography to shorthand. Since the establishment of the Phonetic Society in 1843, he has devoted himself wholly to the propagation of his system of shorthand, and is the head of the Phonetic Institute at Bath. He is also identified with the movement for spelling reform. He was knighted in 1894.

Pitris (pi′triz). [Skt. *pitṛ*, father; nom. *pitaras*.] In Hindu belief, the Manes, or spirits of the departed. They are the object of shraddhas, or oblations to the Manes, accompanied by a funeral meal and gifts to the Brahmans.

Pit River Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Pitt (pit), **William,** first Earl of Chatham. Born at Westminster, Nov. 15, 1708: died at Hayes, Kent, May 11, 1778. A famous English Whig statesman and orator. He was the son of Robert Pitt of Boconnock, in Cornwall; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; and obtained a cornet's commission in the dragoons. He entered Parliament in 1735, and in 1746 became vice-treasurer of Ireland in Pelham's administration. He was in the same year promoted to the office of paymaster-general, which he retained under the Duke of Newcastle. Disappointed in his hope of advancement, he attacked the government in 1755, and was deprived of office. He was secretary of state under the Duke of Devonshire 1756–57. In 1757 he formed a coalition with the Duke of Newcastle, who became premier, although Pitt, as secretary of state, obtained the ascendancy in the government. He adopted vigorous measures in prosecution of the Seven Years' War, and the period which followed is one of the most brilliant in English history. He resigned in 1761, inasmuch as he failed to receive the support of the rest of the ministry for a war with Spain. He became premier on the fall of Rockingham in 1766, and was created Viscount Pitt and Earl of Chatham. He resigned in 1768, owing to ill health. He opposed the policy pursued toward the American colonies, although his last appearance in the House of Lords, on April 7, 1778, was in order to protest against the dismemberment of the British empire by the acknowledgment of their independence.

Pitt, William. Born at Hayes, near Bromley, Kent, May 28, 1759: died at Putney, Jan. 23, 1806. A celebrated English Whig statesman. He was the second son of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, and Lady Hester Grenville, daughter of Hester, Countess Temple. In 1773 he entered Cambridge (Pembroke Hall). In 1780 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn and elected member of Parliament for Appleby. On Feb. 26, 1781, he made his first speech in favor of Burke's plan of economical reform. In a speech, May 7, 1782, he attacked the existing electoral system and moved an investigation, being defeated by a narrow majority. In July, 1782, he became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in Shelburne's ministry, which resigned March 31, 1783. On the downfall of "the coalition" of North and Fox, Pitt became prime minister, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer (Dec., 1783). He was member for Cambridge in 1784. Pitt's first administration continued until 1801. The French Revolution in 1789 was at first regarded with favor in England, and as late as the spring of 1792 Pitt hoped for peace. When finally dragged into the struggle (1792–93), his activity was political rather than military. His policy was frustrated by Napoleon on the Continent, but at home it met with no opposition: by 1799 the largest possible minority in Parliament was 25. His internal administration was extremely severe. Jacobinism was suppressed, and the Habeas Corpus Act repeatedly suspended. His policy in Ireland resulted in the union of 1800. His attempt to relieve Roman Catholic disabilities was opposed by the king, and he resigned March 14, 1801. The Addington ministry, which succeeded, was made up of Pitt's supporters. It fell after the failure of the treaty of Amiens, and Pitt's second administration began May 12, 1804. Napoleon's attempted invasion of England failed through the vigilance of Nelson, but the coalition of England, Russia, and Austria, with which Pitt opposed him on the Continent, was wrecked at Ulm and Austerlitz in 1805. Pitt was completely prostrated by these disasters; retired to his villa at Putney Jan. 11, 1806; and died there.

Pitta, Sebastião da Rocha. See *Rocha Pitta*.

Pittacus (pit′a̤-kus). [Gr. Πιττακός.] Born in Lesbos about 651 B. C.: died about 569 B. C. One of the seven wise men of Greece, ruler of Mytilene about 589–579 B. C.

Pitt Diamond, The. A celebrated diamond which was purchased by Thomas Pitt, grandfather of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham, and was sold by him to the Regent of Orléans in 1717 for about $675,000. It came originally from India (the Parteal mines, on the Kistna), was one of the crown jewels of France, and was set in the handle of the first Napoleon's sword. It weighs about 137 carats. Also known as the Regent Diamond.

Pitti Palace. See *Palazzo Pitti*.

Pittsburg, or **Pittsburgh** (pits'bėrg). The capital of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers (which unite here to form the Ohio), in lat. 40° 27′ N., long. 80° W. It is the second city in the State, and one of the chief manufacturing cities of the country, being the leading place in the country for manufactures of iron, steel, copper, and glass. There are also manufactures of brass, flour, machinery, petroleum, cotton, etc. It is an important railway center and the headquarters of a river trade, and exports coal, coke, etc. It is called "the Iron City" and "the Smoky City." The English began a fort on its site in 1754; this was seized by the French and called Fort Duquesne, and an attempt to recover it by Braddock resulted in his defeat in the battle of the Monongahela, July 9, 1755. An unsuccessful attempt to capture it was made by Grant in 1758, but it was finally taken by Forbes the same year. Fort Pitt (named from the elder Pitt) was built in 1759, and Pittsburg was settled in 1764. Population (1890), 238,617.

Pittsburg Landing. See *Shiloh.*

Pittsfield (pits'fēld). A town and the capital of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated 29 miles east-southeast of Albany. It was incorporated in 1761, and has manufactures of woolen and cotton goods, silk, tacks, etc. Population (1890), 17,281.

Pittston (pits'tọn). A borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Lackawanna, 8 miles southwest of Scranton. It is an important place of export for anthracite coal. Population (1890), 10,302.

Pityusæ (pit-i-ū'sē). [Gr. Πιτυοῦσαι.] In ancient geography, the two islands of the Balearic group now called Iviza and Formentera.

Piura (pē-ō'rä). 1. The northwesternmost department of Peru, bordering on Ecuador and the Pacific Ocean. Area, about 15,500 square miles. Population (1876), 135,502.—2. The capital of the department of Piura, situated near the coast in lat. 5° 12′ S. It was founded by Pizarro. Population, about 10,000.

Pius (pī'us) **I.** Bishop of Rome 142–156.

Pius II. (Enea Silvio Piccolomini, Latinized as **Æneas Sylvius).** Born near Siena, Italy, Oct. 18, 1405: died Aug. 15, 1464. Pope 1458–64. He studied at the universities of Siena and Florence, and in 1431 became secretary to the Bishop of Fermo, whom he accompanied to the Council of Basel. He at first supported the council in its contest with Pope Eugenius IV., but afterward sided with Eugenius against the council. He was for a time poet laureate at the court of the emperor Frederick III. He was appointed cardinal in 1456, and ascended the papal throne in 1458. He wrote an erotic novel "Eurialus and Lucretia," and "Commentaries" relating to his own times.

Pius III. (Francesco Todeschini). Born at Siena, Italy, 1439: died Oct. 18, 1503. Pope Sept.–Oct., 1503.

Pius IV. (Giovanni Angelo Medici). Born at Milan, 1499: died Dec. 9, 1565. Pope 1559–65. He reopened the Council of Trent in 1562, and issued a bull confirming its decisions in 1564.

Pius V. (Michele Ghislieri). Born at Bosco, near Milan, 1504: died May 1, 1572. Pope 1566–1572.

Pius VI. (Giovanni Angelo Braschi). Born at Cesena, Italy, Dec. 27, 1717: died at Valence, France, Aug. 29, 1799. Pope 1775–99. The French stripped him of parts of his dominions in 1791 and 1796, and of the remainder in 1798. In 1798 he was carried as a prisoner to Valence, in France, where he died.

Pius VII. (Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonti). Born at Cesena, Italy, Aug. 14, 1742: died Aug. 20, 1823. Pope 1800–23. He ratified the concordat with France in 1801, and consecrated Napoleon as emperor in 1804. His opposition to French aggression brought on the annexation of the Papal States to France in 1809, and his own imprisonment first in Italy and afterward in France 1809–14. He was restored to Rome and to his temporal dominions in 1814.

Pius VIII. (Francesco Xaviero Castiglioni). Born at Cingoli, near Ancona, Italy, Nov. 20, 1761: died at Rome, Nov. 30, 1830. Pope 1829–1830.

Pius IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti). Born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, Italy, May 13, 1792: died at Rome, Feb. 7, 1878. Pope 1846–1878. He became archbishop of Spoleto in 1827; was appointed cardinal in 1840; and ascended the papal throne in 1846. His grand object at his accession was to bring about a confederation of the Italian states under the papal supremacy. With this object in view, he placed himself at the head of the movement for reform, proclaimed an amnesty to political offenders, reorganized the municipal government of Rome, and granted a constitution to the Papal States. Frightened, however, by the increasing demands of the populace, he fled to Gaeta in Nov., 1848, while a republic was proclaimed at Rome. He was restored by the aid of the French in 1850. Henceforth he maintained an attitude of uncompromising conservatism. A large part of his dominions was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1860, and he was altogether deprived of his temporal power in 1870. Through his influence the doctrine of papal infallibility was adopted by the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870.

Piute, Piutah. See *Paiute.*

Pizarro. A play translated from Kotzebue's "Spaniards in Peru." It is known as Sheridan's, but the translation was not made by him. It was produced in English in 1799.

Pizarro (pi-zä'rō; Sp. pron. pē-thär'rō), **Francisco.** Born at Trujillo, Estremadura, about 1471: died at Lima, June 26, 1541. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Peru. He was the illegitimate son of a Spanish officer under whom he served in Italy. It is not known when he went to America, and he first appears at Darien, where, for a short time, he was left in charge of the colony (1510). He was with Balboa in the discovery of the Pacific (1513); and in 1519 settled at Panama. Here, in 1522, he joined with Diego de Almagro and a priest named Hernando de Luque in a scheme for conquest toward the south, whence rumors had come of a rich empire. They purchased two small vessels, and Pizarro left Panama Nov. 14, 1524, with one ship and about 100 men, following the coast to about lat. 7° N. After enduring great suffering, he was obliged to return. Almagro, who had sailed later and passed him, met with no better success. Aided by Gaspar de Espinosa they sailed again in larger vessels (about Sept., 1526), penetrated to the equator, and saw large cities and evidences of wealth. Almagro now returned for reinforcements, leaving Pizarro and a part of the men on the little island of Gallo (lat. 1° 52′ N.), where they suffered greatly. The new governor of Panama, Los Rios, refused to authorize further exploration, and sent two ships to take Pizarro off; but he, with 16 of his men, chose to remain rather than give up the scheme, and was left on the island. Another vessel arrived about Dec., 1527, with positive orders to take them off; but, instead of obeying, they used the vessel for further exploration. This time they reached Tumbez and other Inca towns, were well received, saw evidences of great wealth, and at length returned to Panama with the assurance that they had discovered the long-sought southern empire. Pizarro now hastened to Spain, where (July 26, 1529) he received a concession to conquer and govern Peru. Returning to Panama, Pizarro sailed for the south in Jan., 1531, with 3 vessels and 185 men; landed at the island of Puná in the Gulf of Guayaquil, where he was joined by Hernando de Soto with reinforcements; and thence crossed to Tumbez and pushed inland. On Nov. 15, 1532, he reached Cajamarca, where the Inca Atahualpa was encamped with a large army. On the next day the Inca was treacherously seized, and his attendants were massacred. He was promised his liberty if he would fill a room with gold, and he actually did collect through his officers 326,539 pesos of gold and 51,610 marks of silver, equal to 4,605,670 ducats, estimated at $15,000,000 of modern money. In the end the captive was slain on a false charge of conspiring against the Spaniards, Aug. 29, 1533. (See *Atahualpa.*) Almagro arrived soon after, but too late to share in the distribution of the booty. Hitherto there had been no armed resistance, but in the march to Cuzco which followed, the Spaniards were repeatedly attacked. On Nov. 15, 1533, Pizarro entered Cuzco. Manco Inca, the legitimate heir to the throne, tendered his submission, and Pizarro made a puppet monarch of him: he himself was the real ruler, and Cuzco was pillaged and turned into a Spanish city. In Jan., 1535, he founded Lima as his capital; soon after he received from Spain the title of marquis, and his territory was defined as extending from the river Santiago (lat. 1° 2′ S.) southward for 270 leagues. Almagro, at the same time, was granted the region adjoining this on the south, and he set out with an army to conquer Chile. Meanwhile Benalcazar, with a part of Pizarro's force, had conquered Quito, and Pizarro took possession of it. In April, 1536, the Indians rose in revolt under Manco, and for a time threatened to drive the Spaniards out, but were finally conquered. Almagro, returning from Chile, claimed Cuzco as lying within his territory; war followed between him and Pizarro; and Almagro was defeated at Las Salinas (April 26, 1538), and soon after was executed. His followers were generally allowed to go free; but they plotted against Pizarro, and at length a party of them attacked him in his palace and slew him with several attendants.

Pizarro, Gonzalo Born at Truxillo, 1505 or 1506: died at Cuzco, April 12 (?), 1548. Half-brother of Francisco Pizarro, whom he followed in the conquest of Peru. He took part in the defense of Cuzco in 1536; was imprisoned by Almagro, April, 1537, but escaped; led the infantry at Las Salinas, April 26, 1538; subsequently served in Charcas, where he received a grant of the rich Potosi mines; and in 1539 was made governor of Quito. In 1541–42 he led an unsuccessful expedition eastward of Quito to the Napo, and was deserted there by Orellana, who made the first descent of the Amazon. In 1544 he consented, after some hesitation, to lead the opposition to Vasco Nuñez Vela and the "New Laws"; war ensued; and Vela was defeated and killed at the battle of Anaquito, Jan. 18, 1546. Pizarro was recognized by the colonists as ruler, and his officers seized the Isthmus of Panama. The Spanish government now sent Pedro de la Gasca, with extraordinary powers, to take possession of the government. By politic means he obtained possession of the isthmus. Pizarro refused to treat with him, and Gasca landed at Tumbez June 13, 1547. Alarmed by numerous desertions, Pizarro attempted to retreat southward. At Huarina, near Lake Titicaca, he and his lieutenant, Carbajal, met and defeated the royalist force of Centeno. Pizarro now returned to Cuzco, and met the army of Gasca in the valley of Sacsahuana, April 9, 1548; but his disheartened soldiers deserted or fled, and there was no battle. Pizarro gave himself up, and was executed soon after.

Pizarro, Hernando. Born at Truxillo, 1474 (?) or 1479 (?): died there, 1578. Half-brother (legitimate) of Francisco Pizarro, whom he accompanied to Peru, returning to Spain in Jan., 1534, with the royal fifth of the ransom of Atahualpa. He went back to Peru; commanded in the defense of Cuzco against Manco Inca in 1536; and was seized by Almagro April 18, 1537, but was released on his promise to leave the country. Instead of doing so, he took command of his brother's army; defeated Almagro at Las Salinas, April 26, 1538; and put him to death. For this conduct he was afterward kept in mild confinement in Spain for 20 years (1540–60). During this period he married an illegitimate daughter of Francisco Pizarro (a granddaughter of Huaina Capac), and had three children.

Pizarro, Pedro. Born at Toledo, 1514: died in Peru after 1571. Cousin of Francisco Pizarro, who employed him as a page in 1530. He was an eye-witness of most of the scenes in the conquest of Peru, and during the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro narrowly escaped hanging because he sided with the king. In 1571 he finished his "Relaciones del descubrimiento y conquista de los Reynos del Perú," one of the best authorities on the conquest. It was first published in Vol. V of the "Documentos inéditos para la historia de España."

Pizarro e Araujo (pē-zä'rọ̈ ē ä-rou'zhọ̈), **José de Souza Azevedo.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 12, 1753: died there, May 14, 1830. A Brazilian historian. He took orders and occupied various ecclesiastical positions at Rio de Janeiro, besides traveling extensively in the interior. His "Memorias historicas da capitania do Rio de Janeiro, e das demais capitanias do Brazil" (9 vols. 1820–22) is one of the most important works on the history of Brazil.

Pizarro y Orellana (pē-thär'rō ē ō-rāl-yä'nä), **Fernando.** Born about 1595: died after 1639. Great-grandson of Francisco Pizarro through his daughter Francisca who married Hernando Pizarro. In 1639 he published "Varones ilustres del Nuevo Mundo," which gives the most extended account of the conqueror of Peru, and biographies of Columbus, Ojeda, Cortés, Juan, Hernando and Gonzalo Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Diego Garcia de Paredes.

Piz Bernina (pēts ber-nē'nä). A peak of the Bernina chain, and the culminating summit of the Rhætian Alps, situated in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of the Upper Engadine. Height, 13,295 feet.

Piz Languard (pēts läng-gwärd'). A peak in the Alps of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Pontresina. Height, 10,715 feet.

Pizzo (pit'sō). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 24 miles southwest of Catanzaro, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Murat was executed here in 1815. Population (1881), 8,005.

Place de la Bastille (pläs dė lä bäs-tēl'), or **La Bastille.** The site of the Bastille, at the end of the Rue St.-Antoine, Paris. After the revolution of 1830 the Colonne de Juillet was erected here to commemorate the three eventful days of July of that year. The first stone was laid by Louis Philippe, July 21, 1831. In the revolution of 1848 the strongest barricade of the insurgents was placed at the entrance of the Faubourg St.-Antoine to the east of the Place, and Archbishop Affre was killed there. The revolution of Feb. 23–24, 1848, began at the Place de la Bastille, and it was one of the strongholds of the Communists, being captured after a desperate struggle on May 25, 1871.

Place de la Concorde (kôṅ-kord'). A noted square in Paris, north of the Seine and west of the Tuileries. In the first revolution it was called the Place de la Guillotine. It was also called the Place de la Révolution and the Place Louis XV. In 1763 the waste land here was transformed into a piazza to be called the Place Louis XV.: this was begun by the architect Gabriel. On May 30, 1770, while the work was still unfinished, the marriage of the dauphin was celebrated there by a great fête. In 1792 the statue of Louis XV., which had stood in the center, was pulled down and replaced by a plaster statue of Liberty, near which was the guillotine. Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and many of the nobility were beheaded here. Its present name dates from 1795. The Obélisque de Luxor was brought here in 1833.

Place du Carrousel (dü kä-rö-zel'). A square in Paris, north of the Seine and east of the Louvre. Its name is derived from the tournament held here in 1662. See *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.*

Placentia. See *Piacenza.*

Placentia (pla-sen'shi-ä̤). A small seaport in Newfoundland, 63 miles west-southwest of St. John's.

Placentia Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the southern coast of Newfoundland. Length, about 65 miles.

Place Royale, La, ou l'Amoureux extravagant. A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1634.

Placerville (plä'sėr-vil). The capital of El Dorado County, California, situated about 40 miles east-northeast of Sacramento. Population (1890), 1,690.

Place Vendôme (pläs voṅ-dōm'). A noted square in Paris, north of the Seine. It was designed by Louis XIV. Napoleon I. erected a triumphal column here in 1806. See *Column Vendôme.*

Placide (pla-sēd'), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept., 1799: died at Babylon, L. I., Jan. 23, 1870. An American actor. He excelled in such characters as Lord Ogilby, Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, etc. In 1843 he became partially blind.

Placidia (pla-sid'i-ä̤), **Galla.** Born about 388 A. D.: died 450 or 451. A Roman princess. She was the daughter of Theodosius the Great; was taken prisoner by Alaric, king of the West Goths, during the sack of Rome in 410; and became the wife of Alaric's successor Ataulphus in 414. Ataulphus was killed in 415, and Placidia was restored to her half-brother the emperor Honorius. She married in 417 Constantius, by whom she became the mother of Valentinian III.

Plagiary (plā'ji-ạ-ri), **Sir Fretful.** A character in "The Critic," by Sheridan. It is a satirical portrait of Cumberland, said to have been written in revenge for the latter's behavior at the first night of the "School for Scandal."

Plague of Serpents, The. A powerful ceiling picture by Tintoretto, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. There are many figures scattered in flight and death before swarms of small but monstrous flying and writhing snakes, beneath a sky covered with black clouds, but illuminated in one place by the descent of an angel of mercy.

Plaideurs (plā-dėr'), **Les.** A comedy by Racine, printed in 1668. It is a severe satire on the legal profession, and at first was unsuccessful, but afterward became extremely popular: "a charming trifle which has had, and has deserved, more genuine and lasting popularity than any of his tragedies" (*Saintsbury*).

Plain (plān), **The.** In the legislatures of the first French revolution, the floor of the house, occupied by the more moderate party; hence, that party itself, as distinguished from the Mountain (which see).

Plain Dealer (plān dē'lėr), **The.** A comedy by Wycherley, produced in 1674 and printed in 1677. It owes its existence to Molière's "Le misanthrope." See *Manly*.

Plainfield (plān'fēld). A city in Union County, New Jersey, 24 miles west-southwest of New York. Population (1890), 11,267.

Planché (ploṅ-shā'), **James Robinson.** Born at London, Feb. 27, 1796: died May 29, 1880. An English dramatist and writer on heraldry, costume, etc. He wrote more than 200 plays. He was created Rouge-Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald in 1866.

Planck (plängk), **Gottlieb Jakob.** Born at Nürtingen, Würtemberg, Nov. 15, 1751: died Aug. 31, 1833. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Göttingen from 1784. His chief work is "Geschichte des protestantischen Lehrbegriffs" ("History of the Protestant System of Doctrine," 1781–1800).

Plançon (ploṅ-sôṅ'), **Pol.** A noted contemporary bass singer, born in France. He first sang in Paris as Mephisto in "Faust" in 1883.

Plantagenet, George, Duke of Clarence. Born at Dublin, 1449: murdered in the Tower of London, Feb. 18, 1478. Younger brother of Edward IV. of England. He married Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, in 1469; and intrigued with Warwick 1469–71. According to an unauthenticated tradition, he was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine.

Plantagenet (plan-taj'e-net), **House of,** also called **House of Anjou.** [From L. *planta genistæ*, sprig of broom, emblem of Geoffrey, count of Anjou.] A line of English kings (1154-1399), founded by Henry II., son of Geoffrey, count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. The kings of this house were Henry II. (1154–89), Richard I. (1189–99), John Lackland (1199–1216), Henry III. (1216–72), Edward I. (1272–1307), Edward II. (1307–27), Edward III. (1327–77), and Richard II. (1377–1399). It became extinct in the direct line on the death of Richard II. in 1399.

Plantagenet, John. See *John of Lancaster*.

Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Born at Winchester, England, Jan. 5, 1209: died April 2, 1272. Younger brother of Henry III. of England. He was elected king of Germany by part of the electors, and crowned at Aachen in 1257. He was captured at Lewes in 1264.

Plantin (ploṅ-taṅ'), **Christophe.** Born near Tours, France, 1514: died at Antwerp, 1589. A French printer in Antwerp. He published a polyglot Bible (1569–72). See *Antwerp*.

Plantin-Moretus, Musée. See *Antwerp*.

Plasencia (plä-sen'thē-ä). A town in the province of Caceres, western Spain, situated on the Jerte 70 miles south-southwest of Salamanca. The cathedral is of the florid architecture of Ferdinand and Isabella, with later classical alterations and additions. The choir-stalls are remarkable even in Spain: the carving is admirable, and the blending of sacred and profane subjects very curious. Population (1887), 8,044.

Plassey, or **Plassi** (pläs'sē). A place in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 85 miles north of Calcutta. Here, June 23, 1757, the British forces (3,200) under Clive defeated the Bengal army (50,000) under Surajah Dowlah. The battle is important as virtually securing the establishment of the British power in India.

Plata, Gobernacion del Rio de la. See *Rio de la Plata*.

Plata (plä'tä), **La.** See *Argentine Confederation*.

Plata, La, Audience of. The audience of Chuquisaca, otherwise called La Plata. See *Charcas*.

Plata, Provinces of the. See *La Plata*.

Plata, Rio de la. See *Rio de la Plata*.

Plata, Viceroyalty of. See *La Plata*.

Platæa (pla-tē'ạ), or **Platææ** (pla-tē'ē). [Gr. Πλάταια, Πλαταιαί.] In ancient geography, a city of Bœotia, Greece, situated at the foot of Mount Cithæron 30 miles northwest of Athens. It was allied with Athens; furnished a contingent against the Persians at Marathon in 490 B. C.; was the scene of a famous battle in 479 (see below); was unsuccessfully attacked by the Thebans in 431; was besieged by the Peloponnesians in 429, and taken in 427; was rebuilt in 387, again destroyed by the Thebans about 372, and rebuilt 338. The site contains a few ruins: a Heræum, or temple of Hera, was discovered in 1891.

Platæa, Battle of. A victory gained in 479 B. C. by the Greeks (about 110,000, Lacedæmonians and others) under Pausanias over the Persians (about 300,000) under Mardonius. It resulted in the final repulse of the Persian invasion of Greece.

Plateau (plä-tō'), **Joseph Antoine Ferdinand.** Born at Brussels, Oct. 14, 1801: died at Ghent, Sept. 15, 1883. A Belgian physicist, professor of experimental physics and astronomy at Ghent 1835–71: noted for his researches in molecular forces and in optics. His chief work is "Statique expérimentale et théorique des liquides" (1873).

Platen (plä'ten), **August,** Count von Platen-Hallermund (or -Hallermünde). Born at Ansbach, Bavaria, Oct. 24, 1796: died at Syracuse, Sicily, Dec. 5, 1835. A German poet. He was at first in the cadet corps at Munich. In 1815, as a Bavarian lieutenant, he was in the field against France. Subsequently, without having left the army, he studied linguistics at Würzburg and Erlangen, afterward he traveled much abroad, particularly in Italy and the South. He is buried in Syracuse. Among his poems are particularly to be mentioned his sonnets and the "Ghaselen," written in the Persian form of the "gazel," the first of which appeared in 1821: he also wrote odes, idyls, songs, and ballads. In 1826 appeared the satiric comedy "Die verhängnissvolle Gabel" ("The Fatal Fork"), directed against the "fate tragedies," so called; and in 1829 "Der romantische Œdipus" ("The Romantic Œdipus"), directed against German romanticism: plays that gave him the title of a German Aristophanes. "Gedichte" ("Poems") appeared in 1828. His last great work is the Oriental legendary epic "Die Abassiden" ("The Abassides," 1835). His collected works appeared at Stuttgart, in 1876, in two volumes.

Plate River. See *Rio de la Plata*.

Platine (plä'tin) **Colonies.** [Sp. *Colonias del Rio de la Plata.*] A collective name for the Spanish colonies bordering on the Rio de la Plata and its affluents. These were at first included in the colony of Paraguay, from which Buenos Ayres was separated in 1620. (See *Rio de la Plata.*) Montevideo (now Uruguay) was made a government subject to that of Buenos Ayres in 1750. In 1776 the colonies were united with others in the viceroyalty of La Plata.

Platine States, The. A collective name for the Spanish-American countries bordering on the Rio de la Plata and its tributaries; at present, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Uruguay was attached to Brazil from 1821 to 1828, and the Argentine provinces were long separated from Buenos Ayres, but were reunited to it in 1859.

Plato (plā'tō), originally **Aristocles.** [Gr. Πλάτων: so surnamed from his broad shoulders.] Born at Ægina, 429 or 427 B. C.: died at Athens, 347. A famous Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle: the founder of the Academic school. His father, Ariston, and his mother, Perictione, were of aristocratic birth. He was in his youth a successful gymnast, a soldier, and a poet. After he became a disciple of Socrates he is said to have destroyed his poems, but some epigrams attributed to him are extant. His association with his master lasted from an early age until Socrates's death. After this event he went to Eucleides at Megara, and later journeyed in Egypt, Cyrene, Sicily, and Magna Græcia. By Dionysius of Syracuse, who was offended at his opinions, he was delivered to the Spartan ambassador Pollis, who sold him as a slave in Ægina. He was ransomed, returned to Athens, and founded the Academy (which see). In 367 he revisited Syracuse on the invitation of Dion and of Dionysius the younger, but soon left, returning, however, for a short time about 361. He then returned to Athens, where he lived until his death, which occurred at a marriage-feast. All his genuine works have been preserved; but some extant works attributed to him are spurious. The former include the dialogues "Protagoras," "Phædrus," "Symposium," "Gorgias," "Theætetus," "Republic," "Timæus," "Philebus," "Sophist," "Politicus," "Parmenides," "Cratylus," "Laws," "Critias," "Meno," "Euthydemus," "Apology," "Crito," "Lysis," "Charmides," "Laches," "Lesser Hippias," "Euthyphro," "Menexenus" (?), and "Ion" (?). Plato's philosophy, which is still the greatest exposition of idealism, was founded on the Socratic teaching, but went far beyond it in a speculative direction. (See *Socrates.*) It has, with Aristotelianism, largely controlled the progress of speculative thought to the present day.

Plato. A remarkable Greek bust in bronze, of the first half of the 4th century B. C., in the Museo Nazionale, Naples, once supposed to represent the great philosopher. Many consider it a bearded type of Dionysus; some the famous Poseidon of Tarentum.

Plato. A large crater in the moon.

Plato. An Athenian comic poet who flourished from 428 to 389 B. C. He is ranked among the very best of the poets of the Old Comedy. He carried on a poetic contest with Aristophanes, and attacked the demagogues Cleon, Hyperbolus, Agyrrhius, and Cleophon. Fragments only of his works are extant.

Platonick Lovers, The. A tragicomedy by Sir William Davenant, printed in 1636.

Platt (plat), **Charles A.** Born at New York, Oct. 16, 1861. An American landscape-painter and etcher. He was a pupil of Boulanger.

Platt (plat), **Thomas Collier.** Born at Owego, N. Y., July 15, 1833. An American Republican politician. He studied at Yale without taking a degree, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became president of the Tioga, New York, National Bank. He was a member of Congress from New York 1873-77. In Jan., 1881, he was elected United States senator to succeed Francis Kernan, whose term expired in March, but resigned his seat in May at the instance of his colleague Conkling. (See *Conkling, Roscoe.*) He has been president of the United States Express Company since 1880.

Platte (plat), or **Nebraska** (nẹ-bras'kä). One of the largest tributaries of the Missouri. It is formed by the union, in Lincoln County, Nebraska, of the North and South Forks of the Platte, and joins the Missouri 18 miles south of Omaha. The North Fork rises in northern Colorado, and flows through Wyoming and western Nebraska; the South Fork rises in central Colorado, and flows through that State and western Nebraska. Total length, including North Fork, about 900 miles. It is not navigable.

Plattensee. See *Balaton, Lake*.

Plattner (plät'ner), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Kleinwaltersdorf, near Freiberg, Saxony, Jan. 2, 1800: died at Freiberg, Jan. 22, 1858. A German chemist and metallurgist, professor at Freiberg: noted for his work in developing blowpipe analysis. He published "Probirkunst mit dem Löthrohr" (1835), etc.

Plattsburg (plats'bėrg). A village, the capital of Clinton County, New York, situated on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 73° 30′ W. It is the center of considerable trade and manufactures. Near it, on Lake Champlain, a naval victory was gained Sept. 11, 1814, by the American fleet under Macdonough over the British fleet under Downie; while here, at the same time, the American land forces under Macomb repulsed the British under Prevost. Population (1890), 7,010.

Plattsmouth (plats'mouth). A city, capital of Cass County, Nebraska, situated near the junction of the Platte and the Missouri. Population (1890), 8,392.

Plauen (plou'en). A city in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the White Elster 22 miles southwest of Zwickau. It is the chief center in Germany for the weaving of white cotton goods and the embroidery of white goods, and has various other manufactures. It is the chief place of the Vogtland. Population (1890), 47,007.

Plausible (plâ'zi-bl), **Lord.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," an insinuating fop, in love with Olivia.

Plautus (plâ'tus), **Titus Maccius.** Born at Sarsina, Umbria: died 184 B. C. A Roman dramatist. He adapted materials taken from the New Attic Comedy. Twenty of his comedies (nearly all complete) are extant. Among them are "Amphitruo," "Captivi," "Aulularia," "Trinummus," "Rudens," "Miles Gloriosus," "Mostellaria," "Pseudolus," and "Menæchmi."

Players, The. A New York club founded by Edwin Booth, incorporated in 1888. "Its objects are the promotion of social intercourse between the representatives of the dramatic profession and of the kindred professions of literature, painting, sculpture, and music, and the patrons of the arts; the creation of a library relating especially to the history of the American stage; and the preservation of pictures, bills of the play, photographs and curiosities connected with such history." Its house is at 16 Gramercy Park.

Player's Scourge, The. See *Histriomastix*.

Playfair (plā'fãr), **John.** Born at Benvie, Forfarshire, March 10, 1748: died at Edinburgh, July 19, 1819. A Scottish mathematician and physicist. He entered St. Andrews University at 14 years of age. In 1785 he succeeded Dugald Stewart as professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. His works include "On the Arithmetic of Impossible Numbers" (1779), "Elements of Geometry" (1795), "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth" (1802), "Proof of Natural Philosophy" (1805), "An Account of the Lithological Survey of Schehallion" (1811), "Natural Philosophy" (1812–16), a "Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science" (in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"), and an edition of Euclid.

Playfair, Sir Lyon, first Lord Playfair. Born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819. A British chemist and Liberal politician. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh in 1858; was elected to Parliament in 1868; and was postmaster-general 1873-74, and chairman of the committee of ways and means and deputy speaker of the House of Commons 1880-83. He was created Baron Playfair in 1892. He has published "Primary and Technical Education" (1870), "On Teaching Universities and Examination Boards" (1872), etc.

Pleasants (plez'ants), **James.** Born in Virginia, 1769: died in Goochland County, Va., Nov. 9, 1836. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1811–19; United States senator 1819–22; and governor of Virginia 1822–25.

Pleasonton (plez'o̤n-to̤n), **Alfred.** Born at Washington, D. C., Dec., 1823. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1844; served in the Mexican war; and was promoted captain in 1855. He became a major of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac in Feb., 1862; served through the Peninsular campaign; became brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1862; was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; distinguished himself at Chancellorsville; and commanded the cavalry at Gettysburg. He drove Sterling Price out of Missouri in 1864. He retired with the rank of colonel in 1888.

Pleasures of Hope. A poem by Thomas Campbell, published in 1799.

Pleasures of Memory. A poem by Samuel Rogers, published in 1792.

Pleasures of the Imagination. A didactic poem by Akenside, published in 1744.

Pléiade (plā-yäd'), **La.** The name given in literature to several groups of seven poets living at the same time, notably to such a group in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. These were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Homer, Apollonius of Rhodes, and Callimachus. The name has been applied to other similar groups, especially in the 16th century to that formed by Ronsard with Joachim du Bellay, Antoine de Baif, Jodelle, Pontus de Thyard, Dorat, and Remi Belleau. These united in a close league to reduce the French language and literature to a classical form. They had many followers.

> French, after all, despite a strong Teutonic admixture, was a Latin tongue, and recurrence to Latin, and to the still more majestic and fertile language which had had so much to do in shaping the literary Latin dialect, was natural and germane to its character. In point of fact, the Pléiade made modern French — made it, we may say, twice over; for not only did its original work revolutionise the language in a manner so durable that the reaction of the next century could not wholly undo it, but it was mainly study of the Pléiade that armed the great masters of the Romantic movement, the men of 1830, in their revolt against the cramping rules and impoverished vocabulary of the eighteenth century. The effect of the change indeed was far too universal for it to be possible for any Malherbe or any Boileau to overthrow it. The whole literature of the nation, at a time when it was wonderfully abundant and vigorous, "Ronsardised" for nearly fifty years, and such practice at such a time never fails to leave its mark.
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> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 197.

Pleiads (plī'adz), or **Pleiades** (plī'a̤-dēz). [Gr. *Πλειάδες*, traditionally so called as indicating by their rising the time of safe navigation; from *πλεῖν*, sail.] A close group of small stars in the constellation Taurus, very conspicuous on winter evenings, about 24° north of the equator, and coming to the meridian at midnight in the middle of Nov. For some unknown reason, there were anciently said to be seven Pleiads, although only six were conspicuous then as now; hence the suggestion of a lost Pleiad. In mythology the Pleiads were said to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and were named Alcyone, Merope, Celæno, Electra, Sterope or Asterope, Taygeta, and Maia. These names, with those of the parents, have been applied by modern astronomers since Riccioli (1665) to the principal stars of the group.

Pleissnerland (plīs'ner-länt). The district on both sides of the Pleisse, a small tributary of the White Elster in Saxe-Altenburg and the western part of the kingdom of Saxony.

Plenty (plen'ti), **Bay of.** An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the northeastern coast of North Island, New Zealand.

Pleskoff. See *Pskoff.*

Plessis-les-Tours (ple-sē'lā-tör'). A ruined castle near Tours, France, noted as the residence of Louis XI.

Plessis-Marly, or **Duplessis-Mornay.** See *Mornay.*

Plethon. See *Gemistus.*

Plevna (plev'nä), or **Pleven** (plev'en). A town in Bulgaria, 88 miles northeast of Sofia. It is an important strategic point. A Russian attack under Schilder-Schuldner on a Turkish force intrenched here under Osman Pasha was repulsed July 20, 1877; a second attack, July 30–31, under Krüdener, was repulsed with great loss; and fighting was continued between 75,000–80,000 Russians and Rumanians under the grand duke Nicholas, Skobeleff, etc., and about 50,000 Turks under Osman Pasha, Sept. 7–18. A formal siege commenced in Oct. under the direction of Todleben; and an unsuccessful sortie of Osman Pasha was followed by his surrender Dec. 10. Population (1888), 14,307.

Pleyel (plī'el), **Ignaz Joseph.** Born at Ruppersthal, near Vienna, June 1, 1757: died Nov. 14, 1831. An Austrian composer, chiefly of instrumental music. He was a pupil of Haydn, and founded at Paris, 1807 a pianoforte manufactory. His son Camille became his partner in 1821.

Pliable (plī'a̤-bl). A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He deserts Christian at the first difficulty.

Pliant (plī'a̤nt), **Dame.** A handsome foolish widow in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist." She is finally married to Lovewit.

Pliant, Sir Paul and **Lady.** Characters in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer." Lady Pliant is noted for her easy virtue and awkwardly assumed prudery and her insolence to her uxorious old husband.

Plimsoll (plim'so̤l), **Samuel.** Born at Bristol, Feb. 10, 1824. An English philanthropist. In 1854 he started in the coal trade in London, and began to interest himself in the sailors of the mercantile marine. In 1868 he entered Parliament for Derby. In 1876 his "Merchant Shipping Act" was passed, to prevent ships from going to sea in an unsafe condition. He published "Our Seamen" in 1873, and in 1890 "Cattle Ships," exposing the cruelties of that trade.

Plinlimmon. See *Plynlimmon.*

Pliny (plin'i), "The Elder" (**Caius Plinius Secundus**). Born at Como (Roman Novum Comum), Italy, 23 A. D.: perished in the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A. D. A celebrated Roman naturalist. He went to Rome in early youth; served in Africa, and, at the age of 23, as commander of a troop of cavalry in Germany; returned to Rome and studied law; was procurator in Spain under Nero (about 70–72); and was charged with other official duties in various parts of the empire. His literary work, which was conducted with extraordinary industry in the intervals of his official labors (scarcely a waking moment of day or night being left unoccupied), extended into the departments of tactics, history, grammar, rhetoric, and natural science. Of his writings, only his "Natural History" is extant. (See the extract.) His death, an account of which is preserved in a letter of Pliny the Younger, was the result of his efforts to observe more closely the eruption of Vesuvius and to aid those who were in danger.

> We possess of the works of Pliny [the Elder] only his "Naturalis historia" in 37 books, a work presented a. 77 to Titus, but constantly enriched and enlarged by the author until his death. It is a kind of encyclopedia of natural science, but chiefly concerned with its application in human life and art; and accordingly it includes geography, medicine, and the history of art. The materials are compiled from a great number of works, often hastily and without adequate knowledge or discrimination, hence very unequal in value. The style also is uneven, sometimes merely bent upon the subject-matter and discarding artistic form, sometimes mannered and rhetorical. On the whole, the work is an inexhaustible storehouse of information, and testifies to the earnest, studious, and patriotic spirit of the author. It long exercised great influence both in its original shape and in various abridgments.
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> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 97.

Pliny, "The Younger" (**Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus**). Born at Como, Italy, 62 A. D.: died 113. A Roman author, nephew of the elder Pliny. He was a consul in 100, and later (111 or 112) governor of Bithynia and Pontica. He was a friend of Trajan and Tacitus. His "Epistles" and a eulogy of Trajan have been preserved. The most celebrated of his letters is one to Trajan concerning the treatment of the Christians in his province.

Plock (plotsk). **1.** A government in the northwestern part of Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,200 square miles. Population (1891), 660,457.—**2.** The capital of the government of Plock, situated on the Vistula 59 miles west-northwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 23,568.

Ploërmel (plō-er-mel'). A town in the department of Morbihan, France, 35 miles west-southwest of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 5,913.

Plojeshti. See *Ployesti.*

Plomb du Cantal (plôṅ dü koṅ-täl'). The culminating summit of the mountains of Cantal, France, 19 miles northeast of Aurillac.

Plombières (plôṅ-byãr'). A watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Augrogne 15 miles south of Épinal. It has the most important mineral springs in the Vosges, with thermo-mineral, iron, and alkaline baths. It was known to the Romans, and was greatly developed by Napoleon III. A conference was held here in 1858 between Napoleon III. and Count Cavour, with reference to an alliance between France and Sardinia.

Plon-Plon (plôṅ-plôṅ'). [A corruption of *plomb-plomb*, alluding to running away from bullets.] A nickname of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte (1822–91), given on account of his supposed cowardice in the Crimean war.

Plornish (plôr'nish), **Mrs.** A plasterer's wife in Dickens's "Little Dorrit": "a young woman, made somewhat slatternly in herself and her belongings by poverty." She is noted for her bold experiments in the "Eyetalian" language.

Plotinus (plō-tī'nus). [Gr. *Πλωτῖνος*.] Born at Lycopolis, Egypt, about 204 A. D.: died in Italy about 270. A celebrated Neoplatonic philosopher. He studied in Alexandria under Ammonius Saccas, and afterward taught philosophy in Rome. His works (called "Enneads") were edited by Creuzer in 1835.

> The relation in which Plotinus stood to his predecessors among the Greek philosophers is very easily stated. He had made himself acquainted with every system, and culled from them all whatever seemed to support his solution of the great problems of thought and existence. Plato is the chief authority and the starting-point in his speculations. But he takes full cognizance of Aristotle, whose system of categories he directly opposes; and he endeavours in all essential points to identify the doctrines of the Old Academy and the Lyceum. To effect this, he is obliged to have recourse to an overstrained latitude of interpretation, sometimes making his own inferences from opinions half expressed, and not unfrequently quoting from memory. Although he is strongly at variance with the Stoics on the grounds of knowledge, treating with great contempt their doctrine of intellectual conception, he borrows a good deal from Chrysippus wherever he can find an agreement even in expression. The older writers also furnished him with suggestive materials. He was acquainted with Anaxagoras, Democritus, Empedocles, Parmenides, and the most ancient Pythagoreans. And he refers directly to the later Peripatetics Aristoxenus and Dicæarchus. He cannot, then, be termed strictly or exclusively a Neo-Platonist; he is equally a Neo-Aristotelian and a Neo-Philosopher in general.
>
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 194.
> [(*Donaldson.*)

Ploug (plög), **Parmo Carl.** Born Oct. 29, 1813: died Oct. 27, 1894. A Danish poet and journalist. After 1829 he studied philology at the Copenhagen University. His first contributions to literature were student songs which he published under the pseudonym Paul Rytter. Since 1841 he has been editor of the journal "Fädoelandet" ("The Fatherland"). In 1861 appeared his collected poems ("Samlede Digte"), and in 1869 "Nyere Sange og Digte" ("Recent Songs and Poems"). He has taken an active part in politics: in 1848–49 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and from 1854 to 1857 a member of the Folkething; and since 1859 he has been a member of the Landsthing.

Plouharnel (plö-är-nel'). A village in the department of Morbihan, France, 17 miles west of Vannes. It is celebrated for its megalithic monuments.

Plowman of Madrid, The. St. Isidore.

Plowman's Tale, The. A poem once attributed to Chaucer, appearing in Thynne's 1542 edition (but not in 1532). It was written by the author of "Piers Plowman's Crede" (Skeat), and inserted as a supplementary "Canterbury Tale." It is frequently confused with "Piers Plowman's Crede" and "The Vision of Piers Plowman."

Ployesti (plō-yes'tē), or **Ploesti** (plō-es'tē). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, 36 miles north of Bukharest. Population (1890), 34,474.

Plume (plūm), **Captain.** The recruiting officer, the principal character in Farquhar's comedy of that name. He is a gay and gallant soldier, irresistible to women, for whom he cares less than for his profession. It was a favorite part with Garrick and Macready.

Plumed Knight, The. An epithet frequently applied to James G. Blaine, first by R. G. Ingersoll at Cincinnati in 1876 in a speech supporting Blaine's nomination for the presidency.

Plumer (plum'ėr), **William.** Born at Newbury, Mass., 1759: died at Epping, N. H., 1850. An American politician. He was Federalist United States senator from New Hampshire 1802–07, and governor of New Hampshire 1812–13 and 1816–19.

Plum (plum) **Island.** **1.** An island belonging to Massachusetts, lying south of the mouth of the Merrimac, parallel to the coast.—**2.** A small island belonging to New York, situated northeast of Long Island, near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound.

Plummer (plum'ėr), **Caleb.** In Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," a poor and careworn old toy-maker. His spirit is crushed with hopeless depression, but he conceals his hardships from his blind daughter Bertha with a pathetic attempt at cheerfulness, and describes his daily life to her as prosperous and happy.

Plumptre (plump'tr), **Edward Hayes.** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1821: died at Wells, Feb. 1, 1891. An English clergyman and theological and classical scholar. He graduated at Oxford (University College), where he became a fellow of Brasenose in 1844; was chaplain (1847) and later (1864) professor of New Testament exegesis at King's College, London; and in 1881 became dean of Wells. From 1869 to 1874 he was one of the revisers of the Old Testament. He published commentaries, etc., and translated into English verse Sophocles (1865) and Æschylus (1868).

Plunket (plung'ket), **William Conyngham,** first Baron Plunket. Born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, July, 1765: died Jan. 5, 1854. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1779, and Lincoln's Inn in June, 1784; he was called to the Irish bar in 1787. In 1798 he entered the Irish Parliament for Charlemont, and opposed Pitt's scheme for the Union of 1800. In 1803 he was one of the prosecutors of Emmet. In Pitt's second administration (1804) he became solicitor-general and later attorney-general for Ireland, and sat in the imperial Parliament in 1812 as member for Trinity College, Dublin. He was one of the foremost orators of his day. He was made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas and raised to the peerage in 1827, and was lord chancellor of Ireland 1830–1834 and 1835–41.

Plutarch (plö'tärk). [Gr. *Πλούταρχος*.] Born at Chæronea, Bœotia, Greece, about 46 A. D. A Greek historian, celebrated as the author of forty-six "Parallel Lives" of Greeks and Romans. He also wrote various philosophical, ethical, and other works, grouped as "Opera moralia." He was a Platonist, but occupied himself chiefly with ethical and religious reflections.

> In spite of all exceptions on the score of inaccuracy, want of information, or prejudice, Plutarch's lives must remain one of the most valuable relics of Greek literature, not only because they stand in the place of many volumes of lost history, but also because they are written with a graphic and dramatic vivacity, such as we find in few biographies, ancient or modern: because they are replete with reflexions which, if not profound, are always moderate and sensible; and because the author's aim throughout is to enforce the highest standard of morality of which a heathen was capable. As one of his most enthusiastic admirers has said, "He stands before us as the legate, the ambassador, and the orator on behalf of those institutions whereby the old-time men were rendered wise and virtuous."
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> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 243. [(*Donaldson.*)

Pluto (plö'tō). In Roman mythology, the lord of the infernal regions, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He is represented as an elderly man with a dignified but severe aspect, and often as holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orcus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis*. His wife was Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom he seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world.

Plutus (plö'tus). [Gr. Πλοῦτος.] In classical mythology, a personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter, and intimately associated with Eirene or Peace, who is often represented in art grouped with the infant Plutus. Zeus is said to have blinded him in order that he might not bestow his favors exclusively on good men, but should distribute his gifts without regard to merit.

Pluviose (plü-vē-ōz'). [F., from L. *pluviosus*, full of rain.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the fifth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Jan. 20; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 with Jan. 21; and in 12 with Jan. 22.

Pluvius (plö'vi-us). [L., 'the rainy.'] In Roman mythology, a surname of Jupiter.

Plymley (plim'li), **Peter.** A nom de plume of Sydney Smith.

Plymouth (plim'uth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 4° 9′ W. With the adjoining Stonehouse and Devonport it lies on Plymouth Sound between the estuary of the Plym (Cattewater) and that of the Tamar (Hamoaze). It is a fortress of the first class, and one of the chief naval stations of the country; and has extensive commerce, especially with Baltic and Mediterranean ports, Australia, the West Indies, South America, etc., exporting tin, lead, copper, fish, building-stone, etc. Objects of interest are the breakwater, the dockyard (at Devonport), the citadel, and the Hoe (an elevated promenade and park). Plymouth was the starting-point of the expedition against the Armada in 1588, and the last point touched by the Mayflower in 1620. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Royalists in the civil war. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 84,179.

Plymouth. A seaport, capital of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Plymouth harbor about 35 miles southeast of Boston. It has manufactures and fisheries. Points of interest are the Pilgrim Hall, Burial Hill, Plymouth Rock, Pilgrim Monument (commenced in 1859), and Cole's Hill. It is the oldest New England town. The Pilgrim Fathers landed here Dec. 21, 1620. Population (1890), 7,314.

Plymouth. The capital of Washington County, North Carolina, situated at the head of Albemarle Sound 74 miles south-southwest of Norfolk, Virginia. In the harbor, Oct. 27, 1864, Lieutenant Cushing destroyed by torpedo the Confederate ram Albemarle. Population (1890), 1,212.

Plymouth. A coal-mining borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 20 miles southwest of Scranton. Population (1890), 9,344.

Plymouth Brethren, or **Plymouthites** (plim'uth-īts). A sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization, or official ministry, condemning these as the causes of sectarian divisions. They are also called *Darbyites* after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed. In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren entitled *Exclusive Brethren* on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion.

Plymouth Colony. A colony established in the southeastern part of the present State of Massachusetts by the English Pilgrims. It was founded at Plymouth in 1620; formed with Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven the New England Confederacy 1643–84; and was united definitely with Massachusetts Bay in 1691.

Plymouth Rock. A ledge at Plymouth, Massachusetts, alleged to have been the landing-place of the Pilgrims in 1620.

Plymouth Sound. An inlet of the English Channel, between Devonshire and Cornwall, England.

Plynlimmon, or **Plinlimmon** (plin-lim'mon). A mountain on the border of Cardigan and Montgomery, Wales, 13 miles east-northeast of Aberystwith. Height, 2,481 feet.

Pnom-Penh (pnom-pen'). The capital of Cambodia, situated on the Mekong about lat. 11° 35′ N., long. 105° E. Population, 30,000–35,000. Also *Panompeng*.

Pnyx (niks). [Gr. Πνύξ.] A hill between the Museum Hill and the Hill of the Nymphs, above the Agora, in the group southwest of the Acropolis, at Athens; also, a famous place of public assembly established on the northern slope of this hill, beneath the summit. The place of assembly consists of a terrace, bounded at the back by a vertical cutting 13 feet high in the rock at the summit of the hill, and supported by a curved retaining-wall of early date, built of well-jointed polygonal masonry in huge blocks. Some of the courses of this retaining-wall have disappeared, so that the terrace now slopes downward, while originally it was level or ascended slightly toward the back. The length of the terrace is 395 feet, and its width 212. The back-wall is not straight, but forms an open obtuse angle, at the apex of which projects a huge cube of rock, rising from 3 steps and ascended by a small flight of steps in the angle at each side. This is the bema, or orators' platform, from which Demosthenes and the other great Athenian political orators delivered their harangues.

Po (pō). The largest river of Italy: the ancient Padus or Eridanus. It rises in Monte Viso in the Alps on the French border, flows northeast and then generally east, traversing a wide, fertile, and nearly level plain, and empties by several mouths into the Adriatic about lat. 44° 55′ N. Its chief tributaries are the Tanaro and Trebbia on the right, and the Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino (draining Lago Maggiore), Adda (draining the Lake of Como), Oglio (draining Lago d'Iseo), and Mincio (draining Lago di Garda) on the left. The chief places on its banks are Turin, Piacenza, Cremona, and Guastalla. Length, about 400 miles; navigable to above Turin.

Pocahontas (pō-ka-hon'tas). Died at Gravesend, England, in March, 1617. An Indian woman celebrated in the colonial history of Virginia. She was the daughter of the chief Powhatan, and was about 12 years of age when John Smith was brought a captive before her father in 1607. According to the account of his captivity given by Smith in his "General History of Virginia," published in 1624 after the appearance of Pocahontas in England, she saved his life by interposing her body between him and the war-clubs of his executioners and by interceding for him with her father. This episode is omitted from the accounts of his captivity given in his "True Relation" and his "Map of Virginia," published in 1608 and 1612 respectively, before Pocahontas's appearance in England, and is commonly discredited by recent historians. She had married one of Powhatan's captains, and was living with a tributary band, when Samuel Argall secured possession of her by intimidation or bribery in 1612. He demanded as her ransom a tribute of corn and the restitution of the English captives and goods in the hands of Powhatan. Powhatan sent back 7 captives with 3 muskets, a saw, an ax, and a canoe loaded with corn. Pocahontas was, nevertheless, detained, and in 1613 was baptized by the name of Rebecca and married to John Rolfe, one of the settlers at Jamestown. In 1616 Rolfe and his wife, in company with a number of Indians, sailed with Sir Thomas Dale for England.

Pocahontas. A chestnut pacing mare by Iron's Cadmus, which was also sire of Blanco, sire of Smuggler. She made a race record of 2:17½, and is said to have paced a trial heat lower than 2:10.

Pocock (pō'kok), **Edward.** Born 1604: died 1691. An English Orientalist and biblical commentator. In 1620 he was a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and fellow in 1628. In 1630 he became chaplain of the English factory at Aleppo; in 1636 professor of Arabic at Oxford; and in 1648 professor of Hebrew. He published "Specimen Historiæ Arabum" (1649) "Porta Mosis" (1655), "The Annals of Eutychius in Arabic and Latin" (1656), etc., and edited the history of Abulfaragius (1663) and other Arabian works and Old Testament commentaries.

Pococke (pō'kok), **Richard.** Born at Southampton, 1704: died 1765. An English traveler, bishop of Ossory (1756–65) and of Meath (1765). He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and traveled in the East 1737–42. He published "Description of the East" (1743) and "Observations on Palestine, etc." (1745).

Poconchis (pō-kōn-chēs'), or **Pocomans** (pō-kō-mäns'). Indians of the Maya stock, formerly numerous in central Guatemala. Often written *Pokonchis*, *Pokomans*.

Poděbrad (pod'ye-bräd). A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 32 miles east of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 4,807.

Podgorze (pod-gor'zhe). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Vistula opposite Cracow. Population (1890), 13,144.

Podiebrad (pod'ye-bräd), **George of.** Born April 6, 1420: died March 22, 1471. King of Bohemia. He became leader of the Utraquists in 1444; was acknowledged as governor of Bohemia in 1452; was elected king in 1458; and was excommunicated by Pope Paul II. in 1466. A crusade was declared against him.

Po di Primaro (pō dē prē-mä'rō). The lower course of the river Reno, in Italy.

Podlachia (pod-lā'ki-ä). An ancient division in the eastern part of Poland.

Podobna (pō-dob'nä). A place in the government of Grodno, Russia, about 30 miles northeast of Brest. Here, Aug. 12, 1812, the allies of the French defeated the Russians.

Podol (po-dōl'). A village in Bohemia, situated on the Iser 42 miles northeast of Prague. It was the scene of the first engagement between the Prussians and Austrians in the war of 1866 (June 26).

Podolia (pō-dō'li-ä). A government of southwestern Russia, on the Austrian frontier, and surrounded on other sides by the governments of Volhynia, Kieff, Kherson, and Bessarabia. Capital, Kamenets. It is one of the most fertile governments of Russia. It was annexed from Poland in 1793–1795. Area, 16,224 square miles. Population (1890), 2,604,800.

Podolsk (po-dōlsk'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Pakhra 20 miles south of Moscow. Population, 10,934.

Podsnap (pod'snap), **Mr.** A character in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He is a smiling, eminently respectable man, who always knows exactly what Providence means. "And it was very remarkable (and must have been very comfortable) that what Providence meant was invariably what Mr. Podsnap meant. These may be said to have been the articles of faith of a school which the present chapter takes the liberty of calling, after its representative name, Podsnappery."

Poe (pō), **Edgar Allan.** Born at Boston, Jan. 19, 1809: died at Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1849. A noted American poet and writer of tales. His father was an actor. After the death of his mother, an actress, he was adopted by a Mr. John Allan of Richmond, who educated him partly at a private school at Richmond, and in 1815 took him to England and placed him at the Manor House School at Stoke-Newington, where he remained till 1820, when he returned to school in Richmond. In 1826 he entered the University of Virginia, where, during his short stay, he was noted for his love of strong liquors (though he was not a drunkard) and reckless gambling. Mr. Allan paid his debts, and undertook to place him in his counting-room in Dec. of this same year. Poe ran away, and tried to start himself in life by publishing his poems in Boston. His first venture was a volume entitled "Tamerlane, and Other Poems: by a Bostonian" (1827). Being without resources, he enlisted as a private in the United States army as Edgar A. Perry, and in 1829 was appointed serjeant-major. In the same year he was reconciled to Mr. Allan, who procured his discharge, and he was shortly after appointed a cadet at West Point, where he went July 1, 1830, but contrived intentionally to get himself dismissed March 6, 1831, as Mr. Allan would not allow him to resign. He then broke off his connection with the latter, wandered from one city to another, and settled in Baltimore, where he devoted himself to literature, publishing some of his prose tales and writing critical essays. In 1835 he married Virginia Clemm, and became assistant editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger" at Richmond. In 1839 he was associate editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine" at Philadelphia; in 1841 was editor of "Graham's Magazine"; and in 1844 removed to New York, where he was assistant on Willis's "Mirror." In 1845 he published "The Raven," and at once became a literary lion and reached the summit of his success. In 1847, however, after the death of his wife, he began to deteriorate, and in two years he died at Washington College Hospital at Baltimore in a delirious state. Among his other works are "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems" (1829), "Poems" (1831), "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" (1840). Many of his poems and tales appeared in periodicals, and shortly after his death his remaining writings were published by his friends. Among his noted prose tales are "Arthur Gordon Pym," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Gold-Bug," "A Descent into the Maelstrom," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," etc.

Poeppig. See *Pöppig*.

Poetaster (pō'et-as-tėr), **The, or His Arraignment.** A comical satire, by Ben Jonson, acted in 1601 and printed in 1602. It was thought to be a direct attack on Dekker and Marston, whereupon Dekker produced his "Satiromastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet." In 1603 and 1604, however, Jonson collaborated with each of them.

Poet at the Breakfast-Table, The. A series of sketches by O. W. Holmes, published in 1872: a sequel to "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Poet of the Poor, The. George Crabbe.

Poets' Corner. A space in the east side of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, containing the tablets, statues, busts, or monuments of Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Chaucer, Milton, Spenser, and other British poets, actors, divines, and great men. Some of them are buried near or under their monuments. Robert Browning is buried in front of Cowley's monument, and a bust of Longfellow is near by.

Poey (pō'āy), **Felipe.** Born at Havana, May 26, 1799: died there, Jan. 28, 1891. A Cuban naturalist. From 1839 he was director of the museum at Havana, and he was long a professor in the university. His writings on Cuban ichthyology and entomology are well known and important.

Poey y Aguirre (pō'āy ē ä-gēr're), **Andres.** Born at Havana, 1826. A Cuban scientist, son of Felipe Poey. He was long director of a meteorological observatory at Havana, and conducted a similar establishment at Mexico during the rule of Maximilian. He has published numerous works and papers, principally on meteorology.

Pogge (pog'e), **Paul.** Born at Ziersdorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 24, 1838: died at Loanda, West Africa, March 17, 1884. An African explorer. He visited Natal and Mauritius in 1864: explored the Lunda country from Loanda to Muata-Yamvo and back 1875-76; and, accompanied by Wissman, discovered new regions between the Kassai and Nyangwe. He died on his return to Loanda 1880–84. He wrote "Im Reiche des Muata-Yamvo" (1880).

Poggendorff (pog′gen-dorf), **Johann Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 29, 1796: died at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1877. A German physicist, professor at Berlin from 1834: noted for researches in magnetism and electricity. He edited "Annalen der Physik und Chemie" from 1824, and published "Biographisch-litterarisches Handworterbuch" (1857–63), etc.

Poggio (pod′jō) (**Gian Francesco Poggio Bracciolini**). Born at Terranova, Tuscany, 1380: died 1459. A noted Italian scholar and author in the Renaissance period. He was secretary of the papal curia; became historiographer to Florence and chancellor in 1453; discovered many classical MSS.; and wrote satires, moral essays, a "History of Florence," etc.

The first half of the fifteenth century has been sometimes called the age of Poggio Bracciolini, which it expresses not very inaccurately as to his literary life, since he was born in 1381 and died in 1459; but it seems to involve too high a compliment. The chief merit of Poggio was his diligence, aided by good fortune, in recovering lost works of Roman literature that lay mouldering in the repositories of convents. Hence we owe to this one man eight orations of Cicero, a complete Quintilian, Columella, part of Lucretius, three books of Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tertullian, and several less important writers: twelve comedies of Plautus were also recovered in Germany through his directions. *Hallam*, Lit., p. 64.

Poggy Islands. See *Nassau Islands.*

Pogram (pō′gram), **Elijah.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, a public benefactor and a member of Congress: an amusing caricature.

Pohah. See *Washaki.*

Pohl (pōl), **Johann Emanuel.** Born at Kamnitz, Feb. 22, 1782: died at Vienna, May 22, 1834. An Austrian botanist. He was one of the naturalists who accompanied the archduchess Leopoldine to Brazil in 1817, remaining four years in that country. On his return he was appointed a curator in the Vienna Museum. He published "Reise im Innern von Brasilien" (2 vols. 1832–1837), "Plantarum Brasiliæ icones et descriptiones" (2 vols. 1827-31), etc.

Poictiers. See *Poitiers.*

Poindexter (poin′deks-tėr), **George.** Born in Louisa County, Va., 1779: died at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1853. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1817-19; governor of Mississippi 1819–21; and United States senator 1830-35.

Poins (poinz). In Shakspere's "Henry IV.," a dissolute, witty companion of the prince and Falstaff.

Poinsett (poin′set), **Joel Roberts.** Born at Charleston, S. C., March 2, 1779: died at Statesburg, S.C., Dec. 12, 1851. An American politician. He was sent on a diplomatic mission to Chile in 1809, and to Mexico in 1822; and was member of Congress from South Carolina 1821-25, United States minister to Mexico 1825–1829, and secretary of war 1837-41.

Poinsot (pwaṅ-sō′), **Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 3, 1777: died there, Dec. 15, 1859. A French mathematician. Among his works is "Éléments de statique" (1803).

Point Comfort, Old. See *Old Point Comfort.*

Point de Galle (point dė gäl), or **Galle.** A seaport on the southwestern shore of Ceylon, situated in lat. 6° 1′ N., long. 80° 13′ E. It is an important commercial place, and a stopping-point for various steamship lines. It was occupied by the Portuguese early in the 16th century; passed to the Dutch in the middle of the 17th century; and passed to Great Britain in 1796. Population (1891), 33,505.

Pointe-à-Pitre (pwaṅt-ä-pētr′). The chief port in the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, situated in lat. 16° 14′ N., long. 61° 33′ E. Population, 17,524.

Pointe Pelée. See *Point Pelee.*

Pointis (pwaṅ-tē′), **Jean Bernard Louis Desjean,** Baron **de.** Born in 1645: died near Paris, 1707. A French naval officer. He commanded an expedition which took Cartagena, New Granada, May 2, 1697, obtaining an immense booty. In 1704-05 he besieged Gibraltar by sea. He published "Relation de l'expédition de Carthagène" (1698).

Point Isabel (point iz′a-bel). A place in southern Texas, situated near the Gulf of Mexico 21 miles northeast of Brownsville.

Point Pelee (or **Pele**) (pē′lē), or **Pointe Pelée** (pwaṅt pé-lā′). 1. A headland projecting into Lake Erie from the southwestern part of Ontario, Canada. — 2. An island in Lake Erie, 25 miles north of Sandusky. It belongs to Canada. Length, 9 miles.

Point Pleasant (plez′ant). The capital of Mason County, West Virginia, situated near the junction of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. Here, Oct. 10, 1774, the American settlers under Andrew Lewis defeated the Shawnee Indians.

Poischwitz (poish′vits). A village 15 miles south of Liegnitz, Prussian Silesia. An armistice between the French and the Russians and Prussians was signed here, June 4, 1813.

Poise (pwäz), **Jean Alexandre Ferdinand.** Born at Nîmes, June 3, 1828: died at Paris, May 26, 1892. A French composer of comic operas. Among them are "Bonsoir voisin!" (1853), "Les charmeurs" (1855), "La surprise d'amour" (1877), and "L'Amour médecin" (1880: after Molière).

Poisson (pwä-sôṅ′), **Siméon Denis.** Born at Pithiviers, France, June 21, 1781: died at Paris, April 25, 1840. A French mathematician, especially noted for his application of mathematics to physics: professor at Paris from 1802. Among his works is "Traité de mécanique" (1811).

Poissy (pwä-sē′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 14 miles northwest of Paris. It has a noted church, and until recently was famous for its cattle-market. A conference was held here in Sept., 1561, between leading theologians of the churches (Cardinal Lorraine, etc., for the Roman Catholics, and Beza, Peter Martyr, etc., for the Reformed). It was unsuccessful in effecting a reconciliation. Population (1891), commune, 6,432.

Poitevin (pwät-vaṅ′), **Prosper.** Born about 1810: died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1884. A French grammarian, lexicographer, and littérateur. Among his works are "Nouveau dictionnaire universel de la langue française" (1854–60), "Grammaire générale et historique de la langue française" (1856), "Cours pratique de littérature française" (1865), etc.

Poitiers (pwä-tyā′). The capital of the department of Vienne, France, situated at the junction of the Boivre and Clain, in lat. 46° 35′ N., long. 0° 23′ E.: the ancient Limonum. Later it was called Pictavus Limonum and Pictavium, as a chief place of the Pictavi (whence the present name). The cathedral is a fine early-Pointed structure, of unusual plan. It has a wide, high nave of 4 bays, with clustered columns, flanked by aisles almost as high as the nave. The only windows are in the aisles. The church has transepts and a square chevet. Notre Dame is a very notable example of decorated Romanesque, with 3 aisles, barrel-vaulting, and central tower. The so-called Temple de St. Jean, identified as a baptistery of the 6th century, is one of the oldest Christian edifices in France. The masonry, in part of opus reticulatum, is Roman in character, and the ornament of pilasters, arcades, and triangles is also Roman. The university with its school of law, the palais de justice, and the modern hôtel de ville are also of interest. Hilary was the first bishop of Poitiers. It was the capital of Poitou in former times. Near it Clovis, king of the Franks, defeated Alaric, king of the West Goths, in 507; and near it, Sept. 19, 1356, the English army (8,000) under the Black Prince defeated the French (60,000) under King John, who was taken prisoner. (For another battle fought in the neighborhood in 732, see *Tours.*) It was a stronghold of the Huguenots. Population (1891), commune, 37,497.

Poitiers, Diana of. See *Diana of Poitiers.*

Poitou (pwä-tö′). An ancient government of France. Capital, Poitiers. It was bounded by Brittany and Anjou on the north, Touraine on the northeast, Berry and Marche on the east, Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It contained Haut-Poitou in the east and Bas-Poitou in the west, and corresponded nearly to the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne. It was governed in the middle ages by counts. With Eleanor of Guienne it passed to France in 1137, and in 1152 to Henry (who became Henry II. of England in 1154). It was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1205, and retained by treaty in 1259; was ceded to Edward III. of England in 1360, and recovered by Du Guesclin a few years later; and was united finally to the French crown by Charles VII.

Pokah. See *Washaki.*

Pokanoket. See *Wampanoag.*

Pokomo (pō-kō′mō), or **Wapokomo** (wä-pō-kō′mō). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, dwelling along the Tana River, in the midst of hostile Gallas.

Pokonchis, or **Pokomans.** See *Poconchis.*

Pola (pō′lä). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 44° 52′ N., long. 13° 51′ E.: the Roman Pietas Julia. Since 1850 it has been the chief naval arsenal of the empire, and contains extensive docks and wharves. It has a cathedral, and contains many Roman antiquities. The Porta Aurea (L., 'golden gate') is a Roman triumphal arch of a single opening, 13½ feet wide and 24½ high, between coupled Corinthian columns with an interrupted entablature. The Roman amphitheater consists of three stories (97 feet high) on the west side, and only one, owing to the slope of the ground, on the east. The axes of the greater ellipse are 452 and 369 feet, of the arena 229 and 147. The temple of Rome and Augustus, now the museum, is Corinthian, prostyle tetrastyle, with an intervening column on each side between angle-column and cella, on a high basement, in plan 27 by 57 feet. Pola came under Roman power about 178 B. C. Near it, in 1379, the Genoese fleet defeated the Venetians. Population (1890), 31,623.

Polabia (pǫ-lā′bi-ä̤). The country of the Polabians, in the basin of the Lower Elbe.

Polabians (pǫ-lā′bi-anz). A branch of the Polish division of the Slavs, formerly dwelling in northern Germany, in the Lower Elbe valley. The language is extinct.

Poland (pō′land). [L. *Polonia*, G. *Polen*, F. *Pologne*, Pol. *Polska*.] A former kingdom of Europe. In 1772 it comprised, besides the present Prussian Poland, Austrian Poland and Russian Poland (see those headings), the Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Vitebsk, Mohileff, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Podolia, and most of Kieff. The capital from about 1320 was Cracow; from the reign of Sigismund III. (1587-1632) it was Warsaw. The early history of Poland is legendary and obscure. A Polish duchy, acknowledging the suzerainty of the German emperor, with its center at Gnesen, appeared in the reign of Mieczyslaw (962-992), who embraced Christianity. Under Boleslaus, his successor, Poland became a kingdom and had a momentary greatness. After a period of great decline it was highly prosperous in the reign of Casimir the Great (1333-70). The dynasty of Piasts ended with him. Poland and Hungary were united 1370–82. Lithuania was united with Poland in 1386, and the Jagellon dynasty then began. Under Wladislaw III., who died in 1444, Poland and Hungary were for a short time united. West Prussia was acquired in 1466. The kingdom flourished in the reigns of Sigismund I. and Sigismund II. (1506-72). Livonia was acquired in 1561. A close union between Poland and Lithuania was effected at the Diet of Lublin in 1569. The Jagellon dynasty ended in 1572 and the crown became elective. It made cessions of Livonia to Sweden in 1660, and of the territory east of the Dnieper to Russia in 1667. Sobieski reigned 1674-96. It was united with Saxony under Augustus II. (1697–1704, 1709-33) and Augustus III. (1733-63). It took part in the Northern War, and about this time suffered greatly from factional troubles. Stanislaus Poniatowski was elected king in 1764. (For the Confederation of Bar in 1768, see *Bar*; and for the partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795, see below.) An insurrection under Koszciusko took place in 1794, and Stanislaus resigned in 1795. Part of Poland was formed by Napoleon into the duchy of Warsaw in 1807. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made a resettlement of the territory, creating a kingdom of Poland (comprising the bulk of the duchy of Warsaw) under Russian rule. See *Poland, Russian.*

Poland, Austrian. That part of Poland which was acquired by Austria, now forming Galicia.

Poland, Great. A historical division of Poland, comprising what is now the Prussian province of Posen and a part of the present Russian Poland.

Poland, Little. A historical division of Poland, comprising part of the present Russian Poland and the western part of Galicia.

Poland, Luke Potter. Born at Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815: died at Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887. An American politician and jurist. He became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1860; was Republican United States senator from Vermont 1865–1867; and was a member of Congress 1867-75 and 1883-85.

Poland, Partitions of. There were three partitions of Poland in the last part of the 18th century. (1) Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1772: agreed to by Poland in 1773. Prussia received the greater part of West Prussia and the Netze district; Austria received Galicia and the county of Zips in Hungary; and Russia received everything east of the Dnieper and Düna. (2) Between Russia and Prussia in 1793. Prussia received nearly all the present province of Posen, and the western part of what is now Russian Poland: Russia received all the territory east of about long. 24°. (3) Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1795. Prussia took a large part of the present Russian Poland, including Warsaw; Austria received part of the present Russian Poland between the Bug, Vistula, and Pilica; and Russia received all the remainder, situated east of the Niemen and Bug.

Poland, Prussian. That part of Poland which was acquired by Prussia. It now forms the province of Posen, nearly all of West Prussia, and part of East Prussia.

Poland, Russian. A name given popularly to the ten Russian governments of the "Vistula Land," corresponding to the kingdom of Poland formed in 1815. It is situated in the western part of Russia; is bounded by Prussia on the north and west and Austria on the south; and consists of the governments Suwalki, Lomza, Siedlce, Lublin, Kielce, Radom, Warsaw, Plock, Kalisz, and Piotrkow. Capital, Warsaw. The surface is generally a plain. The chief river is the Vistula. The principal occupation is agriculture, especially the production of grain. Manufactures and mining are increasing. The inhabitants are mostly Poles; there are also Jews, Ruthenians, etc. The German element and Russian influence are both increasing. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The territory was formed into the kingdom of Poland under the Russian emperor, with a constitution, in 1815; an insurrection which began in Nov., 1830, was suppressed in Sept., 1831; the constitution was abolished in 1832; there was an unsuccessful rising in 1846; and an insurrection beginning in 1863 was suppressed in 1864, the kingdom of Poland ceasing to exist about this time. The peasants received important concessions in 1864. Area, 49,157 square miles. Population (1890), 8,256,562.

Polaris (pǫ-lā′ris). A star of the second magnitude, α Ursæ Minoris, situated near the north pole of the heavens; the pole-star. It served in former times, and still serves among primitive people, as a guide in navigation. It is now about 1¼′ from the pole, very nearly in a line with the two stars in Ursa Major (α and β) which form the further edge of the so-called Dipper. About 5,000 years ago the pole-star was α Draconis, and in about 12,000 it will be α Lyræ.

Pole (pōl), **Reginald.** Born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, England, March 3, 1500: died at London, Nov. 18, 1558. An English Roman Catholic prelate. He was the son of Sir Richard Pole and Margaret, countess of Salisbury, niece of Edward IV. He entered Magdalen College, Oxford, and at the age of 19 went to Padua to complete his education, returning in 1525. In 1532 he went again to Italy, and was created cardinal Dec. 22, 1536. He quarreled with Henry VIII., who caused a bill of attainder to be passed against him and set a price on his head. His mother was thrown into the Tower and beheaded. In 1545 he was a legate-president of the Council of Trent. On the death of Edward VI. he was sent to England to assist Queen Mary. Pole, who was only in deacon's orders, desired to marry the queen, and she for a time favored the project, but it was finally abandoned. After the burning of Cranmer, Pole was ordained priest, and on March 22, 1556, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. His legation as papal ambassador to England was canceled by Paul IV. His death occurred on the day after that of the queen. He was largely responsible for the persecution of Protestants during her reign.

Polemon (pol'ẹ-mōn). [Gr. Πολέμων.] A Platonic philosopher of Athens (died 273 B. C.), the successor of Xenocrates as president of the Academy.

Polesine (pō-le-sē'ne). The district near Rovigo in Italy.

Polexandre. A romance by Gomberville. It was published in 1632, and enjoyed a high reputation. It was the earliest of the heroic romances, and seems to have been imitated by Calprenède and Scudéry.

Policastro (pō-lē-käs'trō). A small seaport in the province of Salerno, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Policastro 60 miles southeast of Salerno: the ancient Pyxus, later Buxentum.

Polichronicon. See *Polychronicon.*

Polignac (pō-lēn-yäk'), Duc **Armand Jules Marie Héraclius de.** Born Jan. 17, 1771: died March 2, 1847. A French politician, son of the Duchesse de Polignac, imprisoned 1804–13 for complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal.

Polignac, Duchesse de. Born about 1749: died at Vienna, 1793. Wife of the Duc de Polignac (died 1817): an influential favorite of Marie Antoinette.

Polignac, Prince **Jules Auguste Armand Marie de.** Born May 14, 1780: died March 29, 1847. A French politician and diplomatist, son of the Duchesse de Polignac. He was imprisoned for complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal in 1804; was ambassador to Great Britain 1823–29; and was minister of foreign affairs and premier 1829–30. He signed the ordinances of July 25, 1830 (leading to the revolution of July), and was imprisoned 1830–36.

Polignano a Mare (pō-lēn-yä'nō ä mä're). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 20 miles southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 7,855.

Poligny (pō-lēn-yē'). A town in the department of Jura, France, 46 miles southeast of Dijon. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), commune, 4,433.

Polillo (pō-lēl'yō). One of the smaller Philippine Islands, situated east of Luzon. Length, about 30 miles.

Polish (pol'ish), **Mrs.** A character in Jonson's comedy "The Magnetick Lady."

> Mrs. Polish, the most perfect representation of a gossiping 'toad-eater' that the English stage can boast. *Gifford.*

Polish Succession, War of the. A war which broke out in 1733, owing to a disputed election to the throne of Poland. Stanislaus Leszczynski was supported by France, Spain, and Sardinia, and Augustus III. (elector of Saxony) by Austria and Russia. It was ended by the peace of Vienna (1738), by which Augustus III. was acknowledged.

Polistena (pō-lis-tā'nä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, 32 miles northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), 6,974; commune, 8,359.

Politian (pọ-lish'ian), L. **Politianus** (pọ-lish-i-ā'nus), It. **Angelo Poliziano** (pō-lēt-sē-ä'nō) (**Angelo Ambrogini**). Born at Montepulciano, Tuscany, July 14, 1454: died at Florence, Sept. 24, 1494. A celebrated Florentine humanist and poet, professor at the University of Florence. He published the Italian poems "La giostra," "Orfeo" (which see), etc.; the Latin poems "Rusticus," "Nutricia," "Ambra," "Manto"; Latin translations from the Greek; critical essays in the "Miscellanea" (1489), etc.

Politics (pol'i-tiks). [Gr. Πολιτικά.] A treatise on the state, by Aristotle.

> The "Politics" [of Aristotle] are confessed on all hands to be the ripest and fullest outcome of Greek political experience. They were based on the researches of Aristotle's "Constitutions," or catalogue of some 250 polities, of which many precious fragments tell us enough to desire that it were preserved even at the expense of the extant book on the theory of politics. For as such the present work is essentially conceived in Aristotle's peculiar method, being based on actual experience and the criticism of previous theorists. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 414.

Polixène (pol-ēk-sān'). The assumed name of Madelon in Molière's comedy "Les précieuses ridicules."

Polixenes (po-liks'e-nēz). The King of Bohemia in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Poliziano. See *Politian.*

Polk (pōk), **James Knox.** Born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795: died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849. The eleventh President of the United States (1845–49). He was admitted to the bar in 1820; was a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee 1825–39; was speaker of the House of Representatives 1835–39; was governor of Tennessee 1839–41; and as Democratic candidate for President was elected in 1844. The leading events in his administration were the Mexican war, which resulted in the acquisition of California and other cessions from Mexico, and the Oregon boundary treaty with Great Britain.

Polk, Leonidas. Born at Raleigh, N. C., 1806: killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864. A bishop of the Episcopal Church, and later a Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1827, but resigned his commission in the army in the same year, and in 1831 was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became missionary bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory in 1838, and bishop of Louisiana in 1841, and at the beginning of the Civil War accepted a major-generalship in the Confederate army, being promoted lieutenant-general in 1862. He commanded the right wing of General Braxton Bragg's army at Chickamauga. He was accused by his superior of insubordination on this occasion, and was relieved of his command. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. His command was afterward united to that of Johnston.

Polla (pol'lä). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 40 miles east-southeast of Salerno. Population (1881), 6,516.

Pollajuolo (pol-lä-yö-ō'lō), **Antonio.** Born at Florence, 1429: died at Rome, 1498. An Italian painter and sculptor. He was originally a goldsmith, and of his work in this line we have examples in the bas-reliefs of the Feast of Herod and the Dance of Herodias's Daughter which he made for the silver altar in the Opera del Duomo at Florence. As a niellist he ranks with the best of his time. He was the first painter who had a practical knowledge of anatomy from dissection. He was called to Rome about 1480 by Pope Innocent VIII. to make the bronze monument of his predecessor, Sixtus IV. (finished 1493), one of the most original tombs of the time. He also made the tomb of Innocent VIII.

Pollard (pol'ärd), **Edward Albert.** Born in Nelson County, Va., Feb. 27, 1828: died at Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 12, 1872. An American journalist and historian, editor of the Richmond "Examiner" during the Civil War. His works include a "Southern History of the War" (1866), "The Lost Cause" (1866), "Lee and his Lieutenants" (1867), "Life of Jefferson Davis, with the Secret History of the Southern Confederacy" (1869), etc.

Pollentia (po-len'shi-ạ̈). In ancient geography, a place in Italy, 28 miles south of Turin, near the junction of the Stura and Tanaro: the modern Pollenzo or Pollenza. Here, in 402 or 403, a battle was fought between the Romans under Stilicho and the West Goths under Alaric. This is generally said to have been a decisive Roman victory, but "Cassiodorus and Jornandes both say distinctly that the Goths put the Roman army to flight" (*Hodgkin*).

Pollenzo, or **Pollenza.** See *Pollentia.*

Pollio (pol'i-ō), **Caius Asinius.** Born about 76 B. C.: died at Tusculum, Italy, 6 A. D. A Roman politician, commander, author, and patron of literature: an adherent of Julius Cæsar. He was consul 40 B. C., and was governor of Transpadane Gaul. He defeated the Parthians in Illyria in 39. He was a patron of Vergil and Horace. Only fragments of his works survive.

Pöllnitz (pél'nits), Baron **Karl Ludwig von.** Born at Issum, Prussian Rhine Province, Feb. 25, 1692: died at Berlin, June 23, 1775. A German writer of memoirs. He was reader to Frederick the Great and theatrical director in Berlin. His works include "Lettres et mémoires, etc." (1738–40), "État abrégé de la cour de Saxe, etc." (1734), etc. He was probably also the author of "Histoire secrète de la duchesse d'Hanovre" (1732), and of "La Saxe galante" (1734).

Pollock (pol'ọk), Sir **Frederick.** Born Sept. 23, 1783: died Aug. 23, 1870. An English jurist. He was attorney-general 1834–35 and 1841–44.

Pollock, Sir **George.** Born at Westminster, June 4, 1786: died Oct. 6, 1872. An English general, brother of Sir Frederick Pollock. He commanded the British army in Afghanistan in 1842, and entered Kabul in Sept.

Pollockshaws (pol-ọk-shâz'). A manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 3 miles south-southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 10,228.

Pollok (pol'ọk), **Robert.** Born at Moorhouse, Renfrewshire, 1798 (?): died at Southampton, Sept. 17, 1827. A Scottish religious poet. He was educated at Glasgow University. His chief work, "The Course of Time," was published in 1827, six months before his death. His theology was strongly Calvinistic.

Pollux (pol'uks), or **Polydeuces** (pol-i-dū'sēz). [Gr. Πολυδεύκης.] 1. In Greek mythology, the twin brother of Castor, one of the Dioscuri. See *Castor and Pollux* and *Dioscuri.*—2. An orange star of magnitude 1.2 (β Geminorum), in the head of the following twin.

Polly (pol'i). A ballad-opera by John Gay: a sequel to "The Beggar's Opera." It was ready for the stage in 1728, but was suppressed by the government, some members of which had been satirized in the first opera. Gay published it, however, in 1729, and it brought him over £1,200. It was finally played in 1777, having been altered by Colman the elder.

Polly Honeycomb (hun'i-kōm). A farce attributed to Garrick. It was the first written by Colman the elder, was first played in 1760, and was a satire leveled at the absurd prevalence of novel-reading.

Polo (pō'lō), **Marco.** Born at Venice, 1254: died there, 1324. A celebrated Venetian traveler. His father, Nicolo, and uncle, Maffeo, left Constantinople for the Crimea on some commercial enterprise in 1260. Their business eventually brought them to Bokhara, where they fell in with some envoys of Kublai Khan. They were persuaded to accompany the envoys to Kublai, whom they found either at Cambaluc (Peking) or at Shangtu, north of the Great Wall. Kublai received them well, and sent them as his envoys to the Pope with a request for one hundred educated men to instruct his subjects in Christianity and in the liberal arts. The brothers arrived at Acre in 1269. They obtained from Gregory X. two Dominicans who turned back at an early stage of the journey. The brothers left Acre on the return journey in 1271, accompanied by Marco, then 17 years of age. They traveled by Sivas, Mosul, Bagdad, and Hormuz, through Khorasan, up the Oxus to the Pamir, by Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, to Lob Nor, and across the great desert of Gobi to Tangut, thence to Shangtu, where they found Kublai Khan in 1275. They were kindly received, and retained in the public service. Marco rose rapidly in the emperor's favor, and was employed in important missions in various parts of the empire. Marco, with his father and uncle, left China in 1292, and after many adventures reached Venice by way of Sumatra, India, and Persia in 1295. In 1298 Marco was taken prisoner in the battle of Curzola between the Venetians and the Genoese. He was detained for a year at Genoa. Here he dictated in the French language to a fellow-captive, Rusticiano of Pisa, an account of his adventures, which ultimately obtained a wide popularity, inasmuch as the Polos were the first European travelers in China. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Polo de Ondegardo. See *Ondegardo.*

Polonius (pọ-lō'ni-us). In Shakspere's "Hamlet," the father of Ophelia, and the king's chamberlain.

> Polonius, who is the personified memory of wisdom no longer actually possessed. This admirable character is always misrepresented on the stage. Shakspere never intended to exhibit him as a buffoon: for, although it was natural that Hamlet — a young man of fire and genius, detesting formality, and disliking Polonius on political grounds, as imagining that he had assisted his uncle in his usurpation — should express himself satirically, yet this must not be taken as exactly the poet's conception of him. In Polonius a certain induration of character had arisen from long habits of business; but take his advice to Laertes, and Ophelia's reverence for his memory, and we shall see that he was meant to be represented as a statesman somewhat past his faculties,—his recollections of life all full of wisdom, and showing a knowledge of human nature, whilst what immediately takes place before him, and escapes from him, is indicative of weakness.
> *Coleridge*, Lects. on Shak., etc., p. 237.

Polotsk, or **Polock** (pō'lotsk). A town in the government of Vitebsk, Russia, situated at the junction of the Polota with the Düna, 59 miles west-northwest of Vitebsk. It was stormed by the French in 1812. Population, 20,064.

Polotsk, Principality of. A medieval principality of Russia, in the basin of the Düna.

Poltava. See *Pultowa.*

Polybius (po-lib'i-us). [Gr. Πολύβιος.] Born at Megalopolis, Arcadia, Greece, 204 B. C.: died about 125 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian. He was in the service of the Achæan League; was taken as a political prisoner to Rome about 169; became a friend of Scipio the Younger; was released in 151; and was later engaged in settling the affairs of Achaia. He went to Egypt in 181, with his father and Aratus, as an ambassador of the Achæan League. He was the author of a history of Rome in 40 books, five of which, with fragments of the others, have been preserved.

Polycarp (pol'i-kärp). [L. *Polycarpus*, from Gr. Πολύκαρπος.] Born before 69 A. D.: burned at Smyrna, 155 (?). A Christian martyr, bishop of Smyrna: author of an epistle to the Philippians.

Polychronicon (pol-i-kron'i-kon). A chronicle of universal history, by Ralph Higden, finished in 1366: a continuation was added to the year 1413. It begins with a sketch of the history of the known world, with lives of Adam, Abraham, etc., and brings its entries down to the time of writing. It was translated into English by John of Trevisa.

Polycletus (pol-i-klē'tus), or **Polyclitus** (-klī'-tus), **of Sicyon.** [Gr. Πολύκλειτος.] Lived in the last part of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor and architect. He is associated with the high development of abstract proportion which characterizes Greek sculpture. He seems to have realized the athletic type or ideal to the entire satisfaction of the Greek world, and made a figure embodying the accepted proportions, which was called "the canon." This canon is supposed to have been a simple figure carrying a spear (doryphorus), described by Pliny and properly represented by several replicas. The best of these was found at Pompeii, and is in the museum at Naples. Another statue of almost equal importance is mentioned by Pliny, and called "diadumenos" (*i. e.*, an athlete binding a fillet about his head). The best replica is in the British Museum; the original was sold at one time for 100 talents — about $117.000. The most important monumental work of Polycletus was the chryselephantine Hera at Argos, represented by the so-called Ludovisi Juno.

Polycletus, "The Younger." Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek sculptor of Argos.

Polycrates (po-lik'ra-tēz). [Gr. Πολυκράτης.] Put to death 522 B. C. Tyrant of Samos from about 536 (or 532) to 522. He was a patron of literature and art.

He had formed an alliance with Amasis, king of Egypt, who, however, finally renounced it through alarm at the amazing good fortune of Polycrates, which never met with any check or disaster, and which therefore was sure, sooner or later, to incur the envy of the gods. Such, at least, is the account in Herodotus, who has narrated the story of the rupture between Amasis and Polycrates in his most dramatic manner. In a letter which Amasis wrote to Polycrates, the Egyptian monarch advised him to throw away one of his most valuable possessions, in order that he might thus inflict some injury upon himself. In accordance with this advice Polycrates threw into the sea a seal-ring of extraordinary beauty; but in a few days it was found in the belly of a fish, which had been presented to him by a fisherman. Thereupon Amasis immediately broke off his alliance with him.

Smith, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography, III. 459.

Polydamas (po-lid'a-mas). [Gr. Πολύδαμας.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Thessalian famous for his strength.

Polydeuces. See *Pollux*.

Polydore (pol'i-dōr). 1. A name assumed by Guiderius in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."—2. In Otway's tragedy "The Orphan," the brother of Castalio who was the husband of Monimia, the orphan. He succeeded in deceiving the latter by personating Castalio on his wedding night, and on this fraud the tragic story of Monimia hinges.

Polydore Vergil. See *Vergil*.

Polydorus (pol-i-dō'rus). [Gr. Πολύδωρος.] In Greek legend, the youngest son of Priam. He was killed by Achilles (or according to other legends by Polymestor). See *Hecuba*.

Polydorus. A Rhodian sculptor, associate of Agesander in carving the Laocoon group.

Polyeucte (pō-lē-ėkt'). 1. A play by Corneille, issued in 1640: "the greatest of all Christian tragedies" (*Saintsbury*).—2. An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1878. The words, by Barbier and Carré, are founded on Corneille.

Polygnotus (pol-ig-nō'tus). [Gr. Πολύγνωτος.] Born in the island of Thasos: lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek painter, pupil of Aglaophon. His activity lasted from about 480 to 456 B. C. He was made an Athenian citizen in return for the paintings in the Pœcile or Theseum, and the Amphictyons gave him the right of free entertainment in the Hellenic cities. He was identified with Cimon in the reconstruction of Athens, and seems to have had about him a large school or force of assistants. His principal works were the paintings in the Lesche of the Cnidians at Delphi, described in detail by Pausanias; the paintings of the Pœcile at Athens, made with the assistance of Micon and Panænus; the marriage of Castor and Pollux with the daughters of Leucippus, in the temple of the Dioscuri at Athens; some of the pictures in the Pinakotheke of the Propylæum; the picture in the porch of the temple of Athene Areia at Platæa; and pictures at Thespiæ. Polygnotus introduced transparent draperies and many realistic effects. *Pliny*, XXXV. 35.

Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'ni-ä), or **Polymnia** (po-lim'ni-ä). [Gr. Πολύμνια.] 1. In Greek antiquity, the Muse of the sublime hymn and of the faculty of learning and remembering. According to some poets, she was the inventor of the lyre. During the final centuries of the Roman Empire she was regarded as the patroness of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as in a meditative attitude, heavily draped, and without any attribute.
2. An asteroid (No. 33) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Oct. 28, 1854.

Polykleitos. See *Polycletus*.

Polymnia. See *Polyhymnia*.

Polynesia (pol-i-nē'siä). [From Gr. πόλυς, many, and νῆσος, an island: 'many islands.'] A division of Oceanica which comprises all or nearly all the Pacific islands east of Australia, Papua, and the Philippines. There are three main divisions. The principal groups of Polynesia proper, or East Polynesia, are the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tonga, Cook, Society, Austral, Marquesas, Low, Ellice, and Phenix islands: Fiji is generally included in this division, but is sometimes placed in Melanesia. Micronesia includes the Ladrones Carolines, and Marshall, Gilbert, and Pelew islands. Melanesia includes the Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty and Solomon islands, Louisiade Archipelago, New Hebrides, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, New Caledonia, etc. The islands have recently been rapidly acquired by different European nations. Hawaii and Samoa are independent. See the separate articles.

Polynices (pol-i-nī'sēz). [Gr. Πολυνείκης.] In Greek legend, a son of Œdipus and Jocaste, and brother of Eteocles. He was driven from Thebes by his brother, and the famous expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was made to restore him.

Polyolbion (pol-i-ol'bi-on), **or a Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains . . . of Great Britain.** A poem by Michael Drayton, published 1613–22. It is his longest and most celebrated poem. It consists of 30 "songs" filled with antiquarian knowledge.

Polyphemus (pol-i-fē'mus). [Gr. Πολύφημος.] In Greek legend, a one-eyed giant, the chief of the Cyclopes, and son of Poseidon: celebrated in the legends of Odysseus, whom he kept a prisoner in his cave until the clever Greek made him drunk and blinded him.

Polysperchon (pol-is-pėr'kōn). [Gr. Πολυσπέρχων.] Died after 303 B. C. A Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great. He succeeded Antipater as regent in 319. He was superseded by Cassander.

Polyxena (po-lik'se-nä). [Gr. Πολυξένη.] In Greek legend, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and bride of Achilles. At her marriage to Achilles, the latter was slain by Paris, and the Greeks later sacrificed her to appease his shade. She was the subject of a lost tragedy by Sophocles, and of the tragedies "Hecuba" by Euripides and "Troades" by Seneca.

Polyxena. A tragedy by Niccolini, a Florentine writer, in the style of Alfieri, produced in 1811.

Pombal (pom-bäl'; Pg. pôṅ-bäl'), **Marquis de (Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello).** Born at Soure, near Coimbra, May 13, 1699: died at Pombal, May 8, 1782. A famous Portuguese statesman. He became minister at London in 1739, and at Vienna in 1745; and was made minister of foreign affairs in 1750, and premier in 1756. He encouraged commerce and agriculture, and expelled the Jesuits. He was dismissed from office in 1777.

Pomerania (pom-e-rā'ni-ä), G. **Pommern** (pom'-mern). [F. *Poméranie.*] A province of Prussia. Capital, Stettin. It is bounded by the Baltic Sea on the north, West Prussia on the east, West Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg on the south, and Mecklenburg on the west. The surface is nearly level. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture, the rearing of live stock, and coasting and foreign trade. There are 3 government districts (Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin); and Further Pomerania (Hinterpommern), east of the Oder, and Hither Pomerania (Vorpommern), west of the Oder, are historical divisions. The early inhabitants were Celts, followed by Wends. Christianity was introduced in the 12th century. The territory became gradually Germanized; was governed by lines of dukes; and suffered in the Thirty Years' War. The eastern part fell in 1648 to Brandenburg, the western part to Sweden. In 1720 Sweden ceded to Prussia the territory east of the Peene; and the remainder of Swedish Pomerania was ceded to Prussia in 1815. Area, 11,870 square miles. Population (1890), 1,520,889.

Pomeranian Haff. See *Stettiner Haff*.

Pomeranus, or **Pommer.** See *Bugenhagen*.

Pomerellen (pō-mer-el'len). Formerly the western part of West Prussia, lying west of the Vistula. It belonged to Poland till 1772.

Pomeroy (pom'e-roi or pum'e-roi). A city, capital of Meigs County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio 82 miles southeast of Columbus. It has coal-mines and salt-works. Population (1890), 4,726.

Pomfret. See *Pontefract*.

Pomfret (pom'fret), **John.** Born 1667: died 1703. An English poet, rector of Maulden in Bedfordshire: author of "The Choice" (1699), a poem very popular in the 18th century.

Pommern. See *Pomerania*.

Pomœrium (pō-mē'ri-um). [L., from *post mœrum* (i. e. *murum*), beyond the wall.] In ancient Rome, an area surrounding the earliest walls of Roma Quadrata, whose boundary was traced, in accordance with a religious ceremony of Etruscan origin the ritual of which is now forgotten, by a plow drawn by a cow and a bull. The area of the Pomœrium was held sacred, and was kept free from dwellings. Its exact limits are no longer known, though the Forum Romanum marked the northern angle, and the western angle lay in the Forum Boarium.

Pomona. See *Mainland* (in Orkney).

Pomona (pō-mō'nä). 1. In Roman mythology, the goddess of fruit-trees.—2. An asteroid (No. 32) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Oct. 26, 1854.

Pompadour (pôṅ-pä-dör'), **Marquise de (Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Étioles).** Born at Paris, Dec. 29, 1721: died at Versailles, April 15, 1764. The chief mistress of Louis XV. of France: notorious for her influence in French internal politics and foreign affairs during the period 1745–64.

Pompeii (pom-pā'yē; L. pron. pom-pē'yī). An ancient city of Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 13 miles southeast of Naples, nearly at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. It was a flourishing provincial town, containing many villas of Romans. It was severely injured by an earthquake in 63 A. D., and was totally destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79, and buried under ashes. The site was discovered in 1748, and excavations have been carried on down to the present time. Owing to the preservation of the ruins practically intact to the present day by the superincumbent layer of ashes and pumice, the remains of Pompeii afford in many ways the most complete information we possess of Roman material civilization. In this quiet provincial town no civic buildings on a magnificent scale existed, but its modest temples and public offices are not without instruction, while the many handsome private dwellings have afforded a rich store of knowledge, elsewhere unattainable, concerning Roman decorative art and home life. Not the least important yield of the excavations has been the remarkable collection of antique sculptures and utensils, the best part of which is in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. Some excavations were made on the site in antiquity, in the effort to recover buried treasure; but Pompeii and its tragic end were soon forgotten. In 1748 some peasants came accidentally upon a few ancient works of art in a ruined house, and the Bourbon sovereigns of Naples thereupon caused searches to be made for similar objects. Between 1808 and 1815 Murat instituted the first scientifically conducted excavations. After his fall the work went on more or less irregularly until the Bourbon kingdom ended in 1860. Since then it has progressed with admirable system and regularity under Fiorelli. About half of the oval area included within the walls has been thoroughly explored. The great theater, of the time of Augustus, is one of the most perfect of Roman antiquity, semicircular in plan, with a diameter of 322 feet. The cavea has 2 precinctions: below the lower one there are 4 tiers of seats of honor; the upper one has communication by passages and stairs with the triangular forum, and above it there are raised tiers of seats for women and a platform for working the awnings. The cavea had 7 cunei. The temple of Isis is a small Corinthian tetrastyle prostyle structure raised on a basement in a peristyle court upon which open the lodgings of the priests. Many interesting objects connected with the cult were found here, and skeletons of the priests amid surroundings indicating that they had sought, too late, to flee. The house of Castor and Pollux is curious as being a double house with a large peristyle court common to the two parts. Each part has its atrium and all its subdivisions complete. Here were found the paintings of Andromeda and Medea, now at Naples. The exterior of the house contrasts with the usual plainness by its stucco decoration in panels and arabesques. The house of Marcus Lucretius is a double house, remarkable also for having had three stories, and for its beautiful reception-room (tablinum) and dining-room. The house of Meleager is notable for its paintings and other decorations. In the atrium there is a marble table supported by winged griffins. The peristyle court, with 24 Ionic columns, is the finest in Pompeii. At the back there is a large room with a colonnaded gallery resting on columns connected by arches instead of architraves. The house of Pansa is one of the largest and most elaborate dwellings of Pompeii, measuring 120 by 300 feet. The street fronts were occupied by small shops. The vestibule leads to the atrium, which is bordered by small square sleeping-rooms, and connected by a passage with the handsome peristyle court. Upon this open more bedrooms, the triclinium, and the kitchen and servants' quarters. At the back there were a two-storied portico and a spacious garden. The house was ornamented with abundant mosaics, wall-paintings, and other art works. The house of Sallust is a large and richly decorated mansion, in general arrangement similar to the house of Pansa. The garden is bordered by a Doric portico and arranged for flowers in boxes; in one corner there is a summer dining-room. Beside the atrium there is a subordinate colonnaded court, with beautifully painted rooms forming a women's apartment. The house of the Faun is perhaps the best in style of the ancient city. The usual wall-paintings are here replaced by mosaics. The famous Dancing Faun and the mosaic of the Battle of Issus, in the Naples Museum, came from this house. The villa of Diomed is a large and rich residence outside the Herculaneum gate. In the middle is a large peristyle serving as an atrium, upon which open bedrooms, one of them semicircular with windows, the handsomest in Pompeii. Beyond were baths with glass windows, and at the back a fine garden with pavilion and fish-pond. The women's apartments were in an upper story. The cellars contained amphoræ and the skeletons of 18 unfortunate occupants. The old thermæ, consisted of three divisions: the fire-rooms for heating, the bath for men, and the bath for women. Each of the baths included a disrobing-room (apodyterium) and cold, warm, and vapor baths. The men's division is the handsomer: it is decorated with masks and figures in stucco, and with graceful arabesques and reliefs, and had glass windows and marble piscines. The new thermæ were similar, but had many more subdivisions.

Pompeii, Last Days of. See *Last Days of Pompeii*.

Pompeii, The Last Day of. A large and-dramatic painting by Brülow, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. It is held to be the chief work of the contemporaneous Russian school.

Pompeius Magnus. See *Pompey*.

Pompeius (pom-pē'yus) **Magnus, Sextus.** Born 75 B. C.: killed at Mytilene, 35 B. C. Son of Cneius Pompeius, defeated by Cæsar at Munda in 45. He became powerful as commander of a fleet on the coasts of Sicily and Italy, and was defeated in a naval battle by Agrippa in 36.

Pompeu de Souza Brazil (pōm-pā'ǫ de sō'zä brä-zēl'), **Thomaz.** Born near Sobral, Ceará, June 6, 1828: died at Fortaleza, Sept. 2, 1877. A Brazilian publicist and author. He took orders as a presbyter, and was vicar-general of his province; as a liberal was repeatedly deputy; and was senator from 1863. His most important work is "Ensaio estatistico da provincia do Ceará" (2 vols. 1863–64).

Pompey (pom'pi), surnamed "The Great" (L. **Cneius Pompeius Magnus**). Born 106 B. C.: murdered in Egypt, 48 B. C. A famous Roman general. He served in the Social War in 89, and as a partizan of Sulla, 83–81, in Italy, Sicily, and Africa: commanded against the Marians in Spain 76–72; aided in suppressing the Servile Insurrection in 71, and was consul with Crassus in 70. He was appointed by the Gabinian Law commander in the war against the pirates, whom he subdued in 67; and by the Manilian Law commander in the East in 66. He ended the war with Mithridates; annexed Syria and Palestine; triumphed in 61; formed with Julius Cæsar and Crassus the first triumvirate in 60; was consul 55; became the champion of the senate and conservative party; began the civil war with Cæsar in 49; and was totally defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalia in 48.

Pompey. In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," the clownish servant of Mistress Overdone.

Pompey's Pillar. A Corinthian column of beautifully polished red granite at Alexandria, standing on a pedestal or foundation of masonry. The total height is about 99 feet, of which the shaft measures 73 and the capital 16½ feet. An inscription shows that it was erected in 302 A. D. in honor of Diocletian, whose statue stood on the summit. There is no reason for the name.

Pomponius Mela. See *Mela.*

Pomptine Marshes. See *Pontine Marshes.*

Ponack. See *Bannock.*

Ponape (pō'nä-pā). One of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is volcanic. Length, 12 miles.

Ponashta. See *Bannock.*

Ponce (pōn'thā). A town near the southern coast of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies. Population, about 30,000 (?).

Ponce de Leon (pōn'thā dā lā-ōn'), **Juan.** Born in Aragon about 1460: died in Cuba, 1521. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Porto Rico and discoverer of Florida. He first went to America with Columbus in 1493; under Ovando was governor of Higuay, or the eastern part of Española; and in 1508 passed over to Porto Rico. In 1510 he was empowered to conquer Porto Rico, of which he was made governor; later he went to Spain, where (Feb. 23, 1512) he received a grant to discover and settle the island of Bimini (the mythical region in which report located the fountain of youth). The explorer sailed from Porto Rico in March, 1513, with 3 caravels. Passing the Caicos and other islands, he discovered the mainland March 27, coasted northward to lat. 30° 8', landed, and on April 8 (Pascua Florida or Easter Sunday) took possession of the country for the King of Spain, calling it Florida. Thence he turned southward, rounded Cape Sable, and ran up the western coast to lat. 27° 30', finally returning to Porto Rico in Sept. On Feb. 27, 1514, he received, in Spain, a grant to settle "the Island of Bimini and the Island of Florida"; but, being occupied with Indian wars in Porto Rico, he was unable to attempt the enterprise until March, 1521. He then sailed with a large number of colonists, but was attacked by Indians and forced to retreat after he had himself received from an Indian arrow the wound of which he died. There are indications from maps, but no positive proofs, that Florida was known before 1513.

Poncelet (pôṅs-lā'), **Jean Victor.** Born at Metz, July 1, 1788: died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1867. A French geometer and military engineer, inventor of Poncelot's hydraulic wheels. His works include "Traité des propriétés projectives des figures" (1823), "Cours de mécanique appliquée aux machines" (1826), etc. He became a brigadier-general, and in 1848 was appointed commander of the national guard of the department of the Seine.

Ponchielli (pon-kē-el'lē), **Amilcare.** Born at Cremona, Sept. 1, 1834: died Jan. 16, 1886. An Italian composer. Among his operas are "I promessi Sposi" (1856), "Le due Gemelle," a ballet (1873), "I Lituani" (1874), "Gioconda" (1876), "Il figliuol prodigo" (1880), "Marion Delorme" (1885), etc.

Pond (pond), **John.** Born at London, 1767: died at Blackheath, Sept. 7, 1836. An English astronomer. In 1811 he succeeded Dr. N. Maskelyne as astronomer royal. He published a star-catalogue in 1833.

Pondicherry, or **Pondicherri** (pon-di-sher'i), F. **Pondichéry** (pôṅ-dē-shā-rē'), Indian **Pudicheri.** The capital of French India, situated on the eastern coast in lat. 11° 56' N., long. 79° 50' E. It has considerable commerce. It was occupied by the French about 1672; was several times conquered and temporarily held by the British; but was finally restored in 1816. It is the chief place of a small French district. Population (1888), 41,253. Population of French India, 280,303.

Pondoland (pon'dō-land). A British possession in South Africa, situated southwest of Natal, about lat. 31°–32° S. It was taken directly under imperial rule in 1884, and in 1894 was annexed to Cape Colony. Population, about 200,000.

Poniatowski (pō-nyä-tov'skē), Prince **Jozef Anton.** Born at Warsaw, May 7, 1762: drowned in the Elster, Oct. 19, 1813. A Polish general, nephew of King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. He served against Russia in 1792, and in the insurrection of 1794; was commander of the Polish contingent in the French campaigns; was minister of war in the duchy of Warsaw; invaded Galicia in 1809; and was made a French marshal in 1813. He fought at Leipsic, and lost his life at the close of the battle.

Poniatowski, Jozef Michael Xavier Francis John. Born at Rome, Feb. 26, 1816: died at London, July 3, 1873. A Polish composer, prince of Monte Rotondo, and nephew of Prince Poniatowski (1762–1813). He settled in Paris in 1854, and was senator under the empire. He composed a number of operas, the first ("Giovanni da Procida") in 1838.

Poniatowski, Stanislaus Augustus. See *Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski.*

Ponka (pon'kạ̈). [Pl., also *Ponkas.*] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of North American Indians, numbering 847. Part are in Nebraska, the rest in Oklahoma. See *Dhegiha.*

Pons (pôṅ). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, western France, situated on the Seugne 32 miles southeast of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 4,615.

Pons Milvius (ponz mil'vi-us). In ancient geography, a bridge that crossed the Tiber, on the Flaminian Way, about 2 miles from Rome. It is noted for the victory gained in its neighborhood, Oct. 28, 312, by Constantine over Maxentius. The bridge broke down under the latter as he sought to escape by it with his routed troops, and he perished.

Ponta Delgada (pōn'tä del-gä'dä). The chief town of the island of San Miguel, Azores, situated on the southwestern coast. Population (1878), 17,635.

Pont-à-Mousson (pôṅt'ä-mö-sôṅ'). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Moselle 17 miles north by west of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 11,595.

Pontarlier (pôṅ-tär-lyā'). A town in the department of Doubs, France, situated on the Doubs 29 miles southeast of Besançon. It suffered in the wars of the middle ages and in the Thirty Years' War. Population (1891), commune, 7,187.

Pontassieve (pon-täs-sē-ā've). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, situated at the junction of the Sieve with the Arno, 9 miles east of Florence. Population (1881), 4,127; commune, 11,410.

Pont-Audemer (pôṅt-ōd-mãr'). A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Rille 18 miles southeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 6,084.

Pontchartrain (pon-chär-trān'), **Lake.** A lake in southeastern Louisiana, situated north of New Orleans. It is connected by the Rigolets with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico. Length, 40 miles. Greatest width, about 25 miles.

Pont du Gard. See *Gard, Pont du.*

Ponte. See *Bassano* and *Da Ponte.*

Pontecorvo (pon-te-kōr'vō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Garigliano 53 miles northwest of Naples. It was formerly the seat of a principality, the property of Bernadotte 1806–10. Population (1881), 9,601; commune, 10,309.

Pontedera (pon-te-dā'rä). A town in the province of Pisa, Italy, situated at the junction of the Era with the Arno, 13 miles east by south of Pisa. Population (1881), 8,695; commune, 11,817.

Pontefract (pon'ti-frakt, colloquially and generally pom'fret), or **Pomfret.** [See the extract.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 12 miles southeast of Leeds. It contains a ruined castle, the scene of Richard II.'s murder in 1399, taken and dismantled by the Parliamentarians in 1649. Population (1891), 9,702.

> It was probably from a broken Roman bridge, the remains of which seem to have been visible in the time of Leland, that the town of Pontefract, in Yorkshire (*pons fractus*), derived its name. *Wright*, Celt, p. 186.

Ponte Vecchio (pon'te vek'kē-ō). [It., 'old bridge.'] A bridge in Florence, over the Arno: a picturesque structure with 3 wide arches, rebuilt in 1345. The roadway is bordered on both sides by quaint little shops, except over the middle arch, where there is an opening. Over the south row of shops is carried a gallery, built by Vasari, connecting the Pitti Palace with the Uffizi and the Palazzo Vecchio.

Pontevedra (pōn-tā-vā'ᴛʜrä). 1. A province in Galicia, Spain, bordering on the ocean on the west and on Portugal on the south. Area, 1,739 square miles. Population (1887), 443,385.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Pontevedra, situated at the head of the Bay of Pontevedra, about lat. 42° 27' N., long. 8° 35' W. Population (1887), 19,996.

Ponthieu (pôṅ-tyė'). An ancient countship in northern France, in the government of Picardie, forming part of the department of Somme. Capital, Abbeville. It fluctuated in early times between Normandy and Flanders, and was conquered by William of Normandy in 1056. In the later middle ages it fluctuated between England, Burgundy, and France.

Pontia, or **Pontiæ.** See *Ponza.*

Pontiac (pon'ti-ak). Killed 1769. A celebrated chief of the Ottawa Indians, the leader in Pontiac's war. He led the unsuccessful attack on Detroit in 1763, and submitted to the British in 1766.

Pontiac. A city, capital of Oakland County, Michigan, situated on Clinton River 23 miles north-northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 6,200.

Pontiac's War, or **Pontiac's Conspiracy.** An Indian war in 1763, between the settlers and garrisons on the western frontier and the Indians from the tribes of the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, Mingoes, Chippewas, etc. Pontiac was the leader of the Indians. They captured Mackinaw, Presque Isle, and other forts, and unsuccessfully besieged Detroit.

Pontifical States. See *Papal States.*

Pontigny (pôṅ-tēn-yē'). A village in the department of Yonne, France, situated near Auxerre, noted for its ruined abbey. Its abbey church, a simple early-Pointed structure, is the most perfect surviving Cistercian church. Its windows are narrow lancets; there is no triforium; and, except the beautiful polished rose-granite shafts of the choir, there is almost no ornament. There are a small open narthex and plain choir-screen and stalls. The length is 354 feet; the height, 68.

Pontine Islands. See *Ponza Islands.*

Pontine (pon'tin) **Marshes.** [L. *Pomptinæ Paludes.*] A marshy region in Latium, Italy, lying between the sea and the Volscian Mountains, and extending 31 miles from Terracina to near Velletri. Since ancient times it has been notoriously pestilential, and thinly inhabited.

Pontivy (pôṅ-tē-vē'). A town in the department of Morbihan, France, situated on the Blavet 30 miles northeast of Lorient. It was called Napoléonville under the empire. Population (1891), commune, 9,175.

Pontmartin (pôṅ-mär-taṅ'), **Armand Augustin Joseph Marie Ferrand,** Comte **de.** Born at Avignon, France, July 16, 1811: died there, March 29, 1890. A French critic and littérateur. His articles are collected in "Causeries littéraires" (1854 and 1856), "Causeries du Samedi" (1857–59–60–65–81), "Semaines littéraires" (1861–63), etc. He also wrote a number of romances, etc., among which is "Les Jeudis de Mme. Charbonneau" (1862).

Pont Neuf (pôṅ nėf). [F., 'new bridge.'] A bridge over the Seine in Paris, near the Louvre, built by Henry IV.

Pont-Noyelles (pôṅ-nwä-yel'), **Battle of.** A battle fought Dec. 23, 1870, at Pont-Noyelles (a village near Amiens, France), between the French under Faidherbe and the Germans. Also called the battle of the Hallue.

Pontoise (pôṅ-twäz'). ['Bridge of the Oise.'] A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated at the junction of the Viosne and Oise, 17 miles northwest of Paris: the ancient Briva Isaræ. It has an important trade in grain and flour. It was an ancient Celtic town; passed and repassed between Normandy and France; was taken by the English in 1419, and again about 1437; and was retaken by Charles VII. in 1441. It was the capital of French Vexin. The Parliament of Paris met at various times at Pontoise. A treaty between France and Navarre was concluded there in 1359. Population (1891), commune, 7,422.

Pontremoli (pon-trem'ō-lē). A town in the province of Massa e Carrara, Italy, situated on the Magra, at the foot of the Apennines, 37 miles southwest of Parma. Population (1881), 3,828; commune, 14,355.

Pontresina (pōn-trā-zē'nä). A village in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated 31 miles southeast of Coire: a noted tourist resort. Height, 5,915 feet.

Ponts-de-Cé (pôṅ-dė-sā'), **Les.** A small town built on islands in the Loire, directly south of Angers, France.

Pontus (pon'tus). [Gr. Πόντος.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, Colchis on the east, Armenia on the southeast and south, Cappadocia on the south, Galatia on the southwest, and Paphlagonia on the west. The surface is diversified. It became independent of Persia in the 4th century B. C.; rose to great power with extended boundaries under Mithridates the Great; after the victories of Pompey (66 B. C.) was reduced to its former limits; and was eventually made a Roman province.

Pontus Euxinus (pon'tus ūk-sī'nus). [L., 'Euxine Sea.'] The ancient name of the Black Sea.

Pontypool (pon'ti-pöl). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Avon 27 miles northwest of Bristol. It has flourishing iron manufactures. Population (1891), 5,842.

Pontypridd (pont-ē-priᴛʜ'). A manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, Wales, northwest of Cardiff, at the junction of the Rhondda and Taff. The Taff is crossed here by a remarkable bridge of one arch. Population (1891), 19,971.

Ponza (pon'zä). The chief island of the Ponza group, situated in the Mediterranean 67 miles west of Naples: the ancient Pontia or Pontiæ. It was a place of confinement for state prisoners under the early Roman emperors.

Ponza Islands. A group of small volcanic islands, west of Italy, belonging to the province of Caserta: the ancient Pontine Islands. It includes Ponza, Palmarola, and Zannone. Population (1881), 3,779.

Pool (pöl), **The.** A part of the Thames in London, immediately below London Bridge.

Poole (pöl). A seaport in Dorset, England, situated on Poole Harbor, an inlet of the English Channel, 28 miles west-southwest of Southampton. It has a flourishing foreign, colonial, and coasting trade. Population (1891), 13,405.

Poole, John. Born 1786: died at Kentish Town, London, Feb., 1879. An English playwright.

His best-known work is "Paul Pry," produced at the Haymarket in 1825. Among his other works are "Deaf as a Post," "Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians," a satire (1839), "A Comic Miscellany" (1845), etc.

Poole, Reginald Stuart. Born at London, Feb. 27, 1852: died Feb. 8, 1895. An English archæologist. He became conservator of the department of coins and medals of the British Museum in 1870. He has published many important catalogues of coins and medals.

Poole, William Frederick. Born at Salem, Mass., 1821: died at Chicago, March 1, 1894. An American librarian, bibliographer, and historical writer: originator of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" (1853). At the time of his death he was librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Poona, or **Poonah** (pö′nạ̈). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 5,347 square miles. Population (1881), 900,621.—**2.** The capital of the district of Poona, situated on the Muta about lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. It is an important military station. It was taken by the British in 1817. Population, including cantonment (1891), 161,390.

Poore (pōr), **Benjamin Perley.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820: died at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1887. An American journalist and author, Washington correspondent of the "Boston Journal" 1854–84. He published biographies of Zachary Taylor and others, "Political Register and Congressional Directory" (1878), "Reminiscences" (1886), and compiled many official works.

Poor Gentleman, The. A comedy by George Colman the younger, produced at Covent Garden in 1801, and printed in 1802.

Poor Richard's Almanac. An almanac published by Benjamin Franklin 1732–57, noted for its maxims.

Poor Robin. An almanac which first appeared in 1663, and was discontinued in 1828. It was "written by Poor Robin Knight of the Burnt Island, well-wisher to the Mathematics: calculated for the Meridian of Saffron Walden." Robert Herrick is said to have assisted in the first numbers. *Chambers.*

Popayan (pō-pä-yän′). The capital of the department of Cauca, Colombia, situated on the Cauca about lat. 2° 27′ N., long. 76° 45′ W. The "kingdom" of Popayan (so called from Payan, an Indian chief) was conquered by Benalcazar, who founded the city as his capital in 1536. It was long a place of importance, but has suffered much from civil wars and earthquakes. Population, about 8,000.

Pope (pōp), **Alexander.** Born in Lombard street, London, May 21, 1688: died at Twickenham, May 30, 1744. A famous English poet. His father was a linen-draper who had become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. He learned Latin and Greek from various friends, and had no regular training in the public schools, owing to his faith and his frail and sickly body. Before he was 17 his literary career had begun, and he had met Wycherley, Harry Cromwell, and Walsh, and was admitted to the society of the London "wits." His attention was turned to the French critics by Sir William Trumbull, and Dryden was his hero and master. By 1716 he had become alienated from Addison, and his quarrel with John Dennis had begun. In 1718 he settled at Twickenham. His first published poem, "The Pastorals," appeared in Tonson's "Miscellanies" May, 1709, though written four or five years earlier. The "Essay on Criticism" followed in 1711. "The Rape of the Lock," his masterpiece, was published in 1712, and "Windsor Forest" in 1713. The translations of Homer were undertaken in 1713, and continued 12 years. The "Iliad" was published in 1720, the "Odyssey" (not all his own) in 1725. In 1727-28 appeared the "Miscellanies" by Pope and Swift. The "Dunciad" appeared in 1728, but is said to have been written before the attacks in the "Miscellanies" had purposely elicited the stinging retorts which he represented as having induced him to write it. A fourth book of the "Dunciad" appeared in 1741, in which he attacked Cibber. The "Essay on Man" appeared 1732-34. He also wrote a number of "Epistles," etc., published as the "Moral Essays" and "The Imitations of Horace."

Pope, John. Born in Prince William County, Va., 1770: died in Washington County, Ky., July 12, 1845. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Kentucky 1807–13; president *pro tempore* of the Senate 1811; governor of Arkansas Territory 1829–35; and member of Congress from Kentucky 1837–43.

Pope, John. Born at Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822: died at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1892. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; and was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War. He defeated General Sterling Price on the Blackwater in 1861, and in the following year commanded the land force in the expedition which reduced New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers for his service at New Madrid, and in June, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. A division of his army under Nathaniel P. Banks was defeated by "Stonewall" Jackson at Cedar Mountain; and he was himself defeated by Robert E. Lee at the second battle of Bull Run, and was forced to retire behind the fortifications of Washington early in Sept. He became major general in the regular army in 1882, and was retired in 1886.

Pope Joan. See *Joan.*

Pope of Geneva, The. Calvin.

Pope of Philosophy, The. Aristotle.

Popham (pop′ạm), Sir **John.** Born 1531: died 1607. An English jurist, lord chief justice of England 1592–1607.

Popish Plot. In English history, an alleged conspiracy of the Roman Catholics in 1678 to murder Charles II. and control the government in the interest of the Romish Church: chiefly contrived by Titus Oates. See *Oates.*

Poplar (pop′lạ̈r). A district in the eastern part of London, 3¼ miles east of St. Paul's.

Popo (pō′pō), **Grand** and **Little.** Two contiguous native towns and territories of West Africa, on the coast near Dahomey. They were annexed by France in 1885; but Little Popo was ceded the same year to Germany. See *Ewe* and *Little Popo.*

Popocatepetl (pō-pō-kä-tā-pet′l). ['Smoking Mountain.'] A volcano (in the solfatara stage) in Mexico, 40 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. It is surmounted by a crater 2,000 feet in width, and is one of the highest peaks of North America (17,550 feet).

Poppæa Sabina (po-pē′ạ̈ sa-bī′nạ̈). Died 65 A. D. Wife of Otho, and mistress, and subsequently wife, of Nero. She was divorced from the former and married the latter in 62.

Pöppig, or **Poeppig** (pėp′piG), **Eduard Friedrich.** Born at Plauen im Vogtland, Saxony, July 16, 1798: died at Leipsic, Sept. 4, 1868. A Prussian naturalist and explorer. He traveled in North America and Cuba 1822–25, Chile 1826–29, and Peru 1830–32, finally descending the Amazon on his way to Europe. His collections of South American plants were very important. From 1833 he was professor of zoölogy at Leipsic. He published "Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonenstrom" (2 vols. and atlas, 1835), "Nova genera ac species plantarum" (3 vols. 1835–45), "Illustrierte Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs" (4 vols. 1851), etc.

Popul Vuh (pō-pöl′ vö). The sacred or national book of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala. It was originally written in hieroglyphics, but has come down to us in a copy in the Quiché language, with a translation into Spanish by a Dominican missionary, Francisco Ximenez, who wrote about 1721. "This, according to Father Ximenez himself, and according to internal evidence, is a translation of a literal copy of an original book, written by one or more Quichés, in the Quiché language, in Roman letters, after the Christians had occupied Guatemala and after the real original Popul Vuh had been lost or destroyed." (*Bancroft*, Indian Tribes, III. 42.) The manuscript of Ximenez is preserved at Guatemala. The Spanish text was first published by Dr. Scherzer in 1857, and in 1861 Brasseur de Bourbourg published a French translation founded on a careful study of the Quiché text. The substantial authenticity of the Popul Vuh is generally admitted. The book is divided into two parts, the first containing the Quiché cosmogony and mythology, and the second dealing with the early history of the tribe. Also written *Popol Vuh.*

Porbandar (pōr-bun′dạ̈r), or **Porebandar,** or **Poorbunder** (pör-bun′dėr). A seaport in the peninsula of Kathiawar, India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 21° 37′ N., long. 69° 36′ E. Population (1881), 14,569.

Porcia (pōr′shiạ̈). Died 42 B. C. Daughter of Cato Uticensis, and wife of Bibulus. She married Brutus 45 B. C.

Porco (pōr′kō). A village of Bolivia, 22 miles southwest of Potosí. Near it were the most productive silver-mines of the Incas, and they were worked with immense profit by the Spaniards for a long time after the conquest. Some of the Porco miners discovered the still richer deposits at Potosí.

Porcupine (pôr′kū-pīn), **Peter.** A pseudonym of William Cobbett.

Porkopolis (pōrk-op′ọ̄-lis). A nickname often given to Cincinnati and also to Chicago, both noted pork-packing centers.

Pornic (pōr-nēk′). A sea-bathing resort in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 28 miles west of Nantes.

Pornichet (pōr-nē-shā′). A watering-place in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, near St.-Nazaire.

Poromushir. See *Paramushir.*

Poros (pō′rōs). An island east of Argolis, Greece: the ancient Calauria. It contained in ancient times a temple of Poseidon. Demosthenes died there 322 B. C. Length, about 5 miles.

Porphyry (pôr′fi-ri). [L. *Porphyrius*, Gr. Πορφύριος.] Born at Tyre, or Batanea (Bashan), about 233 A. D.: died at Rome about 305. A Neoplatonic philosopher, a disciple of Plotinus, and teacher of philosophy at Rome. He wrote a treatise against the Christians, a life of Plotinus, a life of Pythagoras, works on Aristotle, etc.

> "Against the Christians," in fifteen books [by Porphyry]. This celebrated work, which was answered by Eusebius in twenty five books, is known to us only from the notices of it in Jerome's commentary and other ecclesiastical writings. Its loss is due to Theodosius II., who ordered it to be publicly burned in A. D. 435, a proceeding which only shows that the apologists had not been successful in answering all its allegations. Modern biblical criticism has sanctioned many of the opinions to which Porphyry first gave a definite expression. But, whether right or wrong, it is to be regretted that we no longer possess a book exhibiting a real acquaintance with the subject, and stating the difficulties which must, sooner or later, have demanded a solution.
>
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 201. [(*Donaldson.*)

Porpora (pōr′pō-rä), **Niccolo** (or **Niccola**) **Antonio.** Born at Naples, Aug. 19, 1686: died there, 1766 (or 1767). A celebrated Italian singing-master and composer. He was the instructor of Farinelli, Caffarelli, and others, and is said to have been the greatest singing-master that ever lived. He composed between 30 and 40 operas and cantatas, oratorios, sonatas, fugues, etc.

Porrée. See *Gilbert de la Porrée.*

Porrex. See *Gorboduc.*

Porrima (por′i-mạ̈). [L. *Porrima* or *Postvorta*, a Roman goddess, one of the Camenæ.] The third-magnitude binary star γ Virginis.

Porsanger Fjord (por′säng-er fyôrd). An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, penetrating Norway from near the North Cape. Length, about 75 miles.

Porsena (pôr′se-nạ̈), or **Porsenna** (pôr-sen′nạ̈), **Lars.** In Roman legend, a king of Clusium in Etruria, famous in the legends of Tarquin, Horatius Cocles, etc.

Porson (pôr′sọn), **Richard.** Born at East Ruston, Norfolk, Dec. 25, 1759: died at London, Sept. 25, 1808. An English classical scholar, famous for his knowledge of Greek. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B. A. 1782), and was fellow of Trinity, and (1792) professor of Greek at Cambridge.

Porta, Baccio della. See *Bartolommeo, Fra.*

Porta (pōr′tä), **Giambattista della.** Born at Naples about 1543: died at Naples, 1615. An Italian natural philosopher. He founded the Academy "Secretorum Naturæ" at Naples, and was a member of the Academy "Dei Lincei" at Rome. His chief work is "Magia naturalis" (1569).

Port Adelaide (pōrt ad′e-lād). The port of the city of Adelaide, South Australia, situated on the Gulf of St. Vincent in lat. 34° 47′ S., long. 138° 31′ E. Population (1891), 5,005 (with Semaphore, 12,164).

Portadown (pōrt-ạ-doun′). A town in the county of Armagh, Ireland, situated on the Bann 24 miles southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 8,430.

Portaels (pōr-täls′), **Jean François.** Born at Vilvorde, Belgium, May 1, 1818. A Belgian historical and portrait painter. Since 1878 he has been director of the academy at Brussels.

Portage, or **Portage City** (pōr′tāj sit′i). A city, capital of Columbia County, Wisconsin, situated on the Wisconsin River and on the canal joining the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, 87 miles west-northwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 5,143.

Portage Falls. A cascade 110 feet in height, in the middle course of the Genesee River.

Portage Lake. A lake in the upper peninsula of Michigan, 65 miles northwest of Marquette, connected with Keweenaw Bay.

Portalegre (pōr-tä-lā′gre). **1.** A district in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal. Population (1881), 105,247.—**2.** A town in the district of Portalegre, 101 miles east-northeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 8,699.

Portales (pōr-tä′lās), **Diego José Victor.** Born at Santiago, June 26, 1793: died at Valparaiso, June 6, 1837. A Chilean politician. He was a merchant, and took little part in politics before 1827. Ovalle made him minister of war 1830-31, and from that time he exerted influence which made him practically ruler of Chile. He treated the revolting liberals with great severity, and to him were mainly due the institutions which kept the conservatives in power for more than 40 years. Portales was elected vice-president and was again minister of war under Prieto from Sept., 1835. Having declared war on Peru, he was reviewing the troops when a mutiny broke out, and he was imprisoned and shot.

Portalis (pōr-tä-lēs′), **Jean Étienne Marie.** Born at Bausset, France, 1745 (1746?): died at Paris, 1807. A French jurist and statesman. He was a member of the Council of Ancients 1795–97; became director of public worship in 1801, and minister of public worship in 1804; and was chief editor of the "Code Civil."

Porta Maggiore (pōr′tä mäd-jō′re). [It., 'great gate.'] The finest and most imposing ancient gate in the walls of Rome. It consists of 2 arches, and was designed to carry the waters of two aqueducts over 2 great highways. The arches open between 3 rusticated piers, and the attic bears inscriptions recording the construction by Claudius and restorations by Vespasian and Titus.

Port Arthur (pōrt är′thėr). A Chinese arsenal and naval station near the extremity of the Liau-tung peninsula, in the province of Shingking. It was captured by the Japanese Nov. 24, 1894.

Port-au-Prince (pōrt′ō-prins′; F. pron. pōr-tō-prañ′); formerly also **Port-Républicain** (pōr-rā-püb-lē-kañ′). The capital and chief city and port of the republic of Haiti, situated on a bay of the western coast in lat. 18° 34′ N., long. 72° 22′ W. It was founded in the middle of the 18th century, and has several times been devastated by earthquakes and fires. Population, 40,000–60,000.

Porta Westphalica. See *Westphalian Gate.*

Port Blair (pōrt blãr). A British colony and convict settlement in South Andaman, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean: established in 1858.

Port Chester (ches′tėr). A village in Westchester County, New York, 22 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), 5,274.

Port Cornwallis (kôrn-wol′is). A former British settlement on North Andaman, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean.

Port Darwin (där′win). A harbor in the Northern Territory of Australia. The chief place is Palmerston.

Porte, The. See *Turkey.*

Porte-Crayon (pôrt-krā′ọn). [F., 'pencil-holder.'] A pseudonym of D. H. Strother.

Port Elizabeth (ẹ-liz′ạ-beth). A seaport in Cape Colony, situated on Algoa Bay in lat. 33° 55′ S., long. 25° 36′ E. It has important foreign commerce. Population (1891), 23,266.

Porteous (pōr′tẹ-us) **Riots.** Riots at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1736. They originated in a disturbance at an execution, when Captain John Porteous ordered his troops to fire on the crowd. Sixteen or seventeen persons were killed or wounded. Porteous was tried for murder and condemned, but was respited, whereupon a mob dragged him from the prison and hanged him, Sept. 7. This incident is the starting-point of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

Porter (pōr′tėr), **Anna Maria.** Born at Durham, England, about 1780: died 1832. An English novelist, sister of Jane Porter. She wrote "Artless Tales" (1793–95), "Walsh Colville" (1797), "Octavia" (1798), "The Lake of Killarney" (1804), "Honor O'Hara" (1826), "The Barony" (1830), etc.

Porter, David. Born at Boston, Feb. 1, 1780: died at Pera, Constantinople, March 3, 1843. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1798; served in the Tripolitan war 1801–03; was commander of the Essex in the War of 1812; was defeated and taken prisoner in battle near Valparaiso March 28, 1814; and resigned 1826. He was commander of Mexican naval forces 1826–29, and United States minister to Turkey 1831–1843.

Porter, David Dixon. Born at Chester, Delaware County, Pa., June 8, 1813: died at Washington, Feb. 13, 1891. An American admiral, son of David Porter. He entered the navy in 1829; served in the Mexican war; commanded the mortar-fleet under Farragut on the Mississippi in 1862; aided in the reduction of Vicksburg in 1863; participated in the Red River expedition in 1864; commanded the naval forces in the attack on Fort Fisher Dec., 1864,–Jan., 1865; and was made vice-admiral in 1866, and admiral in 1870.

Porter, Ebenezer. Born at Cornwall, Conn., Oct. 5, 1772: died at Andover, Mass., April 8, 1834. An American Congregational clergyman and educator, professor (1812) and president (1827) of Andover Theological Seminary. He published various works on rhetoric and homiletics.

Porter, Fitz-John. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, 1822. An American general, cousin of D. D. Porter. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and took part in the Mexican war. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign (1862), particularly in the siege of Yorktown and (as corps commander) at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill. He took part in the second day's fight of the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; and was cashiered by court martial in Jan., 1863, for failure to obey orders on Aug. 29. His sentence was partly remitted in 1882, and he was restored to the army in 1886. He was police commissioner of New York city 1884–88.

Porter, Horace. Born at Huntington, Pa., April 15, 1837. An American general, son of David Rittenhouse Porter (1788–1867, governor of Pennsylvania 1838–45). He graduated at West Point in 1860; was a member of Grant's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from April, 1864, to the end of the war; and served as his private secretary 1869 73. He was breveted brigadier-general. He resigned from the army in 1873.

Porter, Jane. Born at Durham, England, 1776: died at Bristol, May 24, 1850. An English novelist. She made a great reputation as a romantic novelist. She wrote "Thaddeus of Warsaw" (1803), "The Scottish Chiefs" (1810), "Tales Round a Winter Hearth," with her sister Anna Maria (1826), "The Field of Forty Footsteps" (1828), etc.

Porter, Noah. Born at Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811: died at New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1892. An American educator and philosopher. He graduated at Yale in 1831; was master of Hopkins Grammar School 1831–33; was a tutor at Yale 1833–35; was pastor of the Congregational Church at New Milford, Connecticut, 1836–43, and at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1843–46; was professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale 1846–71; and was president of the university 1871–86. He was the editor in chief of the editions of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published in 1864 and 1880, and of the International Dictionary (1890). Among his works are "The Human Intellect" (1868), "Books and Reading" (1870), "American Colleges and the American Public" (1870), "Science of Nature versus the Science of Man" (1871), "Elements of Moral Science" (1885), "Life of Bishop Berkeley" (1885), and "Kant's Ethics" (1886).

Porter, Peter Buel. Born at Salisbury, Conn., Aug., 1773: died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1844. An American general. He was member of Congress from New York 1809–12, and served with distinction in the War of 1812, especially at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (1814).

Porter, Sir Robert Ker. Born at Durham, England, 1775: died at St. Petersburg, May 4, 1842. An English painter of battle-scenes, brother of Jane and Anna Maria Porter. He studied at the Royal Academy, and in 1804 became painter to the Emperor of Russia. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore's expedition in Spain. In 1811 he married Princess Mary de Sherbatoff, and later was British consul in Venezuela. He left Venezuela for St. Petersburg, and died there. He wrote "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden" (1808), "Travels in Georgia, Persia, etc." (1821–22), and other travels.

Porter, William David. Born at New Orleans, March 10, 1809: died at New York, May 1, 1864. An American commodore, son of David Porter. He served in the Mississippi waters 1861–62.

Porte St.-Antoine (pōrt saṅ-toṅ-twän′). A triumphal arch, formerly standing in Paris, through which the Rue St.-Antoine passed, north of the spot where the Bastille stood. A gate was built here in 1380, and on Sept. 14, 1574, Henry III., on his return from Poland, made his triumphal entry through it. A beautiful Renaissance arch was erected to commemorate the event, which was adorned by sculptures supposed to have been by Jean Goujon. In 1660 Louis XIV. also made a triumphal entry at this gate, and the arch was transformed by the architect Blondel in 1662. In his scheme Blondel treated the earlier work with the utmost respect, merely adding side arches and an attic above. It presented one of the most pleasing Renaissance compositions in Paris. It was demolished in 1778. Jean Goujon's river-gods in the spandrels of the arch were afterward built into the gate of the Beaumarchais garden, and are now in the Cluny museum.

Porte St.-Denis (saṅ-dẹ-nē′). A triumphal arch on the Boulevard St.-Denis, Paris, built in 1672 in honor of the victories of Louis XIV. in the Low Countries. It has a single archway with reliefs above, Victories in the spandrels, and warlike trophies adorning simulated obelisks on each side. The width is 82 feet, and the height 81. It was built by Francis Blondel, and the brothers Anguier were the sculptors.

Porte St.-Martin (saṅ mär-taṅ′). A triumphal arch on the Boulevard St.-Martin, Paris, built in 1674 by Pierre Bullet in honor of Louis XIV. It commemorates the taking of Besançon and the victories over the Imperialists. It has a large archway between two small ones, with reliefs in the spandrels of the large opening. Above the cornice there is an attic. The height and breadth are both 57 feet.

Port Famine (pōrt fam′in). A place in southern Patagonia, situated on the Strait of Magellan south of Punta Arenas. An unsuccessful attempt was made to form a Spanish settlement here in the end of the 16th century.

Port Glasgow (glas′gō). A seaport in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 17 miles west-northwest of Glasgow. It has trade, shipbuilding, and manufactures. Population (1891), 14,624.

Port Hamilton (ham′il-tọn). A harbor south of Korea, in one of the Nanhow Islands. Great Britain annexed it in 1885, but abandoned it in 1886.

Port Hope (hōp). A lake port in Durham County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 61 miles east-northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 5,042.

Porthos (pōr-tōs′). One of the "Three Musketeers" in Dumas's novel of that name. He is noted for his great size and strength and his inordinate love of display.

Port Hudson (hud′sọn). A place in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 91 miles northwest of New Orleans. It was besieged by the Federals under Banks in May, 1863, and surrendered July 8.

Port Huron (hū′rọn). A city and the capital of St. Claire County, Michigan, situated at the junction of Black River with St. Clair River, 56 miles northeast of Detroit. It is a railroad center, and has important Canadian and domestic trade, and shipbuilding. Population (1890), 13,543.

Portia (pôr′shiạ̈). 1. The principal female character in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice": an heiress in love with Bassanio. Her suitors were obliged by the terms of her father's will to choose one of three caskets of gold, silver, and lead, one of which contained her picture, and the chooser of it was to be her husband. Bassanio was successful, choosing the leaden one. Portia is noted for her celebrated defense of Bassanio's friend Antonio, resisting the demand of Shylock for a pound of flesh from Antonio's body in case Bassanio failed to pay money borrowed from Shylock. See *Shylock.* 2. The wife of Marcus Brutus, said to have killed herself by swallowing live coals. In Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar" she does so while insane from anxiety over her husband.

Portici (pōr′tē-chē). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples 5 miles southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 10,197; commune, 12,709.

Portinari (pōr-tē-nä′rē), **Beatrice.** Born 1266: died June 9, 1290. An Italian lady, celebrated by Dante in his "Vita Nuova" and "Divina Commedia." She married Simone de' Bardi, a Florentine, before 1287.

Port Jackson (jak′sọn). A harbor in New South Wales, Australia. Sydney is situated on it.

Port Jervis (jėr′vis). A village in Deer Park township, Orange County, New York, situated on the Delaware River 60 miles northwest of New York: a favorite summer resort. Population (1890), 9,327.

Portland (pōrt′lạnd). A seaport, capital of Cumberland County, Maine, situated on Casco Bay in lat. 43° 39′ N., long. 70° 15′ W. It is the largest city in the State, sometimes called "the Forest City"; is an important railway center and terminus of steamer lines; has valuable foreign trade (especially with Canada), coasting trade, and fisheries; and has manufactures of boots and shoes, machinery, sugar, engines, etc. It is the winter port of Canada. Its Indian name was Machigonne. It was settled by the English in 1632, its early name being Falmouth; was bombarded by the British in the Revolutionary War; had its name changed to Portland in 1786; became a city in 1832; and was devastated by a fire in 1866. Population (1890), 36,425.

Portland. The capital of Multnomah County, Oregon, situated on the Willamette River, 12 miles from its entrance into the Columbia, in lat. 45° 30′ N., long. 122° 40′ W. It is the largest city in the State, a railroad center, and the terminus of several steamer lines; is at the head of ship navigation; and exports salmon, lumber, wheat, and flour. It was laid out in 1845; was made a city in 1851; and was ravaged by a fire in 1873. Population (1890), 46,385.

Portland. A city of New Brunswick, a suburb of St. John. Population (1891), 12,520.

Portland, Dukes and **Earl of.** See *Bentinck.*

Portland, Isle of. A peninsula in Dorset, England, south of Weymouth, projecting into the English Channel, and terminating in the Bill of Portland: noted for its castle (built 1520), its building-stone, and its breakwater. Near it, Feb. 18, 1653, an indecisive battle was fought between the English fleet under Blake and the Dutch under Tromp. Length, about 4 miles. Population (1891), 9,541.

Portland, Race of. A dangerous sea passage between the Isle of Portland and a neighboring reef, the Shambles.

Portland Vase. A famous urn of blue transparent cameo-cut glass, ten inches high. It was discovered about 1630 in a sarcophagus in a tomb in the Monte del Grano, near Rome. It is so called from its possessors, the Portland family, who bought it in 1787 from Sir William Hamilton (its original purchaser in 1770), and placed it in the British Museum in 1810. It is also called the Barberini vase, because it was first deposited in the Barberini Palace.

Port Louis (lö′is or lö′ẹ). A seaport, capital of the Island of Mauritius, Indian Ocean, situated on the northwestern coast. It is the chief commercial place of the colony. In 1810 it was taken by the British. Population (1891), 62,046.

Port Louis. The former capital of the Falkland Islands, situated on East Falkland.

Port Lyttelton (lit′ẹl-tọn). A seaport in the South Island, New Zealand, situated on the eastern coast, near Christchurch, about lat. 43° 36′ S., long. 172° 44′ E. Population (1891), 4,087.

Port Mahon, or **Mahon** (mä-hōn′). A seaport, fortress, and naval station of Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, situated on the eastern coast: the ancient Portus Magonis. It was taken by the English under Stanhope in 1708; conquered from them by the French in 1756; restored to Great Britain in 1763; conquered by Spain in 1782; and finally ceded to Spain in 1802. Population (1887), 18,445.

Port Natal (nạ̈-täl′). A harbor in Natal, South Africa. Durban is situated on it.

Porto. See *Oporto.*

Porto Alegre (pōr′tọ̄ ä-lā′gre). A seaport, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, situated on the river Guahyba or Lower Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Lagoa dos Patos, in lat. 30° 2′ S. It is the most important city of southern Brazil, and has a large trade. Population, estimated (1892), 55,000.

Porto Bello (bāl′yō). A port on the Caribbean coast of the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, 20 miles northeast of Colon. The bay was discovered and named by Columbus, 1502. It was unimportant until 1597, when it officially replaced Nombre de Dios as the Caribbean port of Panama, and hence of Peru. Every year a fleet arrived from Spain, and returned laden with treasure. It was taken and sacked by the English captain Parker, 1602; by Morgan, 1668, and by other bucaneers, 1679; and by Vernon, 1739. It is now a small village. Also written *Porto Belo* and *Puerto Bello.*

Portobello (pōr-tō-bel′ō). A town and sea-bathing resort in Midlothian, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 3 miles east of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 8,181.

Porto Ferrajo (pōr'tō fer-rä'yō). The chief place in the island of Elba, province of Leghorn, Italy. Population (1881), 5,391.

Port of Spain, or **Puerto d'España** (pwer'tō des-pän'yä). The capital of the island of Trinidad, situated on the western coast in lat. 10° 39′ N., long. 61° 31′ W. Population (1891), 33.782.

Portogruaro, or **Porto Gruaro** (pōr'tō grö-ä'-rō). A town in the province of Venice, Italy, situated on the Lemene 34 miles northeast of Venice. Population (1881), 4,867; commune, 9,386.

Porto Maurizio (mou-rid'zē-ō). **1.** A province in Liguria, Italy. Area, 455 square miles. Population (1891), 141,295.—**2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Porto Maurizio, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 53′ N., long. 8° 1′ E. It produces olive-oil. Population (1881), 6,534.

Porto Novo (nō'vō). A place on the Slave Coast, western Africa, situated near the Bight of Benin, south of Abomey.

Porto Novo. A small seaport on the Coromandel coast of India, south of Madras. Here, July 1, 1781, the British (about 8,500) under Coote defeated Hyder Ali (with about 40,000 men).

Porto Plata. See *Puerto Plata.*

Porto Rico (rē'kō), Sp. **Puerto Rico** (pwer'tō rē'kō). The easternmost island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Spain, situated east of Santo Domingo, from which it is separated by Mona Passage. Capital, San Juan de Porto Rico. It is traversed from east to west by a range of low mountains. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was conquered, mainly by Ponce de Leon, 1508–20. Las Casas claimed that 600,000 natives were enslaved and quickly exterminated, but the number is an evident exaggeration. Slavery was abolished in 1873. Length, about 100 miles. Greatest breadth, about 36 miles. Area, 3,550 square miles. Population, 806,708.

Porto Santo (pōr'tọ sän'tọ). A small island of the Madeira group, situated about 30 miles northeast of Madeira.

Porto Seguro (pōr'tọ se-gö'rọ). A captaincy of Brazil, granted in 1534 to Pero de Campos Tourinho. It corresponded to the coast from the river Mocury northward 50 leagues. After the death of Campos Tourinho it fell into decay, and later was united to Bahia, of which it forms the southern part.

Porto Seguro. A town and port of the state of Bahia, Brazil, at the mouth of the river Caxoeira, in lat. 16° 26′ 38″ S. At this point Cabral took possession of Brazil for Portugal, April 26, 1500. The town was founded in 1535. Population, about 4,000.

Porto Seguro, Viscount of. See *Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de.*

Porto Vecchio (vek'kē-ō). [It., 'old port.'] A seaport in Corsica, near the southern extremity.

Porto Venere (vā'ne-re). A small port on the Gulf of Spezia, Italy.

Port Patrick (port pat'rik). A small seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland, situated on the North Channel 27 miles west of Wigtown. It was formerly an important port for trade between Scotland and Ireland, and extensive harbor works were commenced.

Port Phillip (fil'ip). A bay on the southern coast of Victoria, Australia. Melbourne is situated on it.

Port Republic (rẹ-pub'lik). A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, situated on the Shenandoah 90 miles northwest of Richmond. Here, June 9, 1862, the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson defeated the Federals under Shields.

Port Richmond (rich'mọnd). A village in Staten Island, New York, situated on the Kill van Kull 10 miles southwest of New York. Population (1890), 6,290.

Port-Royal (-roi'ạl). A Cistercian abbey for nuns, situated about 17 miles southwest of Paris. It was founded in 1204; was reformed under the abbess Jacqueline Marie Angelique Arnauld in 1608; was called Port-Royal des Champs after the establishment (1626) of a branch house at Paris (called Port-Royal de Paris); and became noted as a center of Jansenism. The older establishment became famous for its schools and as a center of learning: it was suppressed in 1709. Port-Royal de Paris continued until 1790.

Port Royal. A name formerly given to Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Port Royal Sound. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of South Carolina, at the mouth of Broad River.

Port Saïd (sä-ēd'). A seaport in Egypt, situated at the northern end of the Suez Canal, between the Mediterranean and Lake Menzaleh, in lat. 31° 16′ N., long. 32° 19′ E. It was founded in 1860 and is the terminus of many lines of steamers. Population, upward of 30,000.

Port St. Mary. See *Puerto de Santa Maria.*

Portsea (port'sē). **1.** The island in Hampshire, England, on which Portsmouth is situated.—**2.** A part of Portsmouth, situated north of Portsmouth proper.

Portsmouth (pōrts'muth). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth Harbor and the English Channel in lat. 50° 48′ N., long. 1° 6′ W. Besides Portsmouth proper it includes the adjoining Portsea, Landport, and Southsea. It is the principal naval station of England and the strongest fortress; has a large garrison; and is noted for its fine harbor. Near it is the roadstead of Spithead. Its dockyard (the most important in the country) is located at Portsea. Part of the naval establishment is at Gosport, opposite. The Church of St. Thomas Becket is notable. Portsmouth rose to importance in the 13th century, and was strongly fortified in the 16th century. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 159,255.

Portsmouth. A seaport and one of the capitals of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Piscataqua, 3 miles from its mouth, in lat. 43° 4′ N., long. 70° 45′ W. It is the only seaport in the State; is noted for its excellent harbor; has ship-building and some commerce; and is a favorite summer resort. Near it (on islands situated in Kittery, Maine) is the Portsmouth navy-yard. It was settled in 1623; was the capital of New Hampshire (except for a short period) until 1807; and was made a city in 1849. Population (1890), 9,827.

Portsmouth. A city, capital of Norfolk County, Virginia, situated on the western side of the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk. It is the terminus of several steamer lines; contains the Gosport United States navy-yard; and has considerable trade. Population (1890), 13,268.

Portsmouth. A city, capital of Scioto County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Scioto and Ohio, 90 miles east-southeast of Cincinnati. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 12,394.

Portsmouth, Duchess of. See *Kéroualle, Louise Renée de.*

Portsmouth Harbor. An inlet of the English Channel, extending into Hampshire 4–5 miles.

Port Townsend (pōrt toun'zend). A city and seaport in Jefferson County, Washington, on Puget Sound north of Seattle. Population (1890), 4,558.

Portugal (pōr'tụ̄-gạl), Pg. **Portugal** (pōr-tö-gäl'). A kingdom in Europe, situated in the western part of the Iberian peninsula, extending from lat. 36° 58′ to 42° 10′ N., and from long. 6° 10′ to 9° 30′ W. Capital, Lisbon. It is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic on the south and west. It is traversed by several ranges of low mountains (the highest, in the Serra da Soajo, nearly 8,000 feet) which enter it from Spain. The chief rivers are the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana. The principal exports are wine, cork, fish, live stock, and copper. Its commerce is mostly with Great Britain, Brazil, the United States, and France. It is divided into 8 provinces, the northern more flourishing than the southern. It is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the legislative power being vested in the Cortes (which see). The language is Portuguese; the prevailing religion, the Roman Catholic. The colonial possessions include (besides the Azores and Madeiras, which are considered part of Portugal) the Cape Verd Islands, Guinea, Portuguese East Africa, Angola, etc., St. Thomas, Goa, Damão, Diu, Timor, etc., Macao, and some smaller territories. The territory was partly included in the ancient Lusitania; fell under the power of the Moors; was made a countship feudatory to Alfonso VI. of Castile 1095 (or 1094); became a kingdom under Alfonso I. (traditionally through the victory at Ourique in 1139); was a great maritime power in the 15th and 16th centuries; was noted for discoveries, explorations, and conquests under Prince Henry, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Albuquerque, Magalhaes, etc.; founded a large empire in the East Indies and Brazil; was conquered by Spain and lost its independence in 1580; recovered independence through a revolution in 1640 (beginning of the Bragança line); was invaded by the French in 1807, the royal family escaping to Brazil; and was aided by England in the war of liberation from the French. More recent events are an outbreak of revolution in 1820; return of King John VI. from Brazil in 1821; signing of the constitution in 1822; Brazil separated from Portugal in 1822; struggle between Dom Miguel and Maria da Gloria, ending in the submission of Miguel in 1834; disturbance in following years by civil strife; and complications with Great Britain (in 1889, 1891, and later) regarding the African claims. Area, 34,038 square miles. Population (1890), 5,082,257.

Portuguese America. Brazil: the only part of America which was colonized by the Portuguese. See *Tordesilhas.*

Portuguese East Africa. See *East Africa, Portuguese.*

Portunus (pôr-tū'nus), or **Portumnus** (pôr-tum'nus). In Roman mythology, a god, protector of harbors.

Port-Vendres (pōr-voṅ'dr). A seaport in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean 18 miles southeast of Perpignan: the ancient Portus Veneris. It has a commodious harbor. Population (1891), commune 3,051.

Port Victoria (pōrt vik-tō'ri-ạ̈). The chief port of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean, situated on Mahé.

Porus (pō'rus). [Gr. Πῶρος.] Killed about 318 B. C. An Indian king who reigned between the Hydaspes and Acesines. He was defeated and captured by Alexander the Great in a battle on the Hydaspes in 326. According to Plutarch, when asked by his victor how he wished to be treated he replied, "Like a king." He was restored to his kingdom by Alexander. After the latter's death he was treacherously killed by the Macedonian general Eudemus.

Pory (por'i), **John.** Born in England about 1570: died probably in Virginia before 1635. An English pioneer in America, and geographical writer. He studied at Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College). In 1600 he translated the "Geographical History of Africa" by Leo Africanus. From 1619 to 1621 he was secretary of the Virginia Colony at Jamestown, and an assistant of Hakluyt in his geographical enterprises.

Posadas (pō-sä'däs), **Gervasio Antonio de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 19, 1757: died there, July 2, 1832. An Argentine politician. Through the influence of the Lautaro Society (which see) he was elected supreme director or president of the Platine Provinces, Jan. 22, 1814, holding the position for a year. With him the executive was first placed in the hands of one person.

Poscharevatz. See *Passarowitz.*

Poschiavo (pōs-kē-ä'vō), G. **Puschlav** (pösh'-läv). A district in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated south of the Engadine on the Italian frontier. Chief place, Poschiavo.

Poseidon (pọ-sī'dọn). [Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] In Greek mythology, one of the chief Olympians, brother of Zeus, and supreme lord of the sea: sometimes looked upon as a benignant promoter of calm and prosperous navigation, but more often as a terrible god of storm. His consort was the Nereid Amphitrite, and his attendant train was composed of Nereids, Tritons, and sea-monsters of every form. In art he is a majestic figure, closely approaching Zeus in type. His most constant attributes are the trident and the dolphin, with the horse, which he was reputed to have created during his contest with Athene for supremacy in Attica. The original Roman or Italic Neptune became assimilated to him.

Posen (pō'zen). A province of Prussia. It is bounded by West Prussia on the north, Russian Poland on the east, Silesia on the south and southwest, and Brandenburg on the west. The surface is generally level. The majority of the inhabitants are Poles, and are Roman Catholics. It belonged formerly to Poland. The Netze district was annexed by Prussia in 1772, and the remainder of the province in 1793. Area, 11,178 square miles. Population (1890), 1,751,642.

Posen, Polish **Poznan** (poz'nän). The capital of the province of Posen, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Cybina and Warthe, in lat. 52° 24′ N., long. 16° 55′ E. It is an important fortress and strategic point; contains a cathedral and a Rathaus; and has some trade and manufactures. The inhabitants are Germans, Poles, and Jews. It was an ancient Polish city, and at one time the capital. In the middle ages it was a Hanseatic town and a prosperous commercial center. Population (1890), 69,627.

Posey (pō'zi), **Thomas.** Born in Virginia, July 9, 1750: died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 9, 1818. An American general and politician. He served in the Revolution and in the Indian wars; was United States senator from Louisiana 1812–13; and was governor of Indiana Territory 1813–16.

Posidonia. See *Pæstum.*

Posidonius (pos-i-dō'ni-us). [Gr. Ποσειδώνιος.] Born at Apamea, Syria: lived at the beginning of the 1st century B. C. A noted Greek Stoic philosopher, teacher at Rhodes.

> Poseidonius, who counted among his pupils the eminent Romans Cicero and Pompey, was a literary man of very varied excellence. In many respects he followed in the steps of the great Eratosthenes. Like him he investigated physical geography, and made some important contributions to this subject. He wrote a general or miscellaneous history in about fifty books, extending from 146 B. C. to 96 B. C., and therefore in continuation of Polybius; a treatise on natural philosophy in fifteen books; an essay on the gods in thirteen books, besides a disquisition "on the becoming," which his pupil Cicero combined with the work of Panætius in his book "De Officiis"; a book on the magnitude of the sun; and numerous other works on meteorology, natural philosophy, and ethics, including a commentary on the "Timæus" of Plato.
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> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 35. [(*Donaldson.*)

Posilipo (pō-sē-lē'pō), or **Pausilipo** (pou-sē-lē'-pō). A ridge southwest of Naples, famous for its ancient grotto.

Postglossators. See *Bartolus.*

Posthumus (pos'tū-mus), **Leonatus.** The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's "Cymbeline." His wager as to her fidelity is the turning-point of the play.

Postillon de Longjumeau (pōs-tē-yôṅ' dė lôṅ-zhü-mō'), **Le.** An opéra comique by Adam, produced at Paris in 1836.

Postl. See *Sealsfield.*

Postumia gens (pos-tū'mi-ạ̈ jenz). A Roman patrician gens. Its most distinguished family was Albus or Albinus.

Potemkin (po-tem'kin; Russ. pron. pot-yom'-kin), Prince **Grigori.** Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, Sept., 1736: died in Bessarabia, Oct. 16, 1791. A Russian politician and general, chief favorite of the empress Catharine II. He had great influence in internal and foreign affairs: effected the annexation of the Crimea; and founded Kherson and other places in South Russia.

Potenza (pō-ten′zä). 1. A province of southern Italy which forms the compartimento of Basilicata. Area, 3,845 square miles. Population (1891), 540,287.—2. The capital of the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Basento in lat. 40° 38′ N., long. 15° 49′ E.: the ancient Potentia. The old town was destroyed by Frederick II. and by Charles of Anjou. The modern town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1857. Population (1891), 18,500.

Potenza Picena (pē-chā′nä). A small town in the province of Macerata, Italy, 11 miles northeast of Macerata.

Pothier (pō-tyā′), **Robert Joseph.** Born at Orléans, France, Jan. 9, 1699: died at Orléans, March 2, 1772. A French jurist. Among his works are an edition of the "Pandects" of Justinian (1748–52), "Traité des obligations," etc.

Poti (pō′tē). A seaport in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Rion, 35 miles north of Batum. Near it was the ancient Phasis. Population (1882), 4,785.

Potidæa (pot-i-dē′ạ̈). [Gr. Ποτίδαια.] In ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, situated on the isthmus joining the peninsula of Pallene to the mainland, in lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 23° 20′ E.: the modern Pinaka. It revolted from Athens in 432 B. C., and was reduced in 429. It was rebuilt by Cassander, and called Cassandreia.

Potiguaras (pō-tē-gwä′räs). An ancient branch of the Tupi Indians in Parahyba, Ceará, and southern Maranhão, Brazil. The name is variously written *Pitagoares*, *Petigares*, *Peteguares*, *Pitagoares*, *Potyuaras*, etc. See *Tupis*.

Potiphar (pot′i-fạ̈r). In Old Testament history, an officer of Pharaoh, the owner of Joseph. His wife sought unsuccessfully to seduce Joseph.

> Potiphar, to whom Joseph was sold, bore a purely Egyptian name, meaning 'the gift of the risen one,' while the name of Potopherah, the high priest of On, whose daughter, Asenath, was married by Joseph, is equally Egyptian, and signifies 'the gift of the Sun-God.'
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> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 59.

Potiphar Papers, The. A collection of satirical articles by G. W. Curtis, published in 1853.

Potomac (pọ-tō′mak). A river in the United States, formed by the union, southeast of Cumberland, Maryland, of the North and South Branches. The former rises in the Alleghany Mountains, the latter in the Shenandoah Mountains. It forms the main boundary between Maryland on the north and West Virginia and Virginia on the south, and empties by a wide estuary into Chesapeake Bay in lat. 38° N. Its chief tributary is the Shenandoah. Length, about 400 miles; navigable for large vessels to Washington (125 miles).

Potomac, Army of the. The principal Federal army in the American Civil War. It was organized by General McClellan in 1861. In 1862, under him, it served in the Peninsular campaign, and later in the Antietam campaign. In Nov., 1862, General Burnside took command and the army was defeated at Fredericksburg in Dec. In Jan., 1863, General Hooker assumed command and it was in May defeated at Chancellorsville. Under General Meade it won the victory of Gettysburg, July, 1863. It continued under the immediate command of General Meade during General Grant's operations of 1864–65.

Potosí (pō-tō-sē′). 1. The southwesternmost department of Bolivia, noted for its richness in metals. Area, 52,089 square miles. Population, (1893), 360,400.—2. The capital of the department of Potosí, situated about lat. 19° 35′ S., long. 65° 45′ W., over 13,000 feet above the sea-level. It was long famous for the silver-mines in the neighboring mountain (Cerro de Potosí), where silver was discovered in 1546. The production has greatly decreased of late. Population, estimated, about 12,000.

Potréro de las Vacas (pō-trā′rō dā läs vä′käs). [Sp., 'Pasture of the cows.'] One of the high mesas north of Cochití, in central New Mexico, on the summit of which stand the ruins of an ancient village or pueblo of the Queres Indians, abandoned long before the 16th century. In its vicinity are also the largest statues of Indian origin known to exist in the Southwest. They represent two pumas carved out of the rock.

Potsdam (pots′däm). The capital of the government district of Potsdam, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Nuthe with the Havel, 16 miles southwest of Berlin. It is an imperial residence, and contains many palaces. It was an old Slavic town, and was greatly developed under Frederick William I., Frederick the Great, and their successors. The royal palace, begun in 1660, but much altered in 1750, is chiefly notable for its souvenirs of Frederick the Great, whose apartments have been kept as he left them. They are adorned with good contemporary French paintings, and retain the king's personal furniture. Other apartments are of interest from their Louis XVI. decoration, and others for their good pictures. The new palace begun by Frederick the Great in 1763 is the summer residence of the present emperor. The façade is 375 feet long, flanked by two projecting wings, with engaged pilasters carried to the full height of the three stories and an ugly central dome. The interior is richly decorated, and contains some good paintings. The Grotto Saloon is a large room with walls and ceiling inlaid with shells and minerals, and a fine marble pavement. See *Sans Souci*. Population (1890), 54,125.

Potsdam (pots′dam). A village in St. Lawrence County, New York, situated on the Racket River 24 miles east of Ogdensburg: noted for sandstone-quarries. Population (1890), 3,961.

Pott (pot), **August Friedrich.** Born at Nettelrede, Hannover, Nov. 14, 1802: died at Halle, Prussia, July 5, 1887. A noted German philologist, professor at Halle from 1833. He published "Etymologische Forschungen" (1833–36), "Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien" (1844–45), "Die Personennamen" (1853), etc.

Pottawottomi (pot-ạ-wot′ọ-mi). [Pl., also *Pottawottomies*. The name signifies 'fire-makers,' referring to their secession from the Ojibwa and making fire for themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians. When first known (about 1670) they lived on the Noquet Islands in Green Bay, Wisconsin. At the close of the 17th century they were established on Milwaukee River, at Chicago, and on St. Joseph River. At the beginning of the 19th century they possessed the country around the head of Lake Michigan from Milwaukee River, Wisconsin, to Grand River, Michigan, extending southwest over a large part of Illinois, and south in Indiana to the Wabash. They were prominent in the Pontiac rising and in the War of the Revolution, when they fought on the English side, as also in the War of 1812. The present number in the United States and Canada is about 1,500. See *Algonquian*.

Potter (pot′ėr), **Alonzo.** Born at La Grange, Dutchess County, N.Y., July 6, 1800: died at San Francisco, July 4, 1865. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, professor at and later vice-president of Union College. He became bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. He wrote various works, including text-books, "Religious Philosophy" (1870), etc.

Potter, Eliphalet Nott. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1836. An American Episcopalian clergyman and educator, son of Alonzo Potter. He became president of Union College in 1871, and of Hobart College (Geneva, New York) in 1884.

Potter, Henry Codman. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, son of Alonzo Potter. He became assistant bishop of New York in 1883, and bishop in 1887. He has published "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1872), "The Gates of the East" (1876), etc.

Potter, Horatio. Born at La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1802: died at New York, Jan. 2, 1887. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, brother of Alonzo Potter. He became provisional bishop of New York in 1854, and bishop in 1861.

Potter, John. Born at Wakefield in 1674: died Oct. 10, 1747. An English prelate and classical scholar. He studied at Oxford, graduating in 1694, and was appointed divinity professor there in 1708. He was bishop of Oxford 1715–37, and archbishop of Canterbury 1737–47. He wrote an excellent work on Greek antiquities ("Archæologica Græca," 1697–99), and edited the works of Lycophron, Clemens Alexandrinus, etc.

Potter (po-tãr′), **Louis Joseph Antoine de.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, April 26, 1786: died there, July 22, 1859. A Belgian revolutionist, a member of the provisional government in 1830. He wrote "Histoire du christianisme" (1836–37).

Potter (pot′ėr), **Nathaniel.** Born in Maryland, 1770: died at Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1843. An American physician.

Potter, Paul. Born at Enkhuizen, Netherlands, Nov. 20, 1625: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 27, 1654. A noted Dutch portrait- and animal-painter, pupil of Pieter Potter, his father. In 1631 his family settled at Amsterdam, and in the following year Paul went to study painting under Jakob de Weth the elder. He was made a member of the gild of St. Luke at Delft in 1646, and later at The Hague. He resided in the latter place from 1649 to 1652; he then returned to Amsterdam. Among his pictures is the celebrated work "A Young Bull" (1647: see *Bull, Young*). It is in The Hague museum.

Potter, Robert. Born in England, 1721: died Aug. 8, 1804. An English clergyman and writer. He graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1741. He published translations of Æschylus (1777), Euripides (1781–82), Sophocles (1788), etc.

Potteries (pot′ėr-iz), **The.** A district in Staffordshire, England, famous for the manufacture of earthenware, porcelain, etc. It includes Stoke-upon-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Etruria, etc., and is very densely peopled.

Potter's Field. An old burial-place for strangers at Jerusalem. It overlooks the valley of Hinnom. A burial-place for paupers and strangers has received this name in many modern cities.

Pottinger (pot′in-jėr), Sir **Henry.** Born in County Down, Ireland, 1789: died at Valetta, Malta, March 18, 1854. A British diplomatist and colonial governor. In 1804 he was a cadet in India. When the opium war began he was ambassador to China, and signed the treaty of Nangking, which opened the ports of China, Aug. 29, 1842. In 1844 he was privy councilor, and from 1847 to 1854 governor of Madras.

Pottstown (pots′toun). A manufacturing borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 34 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 13,285.

Pottsville (pots′vil). The capital of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 93 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of the Schuylkill coal-region. Population (1890), 14,117.

Potyuaras. See *Potiguaras*.

Pouancé (pö-oṅ-sā′). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 35 miles northwest of Angers. Population (1891), commune, 3,508.

Poughkeepsie (pọ-kip′si). A city, capital of Dutchess County, New York, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson, 64 miles north of New York. It has extensive manufactures and considerable trade, and is the seat of several educational establishments. Near it is Vassar College (which see). It was settled by the Dutch in the end of the 17th century, and became a city in 1854. Population (1890), 22,206.

Pougin (pö-zhaṅ′), **Arthur.** Born at Châteauroux, Aug. 6, 1834. A French musician and writer on music. He edited the musical articles in Larousse's "Dictionnaire Universel"; has been musical critic for many periodicals; and has published biographies of Meyerbeer (1864), Bellini (1868), Rossini (1871), Boieldieu (1875), Verdi (1881), and others, and the supplement to the musical biographies of Fétis (1878–80).

Pouillet (pö-yā′), **Claude Servais Mathias.** Born at Cuzance, Doubs, France, Feb. 16, 1791: died at Paris, June 15, 1868. A noted French physicist. His chief work is "Éléments de physique expérimentale et de météorologie" (1827).

Poujoulat (pö-zhö-lä′), **Jean Joseph François.** Born at La Fare, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Jan. 26, 1800: died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1880. A French historian, and legitimist politician. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly (1848), and of the Legislative Assembly. He wrote "Histoire de Jérusalem" (1841–42), "Histoire de Saint Augustin" (1844), "Histoire de la révolution française" (1847), etc.

Poultry-Yard, The. A painting by Jan Steen (1660), in the royal gallery at The Hague, Holland. The scene is a court traversed by a stream. Pigeons and chickens are feeding, while ducks swim in the water, and a peacock sits in a tree. On steps at one side a young girl is sitting with a lamb, and talks with two men, one of them carrying a basket of eggs.

Poupart (pö-pär′), **François.** Born at Mans, 1661: died Oct. 31, 1709. A French anatomist. He studied medicine at Paris and at Rheims, where he received his medical degree. Poupart's ligament has been named after him.

Pouqueville (pök-vēl′), **François Charles Hugues Laurent.** Born at Merlerault, Orne, France, Nov. 4, 1770: died at Paris, Dec. 28, 1838. A French writer and traveler, noted especially for his works on Greece.

Pourri (pö-rē′), **Mont,** or **Thuria** (tü-rē-ä′). A peak of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France. Height, 12,430 feet.

Poushkin. See *Pushkin*.

Poussin (pö-saṅ′), **Gaspar (Gaspar Dughet).** Born at Rome, May, 1613: died there, May 25, 1675. A French landscape-painter, brother-in-law and pupil of Nicolas Poussin.

Poussin (pö-saṅ′), **Nicolas.** Born near Le Grand Andelys, France, June, 1594: died at Rome, Nov. 19, 1665. A noted French historical and landscape painter, a pupil of Quentin Varin, Lallemont, and others. He went to Rome in 1624; studied with Dufresnoy the sculptor; returned to Paris in 1640; was patronized by Louis XIII.; and settled finally in Rome in 1642. Among his works (chiefly in the Louvre) are "The Deluge," "Plague of the Philistines," "Rape of the Sabines," "Moses" (3), "Triumph of Truth," and "Rebekah and Eliezer." He decorated the Grande Galerie of the Louvre, and his pictures are to be found in all the principal galleries of Europe.

Povoa de (or **do**) **Varzim** (pō-vō′ä de (dọ) vär-zēṅ′). A seaport in the district of Oporto, Portugal, 20 miles north of Oporto. Population (1878), 10,365.

Powder (pou′dėr) **River.** A river in Wyoming and southeastern Montana which joins the Yellowstone about lat. 46° 45′ N., long. 105° 30′ W. Length, about 350 miles.

Powell (pou′el), **Baden.** Born at Stamford Hill, near London, Aug. 22, 1796: died at London, June 11, 1860. An English scientific writer. He graduated at Oxford (Oriel College) in 1817, and was professor of geometry at Oxford from 1827 until his death. He published "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth" (1838), and "On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity" (1859), and contributed to "Essays and Reviews" (1860).

Powell, Charles Stuart. Born in England, 1749: died April 26, 1811. An English actor. He was manager of the Haymarket, and appeared in the first dramatic representation in Boston (Aug. 13, 1792). In 1794 he was manager of the New Boston Theater.

Powell, John Wesley. Born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834. An American geologist and ethnologist. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers; conducted the survey of the Colorado valley from 1870; became head of the bureau of ethnology in 1879; and from 1880 to 1894 was director of the United States Geological Survey. He has published "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West" (1875), "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages" (1880), etc.

Powell, Lazarus Whitehead. Born in Henderson County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1812: died there, July 3, 1867. An American politician. He was governor of Kentucky 1851–55, and Democratic United States senator 1859–65.

Powell (pou'el), **Mary.** See *Milton, John.*

Powell's Islands. See *South Orkney Islands.*

Power (pou'ėr), **Marguerite,** Countess of Blessington. Born near Clonmel, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1789: died at Paris, June 4, 1849. A British writer and leader of fashion. She was the daughter of Edmund Power, a small landowner. In 1804 she was married by her parents to a Captain Farmer, with whom she refused to live after about three months on account of his temper. He was killed in 1817, and in 1818 she married Charles John Gardiner, the first Earl of Blessington. He was extremely rich and lavish, and proud of her beauty and wit. Their house soon became a noted social center. In 1822 they started for the Continent, accompanied by the Count d'Orsay, with whom the countess was henceforth intimately associated. He married her stepdaughter in 1827. In 1829 the earl died, and in 1831 the countess took a house in Mayfair, where she again became one of the rulers of society and fashion. She began to write novels in 1833, and in 1834 to edit the "Book of Beauty." In 1836 she moved to Gore House, where for thirteen years she was the center of the most intellectual society of the time. Count d'Orsay, who had lived with her at Gore House for about twelve years after his separation from his wife, fled (April 1) to escape arrest, and in about two weeks the countess followed him. Gore House was sold at auction in May, but only a comparatively small sum was realized. The countess died suddenly about a month after. Among her novels are "The Two Friends" (1835), "Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman" (1836), "Confessions of an Elderly Lady" (1838), "The Governess" (1839), "The Idler in Italy" (1839–40), "The Idler in France" (1841), "Lottery of Life, etc." (1842), "Strathern, etc." (1843), "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre" (1846), "Marmaduke Herbert, etc." (1847), etc. In 1834 she published "Conversations with Lord Byron," whose acquaintance she had made at Genoa in 1823. She edited "The Keepsake" (1841–1849). Her last novel, "Country Quarters," was published in 1850, after her death.

Power, Tyrone. Born at Kilmacthomas, in Waterford County, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1797: lost at sea, March, 1841. An Irish comedian. He made his debut at Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1815; first appeared at London in 1822; and made successful tours in the United States 1833–35 and 1840–41. On March 21, 1841, he embarked on the steamship President, which was sighted on the 24th, but was never heard from again.

Power of Love, The. A work by Mrs. Manley (1720), consisting of seven novels: "The Fair Hypocrite," "The Physician's Stratagem," "The Wife's Resentment," "The Husband's Resentment in two Examples," "The Happy Fugitive," and "The Perjured Beauty."

Powers (pou'ėrz), **Hiram.** Born at Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805: died at Florence, June 27, 1873. A noted American sculptor. He modeled and repaired wax figures in a museum at Cincinnati for 7 years; went to Washington in 1835 with a view to modeling busts of celebrated men; and established himself at Florence in 1837. Among his chief works are "The Greek Slave" (1843), "Il Penseroso," "The Fisher Boy," "America," "Eve," "California," "The Indian Girl," and numerous portrait and ideal busts.

Powhatan (pou-ha-tan'). [True name Wahunsonacook.] Born about 1550: died in April, 1618. An Indian chief, head of the confederacy of Powhatan. Compare *Pocahontas,* and *Smith, John.*

Powhatan. [The name is translated 'falls in a stream,' and was that of a village, now a suburb of Richmond, at the falls of James River.] A confederacy of North American Indians, occupying the tide-water section and eastern shore of Virginia, and a part of Maryland, and extending west to a line passing beyond Fredericksburg and Richmond. It was of recent formation when first met. The great chief Powhatan had, by his personal qualities, increased it from only 7 tribes, besides the one bearing his name, to 30. The geographic names of the rivers and streams of the region preserve the names of most of the 30 tribes. The Spaniards first met them in 1570 when seeking to form a mission on the Rappahannock River; but little was known of them until the English established the colony at Jamestown, with the history of which the confederacy, with alternating peace and war, was intimately connected. The result was the destruction of nearly all of these Indians by the colonists and the Iroquois. The history of the Powhatan tribes practically ceased at the treaty of Albany in 1684. See *Algonquian.*

Powis. See *Powys.*

Pownall (pou'nal), **Thomas.** Born at Lincoln, England, 1720: died at Bath, England, Feb. 25, 1805. A colonial governor of Massachusetts. He graduated at Cambridge in 1743; was lieutenant governor of New Jersey in 1755; was governor of Massachusetts 1756–60; and later was a member of Parliament. He published "The Administration of the Colonies" in 1766.

Powys, or Powis (pou'is). An ancient Celtic principality in the eastern part of Wales.

Poynings (poin'ingz), Sir **Edward.** An English deputy in Ireland in 1494. He assembled the parliament which passed "Poynings's Law" (which see).

Poynings's Law. Two acts of the Irish Parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings (see above). They had a serious and lasting effect upon Irish affairs. Their most important provisions were that all English laws "lately made" (which was construed to include all prior English laws) should be in force in Ireland, and that thereafter no parliament should sit in Ireland without the license of the king and his council, and that no act passed by such parliament should be effective unless affirmed by them. These acts are sometimes called the Statute of Drogheda, from the parliament where they were adopted. They were repealed in 1782.

Poynter (poin'tėr), **Edward.** Born at Paris, March 20, 1836. An English historical painter. From 1853 to 1854 he lived in Rome; in 1856 he went to Paris, and in 1860 to London. In 1868 he became associate of the royal academy, in 1876 royal academician, and in 1871 and 1873 Slade professor at University College, London. In 1876 he was made director for art and principal of the training school at South Kensington, a position which he resigned in 1881. He painted "Israel in Egypt" (1867), "The Catapult" (1868), "The Ibis Girl" (1871), "Atalanta's Race" (1876), "Zenobia" (1876), "Diadumené" (1884), "On the Terrace" (1889), etc. He has also designed the mosaic of St. George in Westminster Palace, the decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, and other architectural decorations and frescos.

Poyser (poi'zėr), **Mrs.** A conspicuous character in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede." She is a vigorous, hard-working countrywoman, keen, clever, and inclined to shrewishness, living with her husband on one of Squire Donnithorne's farms.

> But though Mrs. Poyser be humble, she is far from ordinary. "Some folks' tongues," she says, "are like the clocks as run on strikin', not to tell you the time of the day, but because there 's summat wrong i' their own inside."
> *Tuckerman,* Hist. of Eng. Prose Fict., p. 290.

Pozsony (pō'zhōny). The Hungarian name of Presburg.

Pozzo di Borgo (pot'sō dē bōr'gō), Count **Carlo Andrea.** Born near Ajaccio, Corsica, March 8, 1764: died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1842. A Russian diplomatist, early in life a Corsican patriot. He entered the Russian diplomatic service in 1803, and was noted for his hostility to Napoleon. He signed the peace of Paris in 1815.

Pozzuoli (pot-sö-ō'lē). A seaport in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Pozzuoli 7 miles west of Naples: the ancient Puteoli. It is noted for its ruins, especially for the Roman amphitheater, formed of 3 superposed arcades, the lowest of stone, the others of reticulated masonry in brick. The chief entrances, at the extremities of the long axis, were ornamented with arcaded porticos in marble. There are a complicated system of subterranean dens and passages, and appliances for flooding the arena for the naumachy. The axes of the greater ellipse are 482 and 384 feet; of the arena, 236 and 138 feet. Puteoli, an ancient Greek city, became one of the chief commercial cities of the Roman Empire and a special port of Rome. Its harbor was protected by a mole, now in ruins. It was a resort of the Roman nobility.

Pozzuoli, Bay of. The northwestern arm of the Bay of Naples.

P. P., Clerk of this Parish, Memoirs of. A work by Arbuthnot, a satire on Burnet's "History of his own Time."

Prabodhachandrodaya (pra-bō'd-ha-chan-drō'da-ya). [Skt., 'the rise of the moon of (true) intelligence.'] An allegorical and philosophical play in Sanskrit, by Krishna Mishra, who is supposed to have lived in the 12th century A. D. Its dramatis personæ are Faith, Volition, Opinion, Imagination, Contemplation, Devotion, Quietude, Friendship, etc., on one side, and on the other Error, Self-conceit, Hypocrisy, Love, Passion, Anger, and Avarice. The former become victorious over the latter, the Buddhists and other heretical sects being represented as adherents of the vanquished.

Pradier (prä-dyā'), **James.** Born at Geneva, May 23, 1792: died near Paris, June 14, 1852. A Swiss sculptor. Most of his works are in Paris (including "Phryne," "Psyche," "Venus and Cupid," etc.).

Prado (prä'ᴛʜō). The chief fashionable promenade of Madrid.

Prado (prä'ᴛʜō), **Juan de.** Born in Leon, 1716: died there about 1771. A Spanish general. Made governor of Cuba Feb. 7, 1761, he surrendered the island to the English under Lord Albemarle Aug. 13, 1762. For this he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted.

Prado, Mariano Ignacio. Born at Huánuco, 1826. A Peruvian soldier and politician. In Feb., 1865, he declared against Pezet, whose temporizing policy with the Spaniards had made him very unpopular. Pezet resigned, and Prado was named supreme chief in Dec. He at once formed a close offensive and defensive alliance with Chile, and declared war with Spain. On May 2, 1866, the attack of the Spanish fleet on Callao was repulsed. Prado, whose position was unconstitutional, was forced to leave the country in Jan., 1868. He returned some years after, and was regularly elected president, assuming office Aug. 2, 1876. In 1879 war broke out with Chile. After the Peruvians had been repeatedly defeated in the south, President Prado left the government in the hands of Vice-President La Puerta, and on Dec. 17, 1879, sailed for Europe, ostensibly to raise a loan and buy ironclads. Soon after the presidency was seized by Pierola.

Praed (prād), Mrs. (**Rose Murray Prior**). Born in Queensland, March 27, 1852. An Australian novelist, wife of Campbell Mackworth Praed, a nephew of W. M. Praed. Among her books are "An Australian Heroine" (1880), "Nadine" (1882), "The Head Station" (1885), "The Romance of a Station" (1890); with Justin M'Carthy, "The Right Honourable" (1886) and "The Ladies' Gallery" (1889); etc.

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. Born at London, July 26, 1802: died at London, July 15, 1839. An English poet, a writer of society verse (vers de société). He was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge; was third in the classical tripos of 1825; and in 1822 was a principal contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." In May, 1829, he was called to the bar in the Middle Temple; was Tory member of Parliament for St. Germans 1830–32; was afterward member for Great Yarmouth, and still later for Aylesbury until his death. His collected poems were published in 1864, his prose essays in 1887, and his political poems in 1888.

Præneste (prē-nes'tē). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, 22 miles east of Rome: the modern Palestrina. It was built probably as early as the 8th century B. C.; was often opposed to Rome, especially in 380 B. C., and in the Latin War 340–338; was in alliance with Rome until the time of the Social War 90–88, when it received the Roman franchise; was taken by the partizans of Sulla from the Marians under the younger Marius in 82; was a favorite summer resort of the Roman nobility (the residence of Augustus, Horace, Tiberius, and Hadrian); and was celebrated for the temple and oracle of the goddess Fortune. There are few ruins remaining.

Præsepe (prẹ-sē'pē). A loose cluster of stars, appearing as a nebula to the naked eye, in the breast of the Crab: ε Cancri.

Præstigiar. The dog that is the constant attendant of Faust in the early forms of the legend. He is supposed to be the devil.

Praga (prä'gä). A suburb of Warsaw, situated on the opposite side of the Vistula. It was stormed by the Russians under Suvaroff, Nov. 4, 1794.

Pragel (prä'gel). An Alpine pass in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 25–30 miles east by south of Lucerne. It was the scene of severe fighting between the Russians under Suvaroff and the French in Sept., 1799.

Pragmatic Sanction. A term first applied to certain decrees of the Byzantine emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the Pope in France in 1438, which laid the foundations of the so-called Gallican Church. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, regarding succession to sovereignty—the most noted being the instrument by which the emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession through his female descendants. The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI. provided (1) that the lands belonging to the house of Austria should be indivisible; (2) that in the absence of male heirs these lands should devolve upon Charles's daughters (the eldest of whom was Maria Theresa), according to the law of primogeniture; and (3) that in case of the extinction of this line the inheritance should pass to the daughters of Joseph I. and their descendants.

Prague (prāg). [G. *Prag,* Bohem. *Praha.*] The capital of Bohemia, situated on both sides of the Moldau, in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 14° 26′ E. It is the third city of the Austrian empire, an important railway center, and the commercial and manufacturing center of Bohemia. Among the manufactures are beer, chemicals, machinery, iron, and cotton. The principal quarters are the Altstadt, Neustadt, Kleinseite, and Hradschin. The cathedral has a large and fine choir of 1385, and a modern nave built in a corresponding style. The choir contains a splendid monument of marble and alabaster to the kings of Bohemia, executed in the 16th century by a Flemish sculptor. The vaulting is 118 feet high. Other objects of interest are the Teynkirche, Rathaus, Karlsbrücke over the Moldau, picture-gallery, Rathaus of the Neustadt, citadel, several museums, imperial palace, abbey of Strahow, and Belvedere. The university, founded in 1348, was very flourishing at the epoch of Huss (the beginning of the 15th century). It contains 2 departments, German and Czech (the former with 152 instructors and 1,248 students in 1892, and the latter with 152 instructors also and 2,354 students), and has a library of 190,000 volumes. Founded apparently about the 8th century, Prague was developed in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Hussite war broke out there in 1419, and the Thirty Years' War in 1618. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1620, the Saxons in 1631, and by Wallenstein in 1632, and the Swedes entered the Kleinseite in 1648. The French and Bavarians took it in 1741, the Imperialists in 1743, and Frederick the Great in 1744. Near it, May 6, 1757, the Prussians (about 68,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians (75,000–80,000) under Charles of Lorraine. Loss of the Prussians, 18,000; of the Austrians, about 20,000. It was consolidated into one city in 1784. A Panslavic Congress was held there in 1848, during which a Czech outbreak occurred, which led to the bombardment of the city by Windischgratz. It was taken by the Prussians in 1866. Population (1890), 184,109.

Prague, Compactata of. A settlement of the Bohemian controversy by the Council of Basel in 1433, by which the Hussites were granted the use of the cup in the eucharist.

Prague, Peace of. 1. A treaty concluded between the emperor Ferdinand II. and the Elector of Saxony in 1635, by which the latter received Lusatia.—2. A treaty between Prussia and Austria, concluded Aug. 23, 1866, by which the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was annexed to Italy, the Germanic Confederation dissolved, and a new arrangement of Germany provided for, excluding Austria. Austria ceded her rights in Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and paid Prussia a war indemnity of $15,000,000.

Praguerie (präg-rē'). [F., from *Prague*, referring to the Hussite insurrection there.] An unsuccessful insurrection in France, 1440, in opposition to the establishment of a standing army.

Prairial (prā'ri-al; F. pron. prā-rē-äl'). [F., from *prairie*, a meadow.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the ninth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with May 20, and in 8 to 13 with May 21.

Prairial Insurrection. An unsuccessful insurrection of the populace in Paris against the Convention, on the 1st Prairial, year 3 (May 20, 1795).

Prairie (prā'rẹ), **The.** The last in chronological order of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels, published in 1827.

Prairie du Chien (prā'rẹ dū shēn). [F., 'dog's prairie.'] A city, capital of Crawford County, Wisconsin, situated on the Mississippi 89 miles west of Madison. Population (1890), 3,131.

Prairie State, The. Illinois.

Praisegod Barbon or **Barebones.** See *Barbon.*

Praise of Folly (L. **Encomium Moriæ**). A satirical work by Erasmus, published in 1511, directed against the clergy and others.

Praise of Women. A poem erroneously attributed to Chaucer. It was included in Thynne's list.

Prajapati (pra-jä'pa-ti). [Skt.: *prajā*, creature, and *pati*, lord: 'lord of creatures.'] In the Rigveda, an epithet applied to Savitar, to Soma, and to Indra and Agni; also, a special genius presiding over procreation, who is in addition a protector of the living. Once in the Rigveda, and often in the Atharvaveda and Vajasaneyisanhita and Brahmanas, Prajapati is a supreme god over the other gods of the Vedic period. This Prajapati becomes the Brahma of later philosophical speculation. The name is also given to Manu Svayambhuva, as the son of Brahma and the secondary creator of the ten Rishis from whom mankind has descended.

Prajna Paramita (praj'nä pä'ram-i'tä). [Skt.: *prajñā*, knowledge; *itā*, gone; *pāram*, to the other shore.] Transcendental wisdom: the title of the principal Sutra of the Mahayana school of the Buddhists, or Great Vehicle. It begins with a eulogy of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas, and contains incidentally wonderful phenomena connected with the apparitions of Buddhist saints, but is essentially metaphysical. Its doctrine is the entire negation of the subject as well as the object.

Prakrit (prä'krit). [Skt. *prākṛta*, natural, unchanged, common; from *prakṛti*, original, natural form. Prakrit is the 'natural, unchanged' idiom, as distinguished from the Sanskrit ('adorned, elaborated, perfected' as subjected to artificial regulation); the common, popular language, in distinction from the Sanskrit as the sacred and classic. But the grammarians use the word in the sense of 'derived,' thereby denoting the connection of the Prakrit with the original Sanskrit, much of the Prakrit of books being formed in accordance with rules from the Sanskrit.] The general name under which are comprised the various dialects which appear to have arisen in India out of the corruption of the Sanskrit during the centuries immediately preceding our era. They form the connecting-link between Sanskrit and the modern Aryan languages of India. The sacred languages of the Buddhists of Ceylon (Pali) and the Jainas of India (Jaina Prakrit) are only different forms of Prakrit, and Pali seems to have been chosen as the Buddhist sacred language to appeal to the sympathies of the people. In Alexander's time Prakrit seems to have been the spoken dialect of the people. The language of the rock-inscriptions of King Ashoka, which record the names of Antiochus and other Greek princes (about 250 B. C.), is also a form of Prakrit, and it is found on the bilingual coins of the Greek kings of Bactria. It plays an important part in all the ancient Hindu dramas, the higher male characters speaking Sanskrit, the women and subordinate male characters using various forms of Prakrit, the language varying according to the rank of the speaker. The oldest Prakrit grammarian, Vararuchi, distinguishes 4 dialects (the Maharashtri, the Paishachi, the Magadhi, and the Shauraseni), while the Sahityadarpana enumerates 14. Prakrit almost always assumes the Sanskrit bases, altering and eliding certain letters in the original word. It continually affects a concurrence of vowels, which is utterly repugnant to Sanskrit.

Pram (präm), **Christen Henriksen.** Born in Norway, Sept. 4, 1756: died on the island of St. Thomas, Nov. 25, 1821. A Danish poet. His chief work is the epic "Stärkodder" (1785).

Prantl (prän'tl), **Karl von.** Born at Landsberg, Bavaria, Jan. 28, 1820: died at Oberstdorf, Sept. 14, 1888. A German philosophical writer, professor at Munich from 1847. His chief work is "Geschichte der Logik im Abendlande" (1855–70).

Prater (prä'ter). [From L. *pratum*, a meadow.] A noted public park in Vienna. It is on an island formed by the Danube and the Danube Canal, and is covered with forest trees and intersected with magnificent drives and walks. It was dedicated "to the human race" by the emperor Joseph II.

Prätigau (prā'tē-gou), or **Prättigau** (prāt'tē-gou). An Alpine valley in the northern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Coire and bordering on Vorarlberg.

Pratishakhya (prä-ti-ṣhä'khyạ). [Skt.: *prati*, belonging to, and *shākhā*, branch, Vedic text.] The name of each of a class of phonetico-grammatical treatises, each, as the name ('belonging to each several text') indicates, having for subject one principal Vedic text and noting all its peculiarities of form. Their real purpose is to show how the continuous sanhita text is to be reconstructed out of the pada or word-text, in which the individual words are given separately in their original form, unaffected by sandhi or the influence of the words which immediately precede and follow. Four are extant: that of the Rigveda, translated by both Müller and Régnier; that of the Black Yajurveda, by Whitney; that of the White Yajurveda, by Weber; and that of the Atharvaveda by Whitney.

Prato (prä'tō). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, situated on the Bisenzio 11 miles northwest of Florence. It has flourishing industries, being especially noted for its straw-plaiting and the production of bread and biscuits. The cathedral is a picturesque Pointed building incrusted with alternate courses of black or green serpentine and gray limestone, arcaded on the exterior, and possessing a handsome campanile in six stages. At the southwest exterior angle there is a beautiful circular pulpit, and in the interior another notable sculptured pulpit, by Mino da Fiesole. The choir-chapels have very remarkable frescos by Filippo Lippi, and the bronze screen of the Chapel of the Sacra Cintola is hardly surpassed in 15th-century metal-work. Prato was a famous art center in the Renaissance. It was stormed by the Spaniards in 1512. Population (1881), 16,641; commune, 42,190.

Pratt (prat), **Charles,** first Earl Camden. Born in Devonshire, England, about 1714: died at London, April 18, 1794. An English jurist, created Baron Camden in 1765 and Earl Camden in 1786. He was lord chancellor 1766–70, and president of the council 1782–83 and 1784–94.

Pratt, Charles. Born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1830: died at New York, May 4, 1891. An American philanthropist. He accumulated a large fortune, chiefly in the oil trade. He is best known as the founder of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, which was incorporated in 1886 and opened in 1887.

Pratt, Orson. Born at Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1811: died at Salt Lake City, Oct. 3, 1881. An apostle and missionary of the Mormon Church. He joined the Mormon Church in 1830, and became an apostle in 1835. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the higher mathematics, and in 1854 published his discovery of the law of planetary rotation, namely, that the cube roots of the densities of planets vary as the square roots of their periods of rotation. He wrote "Cubic and Biquadratic Equations" (1866), etc.

Prättigau. See *Prätigau.*

Praxiteles (praks-it'e-lēz). [Gr. Πραξιτέλης.] Born at Athens about the end of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor. His activity lasted until about the time of Alexander the Great, or 336 B. C. Nearly threescore of his works are mentioned in old writers. The characteristics of his work are shown in the statue of Hermes and Dionysos discovered in the Heræum at Olympia and identified by Pausanias's description. Various figures in modern museums are supposed to be copies of his work. Among them are the Satyr of the Capitol (the "Marble Faun" of Hawthorne's novel); a much more beautiful torso discovered in the Palatine, and now in the Louvre; the Silenus and Dionysus in the Louvre; the Apollino of the tribune in Florence; and the Apollo Sauroctonus of the Vatican. His most celebrated work was the Aphrodite of Cnidus, which, next to the Zeus of Phidias, was the most admired of the statues of antiquity.

Pray (prā), **Isaac Clark.** Born at Boston, 1813: died at New York, Nov. 28, 1869. An American journalist, theatrical manager, actor, playwright, and poet. He began to write for the press when only fourteen. In 1846 he went on the stage in London, and played for some time such parts as Alexander, Hamlet, Othello, Sir Giles Overreach, etc. Among his plays are "The Old Clock, etc.," dramatized from his novel (1836), "Cæcinna," "The Broker of Florence," etc. He was particularly successful in training pupils for the stage.

Préault (prā-ō'), **Antoine Auguste.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1809: died there, Jan. 11, 1879. A French sculptor. He studied in the Collège de Charlemagne till he was sixteen, and then supported himself in an ornament-modeler's shop, devoting his leisure hours to drawing in a life class managed by a celebrated model of the day. From this he went to the atelier of David d'Angers. He executed "La misère," "Gilbert mourant," "La famine" (1833), "Les parias," "Mouré," "Vitellius," and the famous bas-reliefs of "La tuerie" (in plaster), all rejected by the jury (1834). His works were systematically rejected for the Salon till 1848, on account of their extremely marked character. Other works are the colossal statue of Charlemagne (1836), "Hecuba" (1836), "Carthage" (1832), "L'Abbé de l'Épée" for the Hôtel de Ville (1844), and "Clémence Isaure" for the Jardin du Luxembourg (1848). He made the famous medallion of Silence for the Jewish cemetery at Père Lachaise in 1848; the statue of General Marceau (1850); the Christ of the Church of Saint-Gervais; "La vierge aux épines" (1866); "Paul Huet" (1870: funeral medallion); etc.

Pré aux Clercs (prā ō klãr), **Le.** A strip of land in old Paris, which extended from the wall of Philippe Auguste to the present Champ de Mars, between the abbey of St.-Germain des Prés and the river. It must have belonged originally to the abbey, but was at an early date transferred to the university and used as a park or campus by the students. It was for many years given over to lawlessness. It is now built upon.

Pré aux Clercs, Le. An opera by Hérold, produced in 1832 at Paris. It was very successful.

Preble (preb'l), **Edward.** Born at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, Aug. 15, 1761: died at Portland, Aug. 25, 1807. An American naval officer. He served in the Revolutionary War, and commanded the naval expedition against Morocco and Tripoli in 1803–04.

Preble, George Henry. Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 25, 1816: died at Boston, Mass., March 1, 1885. An American admiral and naval writer, nephew of Edward Preble. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1835; commanded the Katahdin and the St. Louis during the Civil War; was promoted captain in 1867, commodore in 1871, and rear-admiral in 1876; and was retired in 1878. He wrote "History of the Preble Family in America" (1868), "History of the Flag of the United States of America, Naval and Yacht Club Signals, etc." (1872), etc.

Precaution (prẹ-kâ'shọn). James Fenimore Cooper's first novel, published in 1821.

Precauzioni (prā-kout-sē-ō'nē). An opera by Petrella, first produced at Genoa in 1851.

Précieuses Ridicules (prā-syėz' rē-dē-kül'), **Les.** A comedy by Molière, produced in 1659. The Marquise de Rambouillet had collected around her, early in the 17th century, a coterie of fine (not to say finical) literary ladies, who came to be known as the "Précieuses"; and the fashion had extended to the provinces when Molière wrote his play. "The stage had been employed often enough for personal satire, but it had not yet been made use of for the actual delineation and criticism of contemporary manners as manners and not as the foibles of individuals. The play was directed against the affectations and unreal language of the members of literary coteries which, with that of the Hôtel Rambouillet as the chief, had long been prominent in French society. It has but a single act, but in its way it has never been surpassed either as a piece of social satire or a piece of brilliant dialogue illustrating ludicrous action and character." *Saintsbury,* French Lit. p. 308.

Preciosa (prāt-sē-ō'zä). A play by Wolff, music by Weber, produced at Berlin in 1821.

Predil (prā'dil). An Alpine pass on the southern border of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, 35 miles west-southwest of Klagenfurt, connecting the valleys of the Drave and Isonzo.

Pregel (prā'gel). A river in the province of East Prussia, Prussia. It is formed by the union of the Pissa and Rominte, and flows into the Frisches Haff 5 miles below Königsberg. Length, about 125 miles.

Preller (prel'ler), **Friedrich.** Born at Eisenach, Germany, April 25, 1804: died at Weimar, April 23, 1878. A noted German landscape-painter. Among his best works are landscapes illustrating the Odyssey, in the long corridor in the museum at Weimar.

Preller, Ludwig. Born at Hamburg, Sept. 15, 1809: died at Weimar, June 21, 1861. A German antiquary, chief librarian at Weimar from 1846. His chief work is "Griechische Mythologie" (1854–55). With H. Ritter he published "Historia philosophiæ Græcæ et Romanæ" (1836).

Prelude (prē'lūd or prel'ūd), **The.** A philosophical poem by Wordsworth, published in 1850.

Prence (prens), or **Prince** (prins), **Thomas.** Born in England, 1601: died at Plymouth Mass., March 29, 1673. An American colonist, one of the pilgrims in the Mayflower. He was governor of Plymouth Colony 1634–38 and 1657–73.

Prentice (pren'tis), **George Denison.** Born at Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802: died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1870. An American journalist, poet, and humorist. He became editor of the Louisville "Journal" in 1831. His humorous writings were published as "Prenticeana" in 1859.

Prentiss (pren'tis), **Benjamin Mayberry.** Born in Virginia, Nov. 23, 1819. An American general. He served as a captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War being promoted major-general in 1862. He defeated Generals Theophilus H. Holmes and Sterling Price at Helena, Arkansas, July 4 1863. He resigned in Oct. of the same year.

Prentiss, Charles. Born at Reading, Mass., Oct. 8, 1774: died at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1820. An American journalist and miscellaneous author.

Prentiss, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Payson**). Born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 26, 1818: died at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 13, 1878. An American novelist and writer of juveniles: wife of G. Lewis Prentiss, and daughter of Edward Payson. Her best-known work is "Stepping Heavenward" (1869). She also wrote "Little Susy Series," "Flower of the Family" (1854), etc.

Prentiss, Seargent or **Sargent Smith.** Born at Portland, Maine, Sept. 30, 1808: died near Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1850. An American orator and politician. He was elected to Congress from Mississippi in 1838.

Prenzlau (prents′lou), or **Prenzlow** (prents′lō). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Uker and the Lower Ukersee 58 miles north-northeast of Berlin. It was the capital of the ancient Ukermark. Near it, Oct. 28, 1806 a Prussian army under Prince von Hohenlohe surrendered to the French under Murat. Population (1890), 18,019.

Preraphaelite Brotherhood, The. A band of artists, originally consisting of Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and J. E. Millais (joined later by William Michael Rossetti, Thomas Woolner, F. G. Stephens, and James Collinson), who united in 1848 with a view of adopting a closer study of nature, and as a protest against academic dogma. "The Germ" was started in 1850, but only four numbers were published. Its avowed object was to "enforce and encourage an entire adherence to the simplicity of nature." The principle was applied to the writing of poetry as well as to painting. Ruskin earnestly advocated the school, whose methods he defined as the effort "to paint things as they probably did look and happen, not as, by rules of art developed under Raphael, they might be supposed gracefully, deliciously, or sublimely to have happened." A storm of vituperative criticism raged round the brotherhood for five years, and finally spent itself on their successors. By 1854 the band was practically broken up by divergence of methods. Overbeck, who went to Rome in 1810, had with Schadow, Cornelius, Philip Veit, and others (known by friends and enemies as the Preraphaelites, the New old School, etc.), built up a school based on the methods of Perugino and others preceding Raphael. Their work influenced Dyce, Maclise, Madox Brown, Hunt, and others in England, and led to the formation of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood.

Prerau (prā′rou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Beczwa 13 miles south-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), 12,955.

Presanella (prā-zä-nel′lä). A group of the Alps, in southern Tyrol, connected with the Adamello Mountains, and separated from the Ortler group by the Tonale Pass. Height of Monte Presanella, 11,686 feet.

Presburg, or **Pressburg** (pres′börg), Hung. **Pozsony** (pō′zhōny). [L. *Posonium.*] The capital of the county of Presburg, Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 9′ N., long. 17° 6′ E. It is a seat of considerable trade by the Danube and the railway system of which it is the center, and occupies an important strategic position. The notable buildings are the cathedral, ruined castle, and Rathaus. It was the capital of Hungary from 1541 to 1784, and the seat of parliament until 1848. Population (1890), 52,444.

Presburg, Peace of. A treaty concluded between France and Austria, Dec. 26, 1805. Austria ceded her Venetian possessions to the kingdom of Italy, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Passau, etc., to Bavaria, and her Swabian possessions to the South German states. Bavaria and Wurtemberg were made kingdoms. Austria received the principality of Salzburg and some smaller possessions.

Prescot (pres′ko̤t). A town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles east of Liverpool. Population (1891), 6,745.

Prescott (pres′ko̤t). A town in Yavapai County, Arizona, situated in lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 112° 24′ W. It is the center of a gold- and silver-mining region. Population (1890), 1,759.

Prescott. A town in Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence opposite Ogdensburg, New York. Population (1891), 2,919.

Prescott, Harriet. See *Spofford, Mrs.*

Prescott, Richard. Born in England, 1725: died in England, Oct., 1788. A British general. He served in the Seven Years' War; came to Canada in 1773; and had command of the British force in Rhode Island in 1777, when he was captured by William Barton. He became major-general in 1777, and lieutenant-general in 1782.

Prescott, Robert. Born in England, 1725: died near Battle, England, Dec. 21, 1816. A British general. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was colonial governor in Canada 1796–99.

Prescott, William. Born at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726: died at Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 13, 1795. An American soldier. He served in the expedition to Nova Scotia in 1755, and commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.

Prescott, William Hickling. Born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796: died at Boston, Jan. 28, 1859. A noted American historian. While he was an undergraduate at Harvard one of his eyes was injured by a piece of bread thrown by a fellow-student, and in a short time he became nearly blind. Notwithstanding this drawback, he was able to make careful researches, principally in Spanish history, employing a reader and using a special writing-case. He obtained from Spain a large number of valuable manuscripts. His principal works are "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" (1838), "Conquest of Mexico" (1843), "Conquest of Peru" (1847), and "History of the Reign of Philip II." (unfinished, 1855–58).

President. 1. An American frigate, built at New York in 1794, a sister ship to Constitution and United States. At the beginning of the War of 1812 it was flag-ship of the squadron commanded by Captain John Rodgers. On Jan. 15, 1815, it defeated the British ship Endymion, but surrendered to her consorts.

2. An American steamer which sailed from New York for Liverpool March 21, 1841. It was sighted on the 24th, but was never seen again.

Pressburg. See *Presburg.*

Pressensé (prā-soṅ-sā′), **Edmond Déhoult de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1824: died April 8, 1891. A French Protestant theologian, orator, and statesman. His works include "Histoire des trois premiers siècles de l'église chrétienne" (1858–61), "Discours religieux" (1859), "Jésus-Christ, sa vie, son temps, et son œuvre" (1866), "Concile du Vatican" (1871), "Etudes évangéliques" (1867), "Les origines" (1882), etc.

Prester (pres′tėr) (*i. e.* 'Presbyter') **John.** A fabulous Christian monarch believed, in the 12th century, to have made extensive conquests from the Mussulmans, and to have established a powerful empire somewhere in Asia "beyond Persia and Armenia," or, according to other accounts, in Africa (Abyssinia). Marvelous tales were told of his victories, riches, and power; and extraordinary letters purporting to have been written by him to the emperor Manuel Comnenus and to other potentates were circulated. Pope Alexander III. sent him a letter by a special messenger who never returned. The foundation of the legend is uncertain. Sir John Mandeville gives this account of the name: An emperor of India, who was a Christian, went into a church in Egypt on the Saturday in Whitsun week, where the bishop was ordaining priests. "And he beheld and listend the servyse fulle tentyfly." He then said that he would no longer be called emperor, but priest, and that he would have the name of the first priest of the church, which was John. And so he has ever since been called Prester John.

Prestige (pres-tēzh′), **Fanny.** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1846. An actress. She made her first appearance at Melbourne, Australia, when only 10 years old, as the Duke of York in "Richard III." Her first appearance in New York was in 1863.

Preston (pres′to̤n). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Ribble in lat. 53° 45′ N., long. 2° 42′ W. It is one of the chief centers of cotton manufacture in England; has also manufactures of linen (dating from the end of the 18th century), iron, machinery, etc.; and has considerable coasting commerce. Here, Aug. 17–19, 1648, the Parliamentarians (about 10,000) under Cromwell totally defeated the Scottish Royalists under the Duke of Hamilton; and here in Nov., 1715, the Jacobites were defeated by the British troops and compelled to surrender. The town was occupied by the "Young Pretender" in Nov., 1745. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 107,573.

Preston, Harriet Waters. Born at Danvers, Mass., about 1843. An American writer and translator. She has lived in France and Great Britain for some time, and is particularly noted for her translation of Mistral's "Mireio" in 1873. She has also translated "The Life of Madame Swetchine" (1865), "Portraits de femmes" from Sainte-Beuve (called "Celebrated Women"), etc., and has written "Troubadours and Trouvères" (1876), "A Year in Eden" (1886), etc.

Preston, John Smith. Born near Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809: died at Columbia, S. C., May 1, 1881. An American orator: a Secessionist leader and Confederate general.

Preston, William. Born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16, 1816: died at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1887. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1852-55; United States minister to Spain 1858–61; and a Confederate general.

Preston, William Ballard. Born at Smithfield, Montgomery County, Va., Nov. 25, 1805: died there, Nov. 16, 1862. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Virginia 1847–49; secretary of the navy 1849–50; and a Confederate senator.

Preston, William Campbell. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1794: died at Columbia, S. C., May 22, 1860. An American politician and orator. He was Democratic United States senator from South Carolina 1837–42, and president of South Carolina College 1845–51.

Prestonpans (pres-to̤n-panz′). A small town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth 8 miles east of Edinburgh. Here, Sept. 21, 1745, the Jacobites (chiefly Highlanders) under Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," defeated the British troops under Cope.

Prestwich (prest′wich). A town in Lancashire, England, 4 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 7,869.

Prestwich, Joseph. Born at Clapham, London, March 12, 1812. A noted English geologist. He was professor of geology at Oxford from 1874 to 1887.

Pretender, The or **The Old.** See *Stuart, James Francis Edward.*

Pretender, The Young. See *Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.*

Pretoria (prẹ̄-tō′ri-ä). The capital of the Transvaal Republic, South Africa. Population, about 5,000.

Pretorian Camp. A camp of ancient Rome, first permanently established by Tiberius, outside of the city walls. It formed approximately a square of 1,500 feet to a side, and was inclosed by a good brick-faced wall 10 feet high, strengthened with towers at its gates. The camp was included by Aurelian in his new line of fortifications, and still forms an abrupt projection in the wall on the northeast. The fortifications of Aurelian are 3 times as high as those of Tiberius, and not so well built. The latter, embedded as they are in the newer work, can still be followed for a considerable distance. Within the camp there were monumental buildings with mosaics and marble incrustation. Constantine abolished the Pretorian Guard, and pulled down the wall of their camp on the side toward the city.

Pretorian Guard, The. See the extract.

> Some remembrance of this fact lingering in the speech of the people gave always to the term Prætorium (the Prætor's house) a peculiar majesty, and caused it to be used as the equivalent of palace. So in the well-known passages of the New Testament, the palace of Pilate the Governor at Jerusalem, of Herod the King at Cæsarea, of Nero the Emperor at Rome, are all called the Prætorium. From the palace the troops who surrounded the person of the Emperor took their well-known name "the Prætorian Guard." Under Augustus the cohorts composing this force, and amounting apparently to 9,000 or 10,000 men, were scattered over various positions in the city of Rome. In the reign of Tiberius, on pretence of keeping them under stricter discipline, they were collected into one camp on the northeast of the city. The author of this change was the notorious Sejanus, our first and most conspicuous example of a Prefect of the Prætorians who made himself all-powerful in the state. The fall of Sejanus did not bring with it any great diminution of the power of the new functionary. As the Prætorians were the frequent, almost the recognised, creators of a new Emperor, it was natural that their commanding officer should be a leading personage in the state, as natural (if another English analogy may be allowed) as that the Leader of the House of Commons should be the first Minister of the Crown. Still it is strange to find the Prætorian Prefect becoming more and more the ultimate judge of appeal in all civil and criminal cases, and his office held in the golden age of the Empire, the second century, by the most eminent lawyers of the day. This part of his functions survived. When Constantine at length abated the long-standing nuisance of the Prætorian Guards — setting an example which was unconsciously followed by another ruler of Constantinople, Sultan Mahmoud, in his suppression of the Janissaries — he preserved the Prætorian Prefect, and, as we have already seen, gave him a position of pre-eminent dignity in the civil and judicial administration of the Empire. But of military functions he was now entirely deprived, and thus this officer, who had risen into importance in the state solely as the most conspicuous Guardsman about the court, was now permitted to do almost anything that he pleased in the Empire so long as he in no way touched soldiering.
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> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 211.

Prettyman (prit′i-man), **Prince.** A whimsical character, in the Duke of Buckingham's play "The Rehearsal," who alternates between being a fisherman and a prince, and is in love with Cloris. His embarrassments are amusing and numerous. He was intended to ridicule Leonidas in Dryden's "Marriage a la Mode."

Preuss (prois), **Johann David Erdmann.** Born at Landsberg, Prussia, April 1, 1785: died at Berlin, Feb. 24, 1868. A Prussian historian, historiographer of the royal house of Brandenburg. He published "Biographie Friedrichs des Grossen" (1832–34), and other works on Frederick the Great.

Preussen (prois′sen). The German name of Prussia.

Preussisch-Eylau. See *Eylau.*

Prevesa (prā-vā′sä). A seaport in Albania, Turkey, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, in lat. 38° 57′ N., long. 20° 46′ E., near the site of the ancient Nicopolis. Population, about 6,000.

Prevost (pre-vō′), **Augustine.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, about 1725: died in England, May 5, 1786. A British general in the Revolutionary War. He defeated the Americans at Brier Creek in 1779; was unsuccessful before Charleston in 1779; and defended Savannah successfully in 1779.

Prevost, Sir **George.** Born at New York, May 19, 1767: died Jan. 5, 1816. A British general, son of A. Prevost. He became commander-in-chief in British North America in 1811, and was defeated by the Americans at Plattsburg in 1814.

Prévost d'Exiles (prā-vō′ deg-zēl′), Abbé **Antoine François.** Born at Hesdin, Artois, April 1, 1697: died in the forest of Chantilly, Nov. 23, 1763. A French novelist. For 30 years he spent his time between the Jesuits' schools, the army, society, and the cloister. Finally he took monastic vows, but did not retain them long. He fled from the country and resided six years in Holland and England. He made a livelihood by means of his pen, and at the outset drew largely upon his own fund of personal experiences for the subject-matter of his writings. He achieved success with his "Mémoires d'un homme de qualité" (1728–32). Then he wrote "Histoire de M. Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell, ou le philosophe anglais" (1732–39), and his celebrated masterpiece, "Histoire du chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut" (1733). A periodical publication, "Le pour et le contre," in 20 volumes, extended over 7 years, beginning in 1733. He also wrote "Le doyen de Killerine" (1735), "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou" (1740), "Campagnes philosophiques" (1741), "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Malte" (1741), "L'Histoire d'une Grecque moderne" (1741), "Histoire de Guillaume le Conquérant" (1742), "Mémoires d'un honnête homme" (1745), "Histoire générale des voyages" (1745–70), "Manuel lexique" (1750), "Le monde moral" (1760), "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la vertu" (1762), "Contes, aventures, et faits singuliers" (1764), "Lettres de mentor à un jeune seigneur" (1764), etc. As a translator he rendered into French works of Dryden, Hume, Richardson, Cicero, etc.

Prévost-Paradol (prā-vō'pä-rä-dol'), **Lucien Anatole.** Born at Paris, Aug. 8, 1829: committed suicide at Washington, D. C., July 20, 1870. A French journalist and author, an opponent of Napoleon III. He was minister to the United States in 1870. He wrote "Revue de l'histoire universelle" (1854), etc.

Priam (prī'am). [Gr. Πρίαμος, L. *Priamus.*] In Greek legend, the king of Troy at the time of its siege by the Greeks. He was the husband of Hecuba, and the father of 50 sons, including Hector and Paris. He perished at the capture of Troy.

Priapus (prī-ā'pus). [Gr. Πρίαπος.] In Greek mythology, a god, a son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, the promoter of fertility and the protector of shepherds, farmers, and fishermen.

Přibram, or **Przibram** (pzhē'bräm). A town in Bohemia, situated 33 miles southwest of Prague. It is noted for its silver-mines (the property of the state), the most important in the Austrian empire. It has also lead-mines. Population (1891), commune, 13,412.

Pribyloff (prē'bē-lof) **Islands.** A group of islands in Bering Sea, about lat. 57° N., long. 170° W., belonging to Alaska. They have come into prominence in connection with the controversies between Great Britain and the United States concerning the seal-fisheries.

Price (prīs), **Bonamy.** Born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807: died at London, Jan. 8, 1888. An English political economist. He graduated at Oxford (Worcester College) in 1829, and in 1868 became professor of political economy at Oxford. He published "The Principles of Currency" (1869), "Chapters on Practical Political Economy" (1878), etc.

Price, Fanny. The principal character in Jane Austen's novel "Mansfield Park," noted for her humility.

Price, Matilda. In Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby," the bosom friend of Fanny Squeers. She afterward marries John Browdie. She is alluded to by Miss Squeers in their little unpleasantness as "base degrading 'Tilda."

Price, Richard. Born at Tynton, Glamorganshire, Feb. 22, 1723: died at London, April 19, 1791. An English philosophical writer. In 1758 he published "Review of the Principal Questions in Morals." He is best known as a writer on financial and political questions. In 1778 he was invited by Congress to help in the management of the national finances, but declined.

Price, Sterling. Born in Prince Edward County, Va., Sept. 11, 1809: died at St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1867. An American general. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Missouri 1845–46, when he resigned and raised a Missouri cavalry regiment for the Mexican war. He took part in General Stephen W. Kearny's march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, where he was left in command when Kearny proceeded to California. In 1847 he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and conquered Chihuahua. He was governor of Missouri 1853–57, and became a Confederate major-general in Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War. He served at Wilson's Creek, and captured Lexington in 1861; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Corinth in 1862; commanded at Iuka in 1862; and commanded the district of Arkansas 1863–64.

Prichard (prich'ärd), **James Cowles.** Born at Ross, Herefordshire, Feb. 11, 1786: died at London, Dec. 22, 1848. An English ethnologist. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. He graduated at Edinburgh, and studied also at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1810 he was a physician at Bristol. In 1813 he published "Researches into the Physical History of Man," and in 1831 "Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations."

Pride (prīd), **Thomas.** Born at London: died there, Oct. 23, 1658. An English Parliamentary officer. He was originally a drayman and brewer. At the beginning of the civil war he was ensign under Essex, and distinguished himself at Preston. On Dec. 6, 1648, he was delegated to "purge" the House of Commons by ejecting the members that favored reconciliation with the king. He was one of the judges of the king, and signed his death-warrant.

Pride and Prejudice. A novel by Jane Austen, written in 1796 and published in 1813.

Prideaux (prid'ō), **Humphrey.** Born at Padstow, Cornwall, May 2, 1648: died at Norwich, England, Nov. 1, 1724. An English theological writer, dean of Norwich. He was educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster, and graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1672. He wrote "Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundellianis, etc., conflata" ("Description of the Arundel Marbles," 1676), "The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England, etc." (1688), "Connection of the Old and New Testaments in the History of the Jews, etc." (1716–18), a number of ecclesiastical tracts, etc.

Pride's Purge. In English history, the forcible exclusion from the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648, of all the members who were favorable to compromise with the royal party. This was effected by a military force commanded by Thomas Pride, in execution of orders of a council of Parliamentary officers.

Priegnitz, or **Prignitz** (prēg'nits). That part of the ancient mark of Brandenburg which lay south of Mecklenburg and northeast of the Elbe and Havel. Chief town, Perleberg.

Priene (prī-ē'nē). [Gr. Πριήνη.] In ancient geography, an Ionian city situated in Caria, Asia Minor, north of Miletus. The site contains many ruins. The temple of Athene Polias, dedicated in 340 B. C., was an Ionic peripteros of 6 by 11 columns, of marble, graceful in proportion and with delicate decorative sculpture. Its walled peribolos was bordered with porticos.

Priestley (prēst'li), **Joseph.** Born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, Yorkshire, March 13, 1733: died at Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 6, 1804. An English clergyman and natural philosopher, especially celebrated as the discoverer of oxygen. He was the son of a nonconformist cloth-dresser, and was educated at a Dissenters' academy at Daventry. In 1755 he took charge of a small congregation at Needham Market, Suffolk, which was subsidized by both Independents and Presbyterians. In 1761 he was tutor in an academy at Warrington. In 1767 he published the "History of Electricity." He adopted Socinian views on religion, and materialistic views on philosophy. At this time began his researches in "different kinds of air." About 1773 he became literary companion to Lord Shelburne, and traveled in Holland and Germany, returning to Paris in 1774. In 1774 he announced his discovery of "dephlogisticated air," now called oxygen. In 1780 he removed to Birmingham, and became associated with Boulton, Watt, and Dr. Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin. For sympathizing with the French Revolution (he had been made a citizen of the French republic) he was attacked in 1791 by a mob, his house was broken into and burned, and his manuscripts and instruments destroyed. In 1794 he removed to America.

Prieto (prē-ā'tō), **Joaquin.** Born at Concepcion, Aug. 20, 1786: died at Valparaiso, Nov. 22, 1854. A Chilean general and politician. He took a prominent part in the war for independence; was a leader of the conservative revolt of 1829–30; and by his victory over Freire at Lircay (April 17, 1830) decided the result for his party. On the death of Ovalle (March 21, 1831), Prieto became provisional president, soon after was regularly elected president, and by reëlection retained the post until Sept. 18, 1841. On May 25, 1833, the constitution now in force was adopted. A revolt was suppressed in 1836, and the same year a war with Peru was commenced, resulting (Jan. 1839) in the overthrow of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

Prig (prig), **Betsey.** A nurse, the friend and "frequent pardner" of Sairey Gamp, in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Prigioni (prēd-jē-ō'nē), **Le Mie.** [It., 'My Prisons.'] A work by Silvio Pellico, published in 1833, describing his prison life (1820–30).

Prignitz. See *Priegnitz.*

Prim (prēm), **Juan,** Count de Reus, Marquis de los Castillejos. Born at Reus, Catalonia, Spain, Dec. 6, 1814: died at Madrid, Dec. 30, 1870. A Spanish statesman and general. He entered the army of the Cristinos in 1834, in the civil war between the Cristinos and the Carlists. As a progressist he was afterward one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of Espartero. While in command in 1860 of a division of reserves in the war against Morocco, he gained the brilliant victory of Los Castillejos (Jan. 1), which secured for him the title of marquis. He was a leader of the insurgents who deposed Queen Isabella in 1868, and became premier and minister of war, with the chief command of the army, in the provisional government established by them. He was fatally shot by an assassin Dec. 28, 1870.

Prime (prīm), **Samuel Irenæus.** Born at Ballston, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1812: died at Manchester, Vt., July 18, 1885. An American editor, author, and Presbyterian clergyman. He became an editor of the New York "Observer" in 1840, and contributor under the name of "Irenæus." Among his works are "The Power of Prayer" (1859), "Travels in Europe and the East" (1855), "Letters from Switzerland" (1860), "The Alhambra and the Kremlin" (1873), etc.

Prime, William Cowper. Born at Cambridge, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1825. An American journalist and author, brother of S. I. Prime. He edited the New York "Journal of Commerce." He wrote travels, including "Tent Life in the Holy Land" (1857), and "Pottery and Porcelain, etc." (1877), etc.

Primorskaya. See *Maritime Province.*

Primrose (prim'rōz), Sir **Archibald.** Born 1617: died 1679. A Scottish baronet. He supported the Royalist cause in the civil war, and at the Restoration was made a lord of session, with the title of Lord Carrington. His fourth son was created earl of Rosebery.

Primrose, Archibald Philip, fifth Earl of Rosebery. Born in London, May 7, 1847. A British Liberal statesman. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1868. He has occupied a prominent place in public affairs. He was under-secretary of state for home affairs 1881–83; first commissioner of works 1884–85; and foreign secretary in the third and fourth Gladstone ministries, 1886 and 1892–94. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office in March, 1894, Lord Rosebery succeeded him as prime minister: resigned June, 1895. He was chairman of the first London county council, elected in 1889.

Primrose, Charles. The vicar of Wakefield in Goldsmith's tale of that name. He is a sincere, humane, and simple-minded man, who preserves his modesty and nobility through hardship and good fortune. Mrs. Primrose is an excellent housekeeper with a passion for show, and she can read any English book without much spelling. George, the eldest son, was bred at Oxford and intended for one of the professions. Moses, the youngest, was bred at home and distinguishes himself by going to the fair in a gosling-green waistcoat, and a thunder-and-lightning coat, to sell a colt, coming home with a gross of green spectacles. The daughters are described by Dr. Primrose himself as follows: "Olivia wished for many lovers, Sophia to secure one. Olivia was often affected from too great a desire to please. Sophia even represt excellence, from her fears to offend. The one entertained me with her vivacity when I was gay, the other with her sense when I was serious. But these qualities were never carried to excess in either, and I have often seen them exchange characters for a whole day together. A suit of mourning has transformed my coquette into a prude, and a new set of ribbons has given her sister more than natural vivacity." *Goldsmith,* Vicar of Wakefield, i.

Primrose Hill. An eminence about 200 feet high, north of Regent's Park, London. There is a very fine view from it. In the early part of the 19th century Chalk Farm, which is on the hill, was a popular place for duels.

Primrose League. In Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of Conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), and opposed to the "revolutionary tendencies of radicalism." The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, of the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Carlton Club in Oct., 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance at a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations" or clubs: these obey the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 19th of April, the anniversary of Beaconsfield's death. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The name and symbol of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower, which it has been fashionable to wear on the 19th of April.

Prince, The. See *Principe, Il.*

Prince (prins), **Thomas.** Born at Sandwich, Mass., May 15, 1687: died at Boston, Oct. 22, 1758. An American clergyman and historian, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. He published "Chronological History of New England" (1736–55).

Prince Albert Land. A district in the arctic regions, about lat. 72° N., long. 115° W.

Prince Dorus (prins dō'rus). A poem by Charles Lamb, published in 1811. It is a poetical version of the old tale of the prince with the long nose.

Prince Edward Island. An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming a province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Charlottetown. It is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the southwest and south by Northumberland Strait. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. It has flourishing agriculture, industries, and fisheries. It is divided into 3 counties. Government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, legislative council, and legislative assembly. It sends 4 members to the Dominion Senate, 5 members to the House of Commons. It was discovered by Cartier in 1534, and named Isle St. Jean; was settled in the beginning of the 18th century; was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763; had the present name given it in 1799; and entered the Dominion in 1873. Length, about 130 miles. Greatest breadth, 34 miles. Area, 2,133 square miles. Population (1891), 109,078.

Prince John. A nickname of John Van Buren.

Prince of Tarent. See *Very Woman, A.*

Prince of the Peace. A title given to Godoy, duke of Alcudia, who negotiated with France the peace of Basel, 1795.

Prince of Wales, Cape. The northwesternmost point of North America, projecting from Alaska into Bering Strait, in lat. 65° 33′ N., long. 167° 59′ W.

Prince of Wales Island. 1. See *Penang.*—2. An island belonging to Alaska, situated west of the mainland, about lat. 55°–56° 30′ N. Length, about 130 miles.—3. A tract in the arctic regions, about lat. 72°–74° N., long. 100° W.—4. A small island north of Cape York peninsula, Australia, from which it is separated by Endeavor Strait.

Prince of Wales Strait. A sea passage in the arctic regions, separating Banks Land on the northwest from Prince Albert Land on the southeast, and leading into Melville Sound.

Prince Regent Inlet. A sea passage in the arctic regions, separating Cockburn Island on the east from North Somerset on the west, and leading to the Gulf of Boothia.

Princes, Robbery of the. In German history, the resultless abduction from Altenburg of the princes Ernst and Albert, sons of the elector Frederick the Gentle of Saxony, and founders of the Ernestine and Albertine lines, by Kunz von Kaufungen and others, in July, 1455.

Prince's Island. See *Principe.*

Prince's Islands. A group of small islands in the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles southeast of Constantinople: the ancient Demonesi.

Princess (prin′ses), **The.** A narrative poem by Tennyson, published in 1847.

Princesse de Clèves (prañ-ses′ dė klāv), **La.** A novel by Madame de la Fayette, published in 1677. The scene is placed in the court of Henry II., but the chief characters are the author herself, her husband, Rochefoucauld, Mary Stuart and others of her contemporaries.

Princesse d'Élide, La, ou les Plaisirs de l'Île Enchantée. A play by Molière, produced at Versailles in 1664: "a court piece or comédie-ballet."

Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant. An opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1884: a burlesque of Tennyson's "Princess."

Princess of Cleve, The. A comedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1681, printed in 1689. It was founded on Madame de la Fayette's romance.

Princes Street. The principal street in Edinburgh, Scotland. It has a magnificent view, being built on one side only, and furnishes a fine promenade.

Princeton (prins′tọn). A borough in Mercer County, New Jersey, 44 miles southwest of New York. Here, Jan. 3, 1777, a victory was gained by the Americans under Washington over a portion of the army of Cornwallis. The Continental Congress sat here in 1783. It is the seat of the College of New Jersey (which see). Population (1890), 3,422.

Prince William Sound. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the southern coast of Alaska.

Principato Citeriore (prin-chē-pä′tō chē-tā-rē-ō′re). The former name of the province of Salerno, Italy.

Principato Ulteriore (öl-tā-rē-ō′re). The former name of the province of Avellino, Italy.

Principe (prēn′sē-pe), or **Prince's Island.** A small island belonging to Portugal, situated in the Bight of Biafra, west of Africa, in lat. 1° 41′ N., long 7° 28′ E.

Principe (prēn′chē-pe), **Il.** [It., 'The Prince.'] A famous political treatise by Machiavelli, completed in 1513. It was an outgrowth of his "Discorsi" or comments on the history of Livy, and is a study of the founding and maintenance of a state, and of the character and policy of a successful despotic ruler. It reflects the unscrupulousness of contemporary Italian politics, and the motive of its composition has long been a subject of dispute. It is probable that Machiavelli believed that the salvation of Italy was possible only through the intervention of an autocrat such as he portrayed.

Principia (prin-sip′i-ä): in full **Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.** [L., 'The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy.'] A famous work by Sir Isaac Newton, composed chiefly 1685–86, presented to the Royal Society April 28, 1686, and first published (in Latin) in 1687 (edited by Halley). The second edition (1713) was edited by Roger Cotes. It is the foundation of modern astronomy, mechanics, and mathematical physics.

Prior (pri′ọr), **Matthew.** Born, probably in East Dorset, July 21, 1664: died at Wimpole (Harley's country-seat), Cambridgeshire, Sept. 18, 1721. An English poet and diplomatist. He was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1686. In 1698 he was secretary to the Earl of Portland's embassy to France. In 1699 he succeeded Locke as commissioner of trade and plantations, and became under-secretary of state. In 1701 he was a member of Parliament for East Grinstead. He went as ambassador to Paris in 1712; was imprisoned in England 1715–17, during the triumph of the Whigs; and passed the rest of his life at his home, Down Hall in Essex. He was the author, with Charles Montague, of the "City Mouse and Country Mouse" (1687: a parody on Dryden's "Hind and Panther"). He collected his poems, and they were published in 1709 ("Alma" and "Solomon" in 1718). In 1740 two volumes of his poems were published, with (alleged) memoirs, and some of his best poems which had not been printed before.

Prioress's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is told by Madame Eglantine, and is the story of the child of a Christian widow killed in Asia by the Jews. Wordsworth wrote a modernized version. See *Eglan′tine*, and *Hugh of Lincoln.*

Pripet (prēp′et). A river in western Russia, chiefly in the government of Minsk. It joins the Dnieper 50 miles north of Kieff. Length, about 400 miles; navigable to Pinsk.

Priscian (prish′iạn), L. **Priscianus Cæsariensis** (prish-i-ā′nus sē-zā-ri-en′sis). Lived about 500 A. D. A celebrated Latin grammarian. His most famous work is "Institutiones grammaticæ."

Priscilla Mullens. See *Mullens.*

Priscillian (pri-sil′iạn), L. **Priscillianus** (pri-sil-i-ā′nus). Executed at Treves, 385 A. D. The founder of a sect in Spain and Gaul, called from him Priscillianists, which held a mixture of Christianity, Gnosticism, and Manichæanism.

Priscus (pris′kus), **Helvidius.** A Roman patriot, son-in-law of Thrasea Pætus, exiled by Nero, and again by Vespasian who put him to death. He was questor in Achaia under Nero; tribune of the people in 56; and later pretor.

Prishtina. See *Pristina.*

Prisoner of Chillon, The. A poem by Lord Byron, published in 1816, founded on the imprisonment of Bonnivard in the Castle of Chillon in Switzerland.

Prisrend (prēs-rend′). A town in the vilayet of Kosova, European Turkey, situated on a branch of the Drin, in lat. 42° 13′ N., long. 20° 47′ E. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Pristina (prēs-tē′nä), or **Prishtina** (prēsh-tē′-nä). A town in the vilayet of Kosova, European Turkey, situated in lat. 42° 40′ N., long. 21° 11′ E. Population, about 9,000.

Pritchard (prich′ärd), **Mrs. (Hannah Vaughan).** Born in 1711: died at Bath, Aug., 1768. A noted English actress. She played in early life at suburban fairs, and married an actor of little talent; but some years before Garrick appeared she held a leading position on the London stage. She was noted both in tragedy and in comedy, and was Mrs. Siddons's greatest predecessor in the characters of Lady Macbeth and Queen Katharine. She excelled also in characters of intrigue and gaiety, as Lady Betty Modish, Lady Towneley, etc. She abandoned the stage in 1768.

Privas (prē-väs′). The capital of the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Ouvèze in lat. 44° 44′ N., long. 4° 36′ E. An ancient Calvinist stronghold, it was taken and burned by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1629. It has iron-mines and important manufactures. Population (1891) commune, 7,312.

Privernum. See *Piperno.*

Probus (prō′bus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Sirmium, Pannonia: killed near Sirmium, 282 A. D. Roman emperor 276–282. He waged war successfully against the Germans in Gaul. He was killed by mutinous soldiers.

Procida (prō′chē-dä). A volcanic island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, 13 miles west-southwest of Naples, belonging to the province of Naples, Italy: the ancient Prochyta. Length, 2 miles. Population (1881), 13,131.

Proclamation, Emancipation. The proclamation by which, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed Sept. 22, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Procne (prok′nē). [Gr. Πρόκνη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus. By Tereus she became the mother of Itys. On the pretext that his wife was dead, Tereus brought her sister Philomela from Athens, ravished her on the way, cut out her tongue, and hid her on Parnassus. She contrived to inform Procne of her story, and the two slew Itys and served him up to his father to eat. Tereus was changed into a hawk, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

Procopius (prọ-kō′pi-us). [Gr. Προκόπιος.] Born at Cæsarea, Palestine, probably about 490 A. D.: died about 565 (?). A Byzantine historian. He accompanied Belisarius on various campaigns, and wrote histories of the Persian, Vandal, and Gothic wars in the time of Justinian. He was also the author of a work on the buildings of Justinian ("De ædificiis") and of a secret history ('Anecdota') directed against Justinian.

Procopius, Andrew, surnamed "The Great." Killed in battle near Böhmisch-Brod, Bohemia, May 30, 1434. A noted Hussite leader. He became commander of the Taborites in 1424; gained the victory of Aussig, June 16, 1426; and invaded Moravia, Austria, Hungary, Silesia, and Saxony. He rejected the Compactata of Prague; and was defeated by the Calixtines in the battle of Bohmisch-Brod, May 30, 1434.

Procris (prō′kris). [Gr. Πρόκρις.] In Greek legend, the wife of Cephalus, by whom she was slain.

Procrustes (prọ-krus′tēz). [Gr. Προκρούστης, the stretcher.] The surname of a legendary Attic robber (Damastes or Polypemon). He had a bed (named from him the "Procrustean") upon which his prisoners were tortured: those who were too short he stretched to fit it, and those who were too tall had their limbs cut to the proper length.

Procter (prok′tėr), **Adelaide Anne.** Born at London, Oct. 30, 1825: died there, Feb. 3, 1864. An English poet, daughter of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall). She wrote "Legends and Lyrics" (1858–60). She became a convert to Roman Catholicism in 1851.

Procter, Bryan Waller: pseudonym **Barry Cornwall.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1787: died there, Oct. 4, 1874. An English poet and author. He was educated at Harrow, and was a schoolmate of Byron and Sir Robert Peel. In 1807 he went to London to study law. In 1820 he began writing under the pseudonym Barry Cornwall, and in 1831 was called to the bar. From 1832 to 1861 he was commissioner of lunacy. He wrote "Dramatic Scenes and Other Poems" (1819), "A Sicilian Story" (1820), "Mirandola" (1821: performed at Covent Garden in 1821), "Flood of Thessaly" (1823), "Effigies Poetica" (1824), "English Songs" (1832), and memoirs of Kean, Lamb (1866), Ben Jonson, and Shakspere.

Proctor (prok′tọr), **Henry A.** Born in Wales, 1765: died at Liverpool, England, 1859. A British general. He was colonel of a regiment in Canada in 1812; defeated the Americans under James Winchester at Frenchtown in 1813; and was repulsed by Harrison at Fort Meigs, by Croghan at Fort Stephenson, and by Harrison at the battle of the Thames (Oct. 5, 1813).

Proctor, Richard Anthony. Born at Chelsea, England, March 23, 1834: died at New York, Sept. 12, 1888. An English astronomer. He was educated at King's College, London, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1860. His practical work in measuring the rotation of Mars and charting the 324,198 stars of Argelander's catalogue is specially noteworthy. He published "Half-hours with the Telescope" (1868), "Half-hours with the Stars" (1869), "Star Atlas" (1870), "The Sun" (1871), "Borderland of Science" (1873), "The Expanse of Heaven" (1874), "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy" (1877), "Old and New Astronomy" (1888–90), "Light Science for Leisure Hours," "Elementary Astronomy," and works on whist and mathematics.

Procyon (prō′si-on). [From Gr. *προκύων*, before the dog: so named from its rising a little before the dog-star.] 1. The ancient constellation Canis Minor.—2. The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.

Prodigal Son, The. An oratorio by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced at the Worcester Festival in 1869.

Professor, The. A novel by Charlotte Brontë, published after her death, which occurred in 1855.

Professor at the Breakfast-table, The. A series of sketches by Oliver Wendell Holmes: a sequel to the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." It was published in 1860.

Profeta (prō-fā′tä), **Il.** [It., 'The Prophet.'] An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris in 1849.

Profile (prō′fēl or prō′fīl). A celebrated group of rocks, resembling a human face, on the side of Mount Cannon, in the Franconia Range, New Hampshire.

Profound Doctor, The. A name given to several schoolmen, particularly to Thomas Bradwardine.

Progreso (prō-grā′sō). The seaport of Merida in Yucatan.

Prokesch-Osten (prō′kesh-os′ten), Count **Anton von.** Born at Gratz, Styria, Dec. 10, 1795: died at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1876. An Austrian diplomatist, author, and archæologist. He was ambassador in Athens 1834–49, in Berlin 1849–52, in Frankfort 1853–55, and in Constantinople 1855–71. He published travels and "Geschichte des Abfalls der Griechen vom türkischen Reich" ("History of the Revolt of the Greeks from the Turkish Empire," 1867).

Prolegomena in Homerum (prō-le-gom′e-nä in họ-mē′rum). A critical work by F. A. Wolf, published in 1795, attacking the then commonly received theory of the Homeric poems.

Prome (prōm). The capital of the district of Prome, British Burma, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 18° 47′ N., long. 95° 17′ E. It was taken by the British in 1825. Population (1881), 28,813.

Promessi Sposi (prō-mes′sē spō′zē), **I.** [It., 'The Betrothed.'] 1. A novel by Manzoni, his principal work, published 1825–27. The scene is laid in Milan and its vicinity in the first part of the 17th century.—2. An opera by Petrella, first produced at Lecco in 1869.

Prometheus (prọ-mē′thūs). [Gr. Προμηθεύς, forethought.] In Greek mythology, the son of Iapetus and the ocean-nymph Clymene, celebrated as the benefactor of mankind. For deceit practised upon him by Prometheus in a sacrifice, Zeus denied to man the use of fire; but Prometheus stole it from heaven and brought it to earth in a hollow reed. For this he was chained, by order of Zeus, on a mountain (Caucasus), where daily his liver (which grew again at night) was consumed by an eagle. He was freed by Hercules. To counterbalance the acquisition of fire, Zeus sent Pandora to mankind. See *Pandora.*

Prometheus. 1. A drama in blank verse by Goethe, begun in 1773. He afterward cut it down to a monologue.—2. A ballet by Beethoven, produced at Vienna in 1802. It was arranged for the stage by Salvatore Vigano.

Prometheus Bound. A tragedy of Æschylus, of uncertain date. Prometheus, bound to the rocks by order of Zeus for his benevolence to man, resists all efforts to subdue his will and purpose, bids defiance to the father of the gods, and disappears in an appalling tempest. Mrs. Browning published a poetical translation in 1833.

> The "Prometheus Vinctus" brings us to the perfection of Æschylus' art, and to a specimen, unique and unapproachable, of what that wonderful genius could do in simple tragedy, that is to say, in the old plotless, motionless, surpriseless drama, made up of speeches and nothing more. There is certainly no other play of Æschylus which has produced a greater impression upon the world, and few remnants of Greek literature are to be compared with it in its eternal freshness and its eternal mystery.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 258.

Prometheus Unbound. A lyrical drama by Shelley, published in 1820.

Promos and Cassandra (prō'mos and kas-san'-drä̤). A play by Whetstone, printed in 1578, but never acted. Shakspere took the story of "Measure for Measure" from this play, which is in two parts, and which was in turn taken from one of Cinthio's novels. In 1582 Whetstone altered it to a prose novel.

Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum (promp-tō'ri-um pär-vū-lō'rum sī'vē kler-i-kō'-rum). An English-Latin dictionary, said to have been the first in use. *Promptorium* should be *promptuarium* ('storehouse'), and is so spelled by Wynkyn de Worde in his edition "Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum" (1510). The words were collected from various authors by Fratre Galfridus (Geoffrey), called Grammaticus, a preaching friar, a "recluse of Bishop Lynne" in Norfolk. There are several manuscripts, and, besides Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson printed it in 1499 and Julian Notary in 1508. The Camden Society published it in 1865, edited by Albert Way.

Propertius (prọ-pėr'shius), **Sextus.** Born at Assisi, Italy, about 50 B. C.: died after 16 B. C. A Roman elegiac poet: a friend of Mæcenas, Vergil, and Ovid. His poems are largely amatory, celebrating his mistress Cynthia (Hostia).

Prophète (prọ-fāt'), **Le.** See *Profeta, Il.*

Prophetess (prof'et-es), **The.** A play by Fletcher and Massinger, licensed in 1622, printed in 1647. Betterton produced an alteration of it in 1690.

Propontis (prọ-pon'tis). [Gr. Προποντίς, the fore-sea.] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora.

Propus (prō'pus). [Gr. πρόπους, the fore foot or, in this case, the forward foot.] Ptolemy's name for the third-magnitude (but slightly variable) double star η Geminorum, in the northern foot of Castor.

Propylæa (prop-i-lē'ä̤). [Gr. προπύλαια (pl.), a gateway.] The monumental gateway to the Acropolis at Athens, begun 437 B. C. by Mnesicles. It consists of a central ornamented passage and two projecting wings, that on the north with a chamber (the Pinacotheca) behind its small portico. The central passage has on both west and east faces a magnificent hexastyle Doric portico. At about two thirds of its length it is crossed by a wall pierced with 5 doorways, the widest and highest in the middle. An inclined way passes through the wider middle intercolumniations of both great porches and the large central door: this way was flanked between the west portico and the door by six tall Ionic columns, whose capitals supply the most beautiful type of the order.

Proscritto (prō-skrēt'tō), **Il.** [It., 'The Exile.'] An opera by Nicolai, produced at Milan in 1840. It was afterward produced, with alterations, as "Die Heimkehr des Verbannten" in 1844. See *Ernani.*

Proserpina (prō-sėr'pi-nä̤). An asteroid (No. 26) discovered by Luther at Bilk, May 5, 1853.

Proserpine (pros'ėr-pin). In Roman mythology, one of the greater goddesses, the Greek Persephone or Kora, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions. She passed six months of the year in Olympus, during which time she was considered as an amiable and propitious divinity; but during the six months passed in Hades she was stern and terrible. She was essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons, in spring and summer bringing fresh vegetation and fruits to man, and in winter harsh and causing suffering. She was intimately connected with such mysteries as those of Eleusis. The Roman goddess was practically identical with the Greek.

Prosna (pros'nä). A tributary of the Warthe, which it joins 38 miles southeast of Posen, forming part of the boundary between Prussia and Russian Poland. Length, about 120 miles.

Prosopopoia (pros″ọ-pō-poi'ä̤). See *Mother Hubberd's Tale.*

Prosperity (pros-per'ị-ti). A poem attributed by Morris to Chaucer, but rejected by Skeat.

Prosperity Robinson. An epithet applied to Frederick Robinson (Viscount Goderich), on account of his eulogy of British prosperity (shortly before the financial crisis of 1825).

Prospero (pros'pe-rō). The rightful Duke of Milan in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is represented as a wise and good magician (not a necromancer or wizard) living in exile on an island with his daughter Miranda.

Pross (pros), **Solomon.** A spy and scoundrel in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." His sister, Miss Pross, a wild-looking but unselfish woman, becomes the instrument of vengeance, and accidentally kills Madame Defarge. Also called *John Barsad.*

Prossnitz (pros'nits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated in the Hanna plain 11 miles southwest of Olmütz. Population (1891), 19,512.

Protagoras (prọ-tag'ọ-ras) **of Abdera.** [Gr. Πρωταγόρας.] Born about 481 B. C.: died about 411 B. C. A celebrated Greek sophist, the earliest of that class of teachers. He was driven from Athens on a charge of atheism, and his work "On the Gods" was publicly burned. He is best known from his famous dictum "Man is the measure of all things: of those which are, that they are; of those which are not, that they are not."

Protagoras. A dialogue of Plato: the narration by Socrates of a conversation which took place in the house of Callias, a wealthy Athenian, between himself, the sophists Protagoras, Hippias, and Prodicus, Hippocrates, Alcibiades, and Critias. The theme of this celebrated dialogue is virtue, its nature, unity, and teachableness: and it is also a study of the sophistic teachers in the person of one of their best representatives, the famous Protagoras. It closes with the well-known conclusion of Socrates that virtue is knowledge.

Protector of the Indians. Bartolomé de las Casas, who received this official title (*Protector Universal de los Indios*) in 1516. Later there were local protectors in the different colonies.

Protesilaus (prọ-tes-i-lā'us). [Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος.] In Greek legend, the first of the Greeks slain in the Trojan war.

Protestant Duke, The. A name given to the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II.).

Protestantenverein (prō-tes-tän-ten-fe-rīn'). [G., 'Protestant union.'] An association of German Protestants formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1863. Among its objects are toleration, freedom from ecclesiastical domination, union of different churches in a national church, and the development of Protestantism.

Protestant Pope, The. A name sometimes given to Pope Clement XIV., who suppressed the Jesuits.

Proteus (prō'tūs or prō'tẹ-us). [L., from Gr. Πρωτεύς.] 1. In classical mythology, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who had the power of assuming different shapes. According to the legend, Menelaus, on his return from Troy, surprised Proteus and held him fast through all his changes of form, until he learned from him how to return home. 2. One of the "two gentlemen of Verona," in Shakspere's play of that name.

Prothalamion (prō-tha-lā'mi-ọn). A "spousal verse" by Edmund Spenser, published under this name in 1596. It was written on the occasion of the marriage on the same day of the two daughters of the Earl of Worcester to Henry Guilford and William Petre.

Protogenes (prọ-toj'e-nēz). [Gr. Πρωτογένης.] Born at Caunus, Caria, Asia Minor (or at Xanthus in Lycia): lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A celebrated Greek painter of Rhodes. His most famous works were the Ialysus in Rhodes, afterward placed in the Temple of Peace in Rome, and the Resting Satyr. Protogenes and his work were greatly admired by his contemporary Apelles.

Proud Duke. A name given to Charles Seymour, sixth duke of Somerset.

Proudhon (prö-dôṅ'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Besançon, France, July 15, 1809: died at Passy, Jan. 19, 1865. A French socialist. He was the son of a cooper; studied at the College of Besançon, and in 1839 obtained from the Academy of Besançon a pension which enabled him to spend several years of study at Paris. He was afterward (1843–47) in the employ of a commercial house at Lyons. At the outbreak of the February revolution in 1848 he threw himself with ardor into the socialistic propaganda at Paris; was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; and founded the short-lived journals "Le Peuple" (1848–49), "La Voix du Peuple" (1849–50), and "Le Peuple de 1850" (1850). He was imprisoned under the press laws 1849–52, and fled to Belgium to escape a sentence of imprisonment on the publication in 1858 of his work "De la justice dans la révolution et dans l'eglise," but was amnestied in 1860. He also published "Qu est-ce que la propriété?" (1840), "Création de l'ordre dans l'humanité" (1843), "Système des contradictions économiques" (1846), "La révolution sociale, démontrée par le coup d'état" (1852), etc.

Prout (prout), **Father.** The pen name of Francis Mahony.

Provence (prō-voṅs'). [From the Latin *provincia.*] An ancient government of southeastern France. Capital, Aix. It was bounded by Venaissin and Dauphiné on the north, Piedmont and Nice on the east, the Mediterranean on the southeast and south, and Languedoc (separated by the Rhone) on the west, corresponding to the departments of Var, Basses-Alpes, and Bouches-du-Rhône, and part of Vaucluse. It is noted for its fruits and a variety of other products. It was made a Roman province (*provincia*) 125–105 B. C., and was afterward part of Gallia Narbonensis. It was overrun by the West Goths in the 5th century, and conquered by the Franks at the beginning of the 6th century. Then it was part of the kingdom of Theodoric, but about 538 was reconquered by the Franks. The Saracens overran it in the 8th century. On the division of the Carolingian empire in 843, it went to Lothair and later to Charles the Bald. Boso became king of Provence or Cisjurane Burgundy in 879. Provence was later part of the kingdom of Arles, and was ruled by its own counts from 926. It passed to the counts of Barcelona about 1112, and later to Aragon. Charles of Anjou founded the Angevin line of counts of Provence in 1246. It passed to Louis XI. of France in 1481, and was united with the crown. Its inhabitants are Provençals, a designation extended to include dwellers in the south of France.

Proverbial Philosophy. A didactic work in verse by M. F. Tupper, published 1838–67.

Proverbs (prov'ėrbz). One of the books of the Old Testament, following the Book of Psalms. The full title is Proverbs of Solomon (i. 1). It is a collection of the sayings of the sages of Israel, taking its full title from the chief among them, though it is by no means certain that he is the author of a majority of them. Portions of the book are ascribed to other persons: Chaps. xxv.–xxix. are said to have been edited by the "men of Hezekiah," chap. xxx. contains "the words of Agur," and xxxi. 1–9 "the words of Lemuel." The original meaning of *mishle*, the Hebrew word translated 'proverb,' is 'a comparison.' The term is sometimes translated 'parable' in our English Bible; but, as such comparisons were commonly made in the East by short and pithy sayings, the word came to be applied to these chiefly, though not exclusively. They formed one of the most characteristic features of Eastern literature.

Providence (prov'i-dẹns). The capital of the county of Providence, and one of the capitals of Rhode Island, situated on Providence River, at the head of Narragansett Bay, in lat. 41° 49′ N., long. 71° 24′ W. It is the largest city of the State and second city of New England, a railroad and steamboat center and an important manufacturing center, and has a considerable coasting trade. The leading manufactures are cotton, woolen, steam-engines, iron castings, jewelry, silver-ware, and worsteds. It is the seat of Brown University (which see), and of various educational and benevolent institutions. It was founded by Roger Williams in 1636; was damaged by fire in King Philip's war in 1675; and suffered severely from a storm in 1815. It became a city in 1832. Population (1890), 132,146.

Providence River. The estuary formed by the Blackstone and other rivers at the northern end of Narragansett Bay.

Provincetown (prov'ins-toun). A seaport in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, situated at the extremity of Cape Cod peninsula, in lat. 42° 3′ N., long. 70° 11′ W. It has cod-, mackerel-, and whale-fisheries. The Mayflower came to anchor here in 1620. Population (1890), 4,642.

Provincia, or **Provincia Gallica** (prọ-vin'shi-ä gal'i-kä̤), or **Gallia Provincia** (gal'i-ä̤ prọ-vin'-shi-ä̤). In ancient geography, the part of Gaul conquered by the Romans in the end of the 2d century B. C. It corresponded to Provence, Dauphiné, and Languedoc. Later the name was restricted to Provence. Compare *Narbonensis.*

Provincial Letters. See *Pascal.*

Provincias Internas (prō-vēn'thē-äs ēn-ter'-näs). [Sp., 'Interior Provinces.'] A colonial division of Spanish America. The name was vaguely used, as early as the 17th century, for the northern parts of New Spain or Mexico. In 1777 (by order of Aug. 22, 1776) a new government was formed under this name, completely separated from the viceroyalty of New Spain, and comprising Nueva Vizcaya (Durango and Chihuahua), Coahuila, Texas, New Mexico, Sinaloa, Sonora, and the Californias. The capital was Arizpe in Sonora, and the audience of Guadalajara retained its judicial authority; the governor was also military commandant. In 1786 and 1787–93 the government was again subordinate to the viceroy. When the final separation was made in 1793, California was attached to Mexico. Later the Provincias Internas were divided into two military districts, the Occidente and Oriente, California being united to the former: this change went into effect in 1810.

Provincias Unidas de la Plata. See *La Plata.*

Provincias Unidas del Centro de América. The official name of the Central American confederated states, declared by the Constituent Congress, July 1, 1823. The provisional government was an executive of three members and the existing courts. With the constitution adopted Nov. 22, 1824, the name became *Estados Federados de Centro-América.*

Provins (prō-vaṅ'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, at the junction of the Duretin and Voulzie, 50 miles southeast of Paris. The Church of St. Quiriace, the Grosse Tour (keep), and the ancient ramparts are notable. It was a large and important city in the middle ages, but declined in the English and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 8,340.

Provisions of Oxford. See *Oxford, Provisions of.*

Provo (prō'vō), or **Provo City.** The capital of Utah County, Utah, situated on Utah Lake 40 miles south by east of Salt Lake City. It is a railroad and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 5,159.

Provoked Husband, The. A comedy begun by Vanbrugh, who wrote nearly four acts before his death, under the title "A Journey to London." It was finished by Cibber, and produced in 1728.

Provoked Wife, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, produced in 1697. It was revived in 1726.

Pruckner (prök'ner), **Caroline.** Born at Vienna, 1832. A noted teacher of singing. She opened a school of opera in 1870 at Vienna, and has published a "Theorie und Praxis der Gesangskunst" (1872 and 1883).

Prudentius (prö-den'shi-us), **Aurelius Clemens.** Born probably in Spain, 348 A. D.: lived about 400. A Latin poet, author of hymns and other poems on religious subjects: the chief Christian poet of the early church.

Prudhomme (prü-dom′), **Monsieur Joseph.** A self-satisfied character created by Henri Monnier in 1852. noted for his high-sounding but empty phrases. He is frequently quoted and referred to in French literature. His name was taken from the Old French term signifying 'righteous man,' used for a member of a council composed of workmen and employers, appointed for the settlement of disputes between the two classes.

Prudhomme, Sully. Born at Paris, 1839. A French poet. He published his first poems, "Stances et poëmes," in 1865, and since that time has given himself up entirely to literature, science, and philosophy. Among his works are "Les épreuves, etc." (1866), "Les solitudes" (1869), "Les destins" (1872), "La révolte des fleurs" (1874), "La France" (1874), "La justice" (1878), etc.

> Sainte-Beuve observed of M. Sully Prudhomme that he belonged to none of the schools of contemporary poetry. "His was rather the noble ambition of conciliating them, of deriving from them and reuniting in himself what was good in each. With much skill in the treatment of form, he was not indifferent to the idea; and, among ideas, he did not adopt any group to the exclusion of the rest." This rightly defines the position of Sully Prudhomme.
> *Dowden*, Studies in Lit., p. 425.

Prudhon (prü-dôn′), **Charles François Joseph.** Born at Paris, July 24, 1845. A French comedian. He is a pupil of Régnier; made his début at the Comédie Française in 1865; and was elected a member in [illegible]

Prud'hon, Pierre Paul. Born at Cluny, France, April 4, 1758: died at Paris, Feb. 16, 1823. A French historical and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Desvoges at Dijon, and later at the Beaux Arts. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1782, and lived at Rome 7 years, returning to Paris in 1789, where his reputation was established in 1794. Among his best works are "Divine Justice and Vengeance pursuing Crime" (1808: in the Louvre), "Rape of Psyche" (1812), "Demeter in the House of Neæra," "Interview between Napoleon I. and Francis II. after Austerlitz," etc.

Prue (prö), **Miss.** In Congreve's play "Love for Love," a romping awkward country girl with a well-developed taste for a lover. She is taken from Wycherley's "Country Wife."

Prusa (prö′sạ̈). The ancient name of Brusa.

Prussia (prush′ạ̈), G. **Preussen** (prois′sen). [F. *Prusse*, D. *Pruissen*, It. *Prussia*, Sp. *Prusia*, Dan. *Preussen*.] A kingdom of northern Germany, extending from lat. 49° 7′ to 55° 54′ N., and from long. 5° 52′ to 22° 54′ E.: the largest state in area and population of the German Empire. Capital, Berlin. It is bounded by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and the Baltic on the north, Russia on the east, the Austrian empire, the kingdom of Saxony, the Thuringian states, Bavaria, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine on the south, and Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands on the west. It comprises also the detached territory of Hohenzollern and several smaller exclaves. Among the islands belonging to Prussia are Rugen, Fehmern, the North Friesian Islands, and Helgoland. The northern and eastern parts belong to the great northern plain of Europe. In the south and southwest the surface is chiefly hilly or mountainous—the principal ranges there being the Sudetic Mountains on the border of Austria, and the Thuringian and Harz Mountains while further west are the Weser Mountains, Teutoburgerwald, Taunus, Westerwald, etc. There are many small lakes in the north and northeast. The principal rivers are the Ems, Weser, Elbe (with the Spree and Havel), Eider, Oder, Vistula, Pregel, Niemen, and Rhine (with the Moselle). Among the agricultural products are rye, wheat, oats, barley, millet, fruit, hemp, flax, hops, beet-root, tobacco, and maize. Wines are largely produced in the west. There is large production of coal and iron, and the country yields about half the zinc in the world; there are also mines of copper, lead, salt, nickel, alum, sulphur, amber, etc. Prussia is one of the principal manufacturing countries of the world. The exports include, besides manufactured goods, timber, grain, wool, tobacco, live stock, etc. The kingdom is subdivided into 12 provinces, not including Berlin and Hohenzollern: East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Brandenburg, Saxony, Silesia, Hannover, Schleswig-Holstein, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, and Rhine Province. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king and a Landtag consisting of two chambers: the Herrenhaus, or House of Lords, and the Abgeordnetenhaus of 432 members. Prussia is the principal state in the empire, and has 17 votes in the Bundesrat and 236 members in the Reichstag. Its king is the German emperor. About seven eighths of the inhabitants are Germans; the remainder include Poles, with a smaller number of Lithuanians, Danes, Wends, and Czechs, and a few Walloons. The dominant religion is Protestant (Evangelical Church), but about one third are Roman Catholics. Prussia had its origin in the Nordmark, which grew into the mark of Brandenburg; this, united with the duchy of Prussia (1618), developed in the 17th century under the Great Elector. The elector Frederick III. assumed the title of Frederick I., king of Prussia, in 1701. Neuchatel with other territory was acquired in 1707 and part of Gelderland in 1713. A large part of Swedish Pomerania was annexed in 1720. Prussia rose to a place among the European powers in the reign of Frederick the Great (1740-86), leading events in which were the acquisition of Silesia in 1742 and the Seven Years' War 1756-63. By the first partition of Poland (1772) West Prussia was acquired with the Netze district and Ermeland. Prussia was at war with France 1792-95. By the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 Posen and the Polish territories as far as the Pilica, Vistula, and Bug were annexed. Prussia lost to France her territories west of the Rhine in 1801; received in 1803 the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, and large parts of Munster, Nordhausen, Goslar, Erfurt, the Eichsfeld, and Mühlhausen; received Hannover in 1805 in return for Ansbach, Cleves, and Neuchâtel; was totally overthrown (at Jena, etc.) by France in 1806; lost in 1807 about half its territories, including its possessions on the left of the Elbe, Kottbus, and the larger part of its territories acquired from Poland in 1793 and 1795, and was reduced to a second-rate state; and took a prominent part in the War of Liberation (1813), and in the overthrow of Napoleon (1814 and 1815). By the Congress of Vienna it acquired nearly all its former possessions (but not Hannover or the Polish territory lost in 1807), also parts of the electorates of Cologne and Treves, Swedish Pomerania, Berg, Jülich, Westphalia, Siegen, and large parts of Saxony (Wittenberg, Torgau, etc.). It entered the Germanic Confederation, and belonged to the Holy Alliance. Revolutionary outbreaks occurred in 1848. It was at war with Denmark in 1848–49, and suppressed insurrections in Saxony, Baden, and elsewhere in 1849. Prussia, Saxony, and Hannover were united in an alliance in 1849. A constitution was adopted in its final form in 1850. Concessions were made to Austria in the Conference of Olmutz, 1850. Prussia interfered in Schleswig-Holstein in 1851, and renounced its rights to Neuchâtel in 1857. After the accession of William I. in 1861 a parliamentary struggle took place between Bismarck and the liberals. The complications resulting from the Danish war of 1864 (see *Schleswig-Holstein wars*) led in 1866 to the war (in conjunction with Italy) against Austria allied with the South German states, Saxony, and Hannover. By the victory of 1866 Prussia acquired Hannover, Nassau, Frankfort, Hesse-Cassel, and Schleswig-Holstein, became the first German state, and formed the North German Confederation. By the war between France and Germany in 1870–71 the new German Empire was formed, with the crown hereditary in the Prussian dynasty. More recent events are the accession of Frederick III. and of William II. (both in 1888), and the retirement of Bismarck in 1890. (Compare *Germany*.) Area, 134,537 square miles. Population (1890), 29,957,367.

Prussia. A former province of the kingdom of Prussia. East and West Prussia were united into this from 1829 to 1878.

Prussia, Duchy of. A former duchy corresponding nearly to the present province of East Prussia (minus Ermeland). The ancient inhabitants (Prussians) were conquered by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century. West Prussia was ceded to Poland in 1466, East Prussia remaining a Polish fief. The secular duchy was constituted in 1525; it was united to Brandenburg in 1618.

Prussia, East, G. **Ostpreussen** (ost-prois′sen). A province of the kingdom of Prussia. Capital, Königsberg. It is bounded by the Baltic on the northwest, Russia on the northeast and east, Russian Poland on the south, and West Prussia on the west. The surface is generally low. It contains the two government districts of Konigsberg and Gumbinnen, and corresponds generally to the ancient duchy of Prussia with the addition of Ermeland. Area, 14,275 square miles. Population (1890), 1,958,663.

Prussia, New East. A region now belonging to Russian Poland, acquired by Prussia in the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795, and lost in 1807. It lay north of the Vistula and Bug, and south and east of East Prussia and West Prussia.

Prussia, Polish. A former division of the ancient kingdom of Poland, forming the greater portion of the present province of West Prussia, Prussia.

Prussia, Rhenish. See *Rhine Province*.

Prussia, South. A former province of the kingdom of Prussia, acquired in the partitions of Poland of 1793 and 1795. It comprised nearly all the present province of Posen south of the Netze district, and the part of present Russian Poland lying between the Vistula and Pilica.

Prussia, West, G. **Westpreussen** (vest′prois″-sen). A province of the kingdom of Prussia. Capital, Dantzic. It is bounded by the Baltic on the north, East Prussia on the east, Russian Poland and Posen on the south, Brandenburg on the southwest, and Pomerania on the west and northwest. The surface is generally low. It contains the two government districts Dantzic and Marienwerder, and corresponds in the main to the regions acquired in the different partitions of Poland. Area, 9,846 square miles. Population (1890), 1,433,681.

Pruth (pröth; G. pron. pröt). A river in eastern Europe. It rises in Galicia, flows through Bukowina, forming the boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia (in Russia), and joins the Danube at Reni east of Galatz. Length, over 500 miles; navigable to near Jassy.

Pruth, Peace of the. A treaty concluded at Hush between Russia and Turkey, July 23, 1711. Peter the Great and his army (which had been blockaded at Hush, near the Pruth) were relieved; Azoff and other possessions were ceded to Turkey; and it was stipulated that Charles XII. of Sweden should be permitted to return home unmolested. Called also the *treaty of Falczi*.

Prynne (prin), **Hester.** The principal character of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." She is doomed to wear a scarlet A embroidered on her breast as a penance for her adultery with her husband's friend. See *Dimmesdale, Arthur*.

Prynne (prin), **William.** Born at Swainswick, near Bath, 1600: died at London, Oct. 24, 1669. An English Presbyterian lawyer, pamphleteer, and statesman. He graduated at Oxford in 1621, entered Lincoln's Inn in the same year, and was afterward called to the bar. In 1633 he published "Histriomastix." For indirectly criticizing the king and queen in this book he was sentenced by the Star Chamber to be imprisoned and fined £5,000, expelled from his profession, degraded from his university degree, and set in the pillory, where he lost both his ears. In 1640 he was released by the Long Parliament. In 1643 he entered upon the prosecution of Archbishop Laud. On Nov. 7, 1648, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He at once took the part of the king, and was included in Pride's Purge (Dec. 6, 1648). He was arrested by Bradshaw July 1, 1650, and imprisoned. He was released Feb. 18, 1652. He was appointed by Charles II. keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1668 he published the "Vindication of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the English Kings."

Przemysl (pzhem′isl). A fortified town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the San 54 miles west of Lemberg. It has an active trade; contains two cathedrals; and is one of the oldest towns of Poland. It was founded in or about the 8th century. Population (1890), 35,209.

Przibram. See *Přibram*.

Psalms (sämz), or **the Book of Psalms.** A book of the Old Testament which contains 150 psalms and hymns. The authorship of a large number of the psalms is ascribed traditionally to David. Many of them, however, are supposed to date from the time of the exile or later. The book is often called the "Psalter," but that term is usually restricted to those versions of or compends from it which are arranged especially for the services of the church. The translation of the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer is not that of the authorized version, but that of the earlier version of Cranmer's Bible.

> The Psalter, as we have it, unquestionably contains Psalms of the Exile and the new Jerusalem. It is also generally admitted to contain Psalms of the period of David, thus embracing within its compass poems extending over a range of some five hundred years.
> *W. R. Smith*, Old Testament in the Jewish Ch., p. 176.

Psammenitus. See *Psammetichus III.*

Psammetichus (sa-met′i-kus) **I.,** or **Psemthek,** or **Psametik.** Reigned 666–610 B. C. (Brugsch). An Egyptian king, the founder of the 26th dynasty. He freed Egypt from Assyrian rule, opened the country to the Greeks, and reunited the kingdom.

Psammetichus III., or **Psammenitus** (sam-e-nī′tus). King of Egypt, son of Amasis. He was defeated at Pelusium by Cambyses 525 B. C., and Egypt became a Persian province.

Psara. See *Ipsara*.

Psellus (sel′us), **Michael,** surnamed "The Elder." Born in Andros, Greece. A Byzantine author who lived in the second half of the 9th century.

Psellus (sel′us), **Michael Constantine,** surnamed "The Younger." Born at Constantinople, 1020: died after 1105. A Byzantine philosopher and author. Among his numerous works is "Opus in quatuor mathematicas disciplinas—arithmeticam, musicam, geometriam, et astronomiam" (Venice, 1532).

Pseudodoxia Epidemica (sū-dō-doks′i-ạ̈ ep-i-dem′i-kạ̈), or an **Enquiry into Vulgar Errors.** A work by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1646. It is his most popular and important work, commonly known as "Vulgar Errors."

Psiloriti (psē-lō-rē′tē), **Mount.** The modern name of Mount Ida in Crete.

Pskoff (pskof). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. It contains many swamps and lakes. Area, 17,069 square miles. Population (1890), 1,019,000.

2. The capital of the government of Pskoff, situated on the Velikaya in lat. 57° 50′ N., long. 28° 22′ E. In the middle ages it was a republic, sustaining close relations with Novgorod; carried on an extensive trade with the towns of the Hanseatic League; and successfully resisted the attacks of the Livonian Knights. It was conquered by Moscow in 1510. Population, 23,721.

Pskoff, Lake. A lake in Russia, forming the southern extension of Lake Peipus. Length, 50 miles.

Psyche (sī′kē). [L., from Gr. *ψυχή*, breath, spirit, life, the spirit, soul, mind, etc.; a departed spirit, ghost, etc.; also, a butterfly or moth as the symbol of the soul.] **1.** In classical mythology, the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom she was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol. See *Cupid and Psyche*.

2. The sixteenth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, March 17, 1852.

Psyche. A religious poem, in 24 cantos, by Joseph Beaumont, published in 1648.

Psyche. A tragicomedy by Molière, Pierre Corneille, and Quinault, produced in 1670.

Psyche of Capua. A celebrated Greek torso, undraped, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The head is bent in sorrow. It is a copy from Praxiteles or his immediate school, and is somewhat injured.

Ptah (ptä). In Egyptian mythology, an important deity, though not one of the oldest. He was the creative force (not solar), the divine builder, the vivifying intellectual power, honored especially at Memphis. He was represented in human form, sometimes as a pygmy or embryo.

Pteria (tē′ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Πτερία.] In ancient geography, a place in Cappadocia, Asia Minor: the scene of a battle between Cyrus the Great and Crœsus 554 (?) B. C.

P. T. Letters. A series of letters published by Pope.

> Never, surely, did all the arts of the most skilful diplomacy give rise to a series of intrigues more complex than those which attended the publication of the "P. T. Letters." An ordinary man says that he is obliged to publish by request of friends, and we regard the transparent device as, at most, a venial offence. But in Pope's hands this simple trick becomes a complex apparatus of plots within plots, which have only been unravelled by the persevering labours of the most industrious literary detectives. The whole story is given for the first time at full length in Mr. Elwin's edition of Pope, and the revelation borders upon the incredible.
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> *Leslie Stephen*, Hours in a Library, p. 101.

Ptolemais (tol-e-mā′is). [Gr. Πτολεμαίς.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A city in Cyrenaica, west of Cyrene. (*b*) A later name of Accho. See *Acre*. (*c*) Ptolemais Theron, a town on the west coast of the Red Sea, about lat. 18° N.

Ptolemy (tol′e-mi) **I.**, surnamed **Soter** ('Preserver') and **Lagi** ('son of Lagus'). [L. *Ptolemæus*, from Gr. Πτολεμαῖος.] Died 283 B. C. King of Egypt, founder of the Greek dynasty in that country. He was the alleged son of Lagus, a Macedonian of ignoble birth, and Arsinoë; but, as Arsinoë had been the concubine of Philip II. of Macedon, he was commonly supposed by his contemporaries to be the son of that monarch. He rose to a high command in the army under Alexander the Great, and in the distribution of the provinces on the latter's death in 323 obtained the government of Egypt. He formed an alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, the regent in Asia, who invaded Egypt in 321 but was murdered by his own troops. He afterward concluded an alliance with Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus against Antigonus, who fell in the battle of Ipsus in 301. He assumed the title of king in 306. In 304 his efficient support of the Rhodians enabled the latter to repel a formidable attack by Demetrius, whence he received the surname Soter or Preserver. He abdicated in favor of his son Ptolemy II. in 285.

Ptolemy II., surnamed **Philadelphus.** Born in the island of Cos, 309 B. C.: died 247 B. C. King of Egypt 285–247, son of Ptolemy I. He annexed Phenicia and Cœle-Syria; encouraged commerce, literature, science, and art; and raised the Alexandrian Museum and Library, founded by his father, to importance.

Ptolemy III., surnamed **Euergetes** ('Benefactor'). Died 222 B. C. King of Egypt 247–222, son of Ptolemy II. whom he succeeded in 247. To avenge his sister Berenice (see *Antiochus II. of Syria*), he invaded Syria about 245, and captured Babylon, but was recalled in 243 by a revolt in Egypt.

Ptolemy IV., surnamed **Philopator** ('Loving his Father'). King of Egypt 222–205 (204?) B. C., son of Ptolemy III. He defeated Antiochus the Great at Raphia in 217.

Ptolemy V., surnamed **Epiphanes** ('Illustrious'). King of Egypt 205 (204?)–181 B. C., son of Ptolemy IV. His dominions were overrun by Antiochus the Great, and saved only by the interference of Rome. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus the Great, in the winter of 193–192, in accordance with a treaty of peace concluded with Antiochus some years previously.

Ptolemy VI., surnamed **Philometor.** Died 146 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy V. whom he succeeded in 181 B. C. He was captured during an invasion of Egypt by Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, in 170, whereupon his younger brother Ptolemy VII. proclaimed himself king. He was presently released by Antiochus, and for a time reigned conjointly with his brother. Expelled by his brother, he sought relief in person at Rome in 164, and was reinstated at Alexandria, his brother being forced to retire to Cyrene, which he was allowed to hold as a separate kingdom.

Ptolemy VII., surnamed **Euergetes** or **Physcon.** Died 117 B. C. King of Egypt. He was a younger brother of Ptolemy VI., on whose death in 146 he usurped the throne, putting to death the legitimate heir. (For Ptolemy VII.'s history previous to this event, see *Ptolemy VI.*) He was expelled from Alexandria by the populace in 130, but recovered his capital in 127.

Ptolemy VIII., surnamed **Soter** ('Saviour') or **Philometor**, also called **Lathyrus.** Died 81 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy VII. Physcon, on whose death in 117 he ascended the throne conjointly with his mother Cleopatra. He was in 107 expelled from Egypt by Cleopatra, who raised her favorite son Ptolemy IX. Alexander to the throne in his stead. He succeeded, however, in maintaining himself in Cyprus, which he held as an independent kingdom, until the death of his mother in 89, when he was recalled by the Alexandrians, who had in the meantime expelled his brother.

Ptolemy XI., surnamed **Neus Dionysus** and **Auletes** ('Flute-player'). Died 51 B. C. King of Egypt, illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII. Lathyrus. He succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the legitimate line of the Ptolemies in 80 B. C. He was expelled by the populace in 58, but was restored by the Romans in 55.

Ptolemy XII. Died in 48 or 47 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy XI. Auletes. He ascended the throne in 51 conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, whom he expelled in 49. The reinstatement of Cleopatra by Cæsar in 48 gave rise to war. Ptolemy was defeated on the Nile, and was drowned in the flight.

Ptolemy. Died 40 A. D. King of Mauretania, the son of Juba II. and grandson of Antony and Cleopatra. He was summoned to Rome and put to death by Caligula (40 A. D.), whose cupidity had been excited by his great wealth.

Ptolemy, L. **Claudius Ptolemæus** (klâ′di-us tol-e-mē′us). Born at Alexandria: flourished in the first half of the 2d century A. D. A celebrated Alexandrian astronomer, geographer, and mathematician. He "built up a mathematical system of astronomy and geography which was universally received until, in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, the system of Copernicus displaced it. Ptolemy believed that the sun, planets, and stars revolved round the earth. His error in calculating the circumference of the globe warranted Columbus in supposing that the distance from the western coast of Europe to the eastern coast of Asia was about one third less than it actually is; and thus encouraged the enterprise which led to the discovery of America" (*Jebb*). His recorded observations (at Canopus) extend from 127 to 151 A. D. His astronomical and mathematical work is contained in the "Syntaxis," called by the Arabs "Almagest" (which see).

Puans. See *Winnebago*.

Publilian Laws (pub-lil′i-ạn lâz). 1. In Roman history, a law passed about 471 B. C., through the efforts of the tribune Publilius Volero. It transferred the election of tribunes from the centuries to the comitia tributa, and its passage marked the concession of the right of initiating legislation to the plebeians.
2. Laws proposed by Publilius Philo 339 (338?) B. C. They provided that one censor must be a plebeian; that plebiscita (laws passed by the comitia tributa) should apply to all citizens; and that laws presented to the centuries should be previously approved by the curiæ.

Publius (pub′li-us). The pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison in their papers in the "Federalist."

Pucelle (pü-sel′), **La.** [F., 'The Maid.'] The surname given to Joan of Arc.

Pucelle, La. 1. An epic by Chapelain. Half of it was published in 1656, after being heralded for twenty years. It was ridiculed, and the other half was not printed.
2. A burlesque epic by Voltaire, published in 1762. He denied the authorship for some years.

Puck (puk). A playful, mischievous elf in folklore: otherwise Robin Goodfellow, Will-o'-the-Wisp, etc. Shakspere introduces him in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" as a household fairy, the jester to King Oberon, and he plays many pranks in the wood near Athens. In "Faust" Goethe introduces him as a pervading, whimsical, perverse element rather than as an individual. The tricksy nature of Shakspere's Puck harmonizes better with the etymology. Puck came to England with the Scandinavian or Danish settlers. "Puki in old Norse was a devil, usually a wee devil. His Danish name was Pokker. To the Celts he was Puca or Pwca. He is Pug when Pug is an imp's name, and Bug in the sense of hobgoblin, bugbear, and humbug." *Morley*.

> The character of Puck, or, as he is properly called, Robin Goodfellow, is literally no other than our own "guter Knecht Ruprecht"; and it is curious that from this name in German the word "Rüpel" is derived, the only one by which we can give the idea of the English clown, the very part which, in Shakespeare, Puck plays in the kingdom of the fairies. This belief in fairies was far more diffused through Scandinavia than through England; and again in Scotland and England it was far more actively developed than in Germany. Robin Goodfellow especially, of whom we hear in England as early as the thirteenth century, was a favourite in popular traditions, and to his name all the cunning tricks were imputed which we relate of Eulenspiegel and other nations of others.
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> *Gervinus*, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 194.

Pückler-Muskau (pük′ler-mös′kou), Prince **Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von.** Born at Muskau, Silesia, Prussia, Oct. 30, 1785: died at Branitz, Brandenburg, Prussia, Feb. 4, 1871. A German writer of travels. He wrote "Briefe eines Verstorbenen" ("Letters of One deceased," 1830), "Semilassos vorletzter Weltgang" ("Semilasso's Last Journey but One Around the World," 1835), "Semilasso in Afrika" (1836), "Aus Mehemed-Alis Reich" (1844), etc.

Pudding (pụ̈d′ing), **Jack.** A clown in English folk-lore. He corresponds to Pickelhering, Hanswurst, etc.

Pudding River Indians. See *Ahantchuyuk*.

Pudsey (pud′si). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles west of Leeds. Population (1891), 13,444.

Pudukota (pö-dö-kot′ạ̈), or **Tondiman** (ton′di-man). A native state of India, tributary to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 10° 30′ N., long. 78° 45′ E.

Puebla (pweb′lä). 1. A state of Mexico, surrounded by Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Guerrero, Morelos, Mexico, Tlascala, and Hidalgo. Area, 12,739 square miles. Population (1892), 845,240.—2. The capital of the state of Puebla, 76 miles southeast of Mexico: in full, La Puebla de los Angeles. It is the second city in the republic in population, has thriving manufactures and trade, and contains a cathedral and many religious establishments. It was founded in 1532. In 1855–58 it was the scene of several revolts by partizans of the church party, and was twice besieged and taken by President Comonfort. On May 5, 1862, the French were repulsed in an attack on the place, but it was taken by Forey in 1863. Named from the pious tradition that, before the conquest, visions of angel hosts were seen in the heavens above its site. Population (estimated, 1892), 110,000.

Pueblo (pweb′lō). The capital of Pueblo County, Colorado, situated on the Arkansas River 106 miles south of Denver. It has manufactures of iron, steel, and lead. Population (1890), 24,558.

Pueblo Indians. See *Keresan*, *Tañoan*, *Tusayan*, and *Zuñian*.

Puelches (pö-āl-chās′). ['Eastern people.'] Indians of the Pampean or Araucanian stock, in the western part of the Argentine Republic, north of the Rio Negro (territories of Rio Negro, Los Andes, and Pampa). They are probably the same as the Querendis, a formidable tribe which opposed the first settlers of Buenos Ayres. (See *Querendis*.) At present they do not number more than 3,000, but their fighting force is often increased by their alliance with the Araucanians of Chile. Until within a few years they have been hostile to the whites, and they are still dangerous neighbors of the settlers. They are somewhat wandering in their habits. This is one of the tribes called Pampas.

Puente de Calderon (pwen′tā dā käl-dā-rōn′). [Sp., 'bridge of Calderon.'] A place about 30 miles east of the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, where the highroad from Lagos crosses the river Santiago. Here the royalist forces (6,000) under Calleja defeated the revolutionists (said to have numbered 80,000) under Hidalgo Jan. 17, 1811. The victory was largely due to an accident by which the long grass was set on fire in front of Hidalgo's army, forcing it to retreat in confusion. This battle decided the failure of the first attempt to make Mexico independent.

Puerto Bello. See *Porto Bello*.

Puerto Cabello (kä-ʙel′yō). A seaport in the state of Carabobo, Venezuela, situated on the Caribbean Sea in lat. 10° 29′ N., long. 68° 1′ W. It is noted for its fine harbor, and exports coffee, etc. Population (1892), about 11,000.

Puerto Cortés (pwār′tō kōr-tās′), or **Puerto Caballos** (kä-ʙäl′yōs), or **Port Cortez** (pōrt kôr′tez). A place in Honduras, situated on the Bay of Honduras about 100 miles north of Comayagua. It is a railway terminus.

Puerto de Santa Maria (sän′tä mä-rē′ä), or **El Puerto** (el pwer′tō). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated at the entrance of the Guadalete into the Bay of Cadiz, 8 miles northeast of Cadiz. It exports sherry. Population (1887), 20,590.

Puerto d'España. See *Port of Spain*.

Puerto Lamar. See *Cobija*.

Puerto Mahon. See *Port Mahon*.

Puerto Montt (mōnt). A seaport, capital of the province of Llanquihue, Chile, situated at the head of the Bay of Reloncavi, about lat. 41° 30′ S. Population (1885), 2,787.

Puerto Plata (plä′tä), or **Porto Plata** (pōr′tō plä′tä). A seaport situated on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, 110 miles northwest of Santo Domingo, West Indies. Population, about 4,000.

Puerto Príncipe (prēn′thē-pā), or **Ciudad del Príncipe** (thē-ō-ᴛʜäᴛʜ′ del prēn′thē-pā). A city in Cuba, situated about lat. 21° 24′ N., long. 77° 55′ W. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population (with the district), 46,641.

Puerto Real (rā-äl′). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Bay of Cadiz 7 miles east of Cadiz. Population (1887), 9,694.

Puerto Rico. See *Porto Rico*.

Pueyrredon (pwā-ē-rā-ᴛʜōn′), **Juan Martin.** Born about 1780: died near Buenos Ayres, 1845. An Argentine general and politician. He was supreme director or president of the United Provinces from July, 1816, to June, 1819, when he resigned. It was owing to his cordial support of San Martin that Chile was conquered by the patriots.

Pufendorf (pö′fen-dorf), Baron **Samuel von.** Born near Chemnitz, Saxony, Jan. 8, 1632: died at Berlin, Oct. 26, 1694. A celebrated German jurist, publicist, and historian, professor successively at Heidelberg and at Lund, and historiographer in Sweden and in Brandenburg. His chief work is "De jure naturæ et gentium" ("On the Law of Nature and Nations," 1672). He also wrote "Elementa jurisprudentiæ universalis" (1660), "De statu imperii Germanici" ("On the Condition of the German Empire," 1667), "De rebus Suecicis" ("On Swedish History," 1676), a history of the Great Elector (1695), etc.

Puff (puf). 1. A bustling and impudent literary humbug in Sheridan's "Critic." He is the author of the tragedy rehearsed in the play, and past master in the art of puffing. A character in a joint humorous composition of Sheridan and his schoolfellow Halhed was the prototype of Puff.
2. A publisher and vender of quack medicine in Foote's "Patron."—3. A humbugging auctioneer in Foote's "Taste."—4. A cowardly servant in Garrick's "Miss in her Teens."

Pug (pug). A devil in man's shape in Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass." He gives the title to the play, being made an ass of, much to his mortification.

Puget (pü-zhā′), **Pierre.** Born at Marseilles, 1622: died 1694. A French painter, sculptor, engineer, and architect. In 1657 he designed and executed the Porte de Ville at Toulon, his first celebrated architectural composition: the caryatids of this gate are among the classics of French sculpture. He also built the Halle au Poisson, Hospice de Charité, and many fine buildings in Marseilles. To this period belongs the Hercules Gaulois in the Louvre. After 1669 he executed his three principal works of sculpture: the Perseus and Andromeda, Milo of Crotona, and the bas-relief of Alexander and Diogenes now in the Louvre. The Milo of Crotona is his best work. It represents that athlete caught in a split tree-trunk while a lion attacks him from behind. This was finished in 1682, and in 1683 placed in the garden of Versailles: it is now in the Louvre (Salle de Puget).

Puget (pū′jet) **Sound.** An arm of the Pacific, penetrating into the State of Washington southward from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, by which it is connected with the Pacific. It is divided into Puget Sound proper in the south and Admiralty Inlet in the north. It is noted for its depth and its fine harbors. Seattle and Tacoma are on its shores. Total length in straight line, about 80 miles.

Pughe (pū), **William Owen.** Born at Tyn y Bryn, Wales, Aug. 7, 1759: died June 4, 1835. A Welsh antiquary. He published a Welsh-English dictionary (1793–1803), and with others "Myvyrian Archaiology" (1801–07).

Pugin (pū′jin), **Augustus Welby Northmore.** Born at London, March 1, 1812: died at Ramsgate, Sept. 14, 1852. An English architect, son of Augustus Pugin (1762–1832). He left the Church of England for the Church of Rome when quite young. He made the designs for Killarney Cathedral, Adare Hall, a chapel at Douai, and many churches and buildings for that faith, and assisted Sir Charles Barry in the decorations of the new Houses of Parliament. He published "Contrasts: or a Parallel between the Architecture of the 15th and 19th Centuries" (1836), "True Principles of Christian Architecture" (1841), "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament" (1844), etc. In 1852 he became insane.

Pujol, Abel de. See *Abel de Pujol.*

Pujunan (pö-jö′nan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Maidu and Nishinam divisions. It embraces a number of small tribes and villages formerly occupying the part of California between Deer Creek, Lassen Butte, and Honey Lake on the north to Cosumne River on the south, and from the Sacramento and in places from points west of that river on the west to the summit line of the Sierra Nevada on the east. In 1850 the stock numbered probably 2,500 or 3,000 persons; but many of the tribes are now either extinct or on the verge of extinction, and the few survivors are scattered through the country over which they once held sway. The stock is named from the Pusuna, a small Nishinam tribe formerly near the mouth of Feather River.

Pul (pul). A king of Assyria, mentioned in the Old Testament: identical with Tiglath-Pileser III. Also *Phul.*

Pulairih. See *Palaihnihan.*

Pulaski (pū-las′ki), Pol. **Pulawski** (pö-läf′-ske), Count **Casimir.** Born in Podolia, March 4, 1748: died near Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779. A Polish general. He took part in the insurrection following the formation of the Confederation of Bar in 1768; escaped from Poland; entered the American service in 1777; served at Brandywine; formed a corps called "Pulaski's legion" in 1778; defended Charleston in 1779; and was mortally wounded near Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.

Pulcheria (pul-kē′ri-ä). Born Jan. 19, 399 A. D.: died Feb. 18, 453. A Byzantine empress 414–453, daughter of the emperor Arcadius. She reigned conjointly with her brother Theodosius II. 414–450. On the death of her brother in 450 she married Marcianus, whom she raised to the throne as her colleague.

Pulchérie (pül-shā-rē′). [F., 'Pulcheria.'] A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1672. The subject is taken from the end of the life of the empress.

Pulci (pöl′chē), **Luigi.** Born at Florence, Dec. 3, 1432: died 1487 (1490 - Morley). An Italian romantic poet, the friend of Politian and Lorenzo de' Medici: author of the burlesque epic "Il Morgante Maggiore" (1485). His brothers Bernardo and Luca were also poets.

Pulcinella, or **Pulcinello,** or **Punchinello.** See *Punch.*

Pulkowa (pöl′kō-vä). A place in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, 10 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. It is noted for the Nicholas Central Observatory, situated in lat. 59° 46′ N., long. 30° 20′ E., the most important in Russia, completed in 1839.

Pullet (pul′et), **Aunt.** A selfish invalid, one of the principal characters in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss." She henpecks her husband, whose mission in life seems to be to flatter her and find her pills for her. She is the sister of Aunt Glegg and Mrs. Tulliver.

Pullman (pul′man). [Named from George M. Pullman.] A village in Cook County, Illinois, 13 miles south of Chicago, now forming a suburb of that city. It is the seat of the car-works of the Pullman Manufacturing Company. Population, about 11,000.

Pulo-Condor (pö′lō-kon-dor′), or **Condore** (kon-dōr′), or **Candore** (kän-dōr′), F. **Poulo-Condore** (pö-lō′kôn-dōr′). A group of small islands in the China Sea, situated about lat. 8° 40′ N., long. 106° 40′ E. They have belonged to France since 1862.

Pulo-Penang. See *Penang.*

Pultava. See *Pultowa.*

Pulteney (pult′ni), **William,** Earl of Bath. Born 1684: died July 7, 1764. An English statesman. He was educated at Westminster and at Oxford (Christ Church), and in 1705 entered Parliament. He was a prominent Whig in the reign of Queen Anne: when Walpole was sent to the Tower by the Tories in 1712, Pulteney defended him in the House of Commons. On the accession of George I. he became secretary of war, retiring in 1717. Neglected by Walpole, he became his opponent in 1725. On July 14, 1742, he was created earl of Bath.

Pultowa (pöl′tō-vä), or **Poltava** (pol′tä-vä), or **Pultava** (pöl′tä-vä). 1. A government in southwestern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tchernigoff, Kharkoff, Yekaterinoslaff, Kherson, and Kieff. It is one of the leading agricultural governments of the country. Area, 19,265 square miles. Population (1890), 2,898,600.
2. The capital of the government of Pultowa, situated at the junction of the Pultavka with the Vorskla, about lat. 49° 35′ N., long. 34° 35′ E. It is noted for its fairs. Near it, June 27 (N. S. July 8), 1709, the Russians (about 70,000) under Peter the Great defeated the Swedes (about 25,000) under Charles XII. The battle marks the fall of the latter's power, and the rise of Russia. Population (1891), 43,563.

Pultusk (pöl′tösk). A town in the government of Lomsha, Russian Poland, situated on the Narew 34 miles north of Warsaw. Here, in 1703, the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Saxons; and here, Dec. 26, 1806, a battle was fought between the French under Lannes and the Russians under Bennigsen. Victory was claimed for both sides; the Russians retreated after the battle. Population (1890), 9,224.

Pulwul. See *Palwal.*

Pumacagua (pö-mä-käg′wä), **Mateo Garcia.** Born near Cuzco, 1738: died at Sicuani, March, 1815. A Peruvian Indian general. In Aug., 1814, he headed a formidable insurrection against the Spaniards, occupied Arequipa, and at one time had 40,000 followers. He was defeated at Umachiri (March 11, 1815), captured, and put to death.

Pumblechook (pum′bl-chök), **Mr.** A pompous old gentleman in Dickens's novel "Great Expectations." He is Joe Gargery's uncle, and makes himself peculiarly odious to Pip by his patronage and his offensive habit of springing mathematical problems on him for solution.

Pumpernickel (pöm′per-nik″el), **His Highness of** or **His Transparency of.** A name by which minor German princes are jocularly satirized.

Puná (pö-nä′). An island of Ecuador, at the entrance of the Gulf of Guayaquil, which it protects from the sea. It is about 25 miles long by 12 broad, low, and partly covered with forest. Its Indian inhabitants, a warlike race, submitted to the Incas about 1500. Here Pizarro gathered his forces in 1532, before invading Peru: he had a battle with the natives.

Puna (pö′nä), or **Despoblado** (däs-pō-blä′ᴛʜō). In the Andean regions of South America, any high and arid table-land. Specifically, and in a geographical sense, a region in Peru between the Central and Western Cordilleras, extending from about lat. 13° S. to the confines of Bolivia or beyond; southward it has an average width of 150 miles, narrowing northward. The Puna consists of undulating lands, 13,000 to 18,000 feet above sea-level, very cold, barren, and uninhabited.

Puna. See *Poona.*

Punames (pö-nä′mās). See *Sia.*

Punch (punch). [Abbr. of *Punchinello,* from It. *policinello, pulcinello.*] A short hump-backed hooked-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, the chief character in a street puppet-show called "Punch and Judy," who strangles his child, beats his wife (Judy) to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comical way. Punch is the descendant of the clown or Pulcinella (F. *Polichinelle*) of the Neapolitan comedy: the part is thought to have been created by Silvio Fiorillo, a comedian, about 1600. He first appeared in France as a puppet in the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. Allusions to "Punchinellos" become frequent in England after 1688. The origin of Toby the dog is uncertain, and Punch in his Italian form had far more liberty of action than in the English puppet-show.

Punch. A satirical illustrated journal, published weekly in London: founded 1841.

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel′ō). [From It. *pulcinello,* a clown, buffoon, prop. a puppet.] See *Punch.*

Punderpur. See *Panderpur.*

Pungwe (pöng′we). A river in Portuguese East Africa which flows into the Indian Ocean north of Sofala. It rises in Manicaland, and the railroad connecting Mashonaland with the sea has to pass through its valley.

Punic Wars, or **Carthaginian Wars.** The three wars waged between Rome and Carthage. The first began in 264 B. C. Its nominal cause was the interference of the Romans in behalf of the Mamertines (besieged in Messana, Sicily, by Hiero of Syracuse). The leading events were the following: naval battles of Mylæ and Ecnomus; unsuccessful invasion of Africa by Regulus; battles of Panormus and Drepanum; campaigns of Hamilcar in Sicily; final Roman victory (ending the war) at the Ægates 241 B. C. By the peace Carthage ceded western Sicily and paid a large indemnity. The seat of war was Sicily, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The second war began in 218 B. C. Its immediate cause was Hannibal's conquest of Saguntum (ally of Rome) in 219. It was carried on in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and Africa. The following were the leading events: Hannibal's invasion of Italy after crossing the Alps in 218; battles of Ticino, Trebbia, Lake Trasimene, and Cannæ; campaigns in Spain; conquest of Syracuse by Marcellus; invasion of Italy by Hasdrubal, defeated at the Metaurus; final defeat of Hannibal at Zama in 202. By the peace, 201 B. C., Carthage ceded possessions in Spain and the Mediterranean, and paid a heavy tribute; Numidia became an ally of Rome; and the Carthaginian fleet was reduced. The chief commanders were Hannibal for Carthage and Scipio Africanus and Fabius Maximus for Rome. The third war began in 149 B. C. Its cause was the attack by Carthage on Massinissa. Carthage was besieged by land and sea by the younger Scipio Africanus, and was taken and destroyed in 146. Its territory was divided between Rome and Numidia.

Punitz (pö′nits). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 44 miles south of Posen. Near it, in 1704, the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Saxons. Population (1890), 2,004.

Punjab, or **Punjaub.** See *Panjab.*

Punnah. See *Panna.*

Punnak. See *Bannock.*

Puno (pö′nō). 1. A department in southeastern Peru, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 20,190 square miles. Population (1876), 256,594.—2. The capital of the department of Puno, situated near Lake Titicaca. Population (1889), 5,000.

Punt (pönt). In Egyptian antiquity, a region identified by Maspero and Mariette with that part of the Somali country which is situated on the eastern coast of Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden. *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 276.

Punta Arenas (pön′tä ä-rā′näs). [Sp., 'Sand Point.'] A Chilean colony on the Strait of Magellan, in lat. 53° 9′ 42″ S. It is the southernmost town in America. Population, about 2,000.

Punta de Obligado (pön′tä dā ōb-lē-gä′ᴛʜō). A low projecting bluff on the western side of the river Paraná, Argentine Republic, at the boundary between the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé. In 1845 the dictator Rosas had this place strongly fortified with batteries commanding the river and defended by 4,000 men under Mansilla. On Nov. 20 the position was bombarded and taken by the combined English and French fleets.

Puntarenas, or **Punta Arenas.** The principal seaport on the Pacific side of Costa Rica, situated on the Gulf of Nicoya, about lat. 9° 59′ N., long. 84° 46′ W. It has considerable foreign commerce. Population, about 3,000.

Puntarvolo (punt-är′vō-lō). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," a knight affecting fantastic romanticism.

Pupienus Maximus (pū-pi-ē′nus mak′si-mus), **M. Clodius.** Died 238. A Roman emperor. He was appointed by the Senate joint emperor (Augustus) of Rome with Decimus Cælius Balbinus in 238, in opposition to Maximin, who was shortly after killed by his own soldiers at the siege of Aquileia. Pupienus and his colleague were murdered by the pretorians at Rome before the beginning of August in the same year, after having reigned from about the end of April.

Puquinas (pö-kē′näs), or **Urus** (ö′rös), or **Ochozomas** (ō-chō-thō′mäs). A singular race of Indians who live about the southern end of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. Large parts of the lake are shallow and covered with reeds, and among these the Puquinas have their retreats, as they have had for centuries. They navigate the lake in balsas (rafts made of rushes), and subsist on fish, or on vegetables which they obtain by barter. The approaches to their haunts are through winding passages which they conceal with jealous care: thus they have been able to retain their independence both under the Incas and the Spaniards, whom they resisted bravely in the 17th century. Little is known of their language, which is quite distinct from the Quichua and Aymará. A few thousands remain.

Purana (pö-rä′nạ). [Skt., from *purāṇa,* old, ancient, and so, literally, 'an old traditional story.'] The name of each of a class of Sanskrit works, important in their connection with the later phases of Brahmanism, as exhibited in the doctrines of emanation, incarnation, and triple manifestation. They are the Veda of popular Hinduism, and contain the history of the gods, interwoven with every variety of legendary tradition on other subjects. Though nominally tritheistic, they are practically polytheistic and yet essentially pantheistic. Their form is in general that of dialogues in which a well-known and inspired sage answers the questions of his disciples while others are monologues. They are written in the Shloka meter of the Mahabharata, with occasional passages in prose. They number 18. The best-known is the Vishnupurana, translated by Wilson, whose translation has been reedited with notes by Hall. There are also 18 Upapuranas, or subordinate Puranas.

Purbeck (pėr′bek), **Isle of.** A peninsula in Dorset, England, 9 miles in length. It is noted for limestone-quarries.

Purcell (pėr′sel), **Henry.** Born at Westminster, about 1658: died there, Nov. 21, 1695. A noted English musician and composer. He was admitted as chorister in the Chapel Royal, and in 1670 composed an ode for the king's birthday. In 1675 he composed his famous opera "Dido and Æneas" for performance in a school. In 1676 he was a copyist at Westminster Abbey, and composed the music of Dryden's "Aurengzebe" and Shadwell's "Epsom Wells" and "The Libertine." In 1677 he wrote the music to Mrs. Behn's tragedy "Abdelazar." Some of the songs in these compositions are still popular. In 1680 he was the organist of Westminster Abbey, and during the next 5 or 6 years composed most of his church music. In 1682 he was organist of the Chapel Royal. In 1683 he began to compose chamber music; and in 1687 wrote the music for Dryden's "Tyrannic Love." He composed the anthem "Blessed are they that fear the Lord," by command of the king, 1688; the music for Dryden's "King Arthur," 1691; and his greatest work, the "Te Deum and Jubilate," written for St. Cecilia's day, 1694. He was the most celebrated of a noted family of musicians. The Purcell Society was founded in 1876 for the express purpose of doing justice to his memory by publishing and performing his work.

Purchas (pėr′chas), **Samuel.** Born at Thaxted, Essex, 1577: died at London, Sept., 1626. An English clergyman and author, best known from his works of travel. He published "Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places, etc." in 1613: a second edition appeared in 1614, much enlarged. Four succeeding volumes, comprising articles from Hakluyt's publications and manuscripts, appeared in 1625 with the general title "Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes: containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages and Land Travels by Englishmen and Others." The fourth edition of "Purchas his Pilgrimage" is usually sold with the latter work as if it were a succeeding fifth volume, and the five are known as "Purchas's Pilgrims." This collection is of great historical value. Purchas also published "Purchas his Pilgrim: Microcosmus, or the History of Man, etc." (1619), "The King's Tower, etc." (1623: a sermon), etc.

Pure (pūr), **Simon.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," a Pennsylvania Quaker who is intended by the guardian of Ann Lovely, an heiress, to marry her. His name and personality are assumed by Colonel Fainwell in order to win the lady's person and fortune: hence arose the expression "the *real* Simon Pure," as he brought witnesses finally to prove that he was the owner of the name.

Purgatorio (pör-gä-tō′rē-ō), **Il.** ['Purgatory.'] The second part of Dante's "Divina Commedia" (which see).

Purgatory (pėr′ga-tō-ri) **River.** A river in southern Colorado which joins the Arkansas in Bent County. Length, about 175 miles.

Purgon (pür-gôn′). One of Argan's physicians in Molière's "Le malade imaginaire." He is "all physician," a satire on the profession.

Purgstall, Joseph von Hammer-. See *Hammer-Purgstall.*

Puri, or **Pooree** (pö-rē′). **1.** A district in the Orissa division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 86° E. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population (1881), 888,487.—**2.** See *Juggernaut*, where an account of the temple and festival is given.

Purim (pö′rim). [Heb., pl. of *pur*, lot (Esther ix. 26).] An annual Jewish festival celebrated on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March). It is preceded by the feast of Esther (on the 13th), at the close of which the scroll containing the book of Esther is read in the synagogue, and the name of Haman cursed, while that of Mordecai is blessed.

Purissima Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Puritan (pū′ri-tan). A wooden center-board sloop designed by Edward Burgess, and launched in South Boston in 1885. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 94 feet; length at load water-line, 81 feet 1½ inches; beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 8 feet 8 inches; displacement, 105 tons. Winning two out of three of the trial races, she was selected to defend the America's cup in 1885. This she did successfully in two races with the Genesta, Sept. 14 and Sept. 16.

Puritan, The, or the Widow of Watling Street. A play published as "written by W. S." (William Shakspere) in 1606. According to Fleay, the author of the play is undoubtedly Middleton, the whole style, plot, and meter being his. Swinburne thinks it is probably by Rowley. Dyce thinks that it was by Wentworth Smith, "an industrious playwright," who was fortunate in his initials. *Ward.*

Puritan City, The. Boston.

Puritani di Scozia (pö-rē-tä′nē dē skōt′sē-ä), **I.** An opera by Bellini, first produced at Paris in 1835. It is usually known as "I Puritani."

Puritan's Daughter, The. An opera by Balfe, produced at London in 1861.

Purmayah (pör-mâ″ye′). [From *pur*, full, and *mayah*, measure: 'having full measure, full-grown, rich, precious.'] In the Shahnamah, the wonderful cow, with the colors of the peacock, that nourished the infant Faridun; also, a brother of Faridun who, with another brother Kayanush, sought to kill Faridun by rolling upon him in his sleep a rock which was arrested by Faridun's magic power.

Purniah (pėr′ni-ä), or **Purneah** (pėr′ne-ä). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 88° E. Area, 4,956 square miles. Population (1881), 1,848,687.—**2.** The capital of the district of Purniah, in lat. 25° 46′ N., long. 87° 31′ E. Population (1881), 15,016.

Purple Island, The. An allegorical poem on the human body by Phineas Fletcher, published in 1633.

Pursh (pėrsh), **Frederick.** Born at Tobolsk, Siberia, 1774: died at Montreal, June 11, 1820. A Russian botanist. He wrote "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis, or a Systematic Arrangement and Description of the Plants of North America" (1814), etc.

Purupurus (pö-rö-pö-rös′), or **Purus** (pö-rös′), or **Pamarys** (pä-mä-rēz′). Brazilian Indians living about the lower course of the river Purús, an affluent of the Amazon which takes its name from them. They are wandering in habit, constructing rude temporary huts on the swampy islands, and subsisting principally by fishing. Lazy and timid, they have never resisted the whites, and are among the most despised of the Amazonian tribes. The name Purupurus, (Tupi *piru-puru*) refers to a disease, almost universal among them, in which the skin turns bluish and then white in patches. Martius supposed that these Indians were the same as the Pamas who formerly lived on the Madeira. The Arauas, a horde on the river Juruá, seem to be linguistically allied to them.

Purús (pö-rös′). A river which rises in Peru, flows through the northern part of Bolivia and the western part of Brazil, and joins the Amazon about long. 61° 30′ W. It was first explored by Chandless in 1864. Length, along its numerous windings, about 1,900 miles; navigable for a great part of its course.

Pusey (pū′zi), **Edward Bouverie.** Born near Oxford, 1800: died Sept. 16, 1882. An English theologian. His name was originally Edward Bouverie: the family, of Huguenot origin, became lords of the manor of Pusey, near Oxford, and from it took that name. In 1818 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1824 became a fellow of Oriel. He was associated with John Henry Newman and John Keble. In 1828 he was regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford and canon of Christ Church. In 1835 he took part in the tractarian movement, and later was suspended for three years (1843–46) from the function of preaching for publishing "The Holy Eucharist a Comfort to the Penitent." The movement thus started took the name "Puseyism." The practice of confession among the extreme ritualists of the Church of England dates from his two sermons on "the entire absolution of the penitent" (1846). Among his works are "Parochial Sermons," "Doctrines of the Real Presence," "The Real Presence," and "The Minor Prophets." He was one of the editors of the "Library of Translations from the Fathers" and the "Anglo-Catholic Library."

Pushan (pö′shan). [Skt., from √ *push*, thrive, make thrive.] A god frequently invoked in the Vedic hymns. He is a protector and multiplier of cattle and of human possessions in general. As a cowherd he carries an ox-goad and is drawn by goats. As a solar deity he beholds the universe and guides on journeys, including those to the other world, and aids in the revolutions of day and night. In the marriage ceremonial he is besought to take the bride's hand and lead her away and bless her.

Pushkin, or **Poushkin** (pösh′kin), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, May 26 (O. S.), 1799: died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29 (O. S.), 1837. A celebrated Russian poet. His mother was of negro descent. He was repeatedly employed in the administrative service of the government, in spite of his liberal sentiments. He was mortally wounded in a duel. His works include "Ruslan and Liudmilla," "Prisoner of the Caucasus," "Fountain of Bakhtchisarai," "The Gipsies," "Robber Brothers," "Count Nulin," "Poltava," "Angelo" (a play, from "Measure for Measure"), "House in Kolomna," tragedy "Boris Godunoff," "Eugene Onyegin" (showing Byron's influence); odes; the novels "Captain's Daughter," "Queen of Spades," etc.; and a "History of the Conspiracy of Pugatcheff."

Puss-in-Boots (pus′in-böts′). [F. *Le chat maître, ou le chat botté.*] The hero of a nursery tale, translated in the 18th century from the French tale published about 1697 by Perrault, who took the plot from Straparola's "Piacevole Notte." This cat, by his cleverness, makes the fortune of his master, a miller's son. Tieck published the story in 1795 as "Der Gestiefelte Kater."

Pusterthal (pös′ter-täl). An Alpine valley, one of the largest in Tyrol. It comprises the valley of the Rienz and the upper valley of the Drave. Length, about 60 miles.

Putbus (pöt′bös). The largest place in the island of Rügen, Prussia, situated in the southern part, south of Bergen.

Puteoli. See *Pozzuoli.*

Putignano (pö-tēn-yä′nō). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 24 miles south-southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 12,161.

Put-in-Bay (put′in-bā′). A summer resort in South Bass Island, Lake Erie, 14 miles north of Sandusky, Ohio.

Putlitz (pöt′lits), **Gustav Heinrich Gans,** Edler zu. Born at Retzien, Prussia, March 20, 1821: died there, Sept. 9, 1890. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote the fairy poem "Was sich der Wald erzählt" (1850), "Vergissmeinnicht," "Walpurgis" (1869), etc.

Putnam (put′nam). A town in Windham County, northeastern Connecticut, on the Quinnebaug River. Population (1890), 6,512.

Putnam, Israel. Born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718: died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790. An American Revolutionary general. He was a farmer at Pomfret, Connecticut. He served in the French and Indian war 1755–62, and in Pontiac's war in 1764; was one of the commanding officers at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775; was made a major-general in 1775; took part in the siege of Boston 1775–76; commanded at the defeat on Long Island in 1776; commanded in the Highlands of the Hudson in 1777; and served in Connecticut 1778–79. He was disabled from active service by a stroke of paralysis in 1779.

Putnam, Mrs. (**Mary Lowell**). Born at Boston, Dec. 3, 1810. An American author, sister of J. R. Lowell.

Putney (put′ni). A suburb of London, situated in Surrey, on the Thames, 6 miles southwest of St. Paul's. It is the terminus of the course for the university boat-race. Population (1891), parish, 11,249.

Putrid Sea, The. See *Sivash.*

Puttenham (put′en-am), **George.** Born about 1530: died about 1600. An English author. He was educated at Oxford, and had traveled. The "Art of English Poesie" (1589) has been attributed to him, but there is a dispute as to his authorship. He wrote a number of other works, of which 14 or 15 are extant.

Puttkamer (pöt′kä-mer), **Robert Victor von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, May 5, 1828. A Prussian politician. He became minister of public instruction in 1879; introduced an improved orthography of the German language, commonly called "the Puttkamer orthography," into the public schools in 1880; and became minister of the interior and vice-president of the ministry in 1881. He was dismissed from office by the emperor Frederick in 1888.

Put Yourself in his Place. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1870: directed against the abuses of trades-unions.

Putziger Wiek (pöt′sig-er vēk). ['Bay of Putzig.'] The western branch of the Gulf of Dantzic.

Puvis de Chavannes (pü-vē′ dė shä-van′), **Pierre.** Born at Lyons, Dec. 14, 1824. A French historical and decorative painter. He was a pupil of Couture and Henri Scheffer. Among his works are "Ste. Geneviève" (Pantheon, Paris), and "The Sacred Grove." He has executed a mural painting for the new Boston Public Library (1894). He became president of the Société des Artistes Dissident after the death of Meissonier in 1891.

Puy (püē), **Le,** or **Le-Puy-en-Velay** (lė-pwē′-oṅ-ve-lā′). The capital of the department of Haute-Loire, France, situated between the Borne and the Dolezon, in lat. 45° 2′ N., long. 3° 52′ E.: the medieval Anicium and Podium. It is a manufacturing center for laces. The chief objects of interest are the early medieval cathedral of Notre Dame, and Mont Corneille, a rock surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The place has been a resort for pilgrims from early times. It was the capital of the ancient Velay. Population (1891), commune, 20,308.

Puyallup (pö-yal′up). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived on Puyallup Bay and at the mouth of Puyallup River, Washington; but are now on Puyallup reservation, Washington. Number, 563. See *Salishan.*

Puy-de-Dôme (püē-dė-dōm′). [F. *puy*, from LL. *podium*, a hill.] **1.** A peak of the Auvergne Mountains, situated in the department of Puy-de-Dôme 8 miles west of Clermont-Ferrand. On the summit there are an observatory and Roman ruins. Height, 4,805 feet.

2. A department of central France. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand. It is bounded by Allier on the north, Loire on the east, Haute-Loire and Cantal on the south, and Corrèze and Creuse on the west, and corresponds to the northern part of the ancient Auvergne, part of Bourbonnais, and a small part of Forez. Its surface is mostly mountainous. It is traversed by the Allier, forming the valley of Limagne. Its agriculture and manufactures are flourishing. Area, 3,070 square miles. Population (1891), 564,266.

Puy-de-Sancy (püē-dė-soṅ-sē′). The highest summit of the Auvergne Mountains, France. Height, 6,185 feet.

Puzzuoli. See *Pozzuoli.*

Pyat (pyä). **Félix.** Born at Vierzon, Cher, France, Oct. 4, 1810: died at St.-Gratien, Aug. 4, 1889. A French socialist politician and dramatist. He was a member of the "Mountain" party in the Constituent Assembly in 1848; as a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849 signed the appeal to arms, and escaped from France; returned in 1870; and was a leader of the Commune in 1871.

Pyatigorsk, or **Piatigorsk** (pyä-tē-gorsk'). A town in the Terek Territory, Ciscaucasia, Russia, situated on an affluent of the Kuma in lat. 44° 4′ N., long. 42° 8′ E. It is noted as a watering-place on account of its sulphur springs. Population (1889), 13,114.

Pydna (pid'na̤). [Gr. Πύδνα.] In ancient geography, a town in Macedonia, situated near the Gulf of Saloniki 30 miles southwest of Saloniki. It is notable for the victory gained near it in 168 B. C. by the Romans under Æmilius Paulus over the Macedonians under Perseus, causing the overthrow of the Macedonian monarchy.

Pye (pī), **Henry James.** Born at London, July 10, 1745: died near Harrow, Aug. 13, 1813. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford (Magdalen College), and became a member of Parliament in 1784. In 1790 he succeeded Wharton as poet laureate. In 1792 he was a London police magistrate. He wrote "Alfred," an epic, in 1801, and several volumes of poems and translations.

Pyeed. See *Paiute.*

Pygmalion (pig-mā'li-ọn). [Gr. Πυγμαλίων.] In Greek legend: (*a*) The brother of Dido. See *Dido.* (*b*) A sculptor and king of Cyprus. He fell in love with an ivory statue which he had made, and at his request Aphrodite gave it life. Marston's first publication was "The Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image: and Certain Satires," which was printed in 1598. "Pygmalion's Image" was a poem of 243 lines, not a satire. William Morris has also told the story in his "Earthly Paradise."

Pygmalion and Galatea (gal-a̤-tē'ä̤). A fairy comedy by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1871.

Pygmies (pig'miz). An African race of dwarfs. The existence in Africa of an undersized race, with a stature averaging that of a boy of 12 to 13 years, was known to the earliest writers, as Homer and Hesiod, who must have heard of it through Egyptian channels. Sataspes the Persian found, at the terminus of his voyage along the African west coast, a tribe of dwarfs wearing leaves and owning cattle. The Pygmies are found all the way from Egypt to the Cape (Bushmen), and from Kamerun to Zanzibar, in sporadic bands of timid and nomadic hunters and fishermen, paying tribute to Bantu or Hamitic chiefs. In Abyssinia are found the Doko, who make good servants; on the Blue Nile, the Sienietye; in Gallaland, the Wasania and Watua; on the Aruwimi River, the Akka and Wambuti; in French Kongo, the Obongo and Bakkebakke; on the Kuangu River, the Bachwa; on the Lulua and Sankuru and in the horseshoe bend of the Kongo River, the Batua (also Batekke or Bayekke); in the Nguru Mountains near Zanzibar, the Wadidikimo; at the head of Lake Nyassa, high up in the mountains, the Wanena or Wapanga. Finally, the various tribes of Bushmen south of the Zambesi are also Pygmies. See *Hottentot-Bushmen, Hottentots, Bushmen, Khoikhoin,* and *African ethnography* (under *Africa*).

Pylades (pil'a-dēz). [Gr. Πυλάδης.] In Greek legend, the friend of Orestes and husband of Electra.

Pylus (pī'lus). [Gr. Πύλος.] In ancient geography, a town in Messenia, Greece, situated at the northern entrance to the Bay of Navarino, 5 miles northwest of the modern Navarino. It is the traditional seat of Nestor and other Neleids. It was fortified by the Athenians under Demosthenes in 425 B. C.

Pylus, Bay of. See *Navarino, Bay of.*

Pym (pim), **John.** Born at Brymore, Somersetshire, 1584: died at London, Dec. 8, 1643. An English statesman and Parliamentary leader. He entered Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), Oxford, in 1599, and became a member of Parliament for Calne in 1621. He was one of the managers of Buckingham's impeachment in 1626, and advocated the Petition of Right in 1628. His authority began in the Short Parliament. In the Long Parliament he assisted in impeaching Strafford and Laud. He was one of the "five members" whose arrest was attempted by Charles I. in Jan., 1642.

Pyncheon (pin'chọn), **Clifford.** In Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," the brother of "old maid Pyncheon," who has returned from a prison to find himself at odds with a matter-of-fact world.

> Clifford too— . . . who evidently represents the sensitive and æsthetic side of the author's own mind, "that squeamish love of the beautiful" (to use his own expressive phrase) which is in him when stripped of that cold contemplative individuality which seems to me to be at the centre of Hawthorne's literary genius and personality—is a fine study. *Hutton,* Essays, II. 442.

Pyne (pīn), **Louisa Fanny.** Born at London, 1832. A popular English singer. In 1842 she appeared in public with her sister Susan (Mrs. Standing), and in 1849 she appeared in the opera "Sonnambula" at Boulogne, and was engaged for opera in London. In 1854–57 she visited America, first appearing in "Somnambula" at New York, and singing at all the principal cities with brilliant success. She returned to London in 1857, and opened the Lyceum Theatre for English opera. She was married in 1868 to Frank H. Bodda.

Pyramid Lake (pir'a̤-mid lāk). A lake in western Nevada, 50 miles north by east of Carson City. It has no outlet. Length, about 35 miles.

Pyramid Peak. A summit of the Elk Mountains, Colorado. Height, 13,885 feet.

Pyramids (pir'a̤-midz) **of Gizeh.** The northernmost surviving group of a range of about 70 pyramids, extending from Abu Roâsh south to Meidoum. The Gizeh group consists of the Great Pyramid, the second and third pyramids, and 8 small pyramids. The Great Pyramid is the tomb of the Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops), of the 4th dynasty, and dates from about 4,000 B. C. Its original height was 481 feet (present height, 451), and the original length of the sides at the base, 755. It is built of solid masonry in large blocks, closely fitted, with use of mortar. The exterior forms a series of steps, which were originally filled with blocks of limestone accurately cut to form a smooth slope. The entrance, originally concealed, is on the north side, 45 feet above the base and 24 to one side of the center. The passage slants downward for 306 feet; but the corridor, slanting upward to the true sepulchral chambers, soon branches off from it. A horizontal branch leads to the queen's chamber, about 18 feet square, in the center of the pyramid, and the slanting corridor continues in the Great Gallery, 151 feet long, 28 high, and 7 wide, to the vestibule of the king's chamber, which is 34½ feet long, 17 wide, and 19 high, and 141 above the base of the pyramid. It contains a plain, empty sarcophagus. The second pyramid, or pyramid of Chephren (Khafra), was originally 472 feet high and 706 in base-measurement. It has two entrances, and interior passages and chambers similar to those of the Great Pyramid. It retains, at the top, part of its smooth exterior casing. The third pyramid, that of Menkaura (Mencheres), was 215 feet high, and 346 to a side at the base. The entrance-passages and sepulchral chambers are similar to those of the other pyramids. All three were built by the 4th dynasty. Temples, now ruined, stand before the eastern faces of the second and third pyramids. For the Step Pyramid, see *Sakkarah.*

Pyramids, Battle of the. A victory gained near the pyramids of Egypt, July 21, 1798, by the French under Napoleon over the Mamelukes under Murad Bey.

Pyramus (pir'a̤-mus). [Gr. Πύραμος.] In classical legend, a youth of Babylon, the lover of Thisbe. Their story is celebrated by Ovid in his "Metamorphoses," and Shakspere introduces it in the interlude of the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Pyramus. The ancient name of the Jihun.

Pyrenees (pir'ẹ-nēz), F. **Pyrénées** (pē-rā-nā'), Sp. **Pirineos** (pē-rē-nā'ōs), L. **Pyrenæi** (pir-ē-nē'ī). A mountain-range which separates France on the north from Spain on the south, and extends from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. It is divided into the Eastern, Central, and Western Pyrenees. The highest points (Pic de Néthou and Mont Perdu, reaching about 11,000 feet) are in the Central Pyrenees. There are few passes, and the chain has a high average elevation. There are a number of small glaciers. Length, about 300 miles. Greatest width, about 70 miles.

Pyrenees, Australian. The western part of the Australian Alps, in Victoria.

Pyrénées, Basses-. See *Basses-Pyrénées.*

Pyrénées, Hautes-. See *Hautes-Pyrénées.*

Pyrenees, Peace of the. A treaty between France and Spain, concluded in Nov., 1659, on an island of the Bidassoa (near the Pyrenees). Spain ceded to France a great part of Artois, parts of Flanders, Hainaut, and Luxemburg, most of Roussillon, and part of Cerdagne; a marriage was arranged between Louis XIV. and the Infanta of Spain, Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV.

Pyrénées-Orientales (pē-rā-nā'zō-ryoṅ-täl'). [F., 'Eastern Pyrenees.'] A department of southern France, capital Perpignan, formed from the ancient Roussillon and small parts of Languedoc. It is bounded by Ariège on the northwest, Aude on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, and Spain on the south. The surface is mountainous on the frontiers. It is an agricultural department. The leading product is wine. Area, 1,592 square miles. Population (1891), 210,125.

Pyrgopolinices (pėr-gō-pol-i-nī'sēz). A braggart, a character in the comedy "Miles Gloriosus," by Plautus.

Pyrmont (pēr'mont). 1. A small principality in Germany, united with Waldeck. It is surrounded by Prussia, Lippe, and Brunswick.—2. The capital of the principality of Pyrmont, situated 33 miles southwest of Hannover. It is a watering-place with chalybeate and saline springs.

Pyrocles (pir'ọ-klēz). 1. A character in Sidney's "Arcadia." He disguises as a woman, Zelmane.—2. The son of Acrates and brother of Cymocles, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Pyrrha (pir'ä). [Gr. Πύῤῥα.] In Greek legend, the wife of Deucalion. See *Deucalion.*

Pyrrho (pir'ō). [Gr. Πύῤῥων.] Born in Elis, Greece, about 360 B. C.: died about 270 B. C. A Greek philosopher, the founder of the skeptical school.

Pyrrhus. See *Neoptolemus.*

Pyrrhus (pir'us). [Gr. Πύῤῥος.] Born about 318 B. C.: killed at Argos, Greece, 272 B. C. King of Epirus, one of the greatest generals of antiquity. He was invited by Tarentum to assist it against Rome in 280; defeated the Romans at Heracleia in 280, and at Asculum in 279; remained in Sicily until 276; and was defeated by the Romans at Beneventum in 275.

Pythagoras (pi-thag'ọ-ra̤s). [Gr. Πυθαγόρας.] Born in Samos, Greece, probably about 582 B. C.: died at Metapontum, Magna Græcia, about 500 B. C. A famous Greek philosopher and mathematician. He emigrated to Crotona, Magna Græcia, about 529, and founded there a philosophic school. Later he removed to Metapontum.

Pytheas (pith'e-a̤s). [Gr. Πυθέας.] A Greek navigator and astronomer who lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. He was a native of Massilia (Marseilles), and visited the coast of Spain, Gaul, and Great Britain. His works, fragments only of which remain, contain our earliest precise information concerning the northwestern countries of Europe.

Pythia (pith'i-a̤). [Gr. Πυθία.] The prophetess of the Delphic oracle.

Pythian games. One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years, in honor of Apollo, at Delphi.

Pythias (pith'i-a̤s). [Gr. Πυθιάς.] A Syracusan condemned to death by Dionysius I. See *Damon.*

Pythius (pith'i-us). [Gr. Πύθιος.] A surname of Apollo as the slayer of the Python.

Python (pī'thon). [Gr. Πύθων.] In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit; especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo (who slew it), and during the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ōbh,* often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16, the usual reading is "a spirit of Python," while some manuscripts read "a spirit, a Python."

Qua-. For names beginning thus, not given here, see *Kwa-*.

Quackenbos (kwak′en-bos), **George Payn.** Born at New York, Sept. 4, 1826: died July 24, 1881. An American educator. He graduated at Columbia in 1843, and was for many years principal of a collegiate school at New York. He edited the "Literary Magazine" 1848–50. He is known chiefly as the author of various text-books on United States history, grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, and natural philosophy.

Quadi (kwā′dī). [L. (Tacitus) *Quadi*, Gr. (Strabo) Κοάδουοι.] A German tribe, a part of the Suevi, the eastern neighbors of the Marcomanni in Bohemia, in the region back of the Danube about the March and the Taya. They were originally allies of the Marcomanni, but later (in the 4th century) appear in incursions into Roman territory in company with the Sarmatian Jazyges. They were ultimately included under the common name *Suevi*.

Quadra (kwä′drä), **Vicente.** A Nicaraguan politician, president March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1875. His term was peaceful and prosperous.

Quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat′ẹ-ral). The four fortresses of Legnago, Mantua, Peschiera, and Verona, in Italy. They are famous for their strength and for their strategic importance during the Austrian occupation of northern Italy.

Quadrilateral, Bulgarian. The four fortresses of Rustchuk, Schumla, Silistria, and Varna.

Quadruple Alliance, The. A league against Spain, formed in 1718 by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands.

Quadruple Treaty, The. A league formed against the usurper Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain in 1834. The signatory powers were Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

Quai d'Orsay (kā dor-sā′). The quay along the south bank of the Seine in Paris, on which are situated the department of foreign affairs and the building of the Corps Législatif; hence, the French foreign office, or the government in general (like the English *Downing street*).

Quaker (kwā′kėr), **The.** An opera by Charles Dibdin, produced in 1777.

Quaker City. Philadelphia, which was colonized by Quakers.

Quaker Poet, The. A name given to Bernard Barton, and also to John Greenleaf Whittier.

Quangsi. See *Kwangsi*.

Quangtong. See *Kwangtung*.

Quantock Hills (kwan′tọk hilz). A range of hills in Somerset, England, west of Bridgwater.

Quantz (kwänts), **Johann Joachim.** Born near Göttingen, Jan. 30, 1697: died at Potsdam, Prussia, July 12, 1773. A celebrated German flute-player and composer for the flute.

Quaquas (kwä′kwäs). Indians of eastern Venezuela, south of the Orinoco, on the river Cuyuni: a branch, descended from those which were gathered into the mission villages in the 18th century, is found near the Gulf of Paria. The Quaquas formerly lived on the upper Orinoco, above the junction of the Meta, and they are said to have spoken a dialect of the Saliva language; but at present they speak Arawak, perhaps from long intercourse with that tribe. They are of a mild disposition, and agriculturists. Also written *Guagues*, *Guaicas*, and *Guaycas*.

Quaregnon (kä-ren-yôṅ′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 36 miles southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 14,361.

Quarles (kwârlz), **Francis.** Born at Rumford, Essex, 1592: died Sept. 8, 1644. An English poet. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. He was city chronologer in 1639. Among his works (largely sacred poems) are "Divine Emblems" (1635), "Hieroglyphics" (1638), and a prose work, "Enchiridion" (1640).

> The enormous popularity of Francis Quarles's "Emblems" and "Enchiridion," a popularity which has not entirely ceased up to the present day, accounts to some extent for the very unjust ridicule which has been lavished on him by men of letters of his own and later times. It is, of course, sufficiently absurd that such hasty and slovenly work should have been reprinted as fast as the presses could give it, when the "Hesperides" remained almost unnoticed. But the silly antithesis of Pope, a writer who, great as he was, was almost as ignorant of literary history as his model, Boileau, ought to prejudice no one, and it is strictly true that Quarles's enormous volume hides, to some extent, his merits.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 377.

Quarles (kwârlz), **John.** Born 1624: died 1665. An English poet and author, son of Francis Quarles.

Quarnero (kwär-nā′rō), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Adriatic Sea, southeast of Istria.

Quarrá (kwä-rä′). [Tigua name of central New Mexico.] A former village (pueblo) of Tigua Indians, situated in Valencia County, New Mexico, on the southern edge of the salt-basin of the Manzano. It was abandoned about 1674 on account of the hostility of the Apaches, the inhabitants fleeing to Tajique. The ruins of a large church of stone stand by the side of those of the village. The mission of Quarrá was founded shortly prior to 1632.

Quarrelers. See *Kutchin*.

Quartley (kwârt′li), **Arthur.** Born at Paris, May 24, 1839: died at New York, May 19, 1886. An American marine-painter. He was of English parentage; lived mostly in Baltimore and New York; and was elected national academician in 1886.

Quartu (kwär′tö), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Gulf of Cagliari, in Sardinia.

Quasimodo (kwā-si-mō′dō). [From the first words of the introit in the mass for Quasimodo Sunday.] A misshapen dwarf, one of the chief characters in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."

Quatre-Bras (kätr-brä′). A place in Belgium, 20 miles south by east of Brussels. It was the scene of a battle between the French under Ney and the Allies under Wellington, June 16, 1815 (two days before the battle of Waterloo), when Ney was forced to retreat.

Quatrefages de Bréau (kätr-fäzh′ dė brā-ō′), **Jean Louis Armand de.** Born at Berthezème, Gard, Feb. 10, 1810: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1892. A French naturalist, professor (1855) of anatomy and ethnology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He published works on zoölogy and anthropology.

Quatre Fils Aymon (kätr fēs ā-môṅ′), **Les.** **1.** A medieval French prose romance of adventure, from a narrative poem by Huon de Villeneuve, taken from earlier chansons in the 13th century: a popular French chap-book was founded on it. Aymon de Dordogne has four sons who are knighted by Charlemagne: Renaud or Reynauld (It. Rinaldo), Guichard or Guiscard, Alard or Adelard, and Richard or Richardet. To Renaud or Rinaldo was given the celebrated horse Bayard (which see). Rinaldo appears in "Orlando Furioso," and also in Tasso's poems. **2.** An opera by Balfe, produced at Paris in 1844.

Quatremère (kätr-mãr′), **Étienne Marc.** Born at Paris, July 12, 1782: died there, Sept. 18, 1857. A French Orientalist, professor of Hebrew and Syriac at the Collège de France from 1819. He published "Recherches historiques et critiques sur la langue et la littérature de l'Égypte" (1808), "Mémoires historiques et géographiques sur l'Égypte" (1810), "Mémoire sur les Nabatéens" (1835), etc.

Quatremère de Quincy (kätr-mãr′ dė kaṅ-sē′), **Antoine Chrysostome.** Born at Paris, Oct. 28, 1755: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1849. A noted French archæologist and politician. He published "Dictionnaire de l'architecture," and critical works on Raphael, Michelangelo, Canova, etc.

Quatres Vents de l'Esprit (kätr voṅ dė les-prē′), **Les.** [F., 'The Four Winds of the Spirit.'] A volume containing poems and a drama by Victor Hugo, published in 1881.

Quatre-Vingt-Treize. See *Ninety-Three*.

Quauhtemoc, or **Quauhtemotzin.** See *Guatemotzin*.

Quay (kwā), **Matthew Stanley.** Born at Dillsburg, York County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1833. An American Republican politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1854; obtained prominence in the politics of Pennsylvania; and has represented that State in the United States Senate since 1887. As chairman of the Republican National Committee he conducted the presidential campaign of 1888.

Qubad (pres. Pers. pron. kö-bâd′, earlier kō-bâd′), or **Kobad**, in Greek **Kobades.** The name of the 19th and 24th kings of the Sassanian dynasty. Kobad I., the son of Perozes (Firuz), reigned A. D. 488–498 and again 501 or 502–531. In the interval Zames (Jamasp), Kobad's brother, dethroned him and compelled him to fly to the Huns, with whose assistance he recovered the throne. Kobad waged war with the Greek emperor Anastasius, but on the defection of his allies, the Huns, made peace with Anastasius on condition of receiving 11,000 pounds of gold. War with Constantinople was renewed in 521, in the reign of Justin I., and continued under Justinian I. He is the Kaiqubad of Firdausi. Kobad II. reigned Feb., 628,–July, 629. He put to death his father, Chosroes II., and his brothers and half-brothers to the number, it is said, of forty, and is represented as dying of remorse. It is more probable that he died of a plague which ravaged Persia at that time.

Quebec (kwẹ-bek′; F. pron. kẹ-bek′). A province of the Dominion of Canada, British North America. Capital, Quebec; chief city, Montreal. It is bounded by the Northeast Territory and Labrador on the north, Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (partly separated by the St. Lawrence) on the south, and Ontario (partly separated by the Ottawa River) on the west. It is traversed by the Laurentian, Notre Dame, and other ranges of mountains. The chief river-system is that of the St. Lawrence. The fisheries and lumbering interests are important. It contains 63 counties. Government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, legislative council, and legislative assembly. It sends to the Dominion Parliament 24 senators and 65 representatives. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are largely of French origin, and the language is largely Canadian French. The region was explored by Cartier in 1535. The first permanent settlement was made by the French at Quebec in 1608. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763; the province of Upper Canada was set off in 1791; and Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841 and separated in 1867. Area, 227,500 square miles. Population (1891), 1,488,535.

Quebec. The capital of the province of Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 71° 12′ W. It is noted for its picturesque situation, and is the most strongly fortified city on the western continent. It has extensive trade; is a terminus of steamship lines; exports timber, etc.; and is the seat of Laval University (Roman Catholic). The site was visited by Cartier in 1535. The city was founded by the French under Champlain in 1608; taken by the British in 1629 and restored in 1632; unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1690; besieged by the British under Wolfe in 1759, and taken after the battle of Quebec in Sept., 1759; ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and unsuccessfully attacked by the Americans under Montgomery in 1775. He perished before its walls and his troops were dispersed. Since then it has not been attacked. The battle of Quebec was a victory on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, gained by the British under Wolfe over the French under Montcalm. It resulted in the fall of Quebec, and ultimately in the loss of Canada to the French. Population (1891), 63,090.

Quedlinburg (kved′lin-börG). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode, near the Harz, 34 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It is noted for the production of vegetables, fruits, and especially of seeds, and has manufactures of cloth. The abbey church, or Schlosskirche, is a monument of much artistic importance. The main structure is of the early 11th century; the choir was modified in the 14th. The crypt is the original church of the 10th century; it is built over a still older chapel which contains the tombs of the emperor Henry I. and his consort Matilda. Quedlinburg was founded by Henry the Fowler; was frequently a royal residence; and was a Hanseatic town. It belonged to Saxony, and later to Brandenburg. Population (1890), 20,761.

Queen Anne's War. The name given in the United States to the war against the French and Indians 1702–13 (part of the War of the Spanish Succession).

Queen Charlotte (shär′lọt) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Pacific, west of British Columbia, and belonging to that province. The chief islands are Graham Island and Moresby Island. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are Indians; their number is estimated at 2,000.

Queen Charlotte Sound. The continuation of Johnstone Strait, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia.

Queen City of the Lakes. Buffalo.

Queen City of the South. Sydney, Australia.

Queen City (or **Queen**) **of the West.** Cincinnati.

Queen Mab. A poem by Shelley, printed in 1813.

Queen Mary. A dramatic poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1875.

Queen of Cities. Rome.

Queen of Corinth, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and others, produced before 1618 and printed in 1647.

Queen of Hearts, The. Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. of England.

Queen of Sheba. 1. See *Sheba*.—2. An opera by Goldmark, produced at Vienna in 1875.

Queen of Tears. A name sometimes given to Mary, second wife of James II. of England.

Queen of the Antilles. Cuba.

Queen of the East. 1. A name given to Antioch, in Syria.—2. A title of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.—3. A name given to Batavia, in Java.

Queen of the North. Edinburgh.

Queen of the Sea. Tyre.

Queen's College. A college of Oxford University, England, founded in honor of Philippa, consort of Edward III., by her confessor Robert de Eglesfield, in 1340. The present buildings date from 1692, except the chapel, which is of 1714. The hall, built by Wren, contains fine portraits. The High-street front has a circular belvedere, with coupled columns, over the entrance.

Queens' College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., in 1448, and refounded by Elizabeth Woodville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. The vaulted gateway passes under a square tower with octagonal battlemented turrets at the angles. The Great Court is bordered by the venerable chapel, hall, and library. There are three other old courts—the Cloister Court, Erasmus Court, and Walnut Tree Court—besides a modern one.

> She [Queen Margaret] proposed to call it the College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, but after her husband's deposition the name was changed. Andrew Docket, the first master who had been appointed to that office by Queen Margaret, hastened with pardonable subservience to ingratiate himself with her successor, and so cleverly did he manage that Elizabeth Woodville consented to be named as co-foundress, and the college became "The Queens' College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard," now familiarly known simply as Queens' College. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 143.

Queen's (kwēnz) **County.** A county in Leinster, Ireland. Chief town, Maryborough. It is bounded by King's County on the north, Kildare on the east, Carlow and Kilkenny on the south, and Tipperary and King's County on the west. Area, 664 square miles. Population (1891), 64,883.

Queen's Exchange, The. A comedy by Richard Brome, printed in 1657, and reprinted with the title "The Royal Exchange" in 1661.

Queensferry (kwēnz'fer-i), or **South Queensferry.** A small seaport on the Firth of Forth, Scotland, 8 miles west of Edinburgh. The celebrated Forth Bridge crosses the Firth of Forth from South Queensferry in Linlithgowshire to North Queensferry in Fife.

Queen's Gardens. [Sp. *Jardines de la Reyna.*] A line of small islands along the southern coast of Cuba: so named by Columbus, who discovered them in 1494.

Queensland (kwēnz'land). A British colony in Australia. Capital, Brisbane. It is bounded by the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the northeast and east, New South Wales and South Australia on the south, and South Australia and the Northern Territory on the west. It is traversed by low ranges parallel to the coast. Gold, tin, silver, and other metals are mined, but the chief industry is stock-farming. Government is vested in a governor, legislative council (nominated for life), and assembly (elected). Queensland was explored by Torres, Cook, Flinders, Mitchell, Leichhardt, etc.; was made a penal settlement in 1826; was opened to free settlers in 1842; and was made a separate colony in 1859. Area, 668,497 square miles. Population (1892), 421,297.

Queen's Marie, The. A Scottish ballad relating the death of Mary Hamilton, one of the "Queen's Maries" who are mentioned in many ballads. In this ballad the Maries are named as "Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton and Marie Carmichael and me" (Marie Hamilton). Keith names them as belonging to the families of Livingston, Fleming, Seatoun, and Beatoun. Scott's version, the first published, was made up from several older ballads.

Queenston (kwēnz'tọn), or **Queenstown** (kwēnz'toun). A place in Ontario, Canada, situated about 5 miles north of Niagara Falls. It was the scene of a victory of the British under Brock (killed early in the action) over the Americans, Oct. 13, 1812.

Queenstown. A seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated on Great Island 8 miles east-southeast of Cork. It is the seaport of Cork, and a port of call for transatlantic steamships. It was called Cove of Cork before the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. Population (1891), 9,082.

Queerummania (kwēr-um-mā'ni-ä). The lands over which King Chrononhotonthologos reigned, in Henry Carey's tragical burlesque with the latter name.

Queiros (kā-ē-rōs'), or **Quiros** (kē-rōs'), **Pedro Fernandes de.** Born about 1560: died at Panama, 1614. A Portuguese navigator who commanded an exploring expedition in the Pacific 1604–06, and discovered the New Hebrides.

Queiroz (kā-ē-rōs'), **José Maria Eça de.** Born at Povoa-de-Varzim, Nov. 25, 1843. A Portuguese novelist, author of "O crime do padre Amaro" (1874), etc.

Quelpaerd (kwel'pärd), or **Quelpart** (kwel'pärt). An island at the entrance of the Channel of Corea, situated 60 miles south of Corea, to which it belongs.

Quemada (kā-mä'dä or -ŦHä), **La.** [Sp., 'place burned over.'] A collection of ruins in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, 35 miles west-southwest of Zacatecas. They include several large and very ancient buildings, a small pyramid, etc., and are remarkable for their massiveness and the absence of ornamentation. Nothing is known of their origin. Some of the early traditions mention this place as a temporary dwelling of the Aztecas during their migration from the north.

Quentin Durward (kwen'tin dėr'wärd). A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1823. Quentin Durward is an archer of the Scottish Guard, who seeks his fortune in France in the reign of Louis XI.

Quera. See *Keresan*.

Quérard (kā-rär'), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Rennes, France, Dec. 25, 1797: died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1865. A noted French bibliographer. He published "La France litteraire" (1826-42), "La littérature française contemporaine" (1842-57), etc.

Quercy (kãr-sē'). A former countship of France, situated in the general government of Guienne and Gascony, south of Limousin. It was mostly included in the present department of Lot. It shared generally the fortunes of Aquitaine.

Querecho (kā-rā'chō). A hunting tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, met by Coronado in 1541 in eastern New Mexico. Oñatel (1598) speaks of them as the Vaqueros, 'cattle-herders.' Identified with the Tonkawa.

Querendis (kā-rān-dēs'). A numerous and warlike race of Indians, which, in the 16th century, occupied most of the territory now included in the province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The first settlers at Buenos Ayres had many conflicts with them, and they were never entirely subdued. The modern Puelches (which see) appear to be their descendants. Probably the name Querendi was applied to them by the Guaranys.

Querer por Solo Querer (kā-rār' pōr sō'lō kā-rār'). [Sp., 'To Love for Love's Sake.'] A Spanish play by Mendoza, published in 1649.

Queres. See *Keresan*.

Querétaro (kā-rā'tä-rō). 1. A state in Mexico, surrounded by San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, and Guanajuato. Area, 3,717 square miles. Population (1894), 213,525.—2. The capital of the state of Querétaro, situated 110 miles northwest of Mexico. It has important manufactures, particularly of cotton. The peace of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was ratified here in 1848, and here Maximilian was besieged and captured in 1867. Population (estimated, 1892), 36,000.

Querfurt (kvär'fört). 1. A former lordship in Saxony, holding of the empire. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815, and is now divided between the government districts of Merseburg and Potsdam.
2. A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Querne 34 miles west of Leipsic. Population (1890), 5,280.

Querouaille, Louise Renée de. See *Kéroualle*.

Quesada, Gonzalo Ximenez de. See *Ximenez de Quesada*.

Quesnay (kā-nā'), **François.** Born at Méré, near Montfort-l'Amaury, France, June 4, 1694: died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1774. A noted French political economist and physician, founder of the school of the physiocrats: surgeon to Louis XV. His chief work is "Tableau économique" (1758: limited first edition lost). He also contributed to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote medical works, etc.

Quesnel (kā-nel'), **Pasquier** (**Paschasius**). Born at Paris, July 14, 1634: died at Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 1719. A French Roman Catholic theologian, a member of the Oratory, opposed by the Jesuits as a Gallicanist and Jansenist. His best-known work is "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament" ("Moral Reflections on the New Testament," 1687), condemned by Pope Clement XI. in the bull "Unigenitus" (1713).

Quesnoy (kā-nwä'), **Le.** A fortified town in the department of Nord, France, 10 miles southeast of Valenciennes. It has been many times taken, especially by Louis XI. in 1477, by Turenne in 1654, by Prince Eugene in 1712, by Villars in 1712, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the French under Schérer in 1794. Population (1891), 3,844.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule (kā-nwä'sür-dėl'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Deule 8 miles north-northwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 5,328.

Quételet (ket-lā'), **Lambert Adolphe Jacques.** Born at Ghent, Feb. 22, 1796: died at Brussels, Feb. 17, 1874. A Belgian mathematician and astronomer, especially noted as a statistician. He was successively professor of mathematics at the royal college in Ghent (1815) and at the Athenæum in Brussels (1819), and of astronomy at the military school in Brussels (1836). He was the head of the statistical commission of Belgium. He published "Sur l'homme et le développement de ses facultés" (1835), "Sur la théorie des probabilités" (1846), "Du système social" (1848), "L'Anthropométrie" (1871), etc.

Quetta (kwet'tä). A town in Baluchistan, situated about lat. 30° 7′ N., long. 67° E., occupied by the British. It is an important strategic point at the end of the Bolan Pass, commanding the route between India and southern Afghanistan; and is now the northwestern terminus of a British military railway, and the headquarters of a district administered by the British.

Quetzalcohuatl (kāt-zäl-kō-wät'l). [Nahuatl: *quetzalli*, green feather, and *cohuatl*, snake.] A hero-god of the ancient Mexicans. Some stories represent him as one of the four principal gods, controlling the air and wind, and assisting in the creation of the world and man. But commonly he is a man with more or less supernatural attributes, and there are various confused accounts of how he came from a distant country, in the time of the Toltecs or before them, and ruled in Anahuac for many years with great wisdom. Then he went to Cholula, where he lived for 20 years and taught the people to weave, build stone houses, and make pottery and featherwork; but because he wished to abolish human sacrifices he was opposed by the priests, and at length journeyed on to Tlapallan (probably on the Gulf Coast) and disappeared over the sea. He was worshiped, especially at Cholula, as the god of the air and rain, and human sacrifices were made to him. It would appear that the myth was greatly embellished by the Jesuit authors, who made of Quetzalcohuatl a kind of prophet or apostle, a white and bearded man wearing a strange dress and practising severe penances, eventually identifying him with St. Thomas. Probably these later authors are also responsible for the story that he foretold the coming of white men who should give the Indians a better government and religion. It is possible that Quetzalcohuatl was a real personage of very ancient times. The Maya (Quiché) creative deity Gucumatz somewhat resembles Quetzalcohuatl, and the name has the same meaning.

Queux, Sir. See *Kay, Sir*.

Quevedo y Villegas (kā-vā'ŦHō ē vēl-yā'gäs), **Francisco de.** Born at Madrid, Sept. 26, 1580: died at Villanueva de los Infantes, Spain, Sept. 8, 1645. A Spanish satirist, humorist, and novelist. He was employed in the civil service, and was imprisoned for political libel. Among his satirical works is "Sueños" ("Visions").

> By these [prose satires] he is remembered and will always be remembered throughout the world. The longest of them, called "The History and Life of the Great Sharper, Paul of Segovia," was first printed in 1626. It belongs to the style of fiction invented by Mendoza in his "Lazarillo," and has most of the characteristics of its class; showing, notwithstanding the evident haste and carelessness with which it was written, more talent and spirit than any of them except its prototype. Like the rest, it sets forth the life of an adventurer, cowardly, insolent, and full of resources, who begins in the lowest and most infamous ranks of society, but, unlike most others of his class, never fairly rises above his original condition; for all his ingenuity, wit, and spirit only enable him to struggle up, as it were by accident, to some brilliant success, from which he is immediately precipitated by the discovery of his true character. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 286.

Quezaltenango (kā-thäl-tā-nän'gō). A town in Guatemala, 75 miles west-northwest of Guatemala. It is near the site of the ancient Quiché city of Xelahuh, and was founded by Alvarado in 1524. Population, about 24,000.

Qui-. For names beginning thus, not given here, see *Ki-*.

Quiberon (kē-brôṅ'). A small town and peninsula in the department of Morbihan, France, 22 miles southeast of Lorient. It was the scene of a landing of the French royalists in 1795, supported by an English fleet and by the Chouans. They were totally defeated by the republicans under Hoche, July 20–21, 1795.

Quiberon Bay. A small arm of the Bay of Biscay, east of Quiberon. It was the scene of a naval victory of the British under Hawke over the French under Conflans, Nov. 20, 1759.

Quiches (kē-chās'). A powerful Indian tribe of western Guatemala at the time of the conquest. They were one of the chief branches of the Maya stock, and, according to tradition, had originally formed a part of the great Maya nation. After the breaking up of the original Maya empire, a series of struggles took place until the 12th or 13th century, when the Quiche dynasty became established. Later the Cakchiquels separated from them, and in time became divided into two tribes by the breaking off of the Zutugils. Thus at the beginning of the 16th century there were three great Maya tribes in Guatemala—the Quiches, Cakchiquels, and Zutugils: but of these the Quiches had a certain political and cultural preëminence.

Their capital was Utatlan, near the present town of Santa Cruz Quiché, northwest of Guatemala, and it is described as a large and fine city, fortified with great skill. The Quiches wer ruled by hereditary chiefs, had a complicated system of laws and religion, and kept records in picture-writing. (See *Popul Vuh.*) They were the first Indians encountered by Alvarado when he entered Guatemala in 1524. Their chief, Tecum Uman, brought a vast army against the Spaniards, but was defeated and killed; his son, Oxib Quieh, was seized and hanged; the city of Utatlan was destroyed; and within a few months the Quiches were completely conquered, many of them being enslaved. Their descendants now form the peasantry of the same region.

Quichuas (kē-chö′äs). The dominant Indian race of Peru at the time of the Spanish conquest. Before the time of the Incas the highlands of Peru were inhabited by many tribes, all or most of which spoke dialects of the Quichua tongue and resembled each other in customs: possibly they were descended from the ancient Piruas (which see). One of these tribes, in the valleys near Cuzco, rose to prominence under the Inca sovereigns during the 13th and 14th centuries; partly by conquest, partly by a liberal and conciliatory policy, they amalgamated the other tribes, and eventually established an empire which extended from Quito to central Chile. (See *Inca Empire.*) The later conquests along the coast and in the south and east brought in many tribes which were not of Quichua stock, and were never thoroughly amalgamated with the conquerors. In many respects the Quichuas were the most remarkable of American Indians. Their government was a form of state socialism, controlled by a hereditary aristocracy, the whole under the absolute control of a hereditary sovereign. (See *Incas.*) Their internal polity was singularly perfect. They planted maize, potatoes, coca, etc., and they had long domesticated the llama and alpaca, using the former as a beast of burden and for food, and the latter for its wool, from which they spun fine cloth. They excelled in the making of pottery and in building; and they constructed roads from Cuzco to all parts of the country. They had no knowledge of writing or hieroglyphics, records and accounts being imperfectly kept by means of *quipus*, or knotted cords. Their religion included the recognition of a supreme being, who was worshiped as Pachacamac or Uiracocha: at Cuzco he was represented by a stone statue covered with gold, and also, it would appear, by a polished gold plate. The sun, moon, stars, and many lesser deities were adored with various ceremonies, the sun-worship being particularly prominent. Animals were sometimes sacrificed at the festivals, but human sacrifices, if they existed, were very rare. After the fall of the Incas most of the Quichua tribes submitted to the Spaniards, and were permitted to keep their hereditary chiefs under the Spanish rule. Many of their laws were retained (see *Libro de Tasas*), and from the old system of common labor for the state the colonial *mitta* was evolved, by which every Indian community paid taxes in the enforced labor of a part of its members. This became, as a matter of course, a kind of slavery under which the Indians perished by thousands in the mines. In 1780 Tupac Amaru, a descendant of the Incas, led them in a formidable rebellion which was at length suppressed with great bloodshed. Quichua is still the common language in the interior of Peru, and a large proportion, even of the upper classes, are of Quichua blood. Some of the mountain tribes retain their old organization. The name *Quichua* was not originally a tribal designation, but referred to any mountaineer: it was first used for the language by the Jesuit missionaries. Also written *Quechuas*, *Kichuas*, and *Kechuas*.

Quichua stock. A linguistic stock of South American Indians, embracing the various Quichua tribes of Peru, the Quitus of Ecuador, etc. Several tribes of northeastern Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia have adopted the Quichua language. Many ethnologists are inclined to unite the Aymaras of Bolivia with this stock.

Quickly (kwik′li), **Mistress** or **Hostess.** A servant to Dr. Caius in the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; also, a hostess in the first and second parts of "King Henry IV." and in "King Henry V."

Quicksilver (kwik′sil″vėr). 1. A character in Chapman, Marston, and Jonson's play "Eastward Ho!": an idle and rowdy apprentice, a caricature of Luke Hatton.—2. A character in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year": an undisguised caricature of Lord Brougham.

Quileute (kwil-e-öt′). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived on the river of the same name, a short distance above and below its mouth, and on the adjacent coast of the Pacific, between the Makah, of Wakashan stock, on the north, and the Quaitso, a Salishan tribe, on the south, in the State of Washington. The Hoh formed the southern division of the tribe. Wars with the numerically superior Salishan tribes gradually reduced their number. The Quileute are now confined to Neah Bay reservation, Washington, where in 1885 they numbered about 250. The Hoh are on the Puyallup reservation, and number about 60. See *Chimakuan.*

Quilimane, or **Kilimane** (kē-lē-mä′nā). 1. A river in Africa, the northern mouth of the Zambesi.—2. A town in Mozambique, situated on the river Quilimane in lat. 17° 52′ S., long. 37° 1′ E. It has considerable trade. Population, about 6,000.

Quillota (kēl-yō′tä). A town in the province of Valparaiso, Chile, 20 miles northeast of Valparaiso. Population, about 11,000.

Quiloa. See *Kilwa.*

Quilp (kwilp). In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a malicious dwarf who abuses his wife.

Quimper, or **Quimper-Corentin** (kaṅ-pãr′kō-roṅ-taṅ′). The capital of the department of Finistère, France, situated at the junction of the Steir and Odet, in lat. 48° N., long. 4° 6′ W. It is a seaport with considerable commerce, and contains the Cathedral of St. Corentin. It was the capital of the old county of Cornouailles, and suffered in the religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 17,406.

Quimperlé (kaṅ-per-lā′). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated at the junction of the Ellé and Isole, 11 miles northwest of Lorient. Population (1891), commune, 8,049.

Quin (kwin), **James.** Born at London, Feb. 24, 1693: died at Bath, England, Jan. 21, 1766. An English actor. He first appeared at Dublin in 1714, at London in 1715; and in 1720 he made a great success of Falstaff. He was the rival of Garrick until the latter became unmistakably more popular with the public, when Quin retired (1751) from the stage, reappearing only for benefits. His great parts were Falstaff, Maskwell, Sir John Brute, Cato, Brutus, Volpone, etc.

Quinames (kē-nä′mās), or **Quinametin** (kē-nä-mā-tēn′). In Mexican (Nahuatl) tradition, a fabled race of giants who were the first inhabitants of the plateau of Anahuac.

Quinault (kē-nō′), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, June 3, 1635: died Nov. 26, 1688. A French dramatist, the creator of the lyric tragedy. He wrote libretti for Lulli's operas, including "Roland" (1685), "Armide" (1686), etc.

Quinbus Flestrin. See *Flestrin.*

Quince (kwins), **Peter.** A carpenter in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." He takes the part of stage-manager in the interlude. In the farce of "Bottom the Weaver," into which the comic parts of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" were worked, he becomes a pedant and schoolmaster, and in Gryphius's translation of this farce was introduced to Germany as "Herr Peter Squenze."

Quinctilianus. See *Quintilian.*

Quincy (kwin′zi). A city in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Quincy Bay in Boston harbor, 7½ miles south-southeast of Boston. It is famous for its granite-quarries. It was the birthplace of John Hancock, John Adams, and John Q. Adams. It was separated from Braintree in 1792. Population (1890), 16,723.

Quincy. A city, capital of Adams County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 39° 55′ N. It is an important railway centre; is a seat of river trade; and has flourishing manufactures of flour, etc., and commerce. It was laid out in 1825. Population (1890), 31,494.

Quincy, Edmund. Born at Braintree, Mass., 1681: died at London, 1738. An American jurist.

Quincy, Edmund. Born at Boston, Feb. 1, 1808: died at Dedham, Mass., May 17, 1877. An American author, son of Josiah Quincy (1772–1864) whose biography he wrote (1867) and whose speeches he edited (1875).

Quincy, Josiah. Born at Boston, Feb. 23, 1744: died at sea, April 26, 1775. An American lawyer and patriot, grandson of Edmund Quincy (1681–1738). He was sent on a political mission to England 1774–75. He published various political works, including "Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port Bill" (1774).

Quincy, Josiah. Born at Boston, Feb. 4, 1772: died at Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864. An American statesman, orator, and historian: son of Josiah Quincy (1744–75). He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1805–13; opposed the embargo, the admission of Louisiana, and the War of 1812; was a member of the Massachusetts legislature; was mayor of Boston 1823–28; and was president of Harvard 1829–1845. He wrote a "History of Harvard University" (1840), "Municipal History of Boston" (1852), "Life of J. Q. Adams" (1858).

Quincy, Quatremère de. See *Quatremère de Quincy.*

Quinebaug (kwin-e-bâg′). A river in southern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut, which unites with the Shetucket 3 miles northeast of Norwich, Connecticut. Length, 80–90 miles.

Quinet (kē-nā′), **Edgar.** Born at Bourg, Ain, Feb. 17, 1803: died at Versailles, March 27, 1875. A French philosopher, poet, historian, and politician. After studying in Heidelberg he translated Herder's "Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit." He had previously (1823) published "Les tablettes du Juif errant." He summed up the results of his travels in Greece, Italy, Spain, etc., in "De la Grèce moderne et de ses rapports avec l'antiquité" (1830), "Voyages d'un solitaire" (1836), "Allemagne et Italie" (1839), "Mes vacances en Espagne" (1846), etc. In connection with his studies and observations in foreign countries Quinet wrote a number of monographs and contributed many articles to the leading periodicals. He also composed epic poems, including "Napoléon" (1836) and "Prométhée" (1839), and "Ahasvérus, a prose drama" (1833). He lectured in the faculty of letters at Lyons, and in 1842 accepted a chair of South European literature at the Collège de France. His best work of this period is "Le génie des religions" (1842). He lost his position in 1846 on account of his radical views, went to Spain, and after his return in 1847 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and in 1852 was banished from France. He resided subsequently in Belgium and Switzerland, and, although annestied in 1859, did not return to France until after the downfall of the empire. Aside from numerous articles and pamphlets, he completed "Les révolutions d'Italie" in 1852, and published "Les esclaves" (1853), "Merlin l'enchanteur" (1860), "Œuvres poétiques" (1860), "Histoire de la campagne de 1815" (1862), "La révolution" (1865), "La création" (1870), "La république" (1872), and "L'Esprit nouveau" (1874).

Quinsigamond (kwin-sig′a̤-mo̤nd) **Lake.** A lake in Massachusetts, 2¼ miles east of Worcester. Its outlet is by the Quinsigamond River into the Blackstone. Length, 5 miles.

Quintana (kēn-tä′nä), **Manuel José.** Born at Madrid, April 11, 1772: died there, March 11, 1857. A Spanish author. He was a lawyer; was secretary of the Cortes and regency during the struggle against Joseph Bonaparte; and was imprisoned 1814–20. Subsequently he was preceptor of the infant queen Isabella (1833), and in 1835 was made senator. Quintana was one of the first poets of his time, but he is best known for his "Vidas de Españoles celebres" (3 vols. 1807–34: many subsequent editions), which is one of the Spanish prose classics.

Quintilian (kwin-til′i-a̤n) (**Marcus Fabius Quintilianus** or **Quinctilianus**). Born at Calagurris (Calahorra), Spain, about 35 A. D.: died about 95 A. D. A celebrated Roman rhetorician. He was educated at Rome; returned to his birthplace as teacher of oratory; and went back to Rome with Galba in 68, and taught oratory there for 20 years. He was patronized by Vespasian and Domitian. His most celebrated work is his "Institutio Oratoria."

> Some copies of Quintilian's Institutions of Oratory, very much corrupted and mutilated by the ignorance or presumption of copyists, were known in Italy before the fifteenth century. But in 1414, while the Council of Constance was sitting, Poggio, a learned Italian, was commissioned by the promoters of learning to proceed to that place, in search of ancient manuscripts, which were believed to be preserved in the monasteries of the city and its vicinity. His researches were rewarded by discovering in the monastery of St.-Gall, beneath a heap of long-neglected lumber, a perfect copy of the Institutions.
>
> *Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 168.

Quintus (kwin′tus). A son of Titus Andronicus in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus."

Quintus Curtius Rufus. See *Curtius.*

Quintus Icilius. See *Guichard.*

Quip for an Upstart Courtier, or a Quaint Dispute between Velvet-breeches and Cloth-breeches. A pamphlet printed by Robert Greene in 1592. It attacked Gabriel Harvey and his family in a few lines which were afterward canceled. It was mostly a reproduction of Thynne's "Debate between Pride and Lowliness," and satirized pride of attire, etc.

Quiriguá (kē-rē-gwä′), or **Quirihuá** (kē-rō-wä′). A site of ancient ruins in eastern Guatemala, on the river Motagua 13 miles south of Izabal. The remains include a pyramid, a great altar (?) formed of a single sculptured stone, etc. The place appears to have been abandoned before the Spanish conquest.

Quirinal (kwir′i-na̤l), L. **Mons Quirinalis** (monz kwir-i-nā′lis). The furthest north and the highest of the seven hills of ancient Rome, lying northeast of the Capitoline and northwest of the Viminal. It has its name from an old Sabine sanctuary of Quirinus (Mars). On the hill stands the palace of the Quirinal, the former summer palace of the Pope.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā′li-a̤). In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on Feb. 17, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

Quirinus (kwi-rī′nus). An Italian divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

Quirinus. The pen-name of Dr. I. J. von Döllinger.

Quirites (kwi-rī′tēz). The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romani*, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

Quirix. See *Keresan.*

Quirk, Gammon, and Snap. A firm of rascally solicitors in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year." See *Gammon.*

Quiros. See *Queiros.*

Quissama (kē-sä′mä). See *Kisama.*

Quistello (kwis-tel′lō). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Secchia 14 miles southeast of Mantua. Here, 1734, the Imperialists defeated the French and Sardinians. Population (1881), commune, 10,492.

Quiteria (kē-tā′rē-ä). The lost bride of Camacho. See *Camacho.*

Quitman (kwit′ma̤n), **John Anthony.** Born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1799: died at Natchez, Miss., July 17, 1858. An American politician and general. He served in the Texan war for independence in 1836, and was distinguished in the Mexican war at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Chapultepec. He was governor of the city of Mexico in 1847; governor of Mississippi 1850–51; and Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1855–58.

Quito (kē′tō). The capital and, except Guayaquil (?), the largest city of Ecuador, situated on the plateau of the Andes, 9,350 feet above the sea, in lat. 0° 13′ S., long. 78° 27′ W. It lies at the base of the Pichincha volcano, and Cotopaxi, Cayambé, Antisana, and several other lofty peaks are in the immediate vicinity, surrounding a basin called the valley or plain of Quito. The city is an archbishop's seat, and contains numerous convents, a university, etc. It was the ancient capital of the Quitus and later of Atahualpa, and was conquered by the Spaniards under Benalcazar and Alvarado in 1534. Population, about 45,000.

Quito, Audience of. The chief court and governing body of Quito or Ecuador during the colonial period. Quito was long a province of Peru, and when the first audience was established, in 1563, it was made subordinate to that of Lima. The president of the audience was also governor of the province; he was appointed by the crown, but answered directly to the viceroy at Lima. From 1710 to 1722 Quito was attached to New Granada. The audience was abolished in 1718 when New Granada became a viceroyalty, but was restored in 1739, and thereafter remained subordinate to Peru until the revolution of 1822, when Quito was incorporated with Colombia. The name Ecuador was adopted in 1831, when the country became independent.

Quito, Kingdom of. The ancient domain of the Quitu Indians. It comprised a large part of the highlands of Ecuador. See *Quitus.*

Quito, Kingdom or **Presidency of.** The colonial name of Ecuador. See *Quito, Audience of.*

Quitus (kē′tös). A very ancient and powerful Indian tribe of the highlands of Ecuador. According to the doubtful traditions preserved by Velasco, they had a monarchical form of government, and their kings reigned for many generations at Quito. They were probably of the Quichua stock. Like their Peruvian neighbors, they were well advanced in civilization, and the strength of their empire is shown by the fact that the Incas subdued them only after many years of war (1460–87). Their descendants form a large portion of the Indian population of Ecuador, speaking a dialect of Quichua.

Quivas (kē′väs). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco near the confluence of the Meta. It is said that they formerly lived on the Casanare in Colombia. They are very savage, and enemies of the whites, frequently attacking travelers. Their language has been referred to the Carib stock.

Quivira (kē-vē′rä), **La Gran.** [Sp., 'the great Quivira.'] The name given, in the second half of the 18th century, to the ruins of the Piro pueblo of Tabirá, south of the salt-deposits of the Manzano. The origin of this designation was a geographical misunderstanding, coupled with the fabulous tales about the wealth of the Quivira tribe.

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote.*

Quixote of the North, The. Charles XII. of Sweden.

Quomodo (kwō-mō′dō). In Middleton's play "Michaelmas Term," a woolen-draper and usurer, whose amusingly frustrated ambition is to be a landed proprietor.

Quongti Richard. A pseudonym of Macaulay.

Quoratean (kwō-rä-tē′a̤n), or **Quoratem.** [From the native name of Salmon River.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces the Karok and Kworatem divisions, formerly occupying numerous villages on the Klamath River and its tributaries, from the range of hills above Happy Camp to its junction with the Trinity, and on the Salmon from its mouth to its sources in northwestern California. Number between 300 and 500. See *Petsik.*

Quoratem. See *Quoratean.*

Quorra. See *Niger.*

Quotem (kwōt′em), **Caleb.** A character in "The Review," by Colman the younger. The character was taken by him from an unsuccessful comic opera, "Caleb Quotem and his Wife, or Paint, Poetry, and Putty," by Henry Lee. Quotem is a ubiquitous and preternaturally loquacious jack of all trades, as may be seen by the sign over his door: "Quotem, Auctioneer, Plumber, Glazier, Engraver, Apothecary, Schoolmaster, Watchmaker, Sign-Painter, etc., etc. N. B. This is the Parish Clerk's — I cure Agues and Teach the Use of the Globes."

Quran. See *Koran.*

Qwinctunnetun (ċhwin″shtun-nā′tun). ['People among the gravel.'] A subdivision (village) of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians: also known as the Wishtenatin or Pistol Rivers (so called from their former habitat on Pistol River, Oregon). The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Ra (rä). In Egyptian mythology, the sun-god, a type of the supreme deity, always victorious: the protector of men and vanquisher of evil. He was frequently associated or confounded with other gods, as Amun-Ra, or Sebek-Ra. In art he was represented either hawk-headed or in human form, exhibiting on his head the solar disk with the uræus. As the emblem of supreme power, every Egyptian king was styled his son.

Raab (räb). A river in Styria and Hungary which joins an arm of the Danube at Raab. Length, about 150 miles.

Raab, Hung. **Györ** (dyėr) or **Nagy-Györ** (nody′-dyėr′). A royal free city, capital of the county of Raab, situated at the junction of the Raab and an arm of the Danube (the "Little Danube"), 63 miles west by north of Budapest. It has important trade. It contains a cathedral, and the Abbey of St. Martinsberg is in the vicinity. It was an ancient Roman town; was held by the Turks in 1594–98; and was formerly strongly fortified. Near it, June 14, 1809, the French under Prince Eugene defeated the Austrian forces under Archduke John. It was held by the Hungarians in 1848–1849, and stormed by the Austrians in 1849. Population (1890), 22,795.

Raasay, or **Rasay** (rä′sā). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland, separated from the Isle of Skye on the west by Raasay Sound. Length, 13 miles.

Rab. See *Arbe.*

Rab (räb) (**Abba Areka**). Born 175: died 247. A celebrated rabbi in Babylonia, the most important Jewish personage of his period. He held for a time the post of agoranomos (inspector of markets); was one of the collectors of the Mishna; founded the celebrated Jewish academy at Sora; and introduced many reforms, more especially in the marriage laws and the practice of the courts of justice.

Rabagas (rä-bä-gäs′). A play by Sardou, produced in 1871.

Rab and his Friends. See *Brown, John* (1810–1882).

Rabanus, or **Hrabanus**, or **Rhabanus** (rä-bä′-nös), **Maurus** ('the Moor'). [OHG. *Hraban*, raven.] Born at Mainz about 776: died at Winkel, Germany, Feb. 4, 856. A German theologian, abbot of Fulda, and later (847) archbishop of Mainz. He was a disciple of Alcuin, and before his elevation to the archbishopric taught theology, philosophy, poetry, and rhetoric at Paris in a school established there by Anglo-Saxon monks. He wrote commentaries and theological works (edited by Colvenerius, 1627).

Rabât (rä-bät′), or **New Sallee.** A seaport in Morocco, situated at the mouth of the Bu Regreg, opposite Sallee, in lat. 34° N. It has important manufactures of leather, carpets, cotton and woolen, etc., and has coasting and foreign trade. Population, 26,000. Also *Rebat, Ribat, Arbet, Arbat, Rbat,* etc.

Rabbah, or **Rabba**, or **Rabbath-Ammon.** See *Philadelphia.*

Rabelais (räb-e-lā′), **François.** Born at Chinon, Touraine, probably in 1495: died at Paris, April 9, 1553. A celebrated French humorist. He attended school at an abbey near his native town, and went thence to the convent of La Baumette near Angers. In compliance with the wishes of his father, Thomas Rabelais, he became a monk and spent some 15 years in conscientious work at the Cordelier convent of Fontenay-le-Comte (1509–24). He was transferred thence to the order of Benedictine monks at Maillezais, and his occupations during the 6 years that follow are not well defined. In 1530 he is found studying medicine at Montpellier, and two years later practising the profession at Lyons, though he took the doctor's degree in 1537 only. He devoted a great deal of his time to writing, and yet led a wandering life in France and in Italy. He was in charge of the parish of Meudon 1550–52, and died shortly afterward, presumably in Paris. Besides composing yearly almanacs, of which but a few fragments are preserved to this day, Rabelais edited various old medical treatises, and made his lasting reputation with the novels "Pantagruel" (1533) and "Gargantua" (1535), of which the latter comes first in point of the story they both tell. They were published under the name of Alcofribas Nasier, which is simply the anagram of François Rabelais. Their success was such as to encourage a sequel. Subsequent volumes came out under Rabelais's own name, the third in 1545, the fourth in 1552, and the fifth as a posthumous work in 1564.

Rabelais, The English. An epithet given to Swift, Amory, and Sterne.

Rab-mag (rab-mag′). The title of a Babylonian officer mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3: possibly the chief of the Magi, a class of soothsayers.

Rabshakeh (rab-shak′e̤). [Assyro-Babylonian *rab šâq.*] The title of a Babylonian officer (2 Ki. xviii. 17, Isa. xxxvi. 2), probably general or commander.

Rabutin (rä-bü-tań′), **Roger de,** Comte de Bussy, known as **Bussy-Rabutin** (bü-sē′rä-bü-tań′). Born at Épiry, Nièvre, France, April 18, 1618: died at Autun, France, April 9, 1693. A French officer and writer. He wrote "Histoire amoureuse des Gaules" (1665: a kind of scandalous chronicle recording gossip about the ladies of the court), "Mémoires," and "Lettres."

Raccoon (ra-kön′), or **Coon** (kön), **River.** A river in Iowa, a tributary of the Des Moines, which it joins at Des Moines. Length, about 175 miles.

Race (rās), **Cape.** A headland at the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland.

Race of Alderney. That part of the English Channel which lies between Alderney and the neighboring coast of France (department of Manche).

Rachel (rā′chel). [Heb., 'a ewe'; F. *Rachel*, It. *Rachele*, Sp. *Raquel*, Pg. *Rachel*, G. *Rahel.*] The daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, and wife of Jacob: mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Rachel (rä-shel′), **Élisa** or **Élisabeth Félix,** called. Born at Mumpf, Aargau, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1821 (March 24, 1820?): died near Cannes, France, Jan. 3, 1858. A celebrated French tragedienne, of Hebrew descent. She was a street-singer in Lyons in 1831 with her sister Sophie, known as Sarah. Choron, director of a school of music, hearing her, was struck with the quality of her voice, and took her with her family to Paris, where she entered his academy. She soon lost her voice, however, and studied the dramatic art with Saint-Aulaire. He had a small theater known as "La Salle Molière," where he produced plays with his pupils as actors. Rachel played soubrettes and tragic rôles there from 1834 to 1836. She began to attract attention, and was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1836; made rapid progress; resigned in 1837; appeared at the Gymnase in July of that year; and in 1838 appeared as Camille in "Horace" at the Théâtre Français. Her success was extraordinary, in the greenroom and orchestra as well as in the house. From this time her reputation was secure. She went to England in 1841, and to America in 1855, where she contracted a cold that ended in her fatal illness. Her finest parts were in the plays of Corneille and Racine, and in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." She also played Jeanne Darc, Mademoiselle de Belle Isle, Cléopâtre, etc.

Racine (ra-sēn′). A city, capital of Racine County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan 23 miles south of Milwaukee. It has a flourishing trade in grain, and important manufactures (threshing-machines, wagons, etc.). It was settled in 1834. Population (1890), 21,014.

Racine (rä-sēn′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at La Ferté-Milon, Dec. 21, 1639: died at Paris, April 26, 1699. A celebrated French tragic poet. He lost his parents at a very early age, and was brought up by his grandparents. His studies, begun when he was ten years old at the College of Beauvais, were continued at Port Royal, and finished at the Collège d'Harcourt (1658–1659). On graduating, he went to live with a cousin of his, who was in the service of the Duc de Luynes. He was well received in society, and made stanch friends among men of literary bent. His early training in Greek and Latin classics, especially the former, had been very thorough, and his tastes all ran in the direction of intellectual pursuits. He attracted attention in this line for the first time by an ode written for the marriage of Louis XIV., and entitled "Les nymphes de la Seine" (1660). A couple of short comedies, "Amasie" (1660) and "Les amours d'Ovide" (1661), are among his first attempts as a playwright, and unfortunately are now lost. His friendly relations with men like La Fontaine, Boileau, and Molière led him to devote himself to writing for the stage: he thus produced a couple of plays, "La Thébaïde" (1664) and "Alexandre" (1665). His first real success as a dramatic poet was scored in "Andromaque" (1667), which is the initial tragedy in a long series of masterpieces. He attempted comedy next in "Les plaideurs" (1668), but reverted completely to tragedy in "Britannicus" (1669), "Bérénice" (1670), "Bajazet" (1672), "Mithridate" (1673), "Iphigénie" (1674), and "Phèdre" (1677). Racine's enemies conspired against him at this juncture, and preferred to him a minor poet named Pradon, who had written a rival tragedy on "Phèdre" which they extolled far above Racine's play. The great poet abstained then for a number of years from composing tragedies, but finally, at the request of Madame de Maintenon, wrote a couple of plays of great lyric beauty, dealing with subjects from the Bible: "Esther" (1689) and "Athalie" (1691). Besides the above, Racine composed four hymns that rank among the finest productions in lyric poetry of his day, also an "Abrégé de l'histoire de Port-Royal," and a few other minor writings. The best edition of Racine's works was made by Paul Mesnard for the "Collection des grands Écrivains de la France" (1865–74). Racine was made a member of the French Academy in 1673.

Racine, Louis. Born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1692: died there, Jan. 29, 1763. A French poet, son of J. B. Racine whose biography he wrote (1747).

Racket (rak′et), **Mrs.** A character in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem": "a qualified flirt, the incarnation of vivacity and good humour."

Racket Lake (rak′et lāk). A lake in the Adirondacks, in Hamilton County, northern New York. Its outlet is by Long Lake and Racket River into the St. Lawrence. Also *Raquette.*

Racket River. A river in the northern part of New York. It joins the St. Lawrence 45 miles northeast of Ogdensburg. Length, about 125 miles.

Raclawice (rät-slä-vit′se). A village in the government of Kielce, Russian Poland, north of Cracow. Here, April 4, 1794, the Poles under Kosciuszko defeated the Russians.

Racow. See *Rakow.*

Rada (rä′dä), **Juan de.** Born in Castile about 1490: died at Jauja, Peru, 1542. A Spanish cavalier. He followed Alvarado to Guatemala and Peru (1534), was with the elder Almagro in Chile (1535–36), and later headed the conspiracy against Pizarro, killing him, it is said, with his own hand (June 26, 1541). Rada then declared young Diego Almagro governor of Peru, and ruled through him until his sudden death while marching to Cuzco. Also *Juan de Herrada.*

Radack (rä′däk), or **Ratak** (rä′täk), **Islands.** A chain of islands in the Pacific, nearly parallel with the Ralik chain, and with it forming the Marshall group.

Radagaisus (rad-a-gā′sus), or **Radagais** (rad-a̤-gās′). Died 405 A. D. A leader of an army of Suevi, Vandals, and other tribes which invaded Italy in 405 A. D. He was defeated by Stilicho at Fæsulæ, and surrendered on condition of having his life spared. He was, however, treacherously put to death.

Radautz (rä′douts). A town in Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on a subtributary of the Sereth 31 miles south of Czernowitz. Population (1891), commune, 12,895.

Radcliffe (rad′klif). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell 7 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 20,020.

Radcliffe, Mrs. (**Ann Ward**). Born at London, July 9, 1764: died there, Feb. 7, 1823. An English novelist. She appears to have reached the culmination of the romantic novel, and her imitators have produced little that is new in the way of conjuring up imaginary horrors. Among her novels are "The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne," "The Sicilian Romance" (1790), "Romance of the Forest" (1791), "The Mysteries of Udolpho" (1794), "The Italian" (1797), etc.

Radcliffe, James, Earl of Derwentwater. Born 1689: beheaded at London, Feb. 24, 1716. An English Catholic nobleman, a leader in the rebellion of 1715.

Radcliffe, John. Born at Wakefield, England, 1650: died near London, Nov. 1, 1714. An English physician, founder of the Radcliffe Library. He studied at Oxford, and in 1684 settled at London as a medical practitioner. He obtained great celebrity as a physician, and attended several members of the royal family. He entered Parliament in 1713. He left £40,000 for the erection of the library at Oxford which bears his name.

Radcliffe (rad′klif) **College.** An institution of learning situated at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was founded in 1879 as "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," popularly known as "the Harvard Annex," with the purpose of giving to women a collegiate education of the same character as that afforded to the students of Harvard College. The instruction has always been given by the professors and the teachers of Harvard. At first it conferred no degree, but only a certificate that the graduate had taken the same courses and passed the same examinations as a graduate of Harvard College. In 1894 it was formally incorporated by the Massachusetts legislature as a degree-giving body, its degrees to be countersigned by the president of Harvard, and its instruction and general management to be under the direction of the corporation of Harvard College. The name Radcliffe was given in honor of Lady Mowlson, whose maiden name was Anne Radcliffe, and who gave one hundred pounds to Harvard College in 1643, the first gift made to the college by a woman. In 1894 Radcliffe College had about 250 students.

Radcliffe Library. A library (originally medical) connected with the University of Oxford, England: founded by John Radcliffe.

Radetzki, or **Radetzky** (rä-det′skē), **Feodor.** Born at Kazan, July 28, 1820: died at Odessa, Feb. 26. 1890. A Russian general. He distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war by his successful defense of the Shipka Pass, Aug.-Sept., 1877.

Radetzky, or **Radetzki, Joseph Wenzel,** Count Radetzky de Radetz. Born at Trzebnitz, near Tabor, Bohemia, Nov. 2, 1766: died at Milan, Jan. 5, 1858. An Austrian field-marshal. He served against the Turks, and against the French at Hohenlinden, Aspern, Wagram, etc.; was chief of staff in the campaigns of 1813–15; became commander in Italy in 1831; was defeated by the Sardinians at Goito in 1848; and defeated them at Custozza in 1848, and at Mortara and Novara in 1849, and captured Venice. He was governor of Upper Italy 1849–57.

Radha (rä′dhä). [Skt., ‘success, blessing.’] In Sanskrit mythology: (*a*) The foster-mother of Karna. Her husband, Adhiratha, the charioteer of King Shura, found Karna, the illegitimate son of Pritha or Kunti by the Sun, exposed on the Jumna by his mother, and reared him as his own son. See *Karna.* (*b*) A cowherd or Gopi, the favorite mistress of Krishna when at Vrindavana among the cowherds, and a a principal character in Jayadeva's “Gitagovinda.” She is sometimes held to typify the human soul attracted toward Krishna as the divine goodness, sometimes the divine love to which Krishna returns after other affections. She is also regarded as an avatar of Lakshmi as Krishna is of Vishnu.

Radhanpur (rad-han-pör′), or **Rahdunpur** (rä-dun-pör′). 1. A native state in India, under British protection, situated about lat. 23° 40′ N., long. 71° 40′ E. Area, 1,150 square miles. Population (1881), 98,129.—2. The capital of the state of Radhanpur. Population (1881), 14,722.

Radnor (rad′nor). A county of South Wales. It is bounded by Montgomery on the north, Shropshire on the northeast, Hereford on the east, Brecknock on the south, and Brecknock and Cardigan on the west. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 440 square miles. Population (1891), 21,791.

Radolfzell (rä′dolf-tsel), or **Zell** (tsel). A town in the circle of Constance, Baden, situated on the Untersee arm of Lake Constance, 11 miles northwest of Constance.

Radom (rä′dōm). 1. A government of Russian Poland, surrounded by the governments of Kielce, Piotrkow, Warsaw, Siedlce, and Lublin, and by Galicia. Area, 4,769 square miles. Population (1890), 782,274.—2. The capital of the government of Radom, situated on the Mleczna 59 miles south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 16,065.

Radowitz (rä′dō-vits), **Joseph Maria von.** Born at Blankenburg, Germany, Feb. 6. 1797: died Dec. 25, 1853. A Prussian general and politician, of Hungarian descent. He was a deputy to the Frankfort parliament in 1848, and to the Erfurt parliament in 1850. He was a friend and confidential adviser of Frederick William IV., and was a leader of the anti-revolutionary party.

Radstadt (räd′stät). A town in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Enns 31 miles south by east of Salzburg. It was formerly of importance.

Rae (rā), **John.** Born in the Orkney Islands, 1813: died at London, July 24, 1893. A British arctic explorer. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was for a time a ship's surgeon in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company. He made explorations in 1845 and 1846-47. In 1848 he went with Richardson in search of Franklin. He proved King William's Land to be an island and discovered traces of Sir John Franklin 1853–1854. In 1864 he made a telegraphic survey across the Rocky Mountains.

Raeburn (rā′bėrn), Sir **Henry.** Born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, March 4, 1756: died there, July 8, 1823. A Scottish portrait-painter. He was educated at Heriot's Hospital, and at 15 apprenticed to a goldsmith at Edinburgh. From this he passed to miniature-painting and to oil-painting, entirely self-taught. He visited Sir Joshua Reynolds in London, and later (1778) went to Italy, returning to Edinburgh in 1780, where he remained. He painted portraits of Scott, Blair, Robertson, Dugald Stewart, etc. In 1814 he was made associate royal academician; and in 1815 royal academician.

Rædwald (rad′wäld), or **Redwald** (red′wäld). A powerful king of East Anglia (died about 617): included among the Bretwaldas.

Ra-en-ka (rä′en-kä′). A remarkable work of early Egyptian art, in the museum at Gizeh, Egypt. It is a figure of wood, of over half natural size, representing a middle-aged man standing in the attitude of a person directing workmen. The eyes are inlaid. The figure is very lifelike. Commonly called the Sheikh el Beled, or village sheikh. He was an overseer of public works in the time of the 4th dynasty.

Rætia. See *Rhætia.*

Rafael. See *Raphael.*

Raff (räf), **Joseph Joachim.** Born at Lachen, Schwyz, Switzerland, May 27, 1822: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 24, 1882. A German composer. His works number nearly 300, including symphonies (among which are “Im Walde,” “Leonore,” etc.), sonatas, songs, quartets, and operas. Among the last are “König Alfred” (1850), “Dame Kobold” (1870), etc.

Raffaello, or **Raffaelle.** See *Raphael.*

Raffles (raf′lz), Sir **Thomas Stamford.** Born at sea, July 5, 1781: died July 5, 1826. An English colonial governor and administrator in Java and Sumatra. He published a “History of Java” (1817).

Rafinesque (rä-fē-nesk′), **Constantine Smaltz.** Born at Galatz, Constantinople, 1784: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1842. A French-American botanist. He published several works on botany and miscellaneous subjects.

Rafn (räfn), **Karl Christian.** Born at Brahesborg, Fünen, Denmark, Jan. 16, 1795: died at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1864. A noted Danish antiquary. He published various works on Northern antiquities, and is best known from his “Antiquitates Americanæ” (1837), on the medieval (10th-century) discoveries and the settlements from the 11th to the 14th century of the Scandinavians in America.

Raft of the Medusa. A painting by Géricault, in the Louvre, Paris. The raft bears the dying survivors of the lost frigate. It is a dramatic presentation of suffering and despair. The picture created a sensation, when exhibited in 1819, as one of the earliest strongly defining the tendencies of the new Romantic school.

Ragatz, or **Ragaz** (rä′gäts). A watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Tamina in lat. 47° N., long. 9° 30′ E. It is noted for its hot springs, and has about 50,000 visitors annually. A victory was gained here by the Swiss Confederates over the Austrians, 1446, by which the independence of the former was materially strengthened.

Raghava (rä′gha-vạ). [Skt., ‘descendant of Raghu.’] In Sanskrit mythology, a name of Rama.

Raghu (ra′g-hö). In Hindu mythology, an ancient king, ancestor of Rama (whence the latter is called Raghava, ‘descendant of Raghu’).

Raghuvansha (ra-g-hö-vañ′shạ). [Skt., ‘the Raghu race.’] A Sanskrit poem, ascribed to Kalidasa, on the history of Ramachandra, the Raghava. Its date cannot, according to Jacobi, be earlier than the 4th century A. D. It has been translated into Latin by Stenzler, and into English by Griffiths.

Raglan, Lord. See *Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.*

Ragman Roll. 1. A collection of parchments containing the record of the fealty of Scottish barons, clergy, and gentry to Edward I. of England when in Scotland in 1296.

> In the Chronicle of Lanercost (edited by Stevenson, page 261) we read that an instrument or charter of subjection and homage to the Kings of England is called by the Scots *ragman*, because of the many seals hanging from it. “Unum instrumentum sive cartam subjectionis et homagii faciendi regibus Angliæ . . . a Scottis propter multa sigilla dependentia ragman vocatur.” That is the sense in which Langland uses the word. Afterwards in Wyntoun's Chronicle, Douglas and Dunbar, “ragman” and “ragment” mean a long piece of writing, a rhapsody, or an account. In course of time, it is said, “ragman's roll” became “rigmarole.” *Morley*, English Writers, IV. 291.

2. A poem printed by Wynkyn de Worde, consisting of a list of good and bad women in alternate stanzas.

Ragnar Lodbrok (räg′när lōd′brōk). A semi-legendary Norse viking, supposed to have invaded England about the end of the 8th century.

Ragnarök (räg′nä-rėk′). [From Icel. *ragna rökr*, twilight of the gods (G. *Götterdämmerung*), from *ragna*, gen. of *rögn*, *regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin*, counsel, will, determination, from *ragineis*, counselor), and *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor; but orig. *ragna rök*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday, from *rök*, reason, judgment.] In Old Norse mythology, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter also perish and the universe is consumed by fire. It is followed by the regeneration of all things. A new earth rises from the sea; sons of Odin and of Thor, gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature, reappear, together with Baldur and Hodur (Old Norse *Hodhr*), gods of the year's seasons; and the earth is peopled anew.

Ragotzky. See *Rákóczy.*

Raguet (rä-gā′), **Condy.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1784: died there, March 22, 1842. An American political economist. He published “Principles of Free Trade” (1835), “On Currency and Banking” (1839), etc.

Ragusa (rä-gö′sä). [F. *Raguse*, It. *Ragusa*, Slav. *Dubrovnik*, Turk. *Paprovnik.*] A seaport of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 42° 38′ N., long. 18° 9′ E. It exports oil. The chief buildings are the cathedral and the medieval palace. It is strongly fortified. It was settled in the 7th century; was recruited largely by fugitives from Old Ragusa and by Slavs; became a republic governed by rectors; came under the protection of Hungary, Turkey, etc.; was a flourishing maritime state in the 15th century; was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1667; became the seat of a flourishing literature; was occupied by the French in 1806; and was given to Austria in 1814. Population (1890), commune, 11,177.

Ragusa. A city in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, situated on the river Ragusa 30 miles west-southwest of Syracuse. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Hybla Heræa. Population (1881), 24,341; with the lower town, 30,721.

Ragusa Vecchia (rä-gö′sä vek′kē-ä). [‘Old Ragusa.’] A small town 9 miles southeast of Ragusa in Dalmatia: the ancient Epidaurus.

Raguse, Duc de (Duke of Ragusa). See *Marmont.*

Rahab (rā′hab). In Old Testament history, a woman of Jericho who protected two spies sent by Joshua to view the land. She concealed them in her house, put their pursuers on a false scent, and let them down by a cord from a window (Josh. ii.). She was the mother of Boaz, and David was her descendant.

Rahel. See *Varnhagen von Ense.*

Rahl (räl), **Karl.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1812: died there, July 9, 1865. An Austrian historical painter.

Rahmaniyeh (räh-mä-nē′ye), or **Ramanieh** (rä-mä-nē′e). A place in the Delta of Egypt, 40 miles east by south of Alexandria. It was a scene of military operations in the French campaigns in Egypt 1798-1801.

Ra-Hotep. See *Nefert and Ra-Hotep.*

Rahu (rä′hö). [Skt., ‘the seizer’; from √*rabh* = *grah*, seize.] In Sanskrit, the demon who seizes the sun and moon, and thereby occasions their eclipse. In astronomical treatises, the ascending node, the eclipse itself, and especially the moment at which the obscuration begins.

Rahway (râ′wā). A city in Union County, New Jersey, situated on Rahway River 17 miles southwest of New York. It has manufactures of carriages, etc. Population (1890), 7,105.

Raiatea (rī-ä-tä′ä), or **Ulietea** (ö-lē-e-tā′ä). One of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is the largest of the Leeward group, situated northwest of Tahiti.

Rai Bareli (rī bä-rä′lē), or **Roy Bareilly** (roi bä-rä′lē). 1. A division of Oudh, British India. Area, 4,882 square miles. Population (1881), 2,756,864.—2. A district in the division of Rai Bareli, intersected by lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 81° E. Area, 1,738 square miles. Population (1881), 951,905.—3. The capital of the district of Rai Bareli, situated on the Sai about lat. 26° 14′ N., long. 81° 15′ E. Population (1891), 18,798.

Raibolini, Francesco. See *Francia.*

Raikes (rāks), **Robert.** Born at Gloucester, England, Sept. 14, 1735: died April 5, 1811. An English publisher, noted as a philanthropist. He was the originator of the modern Sunday-schools, the first of which he established at Gloucester in 1780.

Railroad City, The. Indianapolis.

Rail-Splitter, The. A nickname of Abraham Lincoln, in allusion to his early life.

Raimond. See *Raymond.*

Raimondi (rī-mon′dē), **Antonio.** Born at Milan, 1825: died at Lima, Peru, Dec., 1890. An Italian geographer and naturalist. He went to Peru in 1850, and spent 20 years in traveling and collecting material for his great work on the geography and natural history of the republic. This was to have been printed at the expense of the nation, and 3 preliminary volumes appeared (1874, 1876, and 1880). The edition of the 4th volume was destroyed by the Chileans in 1881, and after the war the publication was interrupted; but the materials collected by Raimondi are preserved by the Peruvian Geographical Society. He published a topographical and geological account of Ancachs (1873).

Raimondi (rī-mon′dē), **Marcantonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1475: died before 1534. One of the chief Italian engravers of the Renaissance. He engraved after Raphael, Giulio Romano, Albrecht Dürer, and others.

Raimund. See *Raymond.*

Raimund (rī′mönd), **Ferdinand.** Born at Vienna, June 1, 1790: died Sept. 5, 1836. An Austrian dramatist and actor.

Raimundus Lullus. See *Lully.*

Rain (rīn). A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated near the Lech 22 miles north of Augsburg. It was the scene of an engagement between the forces of Gustavus Adolphus and Tilly, April 15, 1632, in which Tilly was mortally wounded.

Rainer (rī′ner), Archduke of Austria. Born Sept. 30, 1783: died in Tyrol, Jan. 16, 1853. Seventh son of the emperor Leopold II., viceroy of the Austrian possessions in Italy from 1818 to the insurrection of 1848.

Rainier (rā'nēr), **Mount.** The highest mountain in the State of Washington, situated east of Tacoma. It is of volcanic origin. Height, 14,444 feet. Sometimes called *Tacoma.*

Rains (rānz), **Gabriel James.** Born in North Carolina, 1803: died at Aiken, S. C., Sept. 6, 1881. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1827; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1860. He accepted a brigadier-generalship in the Confederate service in 1861, and served with distinction at Wilson's Creek, Shiloh, and Seven Pines. He afterward had charge of the conscript and torpedo bureaus at Richmond.

Rainy (rā'ni) **Lake.** A lake on the border of Minnesota and Canada, northwest of Lake Superior. Its outlet is the Rainy River (length 80 to 100 miles) to the Lake of the Woods. Length of the lake, about 55 miles.

Raipur (rī-pör'). The capital of the district of Raipur, Central Provinces of British India, situated about lat. 21° 15′ N., long. 81° 41′ E. Population (1881), 24,948.

Rais. See *Retz.*

Raisin (rā'zn). A river in southern Michigan which flows into Lake Erie 34 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Length, about 125 miles. For the battle fought on it in 1813, see *Frenchtown.*

Rajagriha (rä-ja̤-gri'ha̤). ['King's house'; in Pali *Rajagaha.*] The Girivraja of the Ramayana, the modern Rajgir in Behar. It was the capital of Magadha, and one of the scenes of Buddha's preaching. Near it was the Veluvana ('bamboo grove') which King Bimbisara gave to Buddha, and in which Buddha delighted to dwell.

Rajahmundry (rä-jä-mun'drẹ̄), or **Rajamahendri** (rä-jä-mä-hen'drē). A town in Godavari district, Madras, British India, situated on the Godavari about lat. 17° N., long. 81° 48′ E. Population (1881), 24,555.

Rajashekhara (rä̤-ja̤-shā'k-ha-ra̤). A Hindu dramatist who lived about 900 A. D. (Von Schröder). He was the author of three Sanskrit dramas, the "Balaramayana" ("Exploits of Balarana"), the "Prachandapandava" ("The Wrathful Sons of Pandu"), and the "Viddhashalabhanjika" ("The Wounded Doll"), and of a Prakrit drama, the "Karpuramanjari" ("Cluster of Camphor-blossoms").

Rajatarangini (rä-ja̤-ta-rang'gi-nē). [Skt., 'Stream of Kings.'] A Sanskrit chronicle of the kings of Kashmir, written about 1148 A. D. by Kalhana. It is remarkable as almost the only work in Sanskrit literature which has any historical value. There is a French translation by Troyer.

Rajeshaye, or **Rajeshahi.** See *Rajshahi.*

Rajputana, or **Rajpootana** (räj-pö-tä'na̤). A name given collectively to twenty native states in India, under British protection, situated in the northwestern part of the country. The chief states are Bikanir, Jaipur, Jaisalmir, Marwar, and Mewar. The ruling people are the Rajputs. The region formed part of the Mogul empire; it was subjugated by the Mahrattas. Area, 130,268 square miles. Population (1891), 12,016,102.

Rajputs, or **Rajpoots** (räj-pöts'). [From Hindu *rajput,* a prince, son of a raja.] The members of the Hindu race (divided into numerous clans) who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya, or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

Rajshahi (räj-shä'hē), or **Rajeshaye** (rä-je-shä'ē). **1.** A division in Bengal, British India. Area, 18,735 square miles. Population (1881), 8,336,399.—**2.** A district in the Rajshahi division, intersected by lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 89° E. Area, 2,359 square miles. Population (1881), 1,338,638.

Rakas Tal (rä'käs täl), or **Ravan Hrad** (rä-vän' hräd). A sacred lake in Tibet, situated about lat. 30° 45′ N. It is one of the sources of the Sutlej. Circumference, about 50 miles.

Rake's Progress, The. A series of 8 pictures by Hogarth (1735), in the Soane Museum, London. The subject is the descent of a rich young man, through dissipation, to poverty, despair, and madness.

Rákóczy (rä'kōt-sē), **Francis II.** Died at Rodosto, Turkey, April 8, 1735. A Hungarian statesman, leader of the insurrection of 1703–1711. He was chosen prince of Transylvania 1704, and assumed the government 1707. He left Hungary after the peace of 1711.

Rákóczy, George I. Died Oct., 1648. Prince of Transylvania 1631–48. In alliance with the Swedes, he invaded Hungary and Moravia 1644–1645.

Rákos (rä'kōsh), **Field of.** A large plain near Budapest, Hungary, east of the Danube. Many Hungarian Diets have met here. It was the scene of several combats in 1849.

Rakow (rä'kov). A small town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, near Kielce. It was the center of the Polish Socinians in the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th.

Rakshasa (rä'ksha-sa̤). [Skt., from *rakshas,* hurt, injury, and then personified 'injurer.'] An evil demon. The Rakshasas play a great part in Hindu belief. According to some they are divided into three classes, one being semi-divine and ranking with the Yakshas, another being like the Titans and relentless enemies of the gods, while a third are imps and goblins that go about at night, haunting cemeteries, disturbing sacrifices, animating dead bodies, ensnaring and even devouring human beings. Some have long arms, some are fat, some thin, some dwarfish, some tall and humpbacked, some have only one eye, some only one ear, some enormous paunches, projecting teeth, and crooked thighs, while others can assume beautiful forms.

Raleigh (râ'li). [Named after Sir Walter Raleigh.] A city, capital of North Carolina and of Wake County, situated in lat. 35° 47′ N. It has an important trade in cotton, and considerable manufactures. It is called "the City of Oaks." It was laid out in 1792. Population (1890), 12,678.

Raleigh (originally **Ralegh**), Sir **Walter.** Born at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552: executed at London, Oct. 29, 1618. An English courtier, officer, colonizer, historian, and poet. After a short residence at Oriel College, Oxford, he entered the Huguenot army (1569), returning to England in 1576 (?). In 1580 he commanded an English company in Munster, Ireland. In 1582 he was in Leicester's suite at Antwerp. He was a favorite of Elizabeth. In 1585 he became warden of the stannaries and vice-admiral of Devon and Cornwall; in 1587 he was captain of the guard. In 1584 he obtained a charter of colonization, and sent Amidas and Barlow to explore the region which he called Virginia. In 1585 he despatched a fleet of colonists, who landed on Roanoke Island, but were brought back by Drake the following year. In 1587 he despatched another body of emigrants, which settled in Roanoke Island, but which had disappeared when a relief-expedition reached the island in 1590. In 1584 he introduced the potato in Munster. In 1588 he took an active part against the Armada. He introduced Spenser to Elizabeth, and persuaded him to publish the "Faerie Queene." For his seduction and marriage of Elizabeth Throckmorton he was imprisoned in the Tower. In 1595 he sailed for Trinidad and ascended the Orinoco. In 1596 he commanded a squadron under Howard and Essex in the expedition which destroyed the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. In 1597 he captured Fayal in the Azores. On the accession of James I. in 1603, Raleigh was charged with a plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, and was imprisoned in the Tower. In the Tower he devoted himself to chemical experiments, and wrote as much of his "History of the World" as was ever finished. In 1616 he was released to command another expedition to Guiana and the Orinoco. The expedition was a failure, and on his return he was condemned and executed. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ralik, or **Ralick** (rä'lik), **Islands.** A chain of islands in the Pacific, nearly parallel with the Radack chain, and with it forming the Marshall group.

Ralph (ralf, in Great Britain often rāf or râf), **James.** Born at Philadelphia: died at Chiswick, England, Jan. 24, 1762. An English pamphleteer, historical writer, poet, and playwright.

Ralph Roister Doister (rois'tėr dois'tėr). A comedy by Nicholas Udall, probably written between 1534 and 1541, to be played by Eton boys. Udall was master there at that time. It was licensed and printed in 1566, and is the first English comedy. The "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus appears to be its direct forerunner.

> The plot turns on the courtship of Dame Christian Custance [Constance], a widow of repute and wealth as well as beauty, by the gull and coxcomb Ralph Roister Doister, whose suit is at once egged on and privately crossed by the mischievous Matthew Merrygreek, who plays at once parasite and rook to the hero. Although Custance has not the slightest intention of accepting Ralph, and at last resorts to actual violence, assisted by her maids, to get rid of him and his followers, the affair nearly breeds a serious quarrel between herself and her plighted lover, Gawin Goodluck; but all ends merrily.
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> *Saintsbury,* Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 54.

Ralston (râl'sto̤n), **William Ralston Shedden.** Born 1828: died at London, Aug. 6, 1889. An English Russian scholar. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1862. He visited Russia four times, and was a friend of Turgenieff. He published a translation of Turgenieff's "Liza" (1869), "Kriloff and his Fables" (1869), "Songs of the Russian People" (1872), "Russian Folk-Tales, etc." (1873).

Rama (rä'ma̤). [Lit. 'joy-bringer.'] The name of three heroes of Hindu mythology—Balarama, Parashurama, and Ramachandra (see these names): especially applied to the last.

Ramachandra (rä-ma̤-chan'dra̤). [Skt., 'Rama-moon.' In the Black Yajurveda, Sita, daughter of Savitri, is wedded to Soma, the king of plants and god of fecundity, identified with the moon. The name Rama-Lunus is thus a reminiscence of the connection of Rama with the moon, and implies an original lunar agricultural god; but the name is all that survives of this origin, just as Sita, 'furrow,' retains only her name and the legends of her birth and death. See Barth's "Religions of India," p. 177.] The hero of the Ramayana (which see). He there typifies the conquering Kshatriyas, advancing southward and subjugating the barbarous aborigines. His story is also given more briefly in the Mahabharata. He was the son of Dasharatha, king of Ayodhya, by Kaushalya.

Ramadan (rä-mä-dän'; E. pron. ram-a̤-dan'), or **Ramazan** (rä-mä-zän'). The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. Each day of the entire month is observed as a fast by the Mohammedans from dawn till sunset.

Ramah (rā'mä̤). [Heb., 'a high place.'] In Old Testament geography, the name of several places in Palestine. The principal were the Ramah of Benjamin, situated a few miles north of Jerusalem (at Er-Ram), and the Ramah of Samuel, also called Ramathaim Zophim. The latter was situated northwest of Jerusalem, probably near Lydda: some identify it with the Ramah of Benjamin.

Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks. A comedy by Lodowick Barry, acted probably in 1609 and printed in 1611. Ram Alley led from Fleet street to the Temple, and formerly secured immunity from arrest; hence it was the resort of sharpers and persons of ill fame of both sexes. It was full of cooks' shops, and is frequently referred to in this connection in contemporary literature.

Ramanieh. See *Rahmaniyeh.*

Ramantha. See *Laodicea.*

Ramanuja (rä-mä'nö-ja̤). [From *Rāma* and *anuja,* born after, younger brother: lit. 'younger brother of Rama.'] Born about 1017 A. D. at Shri Parambattur, about 26 miles west of Madras: said to have died in 1137. The founder of a Vaishnava sect. He is buried in the great temple of Shriranganath. His distinctive tenet was his assertion of a triad of principles—(1) the supreme spirit, Parabrahman or Ishvara; (2) the separate spirits of men; and (3) non-spirit. All three are eternal and inseparable, but the spirits of men and the visible world or non-spirit are dependent on Ishvara. In this Ramanuja was opposed to Shankara, who viewed the separate existence of man's spirit, as distinct from the universal spirit, as illusory. Still he so far accepted a modified form of Shankara's system of non-duality that his own system is called that of "qualified non-duality" (vishishtadvaita). In the 13th century a division arose among his followers, resulting in the northern school (Vadagalai) and the southern (Tengalai). In their view of the human spirit's dependence on Vishnu the Vadagalais are Arminian, the Tengalais Calvinist, and the sects have struggled as fiercely as in Europe. At present the chief ground of contention is the frontal mark, the Vadagalais holding that it should represent the impress of Vishnu's right foot, while the Tengalais claim that equal reverence is due to both feet. Each of the present chiefs of the two sects claims unbroken succession from Ramanuja himself, the Vadagalai successor living in the Kurnool district, the Tengalai in the Tinnevelly. Each makes a periodical visitation of his diocese, holding a kind of confirmation, when he brands the initiated with the proper marks. See Williams's "Brahmanism and Hinduism," pp. 119–129.

Ramasetu (rä-ma̤-sā'tö). [Skt., 'Rama's dike.'] The ridge of rocks which extends from the south extremity of the Coromandel coast toward Ceylon, supposed to have been formed by Hanumat as a bridge for the troops of Rama when fighting Ravana; "Adam's bridge."

Ramatapaniyopanishad (rä-ma̤-tä-pa-nē-yō-pa-ni-shad'). [Skt., 'the (pure) golden Upanishad treating of Rama'; from *Rama* and *tāpanīya* and *Upanishad.*] An Upanishad of the Atharvaveda, in which Rama is worshiped as the supreme god. Its earliest possible date is the 11th century. Text and translation were published by Weber in 1864.

Ramayana (rä-mä'ya-na̤). [*Rāma-ayana,* the goings or doings of Rama.] One of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata. It is ascribed to a poet Valmiki, and consists at present of about 24,000 stanzas, divided into 7 books. It is the production of one man, though many parts are later additions, such as those in which Rama is represented as an incarnation of Vishnu, all the episodes in the first book, and the whole of the seventh. It was at first handed down orally, and variously modified in transmission, as afterward when reduced to writing: hence the number of distinct recensions, agreeing for the most part as to contents, but following a different arrangement or varying throughout in expression. One belongs to Benares and the northwest; another, generally more diffuse and open to suspicion of interpolations, to Calcutta and Bengal proper; a third to Bombay and western India; while Weber has found among the manuscripts of the Berlin Library what seems to be a fourth. Weber has sought to show ("Ueber das Ramayanam," 1870) that the modifications of the story of Rama in its earliest shape, as contained in Buddhist legends, show Valmiki's acquaintance with the Trojan cycle of legend. He dates the composition of the present Ramayana at a time toward the beginning of the Christian era, when Greek influence had begun. In 1806 and 1810 Carey and Marshman published at Serampore the text and translation of 2 books in the Bengal recension; in 1829–38 A. W. von Schlegel at Bonn 2 of the northern with Latin translation; in 1843–1870 the Italian Gorresio at Paris the complete text of the Bengali recension with Italian translation. Two complete editions of the text appeared in 1859 in India, one at Bombay, the other at Calcutta. There is a French translation by Fauche, following Gorresio's text, and an English translation by Griffiths (Benares, 1870–74), following the Bombay edition.

Rambam. See *Maimonides.*

Rambervillers (roṅ-ber-vē-yā′). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 35 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 5,735.

Rambler (ram′blėr), **The.** A periodical after the style of the "Spectator," published in London by Dr. Samuel Johnson 1750–52. It is an imitation of the "Spectator."

Rambouillet (roṅ-bö-yā′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 25 miles southwest of Paris. It is celebrated for its ancient château, at different times a royal residence (of Francis I., Louis XVI., Charles X., etc.). The park of the château is celebrated for its scenery and its trees. Charles X. abdicated here in 1830. Population (1891), commune, 5,897.

Rambouillet, Hôtel de. See *Hôtel.*

Rambouillet, Marquise de. See *Vivonne, Catherine de.*

Rambouillet Decree. A decree issued by Napoleon I., March 23, 1810, providing for the seizure and sale of American vessels.

Rameau (rä-mō′), **Jean Philippe.** Born at Dijon, France, Sept. 25, 1683: died at Paris, Sept. 12, 1764. A French composer and musical theorist. He published "Traité de l'harmonie" (1722), "Nouveau système de musique théorique" (1726), etc. His operas and ballets include "Hippolyte et Aricie" (1733), "Les Indes galantes" (1735), "Castor et Pollux" (1737), "Les fêtes d'Hébé" (1739), "Dardanus" (1739), "Zaïs" (1748), "La princesse de Navarre" (1745), "Les paladins" (1760), etc.

Ramée, Pierre de la. See *Ramus.*

Ramenghi (rä-meng′gē), **Bartolommeo,** called **Bagnacavallo** (bän-yä-kä-väl′lō). Born near Bologna, 1484: died 1542. An Italian painter, of the Bolognese school: a pupil of Raphael.

Rameses (ram′e-sēz), or **Ramses** (ram′sēz). In Old Testament geography, a city of Lower Egypt. It was built by the Israelites. Its exact site is disputed: by Brugsch it was identified with Tanis or San, and by Lepsius with Tel-el-Maskhuta.

Rameses (ram′e-sēz) **I.,** or **Ramses** (ram′sēz). [NL. *Rameses, Ramses,* L. *Ramises, Rhamises, Rhamses,* Gr. 'Ραμεσσῆς, Egypt. *Ra-me-su,* child of Ra.] An Egyptian king, the founder of the 19th dynasty (about 1400 B. C.). A memorial stone of the second year of his reign has been found at the second cataract at Wady-Halfa.

Rameses II., or **Ramses: Miamun I.** One of the most famous of Egyptian kings, the third of the 19th dynasty (1300 B. C.), son of Seti I. He was a great builder and a successful warrior. His most notable campaign was one against the Hittites; and the great battle of Kadesh, in which he was saved by his personal bravery, is celebrated in the epic poem of Pentaur. (See *Pentaur.*) His mummy was found at Deir-el-Bahari in 1881. Also called *Ses, Sestesu, Setesu, Sethoris,* and by the Greeks *Sesostris.*

> Here [Tanis, Sân] also Mr. Petrie discovered the remains of the largest colossus ever sculptured by the hand of man. This huge figure represented Rameses II. in that position known as "the hieratic attitude"; that is to say, with the arms straightened to the sides, and the left foot advanced in the act of walking. It had been cut up by Osorkon II., of the Twenty second Dynasty, to build a pylon gateway; and it was from the fallen blocks of this gateway that Mr. Petrie recognized what it had originally been. Among these fragments were found an ear, part of a foot, pieces of an arm, part of the pilaster which supported the statue up the back, and part of the breast, on which are carved the royal ovals. *Ex pede Herculem.* These fragments (mere chips of a few tons each), although they represent but a very small portion of the whole, enabled Mr. Petrie to measure, describe, and weigh the shattered giant with absolute certainty. He proved to have been the most stupendous colossus known. Those statues which approach nearest to him in size are the colossi of Abû-Simbel, the torso of the Ramesseum, and the colossi of the Plain. These, however, are all seated figures, and, with the exception of the torso, are executed in comparatively soft materials. But the Rameses of Tanis was not only sculptured in the obdurate red granite of Assûan, and designed upon a larger scale than any of these, but he stood erect and crowned, ninety-two feet high from top to toe, or one hundred and twenty-five feet high including his pedestal.
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> *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 53.

Rameses III., or **Ramses.** An Egyptian king (about 1200 B. C.), the founder, or according to some the second king, of the 20th dynasty. He reigned 32 years and conducted successful campaigns.

Ramesseum (ram-es-sē′um), commonly, but erroneously, called the **Memnonium** (mem-nọ̄-nī′um). A splendid monument built by Rameses II. at Thebes in Egypt. The entrance, between two great pyramidal towers, opens on a court about 200 feet square, which had on each side a double range of columns. The second court, a little smaller, has Osiride pillars in front and rear, and double ranges of columns on the sides. From the rear portico is entered the splendid hypostyle hall, which has 8 ranges of 6 columns, forming 9 aisles. The columns of the central aisle, 32½ feet high and over 21 in circumference, are the largest, and still support part of the lintels of the roof. The capitals are of the spreading bell-form. Beyond the hypostyle hall were 9 chambers in 3 rows, the first two of the central row columned. Among the sculptures the colossal seated figure of Rameses in the outer court, now shattered, should be mentioned as by far the largest statue in Egypt: its weight is computed at 1,000 tons. The reliefs, among which are illustrations of the Asiatic campaigns of Rameses II., are of the highest interest.

Rameswaram (rä-mes′wạ̈-räm), or **Rameshwaram** (-mesh′-), or **Ramisseram** (rä-mis′e-räm). An island between India and Ceylon, forming the western end of Adam's Bridge. Here is a Dravidian temple of great size. The plan is a rectangle 672 by 868 feet, with a large gopura or pylon in the middle of each face except the eastern, which has a portico, the gopura here rising from within the structure. The interior consists of corridors forming two rectangles, one within the other, but not concentric, and crossed by galleries connecting the four gopuras. In the center is the small shrine, with a gilt ball and spire. The corridors are about 30 feet wide and high, and those on the sides are nearly 700 feet long. They are flanked on each side by compound piers on a continuous dado, with bracket-capitals supporting an ornamented ceiling. The piers are sculptured with arabesque designs of remarkable variety and richness. The construction is assigned to the 17th century.

Ramganga, or **Ramgunga** (räm-gung′gạ̈), or **Ramaganga** (rä-mạ̈-gung′gạ̈). A river in British India, which joins the Ganges 53 miles north-northwest of Cawnpore. Length, over 300 miles.

Ramillies (rä-mē-yē′). A village in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 29 miles southeast of Brussels. Here, May 23, 1706, the Allies under the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians under Villeroi. The loss of the French was about 13,000; of the Allies, over 3,500. The victory led to the capture of nearly all the fortresses held by the French in the Low Countries.

Raminagrobis (rä-mē-nä-grō′bis). In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," an aged poet: intended for Crétin, a poet celebrated in his time, now neglected. La Fontaine gives this name to a great cat in his "Fables."

Ramirez (rä-mē′reth), **Juan.** Born about 1765: died after 1823. A Spanish general in Peru. He was the principal lieutenant of Goyeneche in Charcas (1809–12), and subsequently held a separate command against the formidable rebellion of Pumacagua in Peru, finally defeating him at the battle of Umachiri, March 11, 1815. Ramirez treated the prisoners with great cruelty, and a large number were put to death. In 1816 he was made president of Quito, where, on May 24, 1822, he was defeated by the patriots under Sucre at the battle of Pichincha. Ramirez then capitulated and left Quito, which was never again occupied by the Spaniards.

Ramirez, Norberto. Born about 1800: died in 1856. A Central American politician, president of Salvador 1840–41, and of Nicaragua April 1, 1849, to March 14, 1851.

Ramiro (rä-mē′rō) **II.** Died Jan. 5, 950. King of Leon and Asturias from about 930 to 950. He defeated the calif Abd-er-Rahman III. on the plain of Simancas July 21, 939.

Ramisseram. See *Rameswaram.*

Ramleh (räm′lẹ). [Ar., 'sand.'] A town in Palestine, an important stopping-place on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, 13¼ miles from Jaffa. It was founded by the Ommiad calif Suleiman, and was twice captured during the Crusades by the Saracens. Napoleon had his headquarters there. Population, about 8,000.

Ramman (räm′mạ̈n). An Assyro-Babylonian divinity who presided over storms. The eleventh month (the rainy month), Shebat, was dedicated to him. His worship extended over Syria (2 Ki. v. 18), under the names *Dad, Hadad,* and also *Rimmon.* See *Hadad-rimmon.*

Ramman-Nirari (räm′mạ̈n-ni-rä′rē). The name of several kings of Assyria. The first reigned about 1345 B. C.; the second, 911–890 B. C.; and the third, 811–782 B. C. The last conquered many of the neighboring countries, and restored Assyrian influence in Babylonia.

Rammelsberg (räm′mels-berG). A mountain in the Harz, Germany, directly south of Goslar. It is noted for its mines of copper, lead, silver, etc. Height, 2,040 feet.

Rammohun Roy (räm-mō-hun′ roi). Born about 1774 in the district of Murshidabad: died at Bristol, England, Sept. 27, 1833. The first great modern theistical reformer of India. His father was a Brahman, and his grandfather had been an official of the Mogul emperors. Disgusted with the extravagant Hindu mythology, at 16 he composed a tract against idolatry. Persecuted, he fled to Benares and then to Tibet that he might converse with Buddhist priests, being determined to study each religion at its fountainhead. He learned Pali to read the Tripitaka, as later Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek to read the sacred books of those languages. At 20 he returned and resumed his Sanskrit studies, at the same time learning English. After his father's death in 1803 his antagonism to idolatry became more marked, and he set on foot the movement which resulted in 1830 in abolishing the self-immolation of widows (sati). He formed at Calcutta in 1816, the Atmiya Sabha, or Spiritual Society, which became in 1830 the Brahma Sabha, 'the Assembly or Society of God,' the precursor of the later Adi-Brahma-Samaj and Brahma Samaj or Brahmo Somaj. In April, 1831, he visited England, where he stayed until his death.

Ramnes (ram′nēz). One of the three tribes into which the ancient Roman people were said to have been divided: supposed to represent the Latin element in the composition of the nation.

Ramnuggur (räm-nug′ur). A place in the Panjab, British India, situated on the Chenab 60 miles north-northwest of Lahore. It was the scene of a battle between the British under Gough and the Sikhs in 1848.

Ramona (ra-mō′nạ̈). A novel by Helen Hunt Jackson, published in 1884. It is an exposure of the wrongs suffered by the North American Indians.

Ramoth Gilead (rā′moth gil′ẹ̄-ạd) and **Ramoth Mizpah** (miz′pạ̈). Places (or a place) in Bible geography, probably identical with Mizpah (which see).

Rampur (räm-pör′). 1. A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 28° 45′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 945 square miles. Population (1891), 551,249.—2. The capital of the state of Rampur, situated on the Kosila. Population (1891), 76,733.

Rampur Beauleah (be-â′le-ạ̈). The capital of the district of Rajshahi, Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges 130 miles north of Calcutta. Population (1881), 19,228.

Ramri, or **Ramree** (räm-rē′). An island west of British Burma, to which it belongs, situated about 120 miles south of Arakan. Length, about 50 miles.

Ramsay (ram′zi), **Allan.** Born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Oct. 15, 1686: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 7, 1758. A Scottish poet. He was a peasant by birth, and was apprenticed at fifteen to a barber in Edinburgh. The "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, his best-known work, was suggested by the critique of Pope's "Windsor Forest" in the "Guardian," April 7, 1713. It substituted for the pseudo-pastoral poetry of the time the real life of the Scotch shepherds. It has been called "the first genuine pastoral after Theocritus." He set up a book-shop in High street and published his collections of poems; "The Tea-Table Miscellany" (English and Scottish songs, 1724: the music for these was published in 1725), and the "Evergreen," the precursor of "Percy's Reliques," containing Scottish songs written before 1600 (1724); "Thirty Fables" partly original (1730); "Scots Proverbs" (1737); etc.

Ramsay, Allan. Born at Edinburgh about 1713: died at Dover, Aug. 10, 1784. A Scottish portrait-painter, son of Allan Ramsay.

Ramsay, Sir **Andrew Crombie.** Born at Glasgow, Jan. 31, 1814: died Dec. 9, 1891. A Scottish geologist. He was appointed director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom and of the Museum of Practical Geology in 1872, and was knighted on retiring from these offices in 1881. His works include "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," etc.

Ramsay, Andrew Michael, called the Chevalier de Ramsay. Born at Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1686: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, May 6, 1743. A Scottish-French miscellaneous author. His chief work is "Voyages de Cyrus" (1727).

Ramsay, David. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., April 2, 1749: died at Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1815. An American physician, historian, and patriot, a delegate to the Continental Congress. He published a "History of the Revolution of South Carolina, etc." (1785), "History of the American Revolution" (1789), "Life of Washington" (1807), "History of South Carolina" (1809), "History of the United States" (1816: forming part of "Universal History Americanized," in 12 vols., 1819), etc.

Ramsay, Edward Bannerman Burnett. Born at Aberdeen, Jan. 31, 1793: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1872. A Scottish clergyman and author, dean of the diocese of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church. His "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" (1857) is notable.

Ramsay, Fox Maule, second Baron Panmure and eleventh Earl of Dalhousie. Born at Brechin Castle, Forfarshire, April 22, 1801: died July 6, 1874. A British politician, known at first as Fox Maule. He entered the army in his youth, and was returned to Parliament as a Liberal in 1835. He was secretary at war under Lord John Russell (1846–52), and under Lord Palmerston (1855–58). He succeeded his father in the barony in 1852, and his cousin in the earldom in 1860, assuming the surname of Ramsay after that of Maule by royal license in 1861.

Ramsbottom (ramz′bot″um). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell. Population (1891), 16,726.

Ramsden (ramz′den), **Jesse.** Born at Salterhebble, near Halifax, England, 1735: died Nov. 5, 1800. An English manufacturer of mathematical instruments. Telescopes and divided circles were among his specialties.

Ramses. See *Rameses.*

Ramsey (ram′zi). A seaport and watering-place in the Isle of Man, situated 12 miles north-northeast of Douglas. Population (1891), 3,934.

Ramsey, Alexander. Born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1843–1847; governor of Minnesota Territory 1849–53; governor of Minnesota 1859–63; Republican United States senator from Minnesota 1863–75; secretary of war 1879–81; and a member of the Utah commission 1882–86.

Ramsgate (ramz'gāt). [See *Thanet.*] A seaport in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, situated on the North Sea 65 miles east by south of London: an important watering-place. Population (1891), 24,676.

Ramus (rä-müs'), **Joseph Marius.** Born at Aix, France, June 19, 1805: died at Nogent-sur-Seine, June 3, 1888. A French sculptor. He went to Paris in 1822 and studied with Cortot. Among his works are "Daphnis et Chloé," "L'Innocence," "Céphale et Procris," "Anne d'Autriche" (gardens of the Luxembourg), a statue of Puget for Marseilles, Saint Michel and Saint Gabriel for the Church of St. Eustache, etc.

Ramus (rā'mus), **Petrus** (**Pierre de la Ramée**). Born at Cuth, Vermandois, France, 1515: killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. A French logician, noted for his writings directed against Aristotelianism.

Ramusio (rä-mö'sē-ō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Treviso, Italy, June 20, 1485: died at Padua, July 10, 1557. A Venetian statesman and author, secretary of the Senate and later of the Council of Ten. He traveled in various European countries. By correspondence he was acquainted with Oviedo, Cabot, and other distinguished historians and travelers; and he was indefatigable in collecting accounts of the explorations made in his time. His "Delle navigationi e Viaggi, etc." (3 vols. 1550-59-63 and subsequent editions) is one of the most important of the early collections of travels. Ramusio's name first appeared in the second volume, which was delayed until 1559.

Ran (rän). [ON. *Rán.*] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, the goddess of the sea, where she caught drowning men in her net. She was the wife of Ægir, but typified the destructive characteristics of the sea.

Ran of Kachh. See *Kachh.*

Rancagua (rän-käg'wä). A city of Chile, capital of the province of O'Higgins, 43 miles south of Santiago. Here the patriots under O'Higgins were defeated by the Spaniards under Osorio in a two days' battle in the streets, Oct. 1–2, 1814. O'Higgins escaped with only a small part of his force. Carrera was held responsible for this defeat, as he could have reinforced O'Higgins. The disaster made the Spaniards masters of Chile until 1817. Population, about 8,000.

Rancé (roṅ-sā'), **Armand Jean le Bouthillier de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 9, 1626: died at Soligny-la-Trappe, Orne, France, Oct. 12, 1700. A French reformer, founder of the Trappists and abbot of La Trappe.

Randall (ran'dạl), **Alexander Williams.** Born in Montgomery County, N. Y., Oct., 1819: died at Elmira, N. Y., July 25, 1872. An American politician. He was Republican governor of Wisconsin 1857–61; United States minister to Italy 1861–62; and postmaster-general 1866–69.

Randall, James Ryder. Born at Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1839. An American song-writer and journalist, author of "Maryland, my Maryland" (1861), and other songs in behalf of the Confederate cause.

Randall, Samuel Jackson. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1828: died at Washington, D. C., April 12. 1890. An American statesman. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1863 until his death, and was speaker of the House 1876–81. He was noted as the leader of the Protectionist Democrats.

Randall's Island. An island in the East River, opposite the upper part of New York city, to which it belongs. It contains several hospitals and other institutions.

Randegger (rän'deg-ger), **Alberto.** Born at Triest, April 13, 1832. An Italian composer, conductor, and singing-master. He went to England in 1854, and in 1868 was made professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

Randers (rän'ders). The capital of Randers province in Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Guden-Aa 22 miles north by west of Aarhuus. It has manufactures of gloves, etc., and was a flourishing town in the middle ages. Population (1890), 16,617.

Randolph (ran'dolf), **Edmund.** Born at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753: died in Clarke County, Va., Sept. 13, 1813. An American statesman, nephew of Peyton Randolph. He was a delegate to Congress 1779 and 1780–82; governor of Virginia 1786–88; an influential delegate to the Constitutional Convention 1787 (introducer of the "Virginia Plan"); attorney-general 1789–94; and secretary of state 1794–95.

Randolph, John, "of Roanoke." Born at Cawsons, Chesterfield County, Va., June 2, 1773: died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1833. An American statesman. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1799–1813, 1815–17, and 1819–25; United States senator 1825–27; member of Congress 1827–29; and United States minister to Russia 1830. He was reëlected to Congress in 1832.

Randolph, Peyton. Born at Williamsburg, Va., 1723: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1775. An American patriot, a leading member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was president of the first Continental Congress in 1774, and a delegate to Congress in 1775.

Randolph, Theodore Frelinghuysen. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., June 24, 1826: died at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 7, 1883. An American politician. He was Democratic governor of New Jersey 1869–72, and United States senator from New Jersey 1875–81.

Randolph, Thomas. Born at Houghton, Daventry, Northamptonshire, 1605: died 1634. An English poet and dramatist. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and was also incorporated at Oxford. Ben Jonson adopted him as one of his "sons." He wrote "Aristippus," "The Muses' Looking-Glass, a Comedy," "Amyntas, or the Impossible Dowry," "The Conceited Pedlar," "The Jealous Lovers," "Down with Knavery" (from the "Plutus" of Aristophanes), etc.; also a number of minor poems.

Randolph-Macon College. An institution of learning at Ashland, Virginia, opened in 1832. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). It had 450 students in 1893.

Random (ran'dọm) **Island.** A small island in Trinity Bay, eastern Newfoundland.

Random Sound. An inlet south of Random Island.

Randon (roṅ-dôṅ'), Comte **Jacques Louis César Alexandre.** Born at Grenoble, France, March 25, 1795: died at Geneva, Jan. 16, 1871. A French marshal, governor-general of Algeria and minister of war under Napoleon III.

Randsfjord (ränds'fyôrd). A lake in southern Norway, north of Christiania. It has its outlet into Christiania Fjord. Length, 44 miles.

Ranelagh (ran'e-lä) **Gardens.** Gardens formerly situated near the Thames, in Chelsea, London. They were noted for concerts from 1740 to 1805, and famous as the scene of wild and extravagant entertainments, masquerades, etc. They were closed in 1805, and no trace now remains.

Ranen Fjord (rä'nen fyôrd). A fiord on the western coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 20′ N.

Rangeley (rānj'li) **Lakes.** A group of lakes in the western part of Maine, including Rangeley Lake, Lake Umbagog (partly in New Hampshire), etc. Their outlet is by the Androscoggin.

Ranger (rān'jėr). **1.** A character in Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood": a brilliant specimen of the rakish fine gentleman of the period.—**2.** A similar character in Hoadley's "Suspicious Husband." Garrick created it.

Rangoon, or **Rangun** (rän-gön'). The capital of Lower Burma, in the Pegu division, situated on the river Rangoon in lat. 16° 46′ N., long. 96° 11′ E. It forms a district. It has considerable commerce in rice, etc., and its principal industry is ship-building. The Shoedagong Pagoda is at the base a polygon of many sides carried up in a concave cone with decorated surface, and terminating in a sharp finial. It is about 400 feet in diameter and 300 high, and the base is surrounded by a great number of little pagodas. Rangoon was founded in 1753. It was taken by the British in 1824 and 1852. Population, including cantonment (1891), 180,324.

Rangpur, or **Rungpoor** (rung-pör'). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 89° 15′ E. Area, 3,486 square miles. Population (1881), 2,097,964.—**2.** The capital of the district of Rangpur, situated on the river Ghaghat. Population (1881), 13,320.

Ranke (rän'ke), **Leopold von.** Born at Wiehe, Thuringia, Germany, Dec. 21, 1795: died at Berlin, May 23, 1886. A celebrated German historian. He was educated at Leipsic; became extraordinary professor of history at Berlin in 1825, ordinary professor in 1834, and historiographer of Prussia in 1841; and retired from his professorship in 1871. His chief works are "Geschichten der romanischen und germanischen Völker von 1494 bis 1535" ("Histories of the Romanic and Teutonic Peoples 1494–1535," 1824), "Fürsten und Völker von Südeuropa im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries," 1827), "Die serbische Revolution" ("The Servian Revolution," 1829), "Die Verschwörung gegen Venedig im Jahr 1688" ("The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," 1831), "Die römischen Päpste" ("The Popes of Rome," 1834–37), "Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation" ("German History in the Period of the Reformation," 1839–47), "Neun Bucher preussischer Geschichte" ("Nine Books of Prussian History," 1847 48), "Französische Geschichte, vornehmlich im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("French History, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries," 1852–61), "Englische Geschichte im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("English History in the 16th and 17th Centuries," 1859–67), "Weltgeschichte" ("Universal History," 1880–86), "Geschichte Wallensteins" (1869), "Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieges" (1871), "Ursprung der Revolutionskriege 1791 und 1792" (1875), "Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund" (1872). Life by Prutz (1886).

Rankine (ran'kin), **William John Macquorn.** Born at Edinburgh, July 5, 1820: died at Glasgow, Dec. 24, 1872. A Scottish physicist, professor of civil engineering in the University of Glasgow from 1855. He wrote manuals on "The Steam-Engine," "Civil Engineering," etc.

Rannoch (ran'ọch), **Loch.** A lake in northwestern Perthshire, Scotland, 36 miles northwest of Perth. Its outlet is indirectly into the Tay. Length, 9½ miles.

Ranpur (run-pör'). A small native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 85° E.

Ranqueles (rän-kā'lās). Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the southern part of Mendoza, San Luis, and Córdoba. They are of the Pampean or Araucanian stock, and are said to have immigrated from Chile. They have had little intercourse with the whites.

Ransom (ran'som), **Thomas Edward Greenfield.** Born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834: died near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864. An American general in the Civil War. He entered the Union army as a volunteer at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, and in the Atlanta campaign, attaining the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers in 1864.

Rantoul (ran'töl), **Robert.** Born at Beverley, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1852. An American politician, lawyer, and reformer: an opponent of slavery. He was United States senator from Massachusetts in 1851; and Democratic and Free-soil member of Congress from Massachusetts 1851–52.

Ranz des Vaches (roṅ dā väsh). [F., 'chime of the cows.'] A strain of an irregular description, which in some parts of Switzerland is sung or blown on the Alpine horn in June to call the cattle from the valleys to the higher pastures. *Grove.*

Raon-l'Étape (roṅ'lā-täp'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meurthe 37 miles southeast of Nancy. Here, Oct. 5, 1870, the French were repulsed by the Baden army. Population (1891), commune, 4,036.

Raoul Island. See *Sunday Island.*

Raoul-Rochette (rä-öl'rō-shet') (**Désiré Raoul**). Born at St.-Amand, Cher, France, March 9, 1790: died at Paris, July 3, 1854. A French archæologist. He wrote "Histoire critique de l'établissement des colonies grecques" (1815), "Monuments inédits d'antiquités" (1828–30), "Peintures inédites" (1836), etc.

Raoux (rä-ö'), **Jean.** Born at Montpellier, France, June 12, 1677: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1734. A French genre-painter. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1704, and was made a member of the Academy in 1717.

Rapa. See *Oparo.*

Rapallo (rä-päl'lō). A small seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 16 miles east of Genoa. It is a winter health-resort, and has a trade in oil.

Rape of Lucrece, The. **1.** A narrative poem by Shakspere, published in 1594.—**2.** A tragedy by Thomas Heywood, printed in 1608. It contains, singularly enough, comic songs.

Rape of the Lock, The. A mock-heroic poem by Pope, published in two cantos in 1712, and in its present form in 1714. See *Belinda*, 5.

Rape of the Sabines, The. **1.** A group in marble by Giovanni da Bologna, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. A young Roman, bearing off a struggling woman, strides over the crouching form of a Sabine warrior.

2. A vigorous painting by Luca Giordano, in the museum at Dresden. The Romans, in armor, are seizing the Sabine women, some of whom defend themselves with energy, in an open place adorned with an arch and Corinthian columns. Romulus, mounted, is in command.

3. A painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. The scene is in the Forum, with the Pantheon and a triumphal arch in the background.

Raphael (rā'fạ-el or raf'ạ-el). An angel mentioned in Jewish literature. He is the companion and instructor of Tobias in the Book of Tobit, and Milton represents him as a winged seraph sent by "heaven's high King" to converse as "friend with friend" with Adam.

Raphael, Cartoons of. See *Cartoons of Raphael.*

Raphael de Jesus (rä-fä-āl' de zhe-zös'). Born at Guimarães, 1614: died at Lisbon, Dec. 23, 1693. A Portuguese Benedictine monk and historian. He was made chronista-mor, or chief annalist, of the kingdom in 1681. His principal works are "Castriota Lusitana," a history of the war against the Dutch in Brazil (1679: 2d ed. 1844), and "Monarchia Lusitana, parte septima," containing the reign of Affonso IV. (1683). His "Vida d' el rei D. João IV." remains in manuscript at Lisbon.

Raphael of Cats, The. A name given to the Swiss painter Gottfried Mind.

Raphael (rä'fạ-el) (or **Rafael,** or **Raffaello**) **Sanzio** (sän'zē-ō) or **Santi** (sän'tē). Born at Urbino, Italy, March 28, 1483: died at Rome, April 6, 1520. A celebrated Italian painter. He studied under his father, Giovanni Santi, and after about 1499 under Perugino in Perugia, whose style he imitated for many years. He assisted in the decoration of the Sala del Cambio there. His first great work, still in the style of

Perugino, is the "Coronation of the Virgin" (1503), now in the Vatican. From 1503 to 1504 he painted a series of pictures for the Citta di Castello, chief of which is the "Marriage of the Virgin," or "Sposalizio," in the museum of Brera. In 1504 he established himself in Florence, but worked also at Perugia and Siena. To this period belongs the St. George of the Louvre. The works of the second or Florentine period are mainly Madonnas and Holy Families, also the portrait of himself in the Uffizi. Here he studied the great cartoons of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. In 1508, at the recommendation of his countryman Bramante, he went to Rome to decorate the Vatican for Julius II. In this third and last period Raphael emancipated himself from the traditions of his predecessors and formed his own style. His activity at this time, during the remainder of the reign of Julius II. and that of Leo X., was prodigious. In 1514 he was appointed chief architect of St. Peter's. He organized fetes for the popes, was guardian of antiquities, and had prepared a great archæological work on Roman remains. His work in Rome may be divided into five main groups: (1) The Stanze of the Vatican. (2) Loggie of the Vatican. (3) Decoration of the Villa Chigi (Farnesina). (4) Cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel (they are now at the South Kensington Museum, London). A tapestry from Raphael's cartoons is preserved in the old museum at Berlin. It was made at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515–1516. The colors are somewhat faded. There are 9 subjects in this collection, the tenth, "Paul in Prison at Philippi," having perished. (5) Works at St. Peter's. Among his chief easel-pictures are "Sposalizio" (1504: in Milan), "Entombment" (Borghese, Rome), "La belle jardinière" (Louvre), "La Fornarina" (Rome), "The Resurrection" (Vatican), "The Crucifixion" (London), "Coronation of the Virgin" (Vatican), "Marriage of the Virgin" (Milan), "St. George and the Dragon," "St. Michael," "St. John," "Apollo and Marsias" (Louvre), "The Transfiguration," finished by Giulio Romano (1519–20: Vatican), "Vision of Ezekiel" (Florence), "Lo Spasimo" (Madrid). See *Madonna*.

Raphia (ra-fī'ạ̈). [Gr. Ῥαφία.] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Palestine, southwest of Gaza. Near it Ptolemy Philopator defeated Antiochus the Great in 217 B. C.

Raphoe (ra-fō'). An ancient episcopal city in Donegal, northern Ireland, 13 miles southwest of Londonderry.

Rapidan (rap-i-dan'). The chief tributary of the Rappahannock, in Virginia, which it joins 10 miles west-northwest of Fredericksburg. Length, 75–100 miles.

Rapp (räp), **George.** Born at Würtemberg, 1770: died at Economy, Pa., Aug. 7, 1847. A German-American socialist, founder of the Harmonists. He emigrated with his followers in 1803 to Pennsylvania, where he founded a religious communistic settlement, which received the name of Harmony. In 1815 the community removed to Indiana. The new settlement was called New Harmony. The property at New Harmony was sold to Robert Owen in 1824, and the Harmonists removed to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where they built the village of Economy. Rapp continued to be the spiritual head of the Harmonists until his death.

Rapp, Comte **Jean.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, April 26, 1772: died near Lörrach, Baden, Nov. 8, 1821. A French general. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns, and was particularly distinguished at the defense of Dantzic 1813–14, which he surrendered in Jan., 1814.

Rappacini's Daughter. A tale by Hawthorne, published in 1844.

Rappahannock (rap-ạ-han'ọk). A river in Virginia. It is formed by the union of the North Fork with other branches, and flows into Chesapeake Bay 25 miles south of the mouth of the Potomac. It was of great strategic importance in the Civil War, particularly in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac 1862–64. Length, over 200 miles.

Rapperschwyl (räp'per-shvēl), or **Rapperswil** (räp'pers-vēl). A town in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the upper Lake of Zurich 16 miles southeast of Zurich.

Rappists (rap'ists), or **Rappites** (rap'īts). Same as *Harmonists*.

Rapti (räp'tē). A river in Nepal and British India which joins the Gogra about 80 miles northeast of Benares. Length, about 375–400 miles.

Raratonga (rä-rä-tong'gä). The largest island of Cook's Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is 53 miles in circuit.

Raritan (rar'i-tan). [From an Indian tribal name.] A river in New Jersey. It is formed by the union of the north and south branches in Somerset County, and flows into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. Total length, about 75 miles.

Raritan Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of New Jersey, south of Staten Island.

Rarotonga. See *Raratonga*.

Rasalas (ras'a-las). [Ar. *rás-al-asad*, the head of the lion.] The third-magnitude star μ Leonis. It is often further designated as *Alshemâli* or *Borealis*, as being the northernmost of the group of stars in the lion's head.

Ras-al-gethi (räs-al-ge'thi), also **Ras-al-geti.** [Ar. *rás-al-jathi*, the head of the kneeler (the giant being represented as kneeling).] The third-magnitude variable colored double star α Herculis, in the head of the constellation.

Rasalhague (räs-al-hā'gū). [Ar. *rás-al-hauwá*, the head of the serpent-charmer.] The second-magnitude star α Ophiuchi, in the head of the constellation.

Rascia (rash'iạ̈). A region in the southern part of Bosnia. The chief place is Novibazar. It is inhabited by Serbs. The name was formerly applied to the kingdom of the Serbs.

Rasgrad (räs'gräd). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Ak Lom 35 miles southeast of Rustchuk. It was the scene of engagements between the Turks and Russians in 1810 and 1877. Population (1888), 12,974.

Rashi (rȧ'shē). [Contracted from the initials of the full name: Rabbi Salomoh Izḥaki (i.e. 'son of Isaac').] Lived 1040–1105 at Troyes, in Champagne (northern France). One of the most eminent and influential men in Jewish talmudical and biblical literature. He studied in the celebrated schools of his time at Mainz and Worms (Germany). He was the first to compose a commentary on the Talmud (with the exception of three tracts) and on most of the books of the Old Testament. His commentaries, especially that on the Talmud, are distinguished by clearness of language and sobriety of judgment. His commentary on the Talmud saved that monumental work from neglect, and has not been surpassed; and his commentary on the Bible is still a great favorite with the Jews, and is constantly drawn upon by modern exegetes.

Rasht. See *Resht*.

Rask (räsk), **Rasmus Kristian.** Born at Brändekilde, Denmark, Nov. 22, 1787: died at Copenhagen, Nov. 14, 1832. A Danish philologist and writer, one of the founders of the modern science of comparative philology. He went to the Copenhagen University without means, but obtained a subsidiary position in the university library, and eked out a support by giving private instruction while he continued the linguistic studies to which he had devoted himself. His earliest work was particularly in the direction of Old Norse. In 1808 he published a translation of the Edda; in 1811 an Icelandic grammar. In 1813, with government assistance, he made a journey to Iceland to study the language, returning by the way of Scotland in 1815. In the meantime he had been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries for an essay on the origin of the Old Norse language. In 1816, with public support, he started on an extended journey to the East. He was first for some months in Stockholm, then in St. Petersburg, whence he set out in the summer of 1819 for Tiflis. He traveled through Persia in 1820, and then went on to Bombay, everywhere actively engaged in studying the languages of the countries through which he passed. In India he remained two years, engaged in linguistic study and in collecting and copying MSS. He finally returned to Copenhagen in 1823. His labors for a long time failed of a just recognition. A small pension was given him for three years by the government; in 1825 he was made professor extraordinarius of the history of literature, but without a stipend. In 1829, however, he was appointed university librarian; and at the end of 1831, barely a year before his death, he finally received the professorship of Oriental languages which he had so long desired. His linguistic studies covered a most extraordinary range. He published, among others, grammars of Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, Singalese, Spanish, Friesian, Italian, Danish (in English), Lapp, and English, and wrote monographs on especial points of many languages and dialects. In numerous instances he cleared the way, by his preliminary labors and suggestions, for other workers in the same field. The principle of the relative correspondence of consonants in the Indo-Germanic languages, for instance, was discovered by him, although it was formulated as a law by Jacob Grimm whose name it bears. His collected essays ("Samlade Afhandlinger") were published at Copenhagen, 1834–38, in 3 vols.

Ras Mohammed (räs mō-häm'ed). The southernmost headland of the Sinai peninsula, projecting into the Red Sea.

Raspail (räs-päy'), **François Vincent.** Born at Carpentras, France, Jan. 29, 1794: died Jan. 8, 1878. A French naturalist and radical republican politician. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848, in which latter year he was imprisoned. He was a member of the Corps Legislatif in 1869, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. Among his works are "Nouveau systeme de chimie organique" (1833), "Nouveau système de physiologie végétale" (1836), "Histoire naturelle de la santé et de la maladie" (1843), "Nouvelles études scientifiques" (1864), etc.

Raspe (räs'pe), **Rudolph Erich.** Born at Hannover, 1737: died at Muckross, Ireland, 1794. A German author. He was for a time professor of archæology and curator of the museum at Cassel, but was charged with stealing medals under his care, and fled to England to avoid prosecution. He was assay-master and storekeeper at the Dolcoath mines in Cornwall 1782–88. He wrote some scientific works, but is known chiefly as the compiler of "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia" (1785), a German translation of which was introduced in Germany by the poet Burger in 1787.

Rassam (räs-säm'), **Hormuzd.** Born at Mosul, Turkey, 1826. A Turkish Assyriologist, of Chaldean Christian parentage. He assisted Layard in his archæological excavations at Nineveh 1845–47. Having at Layard's instance completed his studies at Oxford, he accompanied him on his second expedition in 1849, and in 1851 became his successor as British agent for the conduct of Assyrian explorations, a post which he held until the explorations came to an end in 1854. In 1864 he was sent by the British government on a mission to Theodore, king of Abyssinia, by whom he was kept imprisoned until 1868. From 1876–82 he conducted explorations in Mesopotamia for the British Museum. He has published "The British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia" (1869).

Rasselas (ras'ẹ-las). A philosophical romance by Dr. Samuel Johnson, published in 1759.

> Rasselas and his royal brothers and sisters live in a secluded portion of the earth known as the Happy Valley, where, completely isolated from the world, they await their succession to the crown of the imaginary land of Abyssinia, surrounded by every luxury which can make life agreeable, and shut off from all knowledge of those evils which can make it painful. The aim of the story is to show the vanity of expecting future happiness, and the folly of sacrificing present advantages for the delusive promises of the future. *Tuckerman*, Hist. of English Prose Fict., p. 234.

Rastaban (räs-tạ-bän'). [Ar. *rás-al-thu'bân*, the head of the basilisk.] The third-magnitude star γ Draconis, in the head of the constellation.

Rastatt, or **Rastadt** (räs'tät). A town in the circle of Baden-Baden, in Baden, situated on the Murg 14 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. The Baden insurrection of 1849 commenced here on May 11, and ended with the surrender of the fortress on July 23. Population (1890), 11,557.

Rastatt, Congress of. 1. A congress held in 1713–14 for putting an end to the war between Austria and France.—2. A congress held in 1797–99 for the purpose of arranging the questions at issue between France and the Empire. It met Dec. 8, 1797, and was dissolved April 8, 1799. The cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France and the secularization of various German dominions were agreed to. Two of the French envoys were murdered by Austrian hussars near Rastatt, April 28, 1799.

Rastatt, Convention of. A secret agreement between France and Austria, Dec. 1, 1797, providing for the delivery of the left bank of the Rhine to the French.

Rastatt, Peace of. A treaty concluded between France and Austria in March 6, 1714. It was supplemented by the treaty of Baden (which see).

Rastrick (ras'trik). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Calder 12 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,279.

Rata. See *Rota*.

Ratak Islands. See *Radack Islands*.

Ratazzi. See *Rattazzi*.

Ratekau. See *Ratkau*.

Rathenow (rä'te-nō), or **Rathenau** (rä'te-nou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Havel 45 miles west by north of Berlin. It has manufactures of spectacles and glass. It was repeatedly taken in the Thirty Years' War, and was the scene of a victory of the Great Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick William, over the Swedes, June 15, 1675. Population (1890), 16,353.

Rathlin (rath'lin). A small island belonging to the county of Antrim, Ireland, situated in the North Channel 50 miles north by west of Belfast.

Rathmines (rath-mīnz'). A place in Ireland 3 miles south of Dublin. Here, Aug. 2, 1649, the Royalists under Ormonde were defeated by the Parliamentarians under Jones.

Ratibor (rä'tē-bōr). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 18° 12′ E. It has flourishing trade and manufactures, and was formerly the capital of the principality of Ratibor. Population (1890), 20,737.

Ratibor, Duchy of. A duchy of the Holy Roman Empire, in the southeastern part of Silesia. It was acquired by the Hapsburgs 1532, and by Prussia 1742. The principality of Ratibor was created 1822.

Ratibor, Duke of (**Victor Moritz Karl,** Prince of Corvey and of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst). Born Feb. 10, 1818: died Jan. 30, 1893. A German politician, president of the Prussian upper house from 1877.

Ratisbon (rat'is-bon), G. **Regensburg** (rā'gens-börG). [F. *Ratisbonne*, ML. *Ratisbona*, from Celtic *Radespona*. The Roman name was *Reginum* or *Castra Regina*, the camp on the river Regen (OHG. *Regan*); OHG. *Reganespuruc*, G. *Regensburg*.] The capital of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the south bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, in lat. 49° 2′ N., long. 12° 5′ E.: the Roman Reginum or Castra Regina. It has a transit trade, and manufactures of boats, pottery, lead-pencils, etc., and contains many medieval buildings. The cathedral was built between 1275 and 1534. The west front is of the 15th century; it is covered with arcading, flanked by 2 towers with lofty openwork spires (finished 1869), and has before its sculptured central portal a curious projecting arcaded triangular porch. The cathedral measures 306 by 125 feet; the nave-vault is 132 feet high. Other objects of interest are the Rathaus (the seat of the German Reichstag from 1663 to 1806), Golden Cross Inn, Golden Tower and other towers, Church of St. Ulrich, Abbey of St. Emmeram, and Schottenkirche. In the vicinity is the hall Walhalla. Ratisbon was an important Roman town, later a free imperial city, and one of the most flourishing medieval towns of Germany. It suffered in the Thirty Years' War; was given to the prince primate Dalberg in 1803; suffered severely in the five days' fighting between Napoleon and the archduke Charles, April 19–23, 1809; and passed to Bavaria in 1810. Population (1890), 37,934.

Ratisbon Interim. A provisional arrangement devised by the emperor Charles V. for the settlement of the points of dispute between the Catholics and Protestants. It was based on a conference held during the Diet at Ratisbon, in 1541, between leading theologians (Melanchthon, Bucer, Eck, etc.).

Rat (rat) **Islands.** A group of islands in the western part of the Aleutian chain.

Ratkau (rät'kou), or **Ratkow** (rät'kō), or **Ratekau** (rä'te-kou). A village 5 miles from Lübeck, Germany. Here, Nov. 7, 1806, Blücher, on the retreat from Auerstädt, surrendered with about 7,000 men to the French.

Ratlam. See *Rutlam.*

Ratnagiri (rut-na̤-gē'rē), or **Rutnagherry** (rut-na̤-ger'i). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, situated along the coast of the Arabian Sea, and intersected by lat. 17° N. Area, 3,922 square miles. Population (1881), 997,090.—**2.** The capital of the district of Ratnagiri, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 17° N., long. 73° 16′ E. Population (1881), 12,616.

Ratnavali (rat-nä'va-lē). [Skt.: *ratna*, pearl, and *āvalī*, row.] "The Pearl Necklace," a Sanskrit drama of the 7th century, ascribed as the Nagananda and the Priyadarshika to the king Shri Harsha. Hall, Bühler, and Weber believe the real author to have been Bana, while Pischel ascribes it to Dhavaka. The first scene describes the sports and jokes of the spring festival now called Holi. Sagarika, called Ratnavali from her jewel necklace, a princess of Ceylon, is accidentally brought to the court, falls in love with the king, and paints his picture. The queen discovers the picture, is jealous, and imprisons Sagarika. In the end, however, the king conciliates the first wife and gains a second. A sorcerer plays a great part in it. The best edition is by Cappeller in Böhtlingk's "Sanskrit Chrestomathie" (2d ed.). It has been translated into English by Wilson, and into German by Fritze.

Raton (rä-tōn') **Mountains.** A mountain group in southern Colorado and the northern part of New Mexico.

Ratsey (rat'si), **Gamaliel.** See the extract.

> Gamaliel Ratsey was a notorious highwayman, who always robbed in a mask, which was undoubtedly made as hideous as possible in order to strike terror. In the title-page of an old pamphlet (which I have not seen) containing the history of his exploits, he is said to be represented with this frightful visor: in allusion to which, I suppose, he is called by Gab. Harvey "Gamaliel Hobgoblin." On the books of the Stationers' Company (May, 1605) is entered a work called "The Lyfe and Death of Gamaliel Ratsey, a famous theefe of England, executed at Bedford." There are also several "Ballats" on the subject, entered about the same time. But the achievements of Gamaliel have been sung in more than one language.
> *Gifford*, Notes to Jonson's The Alchemist, II. 7.

Ratsey's Ghost. A very rare tract, printed without date, but supposed to be prior to 1606. It mentions Shakspere's "Hamlet" by name, and refers to the author and some circumstances of his life. (*Collier.*) Ratsey is referred to in many publications of the time. See the article above.

Rattazzi, or **Ratazzi, Urbano.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, June 29, 1808: died at Frosinone, Italy, June 5, 1873. An Italian statesman. He became deputy in the Sardinian parliament in 1848; was minister for short periods in 1848 and 1849; became minister of justice in 1853, and of the interior in 1854; resigned in 1858; was again minister of the interior 1859–60; and was premier in 1862 and 1867.

Rattenfänger von Hameln (rät'ten-feng″er fon häm'eln), **Der.** [G., 'The Rat-catcher of Hameln.'] An opera by Victor Nessler, produced at Leipsic in 1879. See *Hameln, Piper of.*

Rattlin (rat'lin), **Jack.** A sailor, a character in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Rattlin the Reefer. A novel by Edward Howard, natural son of the Duke of Norfolk, published in 1838. It had originally appeared in the "Metropolitan Magazine." It had Marryat's name on the title-page as editor, and is often advertised as by him. *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser., II. 403.

Ratzeburg (rät'se-börG). **1.** A former bishopric, afterward a secularized principality, lying northwest of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—**2.** A town in Lauenburg, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Lake Ratzeburg 12 miles south of Lübeck. The cathedral, with the northern part of the town, belongs to Mecklenburg-Strelitz (see def. 1). Population (1890), 4,233.

Rau (rou), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Nov. 23, 1792: died at Heidelberg, March 18, 1870. A German political economist, professor at Heidelberg from 1822. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der politischen Ökonomie" ("Manual of Political Economy," 1826–37).

Räuber (roi'ber), **Die.** [G., 'The Robbers.'] A play by Schiller, printed in 1781 and represented in 1782.

Rauch (rouċh), **Christian Daniel.** Born at Arolsen, Waldeck, Germany, Jan. 2, 1777: died at Dresden, Dec. 3, 1857. A noted German sculptor. Among his works are the mausoleum of Queen Luise of Prussia at Charlottenburg (1814); statues of Blücher in Breslau and Berlin, and of Maximilian I. of Bavaria in Munich; the monument of Dürer at Nuremberg; statues of Scharnhorst, Von Bülow, Francke, etc.; and the monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin (1851).

Rauch, Friedrich August. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt, July 27, 1806: died at Mercersburg, Pa., March 2, 1841. A German-American philosopher, first president of Marshall College, Mercersburg (1835–41). He wrote "Psychology" (1840), etc.

Raucoux. See *Rocoux.*

Raudian (râ'di-a̤n) **Fields.** [L. *Campi Raudii.*] In ancient geography, a noted plain in northern Italy, probably near Vercelli, but by some located near Verona. It was the scene of a battle in 101 B. C., in which the Cimbri were annihilated by the Romans under Marius and Catulus.

Raudnitz (roud'nits). A town in northern Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 25 miles north by west of Prague. It is noted for its castle. Population (1890), commune, 6,615.

Rauhe Alp (rou'e älp) or **Alb** (älb). The Swabian Jura, or that part of it between Hohenzollern and Bavaria; in a more restricted sense, a group of mountains near Reutlingen.

Raumer (rou'mer), **Friedrich Ludwig Georg von.** Born at Wörlitz, Anhalt, Germany, May 14, 1781: died at Berlin, June 14, 1873. A German historian. He became professor at Breslau in 1811, and at Berlin in 1819, and was a member of the Frankfort parliament in 1848, and later of the Prussian chamber. His chief works are "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen" ("History of the Hohenstaufens," 1823–25), and "Geschichte Europas seit dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts" ("History of Europe since the End of the 15th Century," 1832–50); other works are "Briefe aus Paris und Frankreich" (1831), "England" (1836–41), "Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika" (1845), etc.

Raumer, Karl Georg von. Born at Wörlitz, Germany, April 9, 1783: died at Erlangen, Bavaria, June 2, 1865. A German geographer, geologist, and writer on pedagogics, professor at Erlangen: brother of Friedrich Ludwig Georg von Raumer. His works include "Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Geographie" (1832), "Geschichte der Pädagogik" (1842), etc.

Raumer, Rudolf von. Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 14, 1815: died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Aug. 30, 1876. A German philologist, son of K. G. von Raumer: professor at Erlangen from 1846. He wrote "Geschichte der germanischen Philologie" (1870), etc.

Raupach (rou'päċh), **Ernst Benjamin Salomo.** Born at Straupitz, near Liegnitz, Silesia, May 21, 1784: died March 18, 1852. A German dramatist.

Rauraci Montes. In ancient geography, a name given to Abnoba, now the Black Forest.

Raurici (râ'ri-sī), or **Rauraci** (râ'ra̤-sī). [L. (Cæsar) *Raurici*, Gr. (Ptolemy) Ῥαυρακοί.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar. They were situated in the neighborhood of Basel, on the upper Rhine, in territory north of the Helvetii, whom they had joined in their attempted migration, 58 B. C.

Ravaillac (rä-vä-yäk'), **François.** Born near Angoulême, France, about 1578: executed at Paris, May 27, 1610. The murderer of Henry IV. of France (May 14, 1610).

Ravee. See *Ravi* (in India).

Ravello (rä-vel'lō). A small town in the province of Salerno, Italy. It was formerly a place of importance. The cathedral, founded in 1067, is remarkable especially for its bronze doors of 1176 and its pulpit of 1272.

Raven (rā'vn), **The.** A notable poem by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1845.

Ravenna (ra̤-ven'ä̤; It. pron. rä-ven'nä). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 715 square miles. Population (1891), 223,013.—**2.** The capital of the province of Ravenna, situated between the Ronco and Lamone, 6 miles from the Adriatic, in lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 12° 12′ E.: the Roman Ravenna. It is famous for its churches (basilicas of the late-Roman and Byzantine periods). The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, but remodeled in the 18th, was a 5-aisled basilica with mosaics, but is now a 3-aisled domed church with grotesque ornament. The venerable circular campanile and the crypt are of the original construction. There are several noteworthy frescos by Guido Reni. San Giovanni Evangelista is a votive church built in 425 by Galla Placidia. There is a narthex on the west: its door is a very richly sculptured work of the 13th century. The 3-aisled interior has 24 antique columns; in one chapel there is a fresco of the evangelists and the doctors of the church, by Giotto, powerful and characteristic despite restoration. The palace of Theodoric, a fragment 65 feet long, with two tiers of arcades, a large arched doorway in the middle, and over it a large domed niche containing a double-arched window, is important historically as the abode of Theodoric, the exarchs, and the Lombard kings, and architecturally as one of the best secular examples of early Italian Romanesque. The mausoleum of Theodoric, of the 6th century, though Roman in character, is in plan a decagon 45 feet in diameter. The upper story, 35 feet in diameter, is circular, roofed by a single enormous slab cut to the form of a flat dome. This story was surrounded by ornamental arcades, now gone. Each side of the decagon below has a niche formed by a massive arch. Each story contains a chamber: the lower one is cruciform. The mausoleum of Galla Placidia, built in 440, is in plan a Latin cross 40 by 46 feet. The four arms have barrel-vaults, and the central space is covered by a raised-groined vault. The ends of the arms are occupied by sarcophagi. The vaults are lined with mosaics which rank among the finest remains of early Christian art. Among other notable structures are the baptistery, Dante's tomb, library, archiepiscopal palace, and churches of San Vitale, San Nazario e Celso, Santa Maria in Cosmedin, San Apollinare Nuovo, and San Apollinare in Classe. Ravenna was an ancient city of Cisalpine Gaul: it is mentioned in the history of Julius Cæsar. It was in old times a seaport, and the headquarters of the Roman Adriatic fleet; the chief capital of the Western emperors from about 402 to 476; and the capital of Odoacer, of Theodoric and the East Goths, and of the exarchate of Ravenna (which see, below). It was taken by the Lombard Aistulf about 752; was taken by Pepin in 755, and granted to the Pope; had various other rulers in the middle ages (the Polentas, Venetians, etc.); and passed finally to the Papal States in 1509. A victory was gained near it, April 11, 1512, by the French under Gaston de Foix (killed in the battle) over the papal and Spanish troops. It was united with the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Dante died here in 1321. Population (1892), 66,500.

Ravenna. A village, the capital of Portage County, Ohio, 36 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 3,417.

Ravenna, Exarchate of. The dominion of the Byzantine exarch (or governor) in Italy, with its headquarters in Ravenna. The Ostrogothic realm in Italy was conquered by the Byzantines in 536–553, and the exarchate was instituted in 568. It comprised at first Italy, but was soon confined to a district in northeastern Italy, near Ravenna; and was taken from the Lombards by Pepin the Short in 755 and granted to the Pope.

Ravensburg (rä'vens-börG). A town in the circle of the Danube, Würtemberg, situated on the Schussen 22 miles east-northeast of Constance. It has flourishing manufactures and trade, and has several fine buildings. It was founded by the Welfs; became a free imperial city in the 13th century; passed to Bavaria in 1803; and passed to Würtemberg in 1810. Population (1890), 12,267.

Ravenscroft (rā'vẹnz-kroft), **Edward.** An English dramatist of the 17th century. He was a student of law in the Temple. His works include "The Careless Lovers" (1673), "Mamamouchi, or the Citizen turned Gentleman" (1675), "Scaramouch" (1677), "The Wrangling Lovers, or the Invisible Mistress" (1677), "King Edgar and Alfreda" (1677), "The English Lawyer" (1678: a translation of the Latin play "Ignoramus"), "The London Cuckolds" (1683), "Dame Dobson, or the Cunning Woman" (1684), "The Canterbury Guests, or a Bargain Broken" (1695), "The Anatomist, or the Sham Doctor" (1697), "The Italian Husband" (1697).

Ravenspur (rā'vn-spėr). A place (now submerged) on the coast of Yorkshire, England, near Spurn Head, where Henry IV. landed in 1399 and Edward IV. in 1471.

Ravenswood (rā'vẹnz-wu̇d), **Edgar, Master of.** The lover of Lucy Ashton in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." A melancholy and revengeful man, finding her, as he supposes, faithless to him, he bitterly reproaches her, is challenged by her brother, and perishes in a quicksand on his way to the meeting.

Ravi (rä'vē), or **Maravi** (mä-rä'vē). A Bantu tribe of British Nyassaland, central Africa, settled on a high plateau southwest of Lake Nyassa. Once a powerful nation, they have been much reduced in numbers and power by the Maviti and other tribes owning firearms. They are kinsmen of the Manganja. A fraction of the tribe fled east to the Namuli Mountains, and mixed there with Lomwe tribes.

Ravi, or **Ravee** (rä'vē). One of the "five rivers" of the Panjab, India, uniting with the Chenab 35 miles northeast of Multan. Length, over 400 miles.

Rawal Pindi, or **Rawul Pindee** (râ'ul pin'dē). **1.** A division of the Panjab, British India. Area, 15,435 square miles. Population (1881), 2,520,508.—**2.** A district in the Rawal Pindi division, intersected by lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 73° E. Area, 4,861 square miles. Population (1881), 820,512.—**3.** The capital of the district of Rawal Pindi, situated about lat. 33° 37′ N., long. 73° 5′ E. It is an important military station and commercial center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 73,975.

Rawdon, Lord. See *Hastings, Francis Rawdon.*

Rawil, or **Rawyl** (rä-vēl'), **Pass**, F. **Col des Ravins** (kol dā rä-vaṅ'). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, leading from the Simmenthal in Bern to the Rhone valley at Sion.

Rawlins (râ'linz), **John Aaron.** Born at East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869. An American general. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, but joined the Union army on the outbreak of the Civil War, and became assistant adjutant-general to Grant in 1861, and chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general in 1865. He was secretary of war 1869.

Rawlinson (râ'lin-son), **George.** Born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, England, 1815. An English historian, Orientalist, and theologian, the brother of Sir H. C. Rawlinson. He became canon of Canterbury cathedral in 1872. He has published "Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World" (1862–67), "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy" (1873), "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy" (1876), "A Manual of Ancient History" (1869), a translation of Herodotus (1858–60: conjointly with his brother and Sir J. G. Wilkinson), "A History of Egypt" (1881), "Phœnicia" (1889), and various theological works.

Rawlinson, Sir **Henry Creswicke.** Born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, April 11, 1810: died at London, March 5, 1895. An English Assyriologist and diplomatist. He entered the East India Company's army in 1827, and held various important offices both military and diplomatic, retiring in 1856. In 1858 he was appointed British minister at Teheran, where he remained one year. He became a member of the Council of India in 1868, and president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1871. He was made a K. C. B. in 1856, a G. C. B. in 1889, and a baronet in 1891. He copied, amid great hardships, the trilingual inscription at Behistun. He published "On the Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia" (1850), "Outline of the History of Assyria" (1852), and "England and Russia in the East" (1875); and was the joint editor of "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia" (1861–70), and other collections of inscriptions.

Rawson (râ'son), **Edward.** Born at Gillingham, England, April 16, 1615: died at Boston, Aug. 27, 1693. A colonial secretary of Massachusetts, and historical writer.

Rawtenstall (râ'ten-stâl). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 29,507.

Rawul Pindee. See *Rawal Pindi.*

Raxalp (räks'älp). An elevated plateau-mountain on the border of Lower Austria and Styria, northwest of the Semmering Pass and 44 miles southwest of Vienna. Height, 6,500 feet.

Ray (rā), **Cape.** The southwesternmost cape of Newfoundland, situated in lat. 47° 37′ N., long. 59° 18′ W.

Ray, or **Wray** (rā), **John.** Born near Braintree, Essex, England, 1628: died Jan. 17, 1705. A noted English naturalist, called "the father of English natural history." He traveled on the Continent with Willughby 1663–66. It is thought that the latter deserves much of the praise which Ray received as the founder of systematic zoology. He published "Catalogus plantarum Angliæ, etc." (1670); "A Collection of English Proverbs" (1670, and many later editions); "Methodus plantarum nova, etc." (1682); "Historia plantarum" (1686–1704); "Methodus insectorum" (1705), and many zoological works; "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation" (1691); "Miscellaneous Discourses" (1692); etc. The Ray Society was established in 1844 for the purpose of publishing "rare books of established merit" on zoology, botany, etc.

Rayi (rä'ē). [Ar. *al-râ'î*, the shepherd.] A rarely used name of *a* Ophiuchi, usually known as *Rasalhague.*

Rayleigh, Lord. See *Strutt, John William.*

Raymi, Feast of. See *Hatun Raymi.*

Raymond (rā'mond). A village in Hinds County, Mississippi, 13 miles west by south of Jackson. Here, May 12, 1863, part of Grant's army defeated the Confederates.

Raymond IV., of Saint-Gilles. Died at Tripolis, Feb. 28, 1105. Count of Toulouse 1088–1105. He was one of the most powerful princes in Europe in his time, and in 1096 assumed command of a large army which participated in the first Crusade. He besieged Tripolis in 1104. Also *Raimond, Raimund,* etc.

Raymond VI. Born 1156: died 1222. Count of Toulouse 1194–1222. He took part with the Albigenses against the Crusaders under Montfort, and was totally defeated by the latter in 1213.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis. Born at Lima, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1820: died at New York, June 18, 1869. An American journalist and politician. He became assistant editor of the New York "Tribune" 1841; later was on the staff of the "Courier and Enquirer"; was speaker of the New York Assembly in 1850 and 1861; founded the "New-York Times" in 1851; was lieutenant-governor of New York 1855–57; and was Republican member of Congress from New York 1865–67. He wrote "A History of the Administration of President Lincoln" (1864), "Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln" (1865), etc.

Raymond, John T. (assumed name of **John O'Brien**). Born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1836: died at Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1887. An American comedian. He made his first appearance on the stage at Rochester, New York, in 1853; and in 1859 made his first distinctive hit as Asa Trenchard with Sothern as Dundreary. In 1873 he first took the part of Colonel Mulberry Sellers in "The Gilded Age," for which he is chiefly remembered.

Raymond Lully. See *Lully.*

Raynal (rā-näl'), **Guillaume Thomas François:** called **Abbé Raynal.** Born at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, France, April 12, 1713: died at Paris, March 6, 1796. A French historian and philosopher. He was a priest attached to the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, but was dismissed for bad conduct, and subsequently devoted himself to literature. His best-known work is the "Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes" ("Philosophical and Political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans in the Two Indies": published 1770; new edition 1780–85). The book was burned by order of the Parlement in 1781 on account of its liberalism, and its author was exiled. He also wrote "Histoire du Stathoudérat" (1748), "Anecdotes littéraires" (2 vols. 1750), "Mémoires politiques de l'Europe" (3 vols. 1754–74), etc. Raynal was regarded as a leader of the French freethinkers.

Raynouard (rā-nö-är'), **François Juste Marie.** Born at Brignoles, France, Sept., 1761: died at Passy, Paris, Oct. 27, 1836. A French poet and scholar. He was noted for his works on Provençal literature and language, including "Choix des poésies originales des troubadours" (1816–21), and "Lexique roman," a dictionary of the language of the troubadours, with a grammar and a selection of poems (1836–45).

Razès (rä-zā'). A former small division of Languedoc, France, corresponding to parts of the departments of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales.

Razor (rā'zor). An amusing intriguing valet in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife."

Razzi. See *Sodoma.*

Ré, or **Rhé** (rā), **Île de.** An island in the Bay of Biscay, situated opposite La Rochelle, belonging to the department of Charente-Inférieure. Chief place, St.-Martin. The chief industry is salt manufacture. It was the scene of an unsuccessful expedition of the English under the Duke of Buckingham against the French in 1627. Length, 18 miles.

Read (rēd), **George.** [The E. surname *Read,* also spelled *Reade, Reed,* Sc. *Reid,* is the same as the adj. *red,* and, like *Black, White,* etc., referred, as a surname, to the complexion.] Born in Cecil County, Md., Sept. 18, 1733: died at Newcastle, Del., Sept. 21, 1798. An American statesman and jurist, signer of the Declaration of Independence as delegate to Congress from Delaware. He was United States senator from Delaware 1789–93, and chief justice of Delaware 1793–98.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. Born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822: died at New York, May 11, 1872. An American poet and painter. He wrote "Poems" (1847, 1853, 1860–65), "The New Pastoral" (1855), "The House by the Sea" (1856), "Sylvia, etc." (1857), "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies" (1862), "Sheridan's Ride" (1865), etc.

Reade (rēd), **Charles.** Born at Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, June 8, 1814: died at London, April 11, 1884. An English novelist and dramatist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1835; was elected to a Vinerian scholarship at Oxford in 1842; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843. He is noted for the skill with which he inveighed against social wrongs. His first play, "Gold," appeared in 1850. His principal works are "Peg Woffington" (1852), "Christie Johnstone" (1853), "Masks and Faces" (a play, with Tom Taylor), "Clouds and Sunshine" and "Art" (1855), "It 's Never Too Late to Mend" (1856: also dramatized), "Love me Little, Love me Long" (1859), "The Cloister and the Hearth" (1861), "Hard Cash" (1863), "Griffith Gaunt" (1866), "Foul Play" (1869), "Put Yourself in His Place" (1870), "A Terrible Temptation" (1871), and "The Wandering Heir" (1872). Among his other novels are "The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth" (1857), "White Lies" (1857), "A Woman-Hater" (1877), "A Simpleton" (1874), etc. Among his plays are "A Scuttled Ship" (1879: with Boucicault, from "Foul Play") and "Drink" (from Zola's "L'Assommoir").

Reade, William Winwood. Born at Ipsden, England, 1839: died at Wimbledon, England, April 24, 1875. An English traveler in Africa, and novelist, a nephew of Charles Reade. He published "The African Sketch-Book" (1873), "Ashantee Campaign" (1875), etc., and "Savage Africa."

Reading (red'ing). [ME. *Reding,* AS. *Reádingas,* prop. the name of the inhabitants, 'the descendants of Reád,' i. e. Red, a man's name.] A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 39 miles west by south of London. It has considerable trade, and manufactures of biscuits, iron, ale, etc., and contains ruins of a Benedictine abbey. It was the headquarters of the Danes in their inroad on Wessex in 871, and the scene of one of their defeats; was burned by the Danes in 1006; and was taken by the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex in 1643. Population (1891), 60,054.

Reading. A city, capital of Berks County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 50 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is an important railway and manufacturing center; contains machine-shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; and has manufactures of iron, steel, brass, shoes, cigars, leather, etc. It was laid out in 1748, and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 58,661.

Reading Magdalen, The. See *Magdalen,* 1.

Reading the Will. A painting by Sir David Wilkie (1820), in the New Pinakothek at Munich. A number of persons, of all ages and various demeanor, are assembled in a room listening to the reading of a will by a lawyer, who sits at a table.

Reagan (rē'gan), **John Henninger.** Born in Sevier County, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1818. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Texas 1857–61; was postmaster-general of the Confederacy 1861-65, and (for a short time) acting secretary of the treasury; was a member of Congress from Texas 1875-87; and was a United States senator 1887–91, when he resigned in order to accept the chairmanship of the railroad commission of the State of Texas.

Reate (rẹ-ā'tē). The ancient name of Rieti.

Réaumur (rā-ō-mür'), **René Antoine Ferchault de.** Born at La Rochelle, France, Feb. 28, 1683: died on his estate, Bermondière, Maine, France, Oct. 18, 1757. A French physicist and naturalist, best known as the inventor (about 1731) of the Réaumur thermometer, in the scale of which the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 degrees. He also discovered the porcelain named from him. His chief work is "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des insectes" (1734–42).

Rebecca, or **Rebekah** (rẹ-bek'ạ̈). [F. *Rebecque,* Sp. *Rebeca,* Pg. It. *Rebecca,* L. *Rebecca,* Gr. Ῥεβέκκα, Heb. *Ribhqāh,* from *rabhak,* bind, fasten.] The sister of Laban, wife of the patriarch Isaac and mother of Esau and Jacob.

Rebecca (rẹ-bek'ạ̈). A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe": a Jewess, the daughter of Isaac of York. She secretly loves Ivanhoe, whom she cures of a wound, and repulses at the peril of her life the criminal love of De Bois Guilbert, on account of whose infatuation she is condemned as a witch, but is saved by the sudden death of her accuser. After the marriage of Ivanhoe to Rowena, she leaves England with her father.

Rebellion, The. 1. In United States history, the Civil War (which see).—2. In Scottish history, the Jacobite insurrections.

Rebellion, The Great. In English history, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 to his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration in 1660.

Rebello da Silva (re-bel'lọ̈ dä sēl'vä), **Luis Augusto.** Born at Lisbon, April 1, 1822: died Sept. 19, 1871. A Portuguese historian, novelist, and political orator. His chief works are a "History of Portugal in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1860-71) and the historical novel "A mocidade de D. João V." ("The Youth of Dom John V.," 1851-53).

Récamier (rā-kä-myā'), Madame (**Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard**). Born at Lyons, Dec. 4, 1777: died at Paris, May 11, 1849. A celebrated French leader of society. She was married at 15 to Monsieur Jacques Récamier, who was nearly three times her age. Her beauty and intelligence attracted to her salon a brilliant circle at Paris during the consulate and empire, and later at Abbaye-aux-Bois. She was exiled from Paris by Napoleon. Among her friends were Madame de Staël, Châteaubriand (who wished to marry her after the death of her husband), Constant, etc. The only one of her admirers who is thought to have touched her heart was Prince Augustus of Prussia. She agreed to marry him, and her husband, who had lost his fortune, consented to a divorce: she, however, touched by his amiability, refused to leave him in his poverty. Her "Souvenirs et correspondance" were edited by her niece Madame Lenormant in 1859.

Rechabites (rek'ạ-bīts). The members of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, Rechab's son, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards (Jer. xxxv. 5–10).

Recife. See *Pernambuco.*

Recklinghausen (rek'ling-hou-zen). 1. A former countship in Westphalia, annexed to Prussia in 1815.—2. A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated 31 miles southwest of Münster. Population (1890), 7,640; commune, 14,041.

Reclus (rā-klü'), **Jean Jacques Élisée.** Born at St.-Foy-la-Grande, Gironde, March 15, 1830. A French geographer. He traveled in England, Ireland, and North and South America, 1852–57, and subsequently devoted himself to writing books of travel and geography: some of these were first published in the "Tour du Monde" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and republished in book form. They include "La terre" (1867–68), "Les phénomènes terrestres, le monde et les météores" (1872: republished in English as "The Ocean"), "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Sainte-Marthe," etc. His greatest work is the "Nouvelle géographie universelle" (20 vols., 4to, 1875–94). In 1871 Réclus was sentenced to transportation for life on account of his connection with the Paris Commune, but the sentence was commuted to banishment at the intercession of numerous distinguished scientists, and he lived at Clarens, Switzerland, until the amnesty of 1879 permitted his return to Paris.

Recoaro (rā-kō-ä'rō). A watering-place in the province of Vicenza, northern Italy, situated 21 miles north-northeast of Verona. Population (1881), commune, 6,163.

Recorde (rek'ord), **Robert.** Born at Tenby, Wales, about 1500: died in the King's Bench prison, London, 1558. A British mathematician and physician. He entered Oxford in 1525; was fellow of All Souls in 1531; and was physician to Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He wrote "The Grounde of Artes, teachinge the Perfect Worke and Practise of Arithmeticke" (1540), "The Pathway to Knowledge, containing the First Principles of Geometry" (1551), "The Castle of Knowledge, etc." (1556), "The Whetstone of Witte, etc.," the first English book on algebra (1557). Most of his works are in the form of dialogues between the pupil and his master.

Recruiting Officer, The. A comedy by Farquhar, produced at Drury Lane in 1706. It is his most successful play.

Reculver (rē-kul'vėr), or **Reculvers** (-vėrz). A place on the coast of Kent, England, 9 miles northeast of Canterbury: the Roman Regulbium.

Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. ['Collection of the Tales of Troy.'] See the extract.

> The first book printed in English, the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," a stout folio of 351 leaves, does not contain the date of printing, nor the name and place of the printer; but it appears from the introduction that it was translated from the French by William Caxton between the years 1469 and 1471. When and where it was printed is a vexed question. The monogram which was exhibited by Caxton in his later books is interpreted by Madden as *William Caxton*, 1474, *Sancta Colonia*. It is an indication that a notable event in his life was represented by the year 1474 and the city of Cologne, and it seems to authorize the conjecture that at this time and place he published his first book. *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 507.

Redan (rē-dan'). A fortification defending Sebastopol in the Crimean war. It was stormed by the British Sept. 8, 1855, but immediately abandoned by them.

Red Bank (red bangk'). A village in Gloucester County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware 7 miles south of Philadelphia. Here, Oct. 22, 1777, the Americans defeated the British and Hessian forces under Donop.

Red Book of Hergest, The. [W. *Llyfr Coch.*] The collection of Welsh tales known in its English translation as "The Mabinogion." It is a MS. of the 14th century, and is at Jesus College, Oxford. It contains a chronology from Adam to 1318 A. D., a chronological history of the Saxons to 1376, and the oldest copies known to exist of the poems of Taliesin and Llywarch Hen.

Red Cross Knight, The. The hero of the first book of the "Faerie Queene," by Spenser.

> The Red Cross Knight, by whom is meant reformed England (see c. x. 61, where he is called "St. George of merry England"), has just been equipped with the "armour which Una brought (that is, the armour of a Christian man, specified by St. Paul, v. [vi.] Ephes.)," as Spenser tells Sir W. Raleigh in his letter. The armour "wherein old dints &c.," though new to the Knight, is old as Christendom. Thus equipped and guided by truth, he goes forth to fight against error and temptation, and above all to combat that spirit of falsehood concerning which the England of 1588 had learnt so much from Philip II. of Spain and Alexander of Parma.
>
> *Kitchen*, Note in Spenser's Faery Queene.

Redditch (red'ich). A town in Worcestershire, England, 12 miles south by west of Birmingham. Population (1891), 6,854.

Redemption (rē-demp'shọn), **The.** A trilogy by Gounod, produced at the Birmingham festival in 1882.

Redesdale (rēdz'dāl). The valley of the Reed, a tributary of the Tyne, in Northumberland, England.

Redfield (red'fēld), **Isaac Fletcher.** Born at Weathersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804: died at Boston, March 23, 1876. An American jurist. He published "Law of Railways" (1857), "Law of Wills" (1864–70), etc.

Redgauntlet (red-gänt'let). A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1824. It describes the Jacobite enthusiasm of the 18th century. Darsie Latimer, who has been kept out of England during his minority, becomes infatuated with a mysterious lady in a green cloak known as Greenmantle. He discovers that he is in reality Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, and that Greenmantle is his sister Lilias Redgauntlet. He is imprisoned by his uncle and guardian Redgauntlet to force him into the Jacobite insurrection.

Redgrave (red'grāv), **Richard.** Born at London, April 30, 1804: died Dec. 14, 1888. An English genre- and landscape-painter, inspector-general of art schools and surveyor of the royal pictures. He published (with his brother) "A Century of Painters of the English School" (1866).

Red Horse, Vale of the. A valley in the southern part of Warwickshire, England.

Redi (rā'dē), **Francesco.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, Feb. 18, 1626: died at Pisa, March 1, 1698. An Italian naturalist and poet. He wrote "Esperienze intorno alla generazione degli insetti" ("Experiments on the Generation of Insects," 1668).

Red Jacket (Indian name **Sagoyewatha**). Born at Old Castle, near Geneva, N. Y., about 1752: died at Seneca Village, N. Y., Jan., 1830. A chief of the Senecas, noted as an orator.

Red Lake. A lake in Beltrami County, northern Minnesota, intersected by lat. 48° N. Its outlet is by the Red Lake River. Length, 33 miles.

Red Lake River. A river in northwestern Minnesota which joins the Red River of the North opposite Grand Forks, North Dakota. Length, over 150 miles.

Red Lions, The. An association formed in 1839 at Birmingham, England.

> When the British Association met there, several of its younger members happened accidentally to dine at the Red Lion in Church street. . . . It was resolved to continue the meeting from year to year, wherever the Association might happen to meet. By degrees the "Red Lions"— the name was assumed from the accident of the first meeting-place — became a very exclusive club. Forbes first drew round him the small circle of jovial philosophers which included Lankester, Thomson, Bell, Mitchell, and Strickland. Many were added afterwards, as the club was kept up in London in meetings at Anderton's in Fleet street. *Timbs.*

Red Mountain. A range in Wyoming, near Yellowstone Lake. The highest point is Mount Sheridan (which see).

Redon (rė-dôṅ'). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated at the junction of the Oust with the Vilaine, 37 miles southwest of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,929.

Redouté (rė-dö-tā'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at St.-Hubert, Belgium, July 10, 1759: died at Paris, June 20, 1840. A French painter of flowers, professor at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He illustrated many botanical works.

Redpath (red'pȧth), **James.** Born at Berwick-on-Tweed, England, Aug. 14, 1833: died at New York, Feb. 10, 1891. An American abolitionist and author. He became a journalist at an early age, identified himself with the abolition movement, and acted as a war correspondent for Northern papers during the Civil War. He established the Lyceum Bureau at Boston in 1868. Among his works are "Echoes of Harper's Ferry" (1860), "The John Brown Invasion" (1860), "The Public Life of Captain John Brown" (1860), "John Brown, the Hero" (1862), "Talks about Ireland" (1881), etc.

Red Peak. A peak of the Park Range in Colorado. Height, about 13,000 feet.

Red Riding Hood. [F. *Chaperon Rouge.*] The heroine of a popular nursery story, one of the tales in the collection by Perrault.

Red River. The largest right-hand tributary of the Mississippi, after the Missouri and the Arkansas. It rises in the Staked Plain of Texas, forms the boundary between Texas and Indian Territory, flows through the southwestern part of Arkansas, traverses Louisiana, and joins the Mississippi about lat. 31° N. Its chief tributary is the Washita. Length, about 1,200 miles; navigable to Shreveport, navigation above that point being partly checked by "rafts," or collections of driftwood, which formerly blocked the channel for 45 miles.

Red River, or **Song-koi** (song-koi). The chief river of Tongking. It rises in the province of Yunnan, China, and flows into the Gulf of Tongking. Length, 600–700 miles.

Red River Expedition. 1. In United States history, an unsuccessful Federal expedition (March–May, 1864) up the Red River valley, for the purpose of recovering western Louisiana. The Federal land forces were commanded by Banks, the naval by Porter; the Confederate forces were commanded by Taylor. The chief episodes were a Federal defeat at Sabine Cross-Roads, a Federal victory at Pleasant Hill, and the rescue of the Federal fleet by Joseph Bailey. See *Bailey.*

2. In Canadian history, the expedition under Wolseley in 1870, which succeeded in putting down the insurrection under Riel in the valley of the Red River of the North.

Red River of the North. A river in the United States and Canada. It rises in western Minnesota; forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota; traverses Manitoba; and flows into Lake Winnipeg. It is called in part of its upper course the Otter Tail River. Length, about 700 miles.

Red River Settlement. A name formerly given to the British colony settled in what is since 1870 the Canadian province of Manitoba. It is traversed by the Red River of the North.

Red Rose. The emblem of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (which see).

Red Rover (red rō'vėr). A sea-novel by J. F. Cooper, published in 1827.

Red Russia (rush'ạ). A name formerly given to the territory now included in the eastern part of Galicia (Austria-Hungary) and in the part of Russian Poland near Chelm.

Redruth (red'röth). A town in Cornwall, England, 8 miles northwest of Falmouth. It is an important center of tin- and copper-mining. Population (1891), 10,324.

Red Sea. [L. *Arabicus Sinus* or *Mare Rubrum*, F. *Mer Rouge*, G. *Rotes Meer* or *Arabischer Meerbusen.*] One of the principal arms of the Indian Ocean, lying between Arabia on the east and Africa on the west. It divides in the north into the Gulf of Sinai and the Gulf of Akaba. The chief islands are Farsan and the Dahlak archipelagoes. It communicates on the north with the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal, and on the south with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Gulf of Aden. It is noted for its heat. Its commercial importance has increased since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. It receives no river of importance. Length, about 1,450 miles. Greatest breadth, 205 miles. Greatest depth, about 1,200 fathoms.

Redshid Pasha. See *Reshid Pasha.*

Red Skins, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1846.

Red Sticks. In United States history, those Creek Indians who, expelled from their lands during the War of 1812, retired southward and continued hostile to the United States. They were so called because in their principal village they erected a high pole, and painted it red to signify their eagerness for the blood of the whites.

> Remaining at St. Mark's [Fla.] for two days, and inspiring new terror by hanging on the spot two Red Stick chiefs who had fallen into his hands, Jackson next set out in pursuit of the enemy.
>
> *Schouler*, Hist. of the United States, III. 70.

Redwald. See *Rædwald.*

Red Wing. A city, capital of Goodhue County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi, at the head of Lake Pepin, 39 miles southeast of St. Paul. It exports wheat. Population (1890), 6,294.

Redwitz (red'vits), Baron **Oskar von.** Born at Lichtenau, near Ansbach, Bavaria, June 28, 1823: died July 7, 1891. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. Among his works are the drama "Philippine Welser," the poems "Amaranth" (1849), "Das Lied vom neuen Deutschen Reich" (1871), "Odilo" (1878), the novel "Hermann Stark" (1868), etc.

Ree. See *Arikara.*

Ree (rē), **Lough.** A lake in Ireland, an expansion of the river Shannon, between Roscommon on the west and Longford and Westmeath on the east. Length, 16 miles.

Reed (rēd), Sir **Edward James.** Born at Sheerness, England, Sept. 20, 1830. A noted English marine engineer, designer of various vessels for the British, German, and other navies.

Reed, Henry. Born at Philadelphia, July 11. 1808: lost at sea, Sept. 27, 1854. An American author, grandson of Joseph Reed. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, but abandoned law on accepting an assistant professorship of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania in 1831. He was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in 1835. He was lost at sea on a return voyage from Europe. He edited the works of Wordsworth and Gray, and wrote "Lectures on English Literature" (1855), "Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry" (1855), "Lectures on the British Poets" (1857), etc.

Reed, Joseph. Born at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27, 1741: died at Philadelphia, March 5, 1785. An American patriot, a member of the Continental Congress. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania 1778–81.

Reed, Philip. Died Nov. 2, 1829. An American politician. He was a United States senator from Maryland 1806–13, and a member of Congress 1817–19 and 1822–23. He commanded, as colonel of militia, the regiment of home guards which defeated the British under Sir Peter Parker at Moorefields, Maryland, Aug. 30, 1814.

Reed, Thomas Brackett. Born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839. An American Republican politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1865; commenced practice at Portland, Maine: and held various political offices in his native State. He has been a member of Congress from Maine since 1877, and was speaker of the House 1889–91.

Reed, Thomas German. Born at Bristol, June 27, 1817: died March 21, 1888. An English musician and conductor. He was the originator in 1855 of a novelty known as "Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment." It provided mild dramatic entertainment for persons who objected to the theater, and was very popular. Mrs. German Reed was Priscilla Horton (born at Birmingham, Jan. 1, 1818), an actress.

Reeder (rē'dėr), **Andrew H.** Born, Aug. 6, 1807: died at Easton, Pa., July 5, 1864. An American politician. He was governor of Kansas 1854–55, and a delegate from Kansas in 1855. He was elected United States senator from Kansas in 1856, but was refused admission.

Reelfoot Lake (rēl'fu̇t lāk). A submerged district in Lake and Obion counties, northwestern Tennessee.

Rees (rēs), **Abraham.** Born at Llanbrynmair, Wales, 1743: died June 9, 1825. A British author. He edited "Chambers's Cyclopædia" (1776–86), and "Rees's Cyclopædia" (1802–19).

Reese (rēs) **River.** A river in Central Nevada, a tributary (at times) of the Humboldt River. Length, about 150 miles.

Reeve (rēv), **Henry.** Born in Norfolk in 1813. An English writer and editor. He was registrar of the privy council 1837–87, and became editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1855. He has published translations of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" and "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of Guizot's "Washington." He published "A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV." by Greville in 1874, and a sequel to that work in 1885. He has also published "Royal and Republican France," a collection of historical essays.

Reeve, Tapping. Born at Brookhaven, L. I., 1744: died at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 13, 1823. An American jurist. He established a law school at Litchfield in 1784. He published various legal treatises.

Reeves (rēvz), Mrs. (**Helen Beckenham Mathers**). Born at Crewkerne, Somerset, 1852. An English novelist, known as Helen Mathers. She has published "Comin' thro' the Rye" (1875), "Cherry Ripe" (1877), "My Lady Green Sleeves" (1879), "The Story of a Sin" (1881), "Found Out" (1884), "The Fashion of this World" (1886), "A Man of the Time" (1894), etc.

Reeves, John Sims. Born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Oct. 21, 1822. A noted English tenor singer. He made his first appearance as a baritone at Newcastle in 1839, but from 1841 to 1843 he sang second tenor rôles. Shortly after he went to Paris to study, and in 1847 appeared in tenor rôles in England. He was greatly admired also in oratorio.

Reeve's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." He probably took it from Jean de Bove's fabliau "De Gombert et des deux clercs," but it forms the sixth novel of the ninth day of the "Decameron." It was modernized by Betterton and Horne.

Reformation (ref-ọr-mā′shọn), **The.** The great religious revolution in the 16th century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects, and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the 16th century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith; the use and authority of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment in their interpretation; and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading incidents were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517; the excommunication of Luther in 1520; his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521; the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor; the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530; and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, the Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the Counter-Reformation.

Reformation Symphony. Mendelssohn's symphony in D minor, written for the tercentenary celebration of the Augsburg Protestant Confession in 1830. It was not performed, however, till 1832, when it was given in Berlin.

Reform Bill. In English history, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle (often called specifically the Reform Bill), disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives under Liberal pressure in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill passed by the Liberals in 1884.

> This measure [The Reform Bill of 1832] disfranchised fifty-six nomination boroughs which returned 111 members, took away one member from thirty others, and two from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, thus leaving vacant 143 seats. It gave sixty-five additional members to the counties, two members each to Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and nineteen large towns, including the metropolitan districts, and one member each to twenty-one other towns, all of which had been previously unrepresented. In the counties copyholders and leaseholders for years were added as voters to the 40s. freeholders; and tenants at will paying £50 a year (the Chandos clause) were enfranchised. In the towns a £10 household franchise was established, and the rights of freemen to vote were restricted.
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> *Acland and Ransome*, English Political History, p. 180.

Reform War. [Sp. *Guerra de la Reforma.*] A civil war in Mexico, 1857–61. It arose out of the adoption (Feb. 5, 1857) of the present constitution of Mexico, which greatly restricted the power of the clergy. This, and some acts of President Comonfort which were regarded as hostile to the church, led to a reaction and the deposition of Comonfort (Jan. 21, 1858). His legal successor, Juarez, established a government at Vera Cruz (May 4, 1858), and this became the focus of the "liberal," "reform," or "constitutional" party. The reactionists made Zuloaga president of Mexico, but he was deposed on Dec. 23, 1858, and General Miramon, their principal military leader, took his place. The government of Juarez was recognized by the United States, greatly strengthening his cause. On July 12, 1859, he issued his famous decree confiscating church property, and thus increasing the breach. The war, on the side of Juarez, was generally carried on by his generals, but Miramon often commanded his own forces. The movements and counter-movements were confusing to the last degree, and during the whole period the interior was in a state of anarchy, the prey of guerrilla parties. Some of the chief events were: Reactionist victory at Salamanca in Guanajuato, March 9–10, 1858, followed by the surrender of the liberals under Parrodi at Guadalajara; Miramon and Mejia occupy San Luis Potosi Sept. 12, and defeat Vidaurri at Ahualulco Sept. 29; siege of Guadalajara by the liberals Sept. 28 until its capture, Oct. 27; Guadalajara retaken by Marquez, Dec. 15; first siege of Vera Cruz by Miramon, ending in his repulse, March 29, 1859; liberals defeated at Tacubaya, April 11; execution of prisoners (called the "massacre of Tacubaya"), April 11; United States vessels capture as pirates Miramon's ships which had attempted to attack Vera Cruz, March 6, 1860; abandonment of second siege of Vera Cruz, March 21; liberals repulsed from Guadalajara, May 25; Miramon defeated on the Silao Hills, Aug. 10; liberals defeated at Toluca, Dec. 9; final defeat of Miramon at Calpulalpa, Dec. 22; Miramon resigns and secretly leaves Mexico, Dec. 24; entry of Juarez into Mexico, Jan. 11, 1861. The confusion did not entirely cease with Miramon's defeat, and it eventually opened the way to the French intervention and the short-lived empire of Maximilian.

Refusal, The, or the Ladies' Philosophy. A comedy by Cibber, produced and printed in 1721. It is from Molière's "Les femmes savantes," with incidents of the South Sea mania.

Regalbuto (rā-gäl-bö′tō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated 25 miles west-northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 10,032.

Regaldi (rā-gäl′dē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Novara, Italy, Nov., 1809: died at Bologna, Feb., 1883. An Italian poet, noted as an improvisator: professor of history at Bologna from 1866.

Regan (rē′gan). The second daughter of Lear in Shakspere's tragedy of "King Lear": the fierce and revengeful wife of Cornwall.

Regen (rā′gen). A river in Bavaria which joins the Danube opposite Ratisbon. Length, about 100 miles.

Regensburg (rā′gens-börg). The German name of Ratisbon.

Regent Diamond. Another name for the Pitt Diamond (which see).

Regent's Park (rē′jents pärk). One of the largest parks of London, situated in the northwestern part of the city. It is 472 acres in extent, and contains the Zoölogical Gardens.

Regent's Sword (rē′jents sōrd). A peninsula in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, separating the Gulf of Liaotung from Korea Bay.

Regent street (rē′jent strēt). One of the principal streets of the West End of London, extending from Portland Place to Waterloo Place.

Regga (reg′gä), or **Waregga** (wä-reg′gä), or **Malegga** (mä-leg′gä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Manyema and the Bakumu, northwest of Lake Tanganyika. Living isolated in an unexplored forest region, they yet show, as far as known, a state of culture superior to that of the average African negro.

Reggio (red′jō). A former duchy now forming part of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy.

Reggio. A province of Calabria, Italy, formerly called Calabria Ulteriore Prima. Area, 1,221 square miles. Population (1891), 393,126.

Reggio di Calabria (red′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä), or **Reggio.** A cathedral city, the capital of the province of Reggio, situated on the Strait of Messina in lat. 38° 8′ N., long. 15° 40′ E. It is noted for its fruits; has manufactures of essences, scented waters, silk, etc.; and exports fruit, etc. It was the ancient Rhegium (which see); was taken by Alaric in 410, by Totila in 549, and by Robert Guiscard in 1060; and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Population (1892), 43,000.

Reggio nell' Emilia (red′jō nel lā-mē′lē-ä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 876 square miles. Population (1891), 249,374.—2. The capital of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, situated on the Crostolo in lat. 44° 42′ N., long. 10° 37′ E. It contains a cathedral and various works of art. It was an ancient Roman town (Regium Lepidi), often mentioned in the civil war. Ariosto and Cialdini were born there. Population (1892), 56,000.

Regicide (rej′i-sīd), **The.** A tragedy by Smollett. It was published in 1749, but was never acted.

Regillus (re-jil′us), **Lake.** In ancient geography, a small lake near Rome (perhaps near Frascati). It is the scene of a traditional victory of the Romans over the Latins about 496 B. C.

Regina (re-jī′nạ̈). The capital of Assiniboia, Canada.

Reginum (re-jī′num). A Roman name of Ratisbon.

Regiomontanus (rē″ji-ō-mon-tā′nus), **Johann Müller**, called. Born at Königsberg, Franconia, June 6, 1436: died at Rome, July 6, 1476. A German mathematician and astronomer, bishop of Ratisbon.

Regnard (re-när′), **Jean François.** Born at Paris, Feb., 1655: died at his estate of Grillon, near Dourdan, Sept. 4, 1709. A French writer of comedy. He was of a wealthy family, and received an excellent education. He visited successively Italy, Holland, Scandinavian countries (including Lapland), Poland, Turkey, Germany, etc., and left copious notes on his trips to these countries. When he finally returned to France, it was to divide his time between Paris and his estate at Grillon. After Molière he is regarded as the greatest exponent of comedy in France. His prose comedies began to appear in 1688, and followed rapidly on each other during five years. After 1693 he composed a number of short plays in verse, and in 1696 he finally put on the stage the comedy, in verse, that ranks him immediately next to Molière—"Le joueur." He further displayed the originality of his talent in "Le distrait" (1697), "Démocrite" (1700), "Les folies amoureuses" (1704), "Les Ménechmes" (1705), and "Le légataire universel" (1708). His success was by no means limited to these plays in verse, for some of his best work is done in prose, like "La foire de Saint-Germain" (1696) and "Le retour imprévu" (1700), or else in prose and verse together, like "La suite de la foire de Saint-Germain" or "Les momies d'Égypte" (1696). Regnard's novel "La Provençale" is in a certain measure autobiographical: it was not published till 1731.

Regnault (re-nō′), **Alexandre George Henri.** Born at Paris, Oct. 30, 1843: killed in battle at Buzenval, Jan. 19, 1871. A French historical painter, son of H. V. Regnault. He was a pupil of Montfort, Lamothe, and Cabanel; took the grand prix de Rome in 1866; studied in Italy till 1868; and then went to Spain, where he painted the equestrian portrait of General Prim. In 1869 he revisited Italy, and in 1870 went to Africa. He returned to fight in the German war. His works include "Automedon" (1867), "Salome," "Execution in Granada," "Judith and Holofernes," "Thetis giving Achilles the Arms of Vulcan," "A Fantasia in Tangiers," etc.

Regnault, Henri Victor. Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810: died Jan. 19, 1878. A French chemist and physicist. He became director of the Sèvres porcelain manufactures in 1854. He wrote articles in the "Comptes-rendus" of the Academy of Sciences, "Cours élémentaire de chimie" (1847–49), etc.

Regnault, Jean Baptiste, Baron. Born at Paris, Oct. 19, 1754: died there, Nov. 12, 1829. A French historical and genre painter. He took the grand prix de Rome in 1776; and received the title of Baron in 1819. Among his works are "Education of Achilles" (1783), "The Descent from the Cross" (1789), "The Three Graces" (in the Louvre).

Règne Animal (rāny ä-nē-mäl′), **Le.** [F., 'The Animal Kingdom.'] A treatise on zoölogy, by Georges Cuvier, published in 4 vols. 1817. The system developed in this work may be regarded as the basis of nearly all the scientific classifications until after the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Régnier (rā-nyā′), **Jacques Auguste Adolphe.** Born at Mainz, Germany, July, 1804: died at Fontainebleau, Oct. 21, 1884. A French philologist, librarian of the palace of Fontainebleau from 1873. He was the author of works on Germanic, classical, and Oriental philology.

Régnier (rā-nyā′), **Mathurin.** Born at Chartres, Dec. 21, 1573: died at Rouen, Oct. 22, 1613. A French satirical poet, a nephew of the poet Desportes. At the age of 11 he received the tonsure, and when 20 followed the Cardinal de Joyeuse to Rome as a private secretary. On his return to France in 1604, he maintained the dissipated mode of living into which he had fallen while away, but was appointed to a canonry in the Chartres cathedral in 1609. As a writer, Régnier is well known for his satires. He is at his best in "Le goût décide de tout," "L'Honneur ennemi de la vie," "L'Amour qu'on ne peut dompter," "Régnier apologiste de lui-même," "La folie est générale," "Ny crainte ny espérance," "Le mauvais repas," and "Le mauvais lieu." Sainte-Beuve speaks of Régnier as standing on the threshold of the 17th century, and yet looking backward and fraternizing with Montaigne, Ronsard, and Rabelais. He states that where Régnier excels is in his knowledge of life, his expression of manners, his delineation of characters, and his description of home scenes. He likens Régnier's satires to a gallery of wonderful Flemish portraits.

Regnitz (reg′nits). A river in Bavaria. It is formed by the union of the Pegnitz and Rednitz near Fürth, and joins the Main near Bamberg. Length (including the Pegnitz), about 125 miles.

Regulus (reg′ụ̄-lus). [NL. (Copernicus), translating Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; *α* Leonis.

Regulus (reg′ụ̄-lus), **Marcus Atilius.** Died 250 (?) B. C. A celebrated Roman general. He was consul in 267; and as consul in 256 defeated the Carthaginian fleet, invaded Africa, and defeated the Carthaginian army. He was defeated by the Carthaginians under Xantippus in 255 and taken prisoner. According to Roman tradition he was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome with an embassy in 250, to ask for peace or an exchange of prisoners. In this he was unsuccessful, and was put to death on his return to Carthage, whither he went in accordance with his promise.

Rehan (rē′ạn), **Ada.** Born at Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1860. A noted American actress.

She came to America with her family, whose name is Crehan, in 1865. In 1874 she made her début at Newark, New Jersey, and her first appearance in New York the same year. She became leading lady in the company of Augustin Daly in 1878, and made her first appearance in his theater in 1879. She has since appeared with success in both London and Paris. Her best impersonations are Rosalind in "As you Like it," Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," Viola in "Twelfth Night," and Countess Vera in "The Last Word"; and she has created more than 40 rôles in the light comedy of the day.

Rehearsal (rẹ̄-hėr′sạl), **The.** A burlesque tragedy or farce by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and others, produced in 1671. It is a travesty of the bombastic rimed plays of Dryden and others. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," Dr. Sprat, Martin Clifford, and others assisted Buckingham. Davenant, Dryden, and Sir Robert Howard are all satirized. (See *Bayes.*) Sheridan's "Critic" is a similar play, and Marvell's satire "The Rehearsal Transprosed" is indebted to it.

Rehfues (rā′füs), **Philipp Joseph von.** Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 2, 1779: died on his estate near the Drachenfels, Oct. 21, 1843. A German novelist and miscellaneous author.

Rehoboam (rē-họ-bō′ạm). King of Judah 953–932 B. C. (Duncker), son of Solomon. His accession was the signal for the revolt of the ten northern tribes under the leadership of Jeroboam, which resulted in the separation of the Hebrews into two kingdoms, that of Judah and that of Israel.

Rehoboth (re-hō′both). The name of three places mentioned in the Old Testament: (1) Rehoboth-Ir, a city near Nineveh; (2) a city near the Euphrates: possibly the modern Rahabeh; (3) a well situated probably about 20 miles south of Beersheba, Palestine: the modern Wady Ruheibe.

Rehoboth Bay. A bay on the coast of Delaware, south of Cape Henlopen.

Reicha (rī′ċhä), **Anton Joseph.** Born at Prague, Feb. 27, 1770: died at Paris, May 28, 1836. A composer and writer on music. He published "Traité de mélodie" (1814), "Cours de composition musicale" (1818), "Traité de haute composition musicale" (1824–26), "L'Art du compositeur dramatique" (1833).

Reichard (rī′ċhärt), **Paul.** Born at Neuwied on the Rhine, Dec. 2, 1854. An African explorer. When Leopold II. and the German government sent, in 1880, Dr. Kaiser and Dr. Böhm on an expedition to central Africa, Reichard joined them. The station Kakoma was founded, Lake Upemba was discovered, tracts of land were acquired by Reichard, and much new ground in the upper Lualaba basin was explored; but only Reichard survived and reached again the east coast in 1884.

Reichardt (rī′ċhärt), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1752: died at Giebichenstein, near Halle, Prussia, June 27, 1814. A German composer and musical writer, best known now from his songs.

Reichenau (rī′ċhe-nou). An island in the Untersee of the Lake of Constance, 5 miles northwest of Constance. It has belonged to Baden since 1803. It was formerly noted for its Benedictine abbey, founded about 728 (secularized in 1799). Length, 3 miles.

Reichenbach (rī′ċhen-bäċh). A small tributary of the Aar, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, which joins the Aar 16 miles east of Interlaken. It is celebrated for the beauty of its cascades (at its entrance into the Aar valley).

Reichenbach. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 31 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of woolens. Population (1890), 21,496.

Reichenbach. A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 32 miles southwest of Breslau. Here, Aug. 16, 1762, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Laudon; and here a convention was signed, July 27, 1790, by which the emperor Leopold agreed not to annex Turkish territory. A treaty was concluded here, June 15, 1813, by which Great Britain agreed to subsidies for Russia and Prussia in the war against Napoleon. Population (1890), 13,040.

Reichenbach. A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 9 miles west of Görlitz. Near it, May 22, 1813, the French defeated the Russians. Population (1890), 1,944.

Reichenbach, Anton Benedict. Born 1807: died 1880. A German naturalist, brother of H. G. L. Reichenbach.

Reichenbach, Georg von. Born at Durlach, Baden, Aug. 24, 1772: died May 21, 1826. A German mechanician, manufacturer of astronomical and mathematical instruments.

Reichenbach, Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. Born at Leipsic, Jan. 8, 1793: died March 17, 1879. A German botanist and zoölogist, professor at Dresden from 1820. His chief work is "Flora Germanica" (with the "Iconographia," 1823–84). He also wrote "Regnum animale" (1834–36), etc.

Reichenbach, Baron **Karl von.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Feb. 12, 1788: died at Leipsic, Jan. 19, 1869. A German scientist and manufacturer. He discovered creosote, paraffin, etc.; but is best known from his theories concerning the so-called "od" or "odic force."

Reichenberg (rī′ċhen-berG). A city in Bohemia, situated on the Görlitzer Neisse 56 miles northeast of Prague. It is the third city of Bohemia, and the first in regard to manufactures (yarn, carpets, beer, etc., its cloth manufactures being especially noted). It belonged to Wallenstein 1622–34, and later to the families Gallas and Clam-Gallas. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here April 21, 1757. Population (1890), 30,890.

Reichenhall (rī′ċhen-häl). A small town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Saalach 9 miles southwest of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt-springs, and as a watering-place and health-resort.

Reichensperger (rī′ċhen-sperg-er), **August.** Born 1808: died July 16, 1895. A Prussian politician and writer on art: one of the leaders of the clerical (Center) party.

Reichensperger, Peter Franz. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 28, 1810: died at Berlin, Dec. 31, 1892. A Prussian politician, brother of August Reichensperger, and a prominent member of the clerical (Center) party.

Reichlin-Meldegg (rīċh′lin-mel′deg), Baron **Karl Alexander von.** Born at Grafenau, Bavaria, Feb. 22, 1801: died at Heidelberg, Feb. 15, 1877. A German philosopher and theologian, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg from 1839. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Psychologie" (1837–38), etc.

Reichshofen (rīċhs′hō-fen). A manufacturing town in Lower Alsace, 24 miles north of Strasburg. (For the battle of Aug. 6, 1870, see *Wörth.*) Population (1890), 3,056.

Reichsland (rīċhs′länt). [G., 'imperial territory.'] A designation since 1871 of Alsace-Lorraine.

Reichstadt (rīċh′stät). A small town in northern Bohemia, situated on the Zwittebach 43 miles north by east of Prague. It gave the title to the Duke of Reichstadt. At a meeting here of the emperors of Austria and Russia, July 8, 1876, it was agreed that these powers should not take independent action in the dismemberment of Turkey. Population (1890), commune, 1,769.

Reichstadt, Duke of. See *Napoleon II.*

Reichstag (G. pron. rīċhs′täg). [G., 'parliament of the empire.'] 1. In the present empire of Germany, the deliberative body which, in combination with the Bundesrat, exercises the legislative power in imperial matters. It is composed of 397 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 5 years.—2. The name by which the Germans designate the Hungarian Diet, a body composed of a House of Magnates (about 300 members) and a Lower House or House of Representatives (453 members).

Reid (rēd), **Christian.** The pseudonym of Frances C. Fisher.

Reid (rēd), Sir **George.** Born at Aberdeen, Oct. 31, 1841. A Scottish landscape- and portrait-painter. He studied at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and with Mollinger, Israels, and Yvon. He was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1891. Among his portraits are those of John Mackenzie, H. Wellwood Maxwell, and Lord President Inglis (the last in the Scottish Parliament House).

Reid, Mayne. Born in Ireland, 1818: died at London, Oct. 22, 1883. A British novelist. He traveled in the United States, and served as captain in the United States army in the Mexican war. He sailed from New York in 1849 with a party of volunteers to aid in the Hungarian struggle for freedom, but arrived too late to take part in it. He wrote tales of adventure, including "The Rifle Rangers" (1850), "The Scalp Hunters" (1851), "The Boy Hunters" (1852), "The White Chief" (1855), "The Bush Boys" (1855), "The Quadroon" (1856), "The War Trail" (1857), "Osceola" (1858), "The Boy Tar" (1859), "The Maroon" (1862), "The Headless Horseman" (1865), "The Castaways" (1870), and others.

Reid, Samuel Chester. Born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1783: died at New York, Jan. 28, 1861. An American naval officer. As commander of a privateer he repulsed a British attack at Fayal in 1814. He designed the United States flag in its present form.

Reid, Thomas. Born at Strachan, Kincardineshire, April 26, 1710: died at Glasgow, Oct. 7, 1796. A Scottish philosopher, the principal founder of the Scottish school of philosophy. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1726; was librarian there; became pastor at Newmachar, near Aberdeen, in 1739; was appointed professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1752; and was professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow 1764–81. He wrote an "Essay on Quantity" (1748), "Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principle of Common Sense" (1764), "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man" (1785), and "Essays on the Active Powers of the Human Mind" (1788). His works were edited by Sir William Hamilton (2 vols., 6th ed., 1863, containing memoir by Dugald Stewart).

Reid, Whitelaw. Born in Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. An American journalist. He graduated at Miami University (Ohio) in 1856, became a journalist, and during the Civil War acted as war correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette." He became connected with the New York "Tribune" in 1869, and in 1872 became its editor in chief. He was United States minister to France 1889-92, and was candidate for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket which was defeated in the presidential campaign of 1892.

Reid, Sir **William.** Born at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1791: died in England, Oct., 1858. A British meteorologist and colonial governor, chairman of the executive committee of the exhibition of 1851. He published "An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms" (1838), "Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms" (1849), etc.

Reigate (rī′gāt). A town in Surrey, England, situated 20 miles south of London. The site of the old castle is marked by a large cave which the barons are said to have used as a meeting-place and guard-room. Population (1891), 22,646.

Reign of Terror, The. In French history, that period of the first revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction which made the execution of persons, regardless of age, sex, and condition, who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the Revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *the Terror.*

Reikiavik. See *Reykjavik.*

Reil (rīl), **Johann Christian.** Born at Rhaude, East Friesland, Feb. 28, 1759: died at Halle, Nov. 22, 1813. A German anatomist and physician, professor (1810) at Berlin. He was superintendent of the military hospitals in 1813, and died of typhus contracted in the performance of his duties.

Reille (rāy), Comte **Honoré Charles Michel Joseph.** Born at Antibes, France, Sept. 1, 1775: died at Paris, March 4, 1860. A French marshal. He served in the Napoleonic wars in Spain, at Quatre-Bras, Waterloo, etc., and was made marshal in 1847.

Reimarus (rī-mä′rös), **Hermann Samuel.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 22, 1694: died at Hamburg, March 1, 1768. A German philosopher and scholar, professor (1727) of Hebrew and later also of mathematics at the gymnasium in Hamburg. He is especially noted as the author of the rationalistic "Wolfenbuttel Fragments," published by Lessing (1774–78) as fragments of the work of an unknown author found by him in the Wolfenbüttel Library. The whole work bears the title "Apologie oder Schutzschrift für die vernünftigen Verehrer Gottes" ("Apology or Defense for the Rational Worshipers of God").

Reims. See *Rheims.*

Reinecke Fuchs. See *Reynard the Fox.*

Reine de Chypre (rān dė shēpr), **La.** [F., 'The Queen of Cyprus.'] An opera by Halévy, produced at Paris in 1841. The words are by Saint-Georges, and have much literary merit.

Reine de Saba (dė sä-bä′), **La.** [F., 'The Queen of Sheba.'] An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1862.

Reineke Vos (G. **Reineke Fuchs**). See *Reynard the Fox.*

Reine Margot (mär-gō′), **La.** A novel by the elder Dumas, published in 1845. It was dramatized with the assistance of Auguste Maquet, and played in 1847.

Reine Topaze (tō-päz′), **La.** [F., 'Queen Topaze.'] An opera by Victor Massé, produced at Paris in 1856.

Reinhardsbrunn (rīn′härts-brön). A noted castle of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, situated at the foot of the Thüringerwald, near Friedrichroda, 9 miles southwest of Gotha.

Reinhart (rīn′härt). **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1829: died at Philadelphia, May 3, 1885. An American portrait and historical painter. He studied at Düsseldorf, Rome, and Paris.

Reinhart, Charles Stanley. Born at Pittsburg, Pa., 1844. An American genre-painter and illustrator. He studied at Paris and Munich.

Reinhold (rīn′hōlt), **Karl Leonhard.** Born at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1758: died at Kiel, Holstein, April 10, 1823. A German philosopher, professor at Jena 1787–94 and at Kiel 1794–1823. He advocated Kant's philosophy in "Briefe über die Kantische Philosophie" (1786-87), and also published "Versuch einer neuen Theorie des Vorstellungsvermogens" ("New Theory of the Faculty of Ideas," 1789), etc.

Reinisch (rī′nish), **Leo.** Born at Osterwitz, Styria, 1832. A noted Egyptologist and Africanist, since 1872 professor of Egyptology at the University of Vienna. His numerous works include "Ägyptische Chrestomathie" (1873–75); grammars of Barea (1874), Nuba (1879), and Bilin (1883); and dictionary of Bilin (1887). He repeatedly visited all the tribes speaking these languages.

Reinkens (rīn′kens), **Joseph Hubert.** Born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821. A German prelate and Roman Catholic theologian: suspended in 1870 on account of opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility. He was consecrated bishop of the Old Catholics in 1873, and resides in Bonn. He published various works on ecclesiastical history, etc.

Reiske (rīs′ke), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Zörbig, near Halle, Dec. 25, 1716: died Aug. 14, 1774. A noted German Orientalist and classical philologist, rector of the Nikolaischule at Leipsic from 1758. He published works on Arabic, editions of Greek authors, etc.

Reiss (rīs), **Wilhelm.** Born at Mannheim, 1838. A German scientist and traveler. From 1868 to 1876 he traveled in South America, generally in company with A. Stubel. They made their headquarters at Quito for four years; explored the Ecuadorian mountains; made an extended examination of the ancient necropolis of Ancon, near Lima, and other Peruvian antiquities; and finally descended the Amazon and visited the Brazilian coast cities. Their most important joint work is "Das Totenfeld von Ancon in Peru" (3 vols. folio, with plates, 1880–1887). Reiss has also published many geological works and papers on South America, and various scientific memoirs in Spanish (at Quito).

Reissiger (rīs′sig-er), **Karl Gottlieb.** Born at Belzig, near Wittenberg, Jan. 31, 1798: died at Dresden, Nov. 7, 1859. A German composer of operas, songs, etc.

Réjane (rā-zhän′), **Gabrielle Réju,** called. Born at Paris in 1857. A French actress. She made her début in 1875 at the Vaudeville. One of her latest successes is Madame Sans Gene in Sardou's play of that name (1894), in which she appeared in the United States. About 1892 she married M. Porel, director of the Grand Théâtre.

Rejected Addresses. A collection of parodies on Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Moore, Coleridge, and other poets, written on the occasion of the burning of Drury Lane Theater, London, by the brothers James and Horace Smith, published in 1812.

Relapse, The, or Virtue in Danger. A play by Vanbrugh, produced in 1697. It was a sequel to Cibber's "Love's Last Shift." Sheridan altered it to "The Trip to Scarborough." See *Comte de Boursoufle.*

Relay House. A junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 7 miles from Baltimore, which General Butler fortified in May, 1861.

Relief of Lucknow, The. A play by Boucicault. The incident of Jessie Brown and the approach of the relief playing "The Campbells are coming" is said to be mythical.

Religio Laici (rē-lij′i-ō lā′i-sī). [L., 'A Layman's Religion.'] A polemic poem by Dryden, published in 1682.

Religio Medici (rē-lij′i-ō med′i-sī). [L., 'A Physician's Religion.'] A religious treatise by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1643.

Remagen (rā′mä-gen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 22 miles northwest of Coblenz: the Roman Rigomagus. It contains various Roman antiquities. Population (1890), 3,218.

Rembang (rem-bäng′). A town near the northern coast of Java, situated in lat. 6° 42′ S., long. 111° 21′ E. Population, about 14,000.

Rembrandt (rem′brant; D. pron. rem′bränt) (**Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Rijn** or **Ryn**). Born at Leyden, July 15, 1607: died at Amsterdam (buried Oct. 8, 1669). A celebrated Dutch painter and etcher, the chief member of the Dutch school of painting. His father was a miller in easy circumstances. At the age of 12 he entered the studio of Van Swanenburch and three years later that of Pieter Lastman at Amsterdam. In 1623 he returned to Leyden, where he remained until 1630. About 1628 he received his first pupil, Gerard Douw. In 1630 he removed to Amsterdam, where he soon had many pupils and many orders. On June 10, 1634, he married Saskia van Ulenburg. After her death he became involved in litigation, contracted debts, and in 1656 was formally declared bankrupt, and his collections were seized and sold for 500 florins. Among his principal works are "Presentation in the Temple" (1631); "Lesson in Anatomy" (1632); "Descent from the Cross," an etching (1633); the "Artemisia" at Madrid, and "St. Thomas" at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg (1634); portrait of himself with his wife Saskia on his knee (1638); etching of Tobias and the Angel and Ecce Homo (1638); portrait of his mother, at Vienna (1639); "Le doreur" ("The Gilder," 1640), now in New York; "Sortie of the Company of Frans Banning Cock" (the so-called "Night-Watch"), his masterpiece (1642); etching of "The Three Trees" (1643); "Pilgrims of Emmaus," in the Louvre (1648); portrait of Turenne on horseback, now in Lord Cowper's collection (1649); the "hundred-guilder" print of Christ preaching (1651) (the name comes from a tradition that a Roman merchant offered him seven engravings by Marcantonio, worth 100 guilders, for a copy of the etching); "The Burgomaster and his wife" (1657); "Moses descending Sinai" (1659); "Syndics of the Cloth Hall" (1661); "Jewish Pride" (1663). He painted between 40 and 50 portraits of himself, which are in the various public galleries of Europe.

Remedy of Love, The. A poem apparently written about 1530. It was printed in 1532 in an edition of Chaucer's poems, and wrongly attributed to him.

Remesal (rā-mā-säl′), **Antonio de.** Born at Allariz, Galicia, about 1570: died at Madrid, 1639. A Spanish Dominican historian. He was *visitador* of his order in Central America 1613–17, and while there wrote his "Historia de las provincias de Chiapa y Guatemala" (Madrid, 1619), sometimes called "Historia general de las Indias." It was the first history of Guatemala prepared in the country, and is much esteemed by historians.

Remi (rē′mī). In ancient history, a people of the Belgæ, in Gaul, dwelling in the vicinity of Rheims (their capital). They sided with Julius Cæsar in his Gallic wars.

Remigius (re-mij′i-us), or **Remedius** (re-mē′-di-us), or F. **Remi** (rė-mē′), Saint. Born about 435: died about 530–533. Archbishop of Rheims. He was raised to the episcopate about 457, and was influential with Clovis whom he baptized in 496. The "Vita Remigii" was written by Hincmar in the 9th century.

Remington (rem′ing-ton), **Frederic.** Born at Canton, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1861. An American figure- and animal-painter and illustrator. Among his works are "A Dash for the Timber," "Last Stand," "Past all Surgery," and "A Broncho Buster" (in bronze). He is well known as an illustrator of the principal periodicals.

Remois (rė-mwä′). An ancient district in Champagne, France. Its chief place was Rheims.

Remonstrance, The Grand. In English history, a protest passed by the House of Commons Nov. 22, 1641. It rehearsed the unconstitutional and unwise acts of the reign of Charles I., and demanded remedies.

Remonstrants (rē-mon′strants). The Arminians: so called because they formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled "The Remonstrance." This document expressed their points of divergence from strict Calvinism, and was presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland.

Remscheid (rem′shīt). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 19 miles northeast of Cologne. It is the center of hardware manufactures in Germany (including scythes, saws, skates, files, etc.), and has an important export trade. Population (1890), 18,641; commune, 40,371.

Remsen (rem′zn), **Ira.** Born at New York, Feb. 10, 1846. An American chemist. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in 1867; was professor of chemistry and physics at Williams College 1872–76; and has since been professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He has published "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry" (1877), "An Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry" (1885), "Elementary Chemistry" (1887), etc.

Remus (rē′mus). In Roman legend, the brother of Romulus, by whom he was slain. See *Romulus.*

Remus, Uncle. An old plantation negro, feigned narrator of the plantation and folk-lore tales collected by Joel Chandler Harris.

Rémusat (rā-mü-zä′), **Comtesse de** (**Claire Élisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes**). Born at Paris, Jan. 5, 1780: died Dec. 21, 1821. A French lady, wife of the chamberlain of Napoleon I., and an attendant of the empress Josephine. Her "Mémoires" on the court of Napoleon, etc., were published in 1879, and her "Lettres" in 1881.

Rémusat, Comte **François Marie Charles de.** Born at Paris, March 14, 1797: died at Paris, June 6, 1875. A French politician and author, son of the Comtesse de Rémusat. He was minister of the interior in 1840, and minister of foreign affairs 1871–73. He wrote various philosophical works, including "Essais de philosophie" (1842), "Abailard" (1845), "St. Anselme de Canterbury" (1853), "L'Angleterre au XVIIIe siècle" (1856), "Bacon, sa vie, son temps, sa philosophie" (1857), "Histoire de la philosophie en Angleterre" (1875), etc.

Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel. Born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1788: died June 3, 1832. A French Orientalist. He wrote "Essai sur la langue et la littérature chinoises" (1811), "Recherches sur les langues tartares" (1820), "Éléments de la grammaire chinoise" (1822), and other works on Chinese, etc.

Rémy (rā-mē′), **Jules.** Born near Châlons-sur-Marne, Sept. 2, 1826. A French traveler and botanist. From 1851 to 1863 he traveled extensively in South and North America, the Pacific Islands, and Asia. Besides botanical memoirs he has published many books on the countries visited by him: one of the best-known is "Voyage au pays des Mormons" (2 vols. 1860: an English translation 1860).

Renaix (rė-nā′). A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated 34 miles west by south of Brussels. Population (1890), 16,912.

Renan (rė-noṅ′), **Joseph Ernest.** Born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Jan. 27, 1823: died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1892. A French philologist and historian. He was the acknowledged leader of the school of critical philosophy in France. His studies, begun in his native town, were completed in Paris. He was discouraged in the study of theology by the barrenness of the scholastic method then in vogue, and broke sharply with the system. While making his living by teaching, he pursued his studies in comparative philology, and took, one after the other, his university degrees. His works published between 1850 and 1860 attracted much attention, especially for their style. They include his doctor's thesis on "Averroès et l'averroïsme" (1852), "Études d'histoire religieuse" (1857), "De l'origine du langage" (1858), "Essais de morale et de critique" (1859), etc. Soon after his return from a mission to the East (1861), Renan was called to the chair of Hebrew in the Collège de France; but, as he denied the divinity of Christ, he fell out with the clerical party, and was forced to resign his professorship in 1864. The works he wrote about this time contributed perhaps in greatest measure to his reputation. Foremost among them stands "La vie de Jésus" (1863), the first book in the series entitled "Histoire des origines du christianisme," which includes further "Les apôtres" (1866), "St. Paul et sa mission" (1867), "L'Antechrist" (1873), "Les évangiles et la seconde génération chrétienne" (1877), "L'Église chrétienne" (1879), and "Marc-Aurèle et la fin du monde antique" (1880). The "Index" was published in 1889, and the natural introduction to the entire series is to be found in an entirely separate work, "Histoire du peuple d'Israël" (1887–94). Renan was also the author of "Questions contemporaines" (1868), "Dialogues philosophiques" (1876), "Drames philosophiques" (1888), and many other works. He was elected a member of the French Academy June 13, 1878.

Renart, Roman de. See *Reynard the Fox.*

Rendel (ren′del), **James Meadows.** Born near Dartmoor, England, 1799: died at London, Nov. 21, 1856. An English engineer, constructor of bridges and harbors of refuge.

Rendsburg (rends′börg). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Eider and on the Schleswig-Holstein Canal 20 miles west of Kiel. It was formerly strongly fortified; was unsuccessfully besieged by Wrangel in 1645; and was taken by the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1848. The fortifications were demolished by the Danes in 1852. Population (1890), 13,195.

René (rė-nā′). A romance by Châteaubriand, published in 1802.

René I., surnamed "The Good." [L. *Renatus.*] Born at Angers, France, Jan. 16, 1409: died at Aix, France, July 10, 1480. Duke of Anjou, count of Provence, and (titular) king of Naples, son of Louis II. of Naples and Yolande of Aragon. He succeeded Joanna II. in Naples in 1435, but was dispossessed by Alfonso V. of Aragon in 1442. He was a patron of literature and art.

Renegado, The, or the Gentleman of Venice. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1624 and printed in 1630. The title was changed before Shirley's "Gentleman of Venice" was produced.

Renfrew (ren′frö). **1.** A southwestern county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Clyde and Dumbarton on the north, Lanark on the east, Ayr on the south and southwest, and the Firth of Clyde on the west. It contains the large towns Paisley and Greenock, and has coal- and iron-mines and important manufactures. Area, 245 square miles. Population (1891), 290,790.

2. The county town of Renfrew, situated near the Clyde 6 miles west of Glasgow. Population (1891), 6,246.

Reni (rā′nē), **Guido.** Born at Bologna, Nov. 4, 1575: died there, Aug. 18, 1642. A noted painter of the Bolognese school. He was a pupil of Calvaert, and also of the Carracci. He went about 1608 to Rome, where he remained for twenty years. He was the rival of Caravaggio, and was opposed from jealousy by Annibale Carracci, and even by his friend Albani. He had many pupils at Rome and Bologna. He decorated the private chapel of the Palazzo Monte Cavallo at Rome, and at a later period executed the celebrated fresco of "Aurora" in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. Among his works are "The Massacre of the Innocents," "St. Sebastian," "Madonna della Pietà," and "Samson Victorious" at Bologna; the doubtful portrait of Beatrice Cenci at the Palazzo Barberini, Rome; "Crucifixion of St. Peter" and "Madonna in Glory" (Vatican); several "Ecce Homos" at Bologna, Rome, Dresden, Paris, London, and other places; and numerous other paintings, many of them of sacred subjects.

Rennell (ren′el), **James.** Born near Chudleigh, Devon, England, Dec. 3, 1742: died at London, March 29, 1830. An English geographer, in the service of the East India Company. His chief works are "Memoir of a Map of Hindustan" (revised ed. 1793), "Bengal Atlas" (1781), "Geographical System of Herodotus" (1800), "Topography of the Plain of Troy" (1811), and "Expedition of Cyrus" (1831).

Rennes (ren). The capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated at the junction of the Ille and Vilaine, in lat. 48° 7′ N., long. 1° 41′ W.: the Gallic Condate and Roman Civitas Redonum. The noted buildings are the Cathedral of St. Peter, Church of Notre Dame, Mordelaise gate, palace of justice, and town house. It contains a picture-gallery and a university college (with faculties of law, sciences, and letters). It was the capital of ancient Brittany; was several times besieged; and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1720. Population (1891), commune, 69,232.

Rennie (ren′i), **John.** Born at Phantassie, Haddington, Scotland, June 7, 1761: died at London, Oct. 16, 1821. A noted British engineer and architect. Three of the Thames bridges (the Southwark, the Waterloo, and the London) were built from his designs. He also designed the London docks, the India docks, and docks at Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, and Dublin, and the dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

Reno (rā′nō). A river in Italy which rises in the Apennines and flows as the Po di Primaro into the Adriatic 12 miles north of Ravenna. It was called Rhenus by the Romans, and formerly flowed into the Po. Total length, about 125 miles.

Reno (rē′nō). The capital of Washoe County, Nevada, situated on Truckee River 16 miles northwest of Virginia City. Population (1890), 3,563.

Reno, Jesse Lee. Born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 30, 1823: killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war; and was appointed a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in 1861. He served in the Roanoke expedition in 1862; and participated as a corps commander in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the battles of Chantilly and South Mountain.

Reno, Marcus A. Born in Illinois about 1835: died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1889. An American officer. He graduated at West Point in 1857, and served through the Civil War. As major he commanded a detachment of Custer's army at the time of the massacre of Little Big Horn in 1876. He was dismissed from the United States service in 1880 on the charge of having failed to support his chief on that occasion

Rent Day, The. A domestic drama by Douglas Jerrold, printed in 1832.

Renwick (ren′ik), **James.** Born at Moniaive, Dumfriesshire, Feb. 15, 1662: executed Feb. 17, 1688. A Scottish Covenanter and martyr. He attended Edinburgh University, but was denied his degree for refusing the oath of allegiance. In 1683 he was ordained at Groningen, Holland. In 1684 he published the "Apologetic Declaration," for which he was outlawed. He denounced James II. on his accession, and was condemned and executed.

Renwick (ren′wik), **James.** Born in England, 1790 (1792?): died at New York, Jan. 12, 1863. An American physicist. He wrote "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" (1822–23), "A Treatise on the Steam-Engine" (1830), "Elements of Mechanics" (1832), scientific text-books, and biographies of Fulton, Hamilton, etc.

Renwick, James. Born at Bloomingdale (now part of New York city), Nov. 3, 1818: died at New York, June 23, 1895. An American architect, son of James Renwick. He designed Grace Church (New York, 1845), St. Patrick's Cathedral (New York, commenced 1858), the Smithsonian Institution and Corcoran Art Gallery (Washington), Vassar College, etc.

Réole (rā-ōl′), **La.** A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 31 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 4,177.

Re Pastore (rā päs-tō′re), **Il.** A dramatic cantata by Mozart, to Metastasio's words, composed in 1775.

Rephaim (ref′ạ̄-im or re-fā′im). In Old Testament history, a race of giants, the ancient inhabitants of Palestine and of the land east of the Jordan.

Rephaim, Valley of. In ancient geography, a valley or plain southwest of Jerusalem.

Repnin (rep-nēn′), Prince **Nikolai.** Born at St. Petersburg, March 22, 1734: died at Riga, May 24, 1801. A Russian general and diplomatist. He served against the Turks, whom he defeated at the battle of Matchin, July 9, 1791.

Repos de Cyrus (rė-pō′ dė sē-rüs′), **Le.** A work by the Abbé J. Pornetti.

> "Le Repos de Cyrus" embraces the same period of the life of the Persian prince as the work of Ramsay, and comprehends his journey into Media, his chase on the frontiers of Assyria, his wars with the king of that country, and his return to Persia. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 349.

Repose in Egypt. 1. A painting by Murillo, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin sits under a tree watching, with two cherubs, the sleeping Child at her side. St. Joseph stands beyond, with the ass, amid attributes of the journey.
2. A painting by Van Dyck, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin sits before St. Joseph on a shaded bank, holding the Child standing in her lap. All are looking at a covey of partridges. Sometimes called *Madonna with the Partridges.*

Representatives, House of. The lower or more numerous branch of the United States Congress, comprising (1895) 356 members, chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Representatives are apportioned among the States according to population, the ratio at present being one to every 173,901 of population. No one can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five, who has not been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who is not an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment and of originating bills for raising revenue. Each Territory has a delegate in the House of Representatives, who is entitled to speak, though he has no vote.

Repressor, The. An ecclesiastical treatise by Bishop Pecock, written in 1449.

Reprisals, The, or the Tars of Old England. A farce by Smollett, produced in 1757. It is said to be his single success on the stage.

Reptile Fund, The. A name given in Germany to a Prussian fund held for the deposed Hanoverian dynasty, part of which it was alleged was diverted to the subsidizing of journals in the interest of the government.

Reptile Press, The. A name, in Germany, given collectively to the journals believed to be subsidized by the Prussian government. It came into use in 1869. Compare *Reptile Fund.*

Republic, The. A famous work by Plato, descriptive of an ideal commonwealth.

República Dominicana. See *Dominican Republic.*

Republican Party. 1. The usual name of the Democratic party (in full Democratic-Republican party) during the years following 1792–1793: it replaced the name Anti-Federal, and was replaced by the name Democratic. See *Democratic Party.*—2. A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the Civil War many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. In 1856 it elected its candidate (Frémont) for speaker of the House of Representatives, and in 1861 it gained control of the executive and both houses of Congress. The presidents from 1861 to 1885, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, were Republicans, and the presidency was again filled by a Republican, Harrison, from 1889 to 1893. The Republicans held the power in Congress until 1875; they then lost the House, regained it in 1881, lost it in 1883, again regained it in 1889, and lost it again in 1891, regaining it once more in 1895. The Senate, however, they continued to hold, except for 1879–83, until 1893, when the executive and both branches of Congress passed into the hands of the Democrats. The party favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.

Republican Pawnee (pâ-nē′). A tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. Also called the *Kitkehahki.* See *Pawnee.*

Republican River, or **Republican Fork.** A river in eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, and northern Kansas. It unites with the Smoky Hill Fork in Davis County, Kansas, 61 miles west of Topeka, to form the Kansas. Length, about 500 miles.

Repulse Bay (rẹ̄-puls′ bā). A bay south of Melville Peninsula, British America, near the entrance to Hudson Bay.

Requena (rā-kā′nä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 42 miles west of Valencia. It is a wine center. Population (1887), 14,457.

Requier (re-kyā′), **Augustus Julian.** Born at Charleston, S. C., May 27, 1825: died at New York, March 19, 1887. An American poet and dramatist.

Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dā lä päl′mä) (Sp., 'dry river-bed of the palm'), or **Resaca de Guerrero** (dā gā-rā′rō). A place in southern Texas, 4 miles north of Matamoros, Mexico, where a battle was fought, May 9, 1846, between the United States troops (about 2,200) under Taylor and the Mexicans (4,000 to 5,000) under Arista. The engagement followed the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th, and, as in that, Taylor was victorious. All the Mexican artillery and trains fell into his hands, and the way was opened to Matamoros.

Resen (rē′sen). One of the ancient cities in Assyria.

> Instead of Dur-Sargon the Book of Genesis (x. 11) mentions Resen, "between Nineveh and Calah." The site of Resen has not been identified, though its name has been met with in the Assyrian inscriptions under the form of Reseni, 'the head of the spring.' *Sayce*, Assyria, p. 22.

Reservoir of the 1,001 Columns. A reservoir in Constantinople, built by Constantine. It is in plan 197 by 166 feet; its groined vaults rest on 212 columns in 15 ranges. Though about half filled with sediment deposited by the water, the shafts and capitals still project to a height of 33 feet.

Reshd. See *Resht.*

Reshid Pasha (re-shēd′ pash′â) (**Mustapha Mehemed**). Born at Constantinople, 1802: died at Candia, Jan. 7, 1858. A Turkish statesman and diplomatist. He was several times minister of foreign affairs under Mahmud II. and Abdul-Medjid; promulgated the Hatti-sherif of Gülhanè (see *Abdul-Medjid*) in 1839; and was grand vizir at the time of the Crimean war.

Resht (resht), or **Rasht** (rasht), or **Reshd** (resht). The capital of the province of Gilan, Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea about lat. 37° 18′ N., long. 49° 37′ E. It has important commerce, through its port Enzeli, and is the chief place in Persia for the silk-trade. It was terribly ravaged by fire in 1885. Population, about 25,000.

Resolute (rez′ọ̄-lūt). An arctic exploring ship which belonged to Sir Edward Belcher's squadron. She sailed with the Assistance, Pioneer, Intrepid, and North Star in April, 1852, to search for Sir John Franklin. On May 15, 1854, at the command of Belcher and against their will, Captain Kellett and Commander McClintock abandoned the Resolute and the Intrepid in the ice off Melville Island. On Sept. 17, 1855, Captain Buddington, in the American whaler George Henry, met the deserted Resolute in sound condition about 40 miles from Cape Mercy. She must have drifted through Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, and Baffin Bay. She was recovered, and the United States bought her and restored her in perfect condition to the British service. She was presented to the queen by Captain Hartstein in 1856. She is now dismantled.

Resolution (rez-ọ̄-lū′shọn). An exploring ship in which, with the Discovery, Sir Thomas Button sailed from England in 1612. He wintered at the mouth of Nelson's River, and accomplished the exploration of Hudson Bay and of Southampton Island, returning to England in the autumn of the next year.

Resolution (rez-ọ̄-lū′shọn) **Island.** An island of British America, situated north of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson Strait.

Restif de la Bretonne. See *Rétif.*

Restigouche (res-ti-gösh′). A river in New Brunswick which forms part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, and flows into the Bay of Chaleur at Dalhousie. Length, about 200 miles.

Restitution, Edict of. An edict by the emperor Ferdinand II., dated March 6, 1629, requiring Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholics sees and ecclesiastical property appropriated since the treaty of Passau in 1552.

Restoration, The. 1. In English history, the reëstablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.—2. In Jewish history, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land, as expected by many of the Jewish race and by others.—3. In French history, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 (called the first Restoration) and (after the episode of the Hundred Days) in 1815 (called the second Restoration).

Restorer of the Roman Empire. A title given by the senate to Aurelian.

Restrepo (res-trā′pō), **José Manuel.** Born at Envigado, Antioquia, about 1775: died about 1860. A New Granadan historian. He was a lawyer and active in politics, occupying various civil and cabinet positions. His intimate acquaintance with Bolivar and other leaders of the movement for independence peculiarly fitted him for writing a history of the times. His most important work was "Historia de la Revolucion de la República de Colombia" (1827: 7 vols., with 3 vols. of documents; 3d ed. 4 vols., 1858).

Reszke (resh′ke), **Édouard de.** Born at Warsaw, 1856. A noted Polish bass singer, brother of Jean de Reszke. He made his début at Paris in 1876, and his career practically coincides with that of his brother. His principal parts are Ruy Gomez ("Hernani"), Don Basile ("Barbier de Séville"), Leporello ("Don Juan"), Méphistophélès ("Faust"), and Frère Laurent ("Roméo et Juliette").

Reszke, Jean de. Born at Warsaw, 1853. A noted Polish tenor singer. He made his début in London in 1875, and appeared at the Théâtre Français in 1876, and again in 1883. At this time his voice changed from the baritone to the tenor register, and his success has since been great. In 1884 he was engaged at the Italian Opera, and has since sung there, with various absences. In 1892 and 1893–94 he sang in America. His principal parts are Faust, Romeo, Radames ("Aida"), Vasco ("L'Africaine"), and Ascanio ("Benvenuto Cellini").

Retford, East. See *East Retford.*

Rethel (rė-tel′). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Aisne 23 miles northeast of Rheims. Population (1891), commune, 7,136.

Rethel (rā′tel), **Alfred.** Born near Aix-la-Chapelle, May 15, 1816: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1859. A noted German historical painter. His works include frescos of subjects taken from the history of Charles the Great (in the Rathaus at Aix-la-Chapelle), series on the "Dance of Death," and "Hannibal Crossing the Alps."

Rethelois (ret-lwä′). A former division of Champagne, France, now comprised within the department of Ardennes.

Rethra (reth′rạ̈ or ret′rä). An ancient Slavic city in the present Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. Its exact locality is unknown.

Rétif (rā-tēf′) or **Restif de la Bretonne** (rā-tēf′ dė lä brė-ton′) (**Nicolas Edme Restif**). Born at Sacy, Yonne, France, Nov. 22, 1734: died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1806. A French romancer and littérateur.

> A much more remarkable name is that of Restif de la Bretonne, who has been called, and not without reason, the French Defoe. He was born at Sacy in Burgundy in 1734, and died at Paris in 1806. Although of very humble birth, he seems to have acquired an irregular but considerable education, and, establishing himself early in Paris, he became an indefatigable author. Some fifty separate works of his exist, some of which are of great extent, and one of which, "Les Contemporaines," includes forty-two volumes and nearly three hundred separate articles or tales. Restif, whose entire sanity may reasonably be doubted, was a novelist, a philosopher, a social innovator, a diligent observer of the manners of his times, a spelling reformer. His work is for the most part destitute of the most rudimentary notions of decency, but it is produced in good faith and evidently with no evil purpose.
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 426.

Retimo (rā-tē′mō). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete, 27 miles east-southeast of Canea. Population, about 8,000.

Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. See *Anabasis.*

Return from Parnassus, The. A play in two parts, being the second and third parts of "The Pilgrimage to Parnassus." They were written before the death of Queen Elizabeth, and have recently been printed as a whole. "The Pilgrimage" was acted at Cambridge in 1597, the first part of "The Return" probably in 1598, and the last in 1601. They are thought to have been written by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, and are personal satires showing the trials of poor authors from Shakspere down, and the jealousy existing between professional actors and scholars.

Retz (rets). A former division of Brittany, France, corresponding to part of the department of Loire-Inférieure.

Retz, or **Rais** (rās), or **Raiz** (rāz), **Baron de** (**Gilles de Laval**). Born about 1396: executed at Nantes, France, Oct., 1440. A French marshal, notorious for his cruelties to children. His story is connected with that of "Barbe-Bleue." See *Bluebeard.*

Retz (rās), **Cardinal de** (**Jean François Paul de Gondi**). Born at Montmirail, Oct., 1614: died at Paris, Aug. 24, 1679. A French politician and author. He received his education at the hands of St. Vincent de Paul, and thereafter at the Jesuit College of Clermont. From earliest childhood he was intended for the church, where he was to become eventually archbishop of Paris, a dignity that had long been held in his family; but by his stormy conduct he came near foiling all plans made in his interest. After a trip to Italy, he settled down in Paris, keeping the archiepiscopal seat well present in his mind. A strong desire on his part to become a political leader led him to take an active part in the movement against Cardinal Mazarin (1648–49). He obtained at last the removal of that statesman, and rose himself to the dignity of cardinal. But his popularity was short-lived, and he was finally imprisoned at Vincennes (1652) He made good his escape, and traveled in foreign countries until the time of Mazarin's death. Then he returned to France. He resigned the archbishopric, which in the meantime had fallen to his lot through his uncle's death, and retired shortly after to private life in Lorraine. Here he wrote his "Mémoires," which are of great value in the history of the court life and doings of his day. They are included in the collection of the "Mémoires sur l'histoire de France." The best edition is the one made by M. Feillet in the "Collection des grands écrivains de la France" (1872). To Cardinal de Retz we are indebted for important and doubtless reliable information concerning the queen, Mazarin, Gaston d'Orléans, Condé, Turenne, La Rochefoucauld, and many others.

Retzius (ret′sē-ös), **Anders Adolf.** Born in Lund, Oct. 13, 1796: died April 18, 1860. A Swedish anatomist, son of A. J. Retzius: professor of anatomy and physiology at Stockholm.

Retzius, Anders Johan. Born 1742: died 1821. A Swedish botanist professor at Lund.

Retzsch (retsh), **Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Dec. 9, 1779: died there, June 11, 1857. A German etcher and painter. He illustrated works of Goethe, Schiller, etc.

Reuben (rö′ben). [Heb., prob. 'behold! a son.'] **1.** The eldest son of Jacob and Leah.—**2.** One of the tribes of Israel, descended from Reuben. Its territory lay east of the Dead Sea and Jordan, south of Gad, and north of Moab.

> Reuben and Simeon, whom it was soon difficult to discern from Moab, Edom, and the Arabs of the desert, disappeared at an early period as tribes. They were considered, like that of Levi, as sporadic tribes dispersed through the rest of Israel.
>
> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 293.

Reuchlin (roich′lin), **Johann** (Grecized as **Capnio**). Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Dec. 28 (or Feb. 22), 1455: died at Liebenzell, near Hirschau, Bavaria, June 30, 1522. A celebrated German humanist. He studied and traveled in Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy; settled at Tubingen in 1481 as a teacher of jurisprudence and the liberal arts; was a judge in the Swabian League from 1500 or 1502 to 1512; opposed, in a formal opinion to the emperor in 1510, the suppression of the Jewish books hostile to Christianity, advocated by the converted Jew Pfefferkorn, which involved him in a controversy (1510–16) with the Dominicans and the obscurantists generally; and taught at Ingolstadt and Tubingen. He promoted education in Germany by publishing Greek text-books; and wrote various works on Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, including a Hebrew grammar "Rudimenta Hebraica" (1506). He published the cabalistic works "De verbo mirifico" (1494), "De arte cabbalistica" (1494).

Reudnitz (roid′nits). A manufacturing village, an eastern suburb of Leipsic.

Reumont (roi′mont), **Alfred von.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 15, 1808: died at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, April 27, 1887. A German writer on Italian history and art, and diplomatist. His diplomatic service was rendered principally in Italy, and largely at the papal court. He wrote "Geschichte der Stadt Rom" ("History of the City of Rome" 1867–70) etc.

Reunion, Chambers of. Special courts established by Louis XIV. at Metz, Besançon, Tournai, and Breisach, 1680. They decided on the annexation to France of various territories along the eastern frontier (Saarbrücken, Luxemburg, etc.).

Réunion (rā-ü-nyôṅ′), **Île de la,** formerly **Île Bourbon.** An island in the Indian Ocean, a colonial possession of France, southwest of Mauritius. St.-Denis, the capital, is situated in lat. 20° 51′ S., long. 55° 30′ E. The surface is mountainous and volcanic, the highest summit being Piton des Neiges (10,069 feet). The chief product is sugar. The inhabitants are descendants of French, negroes, coolies, etc. The island was discovered by Mascarenhas in the beginning of the 16th century, and was taken possession of by the French about 1642 and in 1649. It was occupied by the British 1810–15. Area, 780 square miles. Population (1892), 171,731.

Reunion, Wars of. A name sometimes given to the wars between France and the allied powers waged in consequence of the annexation of territory determined by the Chambers of Reunion in 1680.

Réus (rā′ös). A city in the province of Tarragona, Spain, situated near Tarragona 63 miles southwest of Barcelona. It is the second industrial place in Catalonia, and has important manufactures of wines, cotton, silk, etc. Salou is its seaport. Population (1887), 28,780.

Reuss (rois). A river of Switzerland. It rises in the St.-Gotthard, traverses the Lake of Lucerne, and joins the Aare near Brugg. Length, 90 miles.

Reuss. A land in Thuringia, central Germany, consisting of several detached portions, west of the kingdom of Saxony: part of the ancient Vogtland. The origin of the house dates from the 11th century, and the present division of the land was established 1616.

Reuss (**Elder Line**), or **Reuss-Greiz** (rois′grīts′). [G. *Reuss ältere Linie.*] A principality and state of the German Empire, bordering on Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, and other German states. Capital, Greiz. It is largely engaged in manufacturing. The government is a hereditary monarchy, vested in a prince and (since 1867) a chamber of 12 members. It sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 to the Reichstag. Area, 122 square miles. Population (1890), 62,754.

Reuss (**Younger Line**), or **Reuss-Gera-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf** (rois′gā′rä-shlīts′lō′-ben-stīn-ā′bers-dorf). [G. *Reuss jüngere Linie.*] A principality and state of the German Empire. Capital, Gera. It comprises the principality of Gera, situated west of Saxe-Altenburg, and the principalities of Schleiz and of Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, situated west of the kingdom of Saxony and north of Bavaria. It has flourishing manufactures. The government is a hereditary monarchy, vested in a prince and a chamber of 16 deputies. It sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 to the Reichstag. Area, 319 square miles. Population (1890), 119,811.

Reuss (rois), **Eduard Wilhelm Eugen.** Born at Strasburg, July 18, 1804: died there, April 15, 1891. A noted Alsatian Protestant theologian, professor at Strasburg from 1834. His works include "Geschichte der heiligen Schriften des Neuen Testaments" (1842), "Histoire de la théologie chrétienne au siècle apostolique" (1852), "Histoire du canon des Saintes-Écritures" (1863), "Geschichte der heiligen Schriften des Alten Testaments" (1881), etc.

Reute. See *Reutte.*

Reuter (roi′ter), **Fritz.** Born at Stavenhagen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nov. 7, 1810: died at Eisenach, June 12, 1874. A noted German dialect (Platt-Deutsch) poet. His works (tales and poems) include "Lauschen un Rimels" (1853), "Reis nah Belligen" (1855), "Kein Husung" (1858), "Hanne Nute un de ludde Pudel" (1859), "Schurr-Murr" (1861): also a collection of novels, "Olle Kamellen" (comprising "Ut de Franzosentid" (1860), "Ut mine Festungstid" (1862), "Ut mine Stromtid" (1864), etc.).

Reuter's Telegraph Agency. An agency for the collection and transmission of news, developed by P. J. von Reuter in the decade 1850–60 and later, and now extending over nearly the entire world.

Reutlingen (roit′ling-en). The chief city of the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Echatz, at the foot of the Swabian Alp, 20 miles south of Stuttgart. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of leather. The chief building is a Gothic church (13th and 14th centuries). It was made an imperial city in 1240. Its citizens defeated the Count of Wurtemberg in the battle of Reutlingen in 1377. It was the first Swabian city to receive the Reformation. In 1803 it was annexed to Wurtemberg. Population (1890), 18,542.

Reutte, or **Reute** (roi′te). A tourist resort in northern Tyrol, near the Bavarian frontier, situated on the Lech 35 miles west-northwest of Innsbruck.

Reval (rev′ǎl), or **Revel** (rev′el). [Russ. *Revel.*] A seaport, and the capital of Esthonia, Russia, situated on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, in lat. 59° 26′ N., long. 24° 45′ E. It consists of the lower town and the "Dom"; has a large and increasing commerce; is a favorite watering-place; and contains several noteworthy buildings (including the Olai and Nikolai churches). It was founded by the Danes in 1219; became a Hanseatic town; joined the Livonian Order of Knights in 1346; and was annexed to Sweden in 1561, and to Russia in 1710. Population (1894), 52,896.

Revel (rė-vel′). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 30 miles east-southeast of Toulouse. Population (1891), commune, 5,566.

Revelation, Book of, or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine.** The last book of the New Testament: also called the *Apocalypse.* It has been generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the 1st century: but its authorship and date are subjects of dispute. There is a wide difference of opinion also as to the interpretation and significance of the book.

Reveller (rev′el-ėr), **Lady.** One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table." She is a coquettish widow and brilliant fine lady who keeps a basset-table, where she devotes herself night and day to not too scrupulous play.

Revenge. A tragedy by Dr. Young, produced in 1721.

Revenge for a Father. See *Hoffman.*

Revenge for Honour. A tragedy by Chapman (?), published in 1654.

Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois. See *Bussy d'Ambois.*

Revenger's Tragedy, The. A play by Cyril Tourneur, licensed and printed in 1607.

Revere (re-vēr′). A town and watering-place in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 4 or 5 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1890), 5,668.

Revere, Paul. Born at Boston, Jan. 1, 1735: died at Boston, May 10, 1818. An American patriot, famous from his ride from Boston to Lexington, April 18–19, 1775, to arouse the minutemen. This ride is celebrated by Longfellow in the poem "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," published in "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Review, The. A musical farce by George Colman the younger, printed in 1800. It was taken from an unsuccessful comic opera, "Caleb Quotem and his Wife, or Paint, Poetry, and Putty," by Henry Lee.

Revilla Gigedo, generally written **Revillagigedo** (rā-vēl′yä-ʜē-ʜä′ᴛʜō). A group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean. The principal island, Socorro, is situated in lat. 18° 43′ N., long. 110° 57′ W. They belong to the state of Colima, Mexico, and are uninhabited.

Revillagigedo, Count of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Güemes.*

Réville (rā-vēl′), **Albert.** Born at Dieppe, France, Nov. 4, 1826. A French Protestant clergyman and theological writer. He accepted a call as pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam in 1851 (having previously been suffragan at Nîmes and pastor at Luneray, near Dieppe); was appointed titular professor of religious history in the College of France in 1880; and was chosen president of the Section of Religious Sciences at the Sorbonne in 1886. Among his works are "Essais de critique religieuse" (1860), "Histoire des religions" (1883 *et seq.*), etc.

Révillon (rā-vē-yôṅ′), **Antoine,** called **Tony Révillon.** Born at St.-Laurent-lez-Mâcon, Ain, France, Dec. 29, 1832. A French novelist and miscellaneous author.

Revin (rė-vaṅ′). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, on the Meuse 12 miles north by west of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 4,292.

Revista Trimensal de Historia e Geographia. See *Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro.*

Revizor (re-vē-zor′). [Russ., 'The Inspector-General.'] A satirical comedy by Gogol, produced in 1841.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (nants; F. pron. noṅt). A proclamation of Louis XIV. of France, Oct. 22, 1685, annulling the Edict of Nantes. It forbade the free exercise of the Protestant religion. Its promulgation was followed by the emigration of about 300,000 persons, including artisans, men of science and letters, and others, to Holland, Brandenburg, England, Switzerland, America, etc.

Revolt of Islam, The. A narrative poem by Shelley, published in 1818. It was first called "Laon and Cythna."

Revolution, American. See *Revolutionary War.*

Revolution, English. The movements by which James II. was forced to leave England and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed in England in Nov., 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.

Revolution, French. See *French Revolution.*

Revolution, South American. See *South American Revolution.*

Revolutionary Tribunal. In French history, specifically, an extraordinary court of justice established by the Convention, in 1793, to take cognizance of all attacks directed against the Revolution, the republic, and the public welfare. It was suppressed in 1795.

Revolutionary War, or **War of the American Revolution.** The war for redress of grievances, and later for independence, waged by the thirteen American colonies (States) against Great Britain. They were assisted by France, Spain, and the Netherlands (in the latter part of the war). Its causes were the repressive measures of Great Britain (Writs of Assistance, 1761; Stamp Act, 1765; taxes on glass, paints, etc., 1767; Boston Port Bill, 1774). The following are the leading incidents and events: Boston massacre, 1770; Boston Tea-Party, Dec. 16, 1773; first Continental Congress, Sept., 1774; battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775; meeting of the second Continental Congress, May 10; capture of Ticonderoga, May 10; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20 or 31; battle of Bunker Hill, June 17; unsuccessful attack on Canada, 1775–76; evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776; British repulse off Charleston, June 28; Declaration of Independence, July 4; battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; loss of Forts Washington and Lee, and retreat through New Jersey, end of 1776; battle of Trenton, Dec. 26; battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; battle of Bennington, Aug. 16; battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11; battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19; battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17; adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15; treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778; battle of Monmouth, June 28; storming of Stony Point, July 16, 1779; naval victory of Paul Jones, Sept. 23; British capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780; battle of Camden, Aug. 16; Arnold's treachery, Sept.; battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7; battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781; ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the last of the States, March 1; battle of Guilford, March 15; battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8; surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19; peace of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; evacuation of New York, Nov. 25.

Revolution in Spanish South America. See *South American Revolution.*

Revolution of July. The French revolution of July, 1830, which overthrew Charles X.

Revolution of 1848. The French revolution of Feb., 1848, which overthrew the government of Louis Philippe.

Rewah, or **Rewa** (rā'wä). **1.** A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 81° E. A treaty establishing a British protectorate was made in 1812. Area, 12,679 square miles. Population (1891), 1,508,943. —**2.** The capital of the state of Rewah, situated in lat. 24° 31′ N., long. 81° 20′ E. Population (1881), 22,016.

Rewbell (rė-bel'), **Jean François.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, Oct. 8, 1747: died at Colmar, Nov. 23, 1807. A French politician. He was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly and Convention, and a member of the Directory 1795–99.

Reybaud (rā-bō'), Madame (**Henriette Étiennette Fanny Arnaud**). Born at Aix, France, 1802: died Jan. 1, 1871. A French novelist, wife of M. R. L. Reybaud.

Reybaud, Marie Roch Louis. Born at Marseilles, Aug. 15, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 28, 1879. A French miscellaneous writer and politician. His works include "Études sur les réformateurs ou socialistes modernes" (1840–43), the satirical novel "Jérôme Paturot" (1843), etc.

Reykjavik (rīk'yä'vik), or **Reikiavik** (rī'kē-ä-vik). The capital of Iceland, situated on the southwestern coast, on a bay of the Faxafloi, in lat. 64° 9′ N., long. 21° 55′ W. It was founded in 874, and is the chief trading-place of the island. Population (1890), 3,900.

Reyna Barrios (rā'ẹ-nä bä-rē'ōs), **José Maria.** A Guatemalan politician, nephew of Rufino Barrios. He was elected president of Guatemala for the term of 4 years beginning March, 1892.

Reynaldo (rā-nal'dō). A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet": a servant to Polonius.

Reynard (rā'na̤rd or ren'ärd) **the Fox.** A satirical epic poem in which the characters are animals: it receives its name from its hero, the fox Reynard. The ultimate origin of the story was a folk-tale which was subsequently embodied in Æsop's fable of the fox and the lion. A Latin beast epic by an unknown monk was written in the 10th century. In 1148 Master Nivardus of Ghent wrote a much longer epic in Latin, with the title "Isengrimus." The Flemish poet Willem finally wrote in his own language, in the first half of the 13th century, the poem "Reinaert," after a French original by the priest Pierre de St. Cloud from the beginning of the same century. About 1380 Willem's work was remodeled and continued by an unknown poet, and a century later was furnished with a prose commentary by Henrik van Alkmer. A Low German version of this, possibly by Herman Barkhusen, was published at Lübeck in 1498. In 1544 a High German version of this last was made by Michael Beuther. In 1566 it was translated into Latin ("Speculum vitæ aulicæ") by Hartmann Schopper. Goethe, in 1794, wrote a free version of the Low German poem in hexameters, with the title "Reinecke Fuchs." A prose version of the 14th-century poem "Historie van Reynaert de Vos" ("History of Reynard the Fox") was printed at Gouda in 1479 and at Delft in 1485. A Middle High German poem, "Reinhart Fuchs," was written by the Alsatian poet Heinrich der Glichezare in the 12th century from French sources. The Low German poem was published by Lübben as "Reinke de Vos," Oldenburg, 1867.

Reynaud (rā-nō'), **Jean Ernest.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 14, 1806: died at Paris, June 28, 1863. A French philosophical writer. He became a mining engineer in the service of the government in 1830, but resigned his position after the July revolution of that year, and associated himself with the Saint Simonists. He was a moderate Democrat in the assembly of 1848, and soon retired to private life. His chief work is "Terre et ciel" (1854).

Reynier (rā-nyā'), **Jean Louis Antoine.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, July 25, 1762: died there, Dec. 17, 1824. A French political economist and administrator. Bonaparte placed him in charge of the financial affairs of Egypt, and he later served under Joseph Bonaparte as commissary in Calabria. He wrote "L'Egypte sous la domination des Romains" (1807), "De l'économie publique et morale des Égyptiens et des Carthaginois" (1823), "De l'économie publique et morale des Arabes et des Juifs" (1830), etc.

Reynier, Jean Louis Ebenezer. Born at Lausanne, Jan. 14, 1771: died at Paris, Feb. 27, 1814. A French general, brother of J. L. A. Reynier. He lost the battle of Maida, July 4, 1806.

Reynolds (ren'o̤ldz), **John.** Born in Montgomery County, Pa., about 1789: died at Belleville, Ill., May 8, 1865. An American politician. As governor of Illinois he commanded the militia in Black Hawk's war in 1832. He was Democratic member of Congress from Illinois 1834–37 and 1839–43. He published "Pioneer History of Illinois" (1848), etc.

Reynolds, John Fulton. Born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820: killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1841; served in the Mexican war; and was appointed a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in 1861. He served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign; was promoted major-general in 1862; and commanded the first army corps at Gettysburg, where he fell.

Reynolds, Sir **Joshua.** Born at Plympton Earl, Devonshire, July 16, 1723: died at London, Feb. 23, 1792. A celebrated English portrait-painter. He was educated by his father, a schoolmaster and clergyman. In Oct., 1741, he went to London and studied under Thomas Hudson. In 1746 he established himself as a portrait-painter in London. By invitation of his friend, Commodore (afterward Admiral) Keppel, he sailed for Italy on the Centurion, arriving in Rome at the close of 1749. Owing to a cold which he took there, he became deaf and never recovered his hearing. After two years in Rome he visited Parma, Florence, Venice, and other Italian cities. He returned to London in 1752, and was intimately associated with Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, and others. The "Literary Club" was established at his suggestion in 1764. In 1768 the Royal Academy was founded, with Reynolds as its first president. His annual addresses form its well-known "Discourses." In 1784, on the death of Allan Ramsay, he was made painter to the king. Reynolds wrote three essays in the "Idler" (1759–60). His most famous works are his portraits of Johnson, Garrick, Sterne, Goldsmith, the little Lady Penelope Boothby, Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse," the "Infant Hercules," the "Strawberry Girl," "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," etc.

Rezat (ret'sät), **Franconian,** and **Swabian Rezat.** Two small rivers in Bavaria which unite and form the Rednitz.

Rezin (rē'zin). Lived in the 8th century B. C. A king of Syria, a contemporary and opponent of Ahaz, king of Judah, and Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria.

Rezonville (rė-zôṅ-vēl'). A village 10 miles west by south of Metz. It was the scene of important events in the Franco-German war (Aug., 1870). The battle of Gravelotte is sometimes called the battle of Rezonville.

Rha (rā). The ancient name of the Volga.

Rhabanus Maurus. See *Rabanus.*

Rhadamanthus (rad-a̤-man'thus). [Gr. 'Ραδάμανθος.] In Greek mythology, brother of Minos and son of Zeus and Europa. He was associated with Minos and Æacus as a judge in the lower world.

Rhætia, more correctly **Ræatia** (rē'shia̤). [L. *Rætia,* also *Rhætia,* Gr. 'Ραιτία; from *Ræti, Rhæti,* Gr. 'Ραιτοί, 'Ραῖτοι, the inhabitants, prob. Celtic, 'mountaineers.'] In ancient geography, a province of the Roman Empire. It was bounded by Vindelicia (at first included in it, but afterward made a separate province as Rhætia Secunda) on the north, Noricum on the east, Italy on the south, and Helvetia on the west, corresponding to the modern Grisons, northern part of Tyrol, and part of the Bavarian and Lombard Alps. It was conquered by Tiberius and Drusus in 15 B. C., and made soon after a Roman province.

Rhætian Alps (rē'shia̤n alps). A term of varied signification, applied in ancient times to the mountainous regions of Rhætia, but in modern times generally to the chain of the Alps extending from the neighborhood of the Splügen Pass to the valley of the Adda, divided by the Engadine and Bergell into the Northern and Southern Rhætian Alps.

Rhamnus (ram'nus). [Gr. 'Ραμνός.] In ancient geography, a place in Attica, Greece, situated on the coast 24 miles northeast of Athens. The temple of Nemesis here was a Doric hexastyle peripteros with 12 columns on the flanks, measuring 37 by 98 feet. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos. Eight columns are still standing. The cult-statue was by Phidias.

Rhätikon (rā'tē-kōn). A chain of the Rhætian Alps, situated on the borders of Grisons, Vorarlberg, and Liechtenstein. Highest summit, Scesaplana (9,738 feet).

Rhazes (rā'zes). Born at Raj, Persia: died about 932. An Arabian physician, author of an encyclopedic treatise on medicine.

Rhé. See *Ré.*

Rhea (rē'a̤). [Gr. 'Ρεία or 'Ρέα.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus and mother of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter: often identified with Cybele. She was worshiped especially in Crete. At Rome she was sometimes identified with Ops.—**2.** The fifth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini Dec. 23, 1672.

Rhea, or **Rea** (rē'a̤), **Silvia,** also called **Ilia.** In Roman legend, a vestal virgin, mother by Mars of Romulus and Remus.

Rhegium (rē'ji-um). [Gr. 'Ρήγιον.] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy: now Reggio di Calabria (which see). It was founded by Chalcidians and Messenians in the 8th century B. C.; was a flourishing commercial city; was besieged, taken, and destroyed by Dionysius the Elder in 387 B. C.; and was taken by the Campanians in 280, and held till their expulsion by the Romans in 270. Later it was called Rhegium (or Regium) Julium.

Rheidt, or **Rheid.** See *Rheydt.*

Rheims, or **Reims** (rēmz; F. pron. raṅs). [Early mod. E. also *Rhemes;* ME. *Reymes, Remes,* F. *Reims.*] A city in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Vesle in lat. 49° 15′ N., long. 4° 2′ E.: the ancient Gallic town Durocortorum, chief town of the Remi (whence the name, originally Remi). It is one of the leading manufacturing and commercial cities of France; is a leading center of the manufacture and export of champagne; is noted especially for its manufacture of various kinds of woolen goods; and has also manufactures of biscuits, etc. It is the seat of an academy of sciences, and formerly had a university. The cathedral, one of the greatest in the world, was the historic place of coronation of the kings of France. The west front has twin towers, a great central rose, and 3 magnificent canopied portals, covered with 13th-century statues and reliefs of such excellence that many of them can defy comparison with the best classical work. This façade is the finest produced in the middle ages. The lateral elevations and the chevet are at once rich and very massive; and the façade and portal of the north transept are most admirable. The interior (466 feet long and 124 high) is unsurpassed. The nave is flanked by single aisles, while the choir has a double deambulatory upon which open radiating chapels. The glass, much of it of the 13th century, is superb. The cathedral originally possessed 7 lofty spires, which were destroyed by a fire in 1480. The abbey church of St. Remi is a noble Romanesque church, of great size, with Pointed façade and chevet. The interior is 350 feet long and 79½ high, with wide nave and beautiful perspectives in its arcading. The choir possesses a sculptured Renaissance screen of marble. The canopied Renaissance shrine of St. Remi bears the effigy of the saint and statues of the 12 peers of France. The Porta Martis, a Roman triumphal arch, held to have been dedicated by Agrippa in honor of Augustus, but probably later, has 3 large archways of equal size, flanked by 8 Corinthian columns, and preserves part of its sculptured ornament. Rheims was sacked by the Vandals in 406; is celebrated as the scene of the coronation of Clovis by Remigius in 496, and as the usual place of coronation of later Capetian and Bourbon monarchs from Philip II. to Charles X.; and was the seat of an archbishopric and the meeting-place of many church councils (1119, 1148, etc.). Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII. here in 1429. An English Roman Catholic seminary existed at Rheims in the time of Elizabeth. Napoleon defeated the Russians near Rheims March 13, 1814. It was the headquarters of King William of Prussia in Sept., 1870. Population (1891), 104,186.

Rhein (rīn). The German name of the Rhine.

Rheine (rī'ne). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ems 24 miles north by west of Münster. It has manufactures of cotton. Population (1890), 7,356.

Rheineck (rī'nek). A noted castle in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, about 22 miles northwest of Coblenz.

Rheinfelden (rīn'fel-den). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Rhine 10 miles east of Basel. Here, March 3, 1638, Bernhard of Weimar defeated the Imperialist and Bavarian forces.

Rheinfels (rīn'felz). A castle and former fortress in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near St. Goar, the most imposing ruin on the Rhine. It was built in the 13th century, and soon after successfully resisted the combined attack of the Rhenish towns which were aggrieved by its river-tolls. Its huge walls and towers, shattered by gunpowder but still imposing, form several lines of defense and cover much ground. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the French under Tallard in 1692, and was taken by the French in 1794.

Rheingau (rīn'gou). A district in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, lying along the right bank of the Rhine, from Niederwalluf, near Mainz, to Rüdesheim. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery, and for its wines (Johannisberger, Steinberger, Assmannshausen, etc.). Length, 13 miles. Breadth, 6 miles.

Rheingold (rīn'gōlt), **Das.** [G., 'The Rhinegold.'] The first part of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," performed at Munich in 1869.

Rheinhessen. See *Rhine Hesse.*

Rheinland. See *Rhine Province.*

Rheinpfalz (rīn'pfälts). See *Palatinate.*

Rheinsberg (rīns'berG). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 46 miles north-northwest of Berlin. It has often been a royal residence.

Rheinwaldgebirge. See *Adula.*

Rhenish Alliance or **Confederation.** An alliance between the Electors of Mainz, Cologne, and Treves, the Bishop of Münster, Sweden, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg, and Pfalz-Neuburg, formed in 1658. It was directed against the emperor Leopold I., and in favor of the French. It was dissolved in 1667.

Rhenish Bavaria. See *Palatinate.*

Rhenish Confederation. See *Rhine, Confederation of the.*

Rhenish Prussia. See *Rhine Province.*

Rhenish Switzerland. A name sometimes given to the valley of the Ahr, in the Rhine Province, Prussia.

Rhenus (rē'nus). The Roman name of the Rhine, and also of the Reno.

Rhesus (rē'sus). [Gr. 'Ρῆσος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, ally of the Trojans against the Greeks. On the night of his arrival before Troy, Diomed and Ulysses fell upon him, slew him, and carried off his white steeds, concerning which it had been prophesied that if they fed on Trojan fodder or drank the waters of Xanthus before Troy, the city could not be overthrown.

Rhett (ret), **Robert Barnwall** (original name **Smith**). Born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 24, 1800: died Sept. 14, 1876. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina 1837-49; United States senator 1851-52; and a member of the Confederate Congress. He was the owner of the Charleston "Mercury," and a leading nullifier and extreme Secessionist ("fire-eater").

Rheydt, or Rheidt, or Rheid (rīt). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers 28 miles northwest of Cologne. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, iron, etc. Population (1890), 16,290; commune, 26,830.

Rhin (raṅ). The French name of the Rhine.

Rhin, Bas- (bä). A former department of France, now included in the German Alsace.

Rhin, Haut-. See *Belfort, Territory of.*

Rhine (rīn). [G. *Rhein*, F. *Rhin*, D. *Rijn*, *Rhyn*, etc., Ladin *Rin*, It. *Reno*, L. *Rhenus.*] The principal river of Germany, and one of the most famous rivers in the world. It rises in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, being formed by the union at Reichenau of its two chief head streams, the Vorderrhein and Hinterrhein; flows north, and forms the boundary between Switzerland on the west and Liechtenstein and Vorarlberg on the east; traverses the Lake of Constance; flows west, forming (for most of the distance) the boundary between Switzerland and Baden; at Basel turns north, and separates Baden on the east from Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate on the west; traverses Hesse; turns west at Mainz, and separates Hesse from Prussia; turns north at Bingen, and flows through Prussia generally north-northwest; enters the Netherlands near Emmerich, and divides into the Waal (which finally discharges through the Meuse) and the Rhine, the latter subdividing and sending off the New Yssel to the Zuyder Zee and the Lek to the Meuse and the Vecht; and empties as the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) into the North Sea north of The Hague. Its chief tributaries are the Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on the right, and the Aare, Ill, Nahe, Moselle, Ahr, and Erft on the left. The chief towns on its banks are Coire, Schaffhausen, Basel, Spires, Mannheim, Worms, Mainz, Coblenz, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wesel, Arnheim, Utrecht, and Leyden. It is famous for its beauty, especially in the part between Bingen and Bonn. The chief falls are at Schaffhausen. It is celebrated in German legend and poetry. In Roman times it was long a boundary between the province of Gaul and the German tribes. It played an important part in the history of Germany, latterly and until 1871 as the frontier between Germany and France. It is navigable for boats from Coire, and for large vessels from Kehl. It has often been crossed by armies: twice by Julius Cæsar, in the Thirty Years' War, and in the wars of Louis XIV., the Revolution, and Napoleon. Its navigation was declared free in 1868. Its length is about 800 miles.

Rhine, Confederation of the. A confederation of most of the German states, formed in July, 1806, under the protectorate of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and dissolved in 1813. It comprised Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Westphalia, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and all the other minor German states except Brunswick and Electoral Hesse.

Rhinebeck (rīn'bek). A town in Dutchess County, New York, situated on the Hudson, opposite Kingston, 82 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 1,649.

Rhine Cities, League of. A union of German cities (Mainz, Worms, Oppenheim, and others near the Rhine) formed in 1254 for the purpose of preserving the public peace. It was revived in the 14th century; but its influence diminished after its defeat at Worms by the elector palatine in 1388.

Rhine-Hesse (hes), G. **Rheinhessen** (rīn'hessen). A province of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, north of the Rhine Palatinate. Area, 531 square miles. Population (1890), 307,329.

Rhine Palatinate. See *Palatinate.*

Rhine Province, or **Rhenish Prussia**, G. **Rheinprovinz** (rīn'prō-vints″) or **Rheinland** (rīn'länt). The westernmost province of Prussia, situated on both banks of the Rhine. It is bounded by the Netherlands on the north, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hesse, and the Rhine Palatinate on the east, Lorraine on the south and southwest, and the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg on the west. The surface is generally level in the north, hilly and mountainous in the south. The manufactures are important, particularly those of iron, steel, cotton, woolen, silk, etc.; and the wine-growing district is notable. The province has 5 government districts: Dusseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is composed of various territories acquired in the 17th 18th, and 19th centuries (Cleves, Jülich, Berg, Treves, Cologne, etc.). Area, 10,416 square miles. Population (1890), 4,710,391.

Rhinns, or **Rinns** (rinz), **of Galloway.** A peninsula in the county of Wigtown, Scotland, projecting into the Irish Sea. It terminates in the south in the Mull of Galloway. Length, 28 miles.

Rhinthon (rin'thōn). [Gr. 'Ρίνθων.] Lived about 300 B. C. A Greek poet of Tarentum, noted in the development of the burlesque drama.

Rhinthonic (rin-thon'ik) **Comedy.** A variety of ancient Roman comedy, named from Rhinthon of Tarentum, a writer of travesties of tragic subjects. No specimens of this comedy have survived.

Rhio (rē'ō), or **Riouw** (rē-ouw'). **1.** A name given to an archipelago south of the Malay peninsula and east of Sumatra.—**2.** A seaport off the island of Bintang in the Rhio Archipelago, 50 miles southeast of Singapore.

Rhipæi Montes (ri-pē'ī mon'tēz). [Gr. 'Ριπαῖα ὄρη.] An imaginary range of mountains supposed by the ancient Greeks to be at the extreme north of the world.

Rhodanus (rod'a̤-nus). The Latin name of the Rhone.

Rhode Island (rōd ī'la̤nd). [Named from the island so called in Narragansett Bay.] A State of New England in the United States of America, one of the thirteen original States. Capitals, Providence and Newport. It is bounded by Massachusetts on the north and east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and Connecticut on the west; and comprises, besides the territory on the mainland, the islands Rhode Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Block Island, and some smaller ones. It is situated in lat. 41° 18′–42° 1′ N. (not including Block Island), long. 71° 8′–71° 53′ W. The surface is diversified. The coast-line is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island is essentially a manufacturing state: it is the second State in the production of cotton goods, and the first in proportion to population in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, worsted, etc. Among its other manufactures are jewelry, machinery, screws, rubber, etc. It is the smallest State territorially in the Union, and the most densely peopled. It has 5 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. It was perhaps visited by the Northmen; was visited by Verrazano in 1524; and was settled by Roger Williams at Providence in 1636. A charter was granted in 1643–44, and a more liberal charter in 1663. It suffered in King Philip's war. Commerce was developed in the 18th century. It took an active part in the Revolution, and ratified the Constitution in 1790. A new constitution went into effect in 1843 in consequence of the agitation caused by Dorr's rebellion in 1842. Area, 1,250 square miles. Population (1890), 345,506.

Rhode Island, or **Aquidneck** (a-kwid'nek). An island in Narragansett Bay, belonging to Rhode Island State. It contains the city of Newport. Length, 16 miles.

Rhodes (rōdz). [L. *Rhodus*, from Gr. 'Ρόδος.] **1.** An island in the Ægean Sea, southwest of Asia Minor, intersected by lat. 36° N., long. 28° E. It belongs to Turkey. The surface is mountainous and hilly. It is noted for its fertility, and has increasing commerce. The inhabitants are largely Greeks. It was colonized by Phenicians, later by Dorians, and its three cities formed, with Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Cos, the "Dorian Hexapolis." The three cities Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus founded the city Rhodes in 408 B. C. Rhodes became in the 4th century B. C. a leading maritime and commercial state; became noted for its maritime laws and as a center of art and oratory; was in alliance with Rome and nominally independent; passed from the Byzantine empire to the Knights of St. John about 1309; and surrendered to the Turks in 1522. Length, about 45 miles. Area, 570 square miles. Population, 29,000.

2. A seaport, capital of the island of Rhodes. It was founded 408 B. C.; was successfully defended against Demetrius Poliorcetes in 305–304 B. C., and against the Turks in 1480 A. D.; was taken by the Turks in 1522; and was visited by an earthquake in 1863. Population, about 10,000. For the Colossus of Rhodes, see *Chares.*

Rhodes, Cecil J. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1853. A South African statesman. He went to South Africa for his health; amassed a fortune in the diamond-fields of Kimberley; and became a member of the Cape ministry in 1884, and prime minister of Cape Colony in 1890. He is the ruling spirit in the extension of British influence to the Zambesi and Nyassaland, and the leader of the party which aims at a federation and the independence of South African states.

Rhodes, Inner, and **Rhodes, Outer.** See *Appenzell.*

Rhodes, Knights of. See *Hospitalers.*

Rhodes, William Barnes. Lived in the last half of the 18th century. An English dramatist, author of "Bombastes Furioso," a burlesque tragic opera.

Rhodesia (rōd'zi̤ä). [From Cecil *Rhodes.*] A local name of British Zambesia.

Rhodope (rod'ọ-pē), modern **Despoto-Dagh** (des-pō-tō-däg'). [Gr. 'Ροδόπη.] A mountain-range in Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, and Turkey, branching from the Balkans toward the south, and then turning east. Highest summits, 9,000–9,500 feet.

Rhodopis (rọ-dō'pis). [Gr. 'Ροδῶπις.] A celebrated Greek courtezan, a Thracian by birth, said to have been a fellow-slave of Æsop. She was taken to Naucratis, Egypt, where the brother of Sappho fell in love with her and ransomed her. She was attacked by Sappho in a poem.

> Her real name was Doricha, and Rhodopis, 'the rosy-cheeked,' was merely an epithet. It was under this name of Doricha that she was mentioned by Sappho; and that Herodotus was not mistaken in calling her Rhodopis, as Athenæus supposes (Deipn. xiii. p. 596), is fully proved by Strabo. *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 208, note.

Rhone (rōn). [F. *Rhône*, L. *Rhodanus*, Gr. 'Ροδανός.] A river of Europe: the Roman Rhodanus. It rises in the Rhone glacier near the Furka Pass, canton of Valais, Switzerland; flows west-southwest to Martigny; turns to the northwest, forming the boundary between Valais and Bern; traverses the Lake of Geneva; enters France; traverses a chasm (Perte du Rhône); flows generally south and west; from Lyons flows nearly south, separating Dauphiné and Provence on the east from Lyonnais and Languedoc on the west; and flows into the Mediterranean by two mouths, forming a delta, the Grand Rhône and Petit Rhône. The chief tributary is the Saône. Among the other tributaries are the Ain and Gard on the right, and the Arve, Isère, Drôme, and Durance on the left. The chief towns on its banks are Geneva, Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles. Length, about 500 miles; navigable from Seyssel.

Rhône (rōn). A department of France, capital Lyons, formed from the ancient Lyonnais and Beaujolais. It is bounded by Saône-et-Loire on the north, Ain and Isère (separated by the Saône and Rhone) on the east, and Loire on the south and west. The surface is mountainous and hilly. There is considerable wine-culture, and the manufactures are very important, particularly those of silk, cotton, chemicals, iron, etc. Area, 1,077 square miles. Population (1891), 806,737.

Rhône, Bouches-du-. See *Bouches-du-Rhône.*

Rhône, Perte du. See *Perte du Rhône.*

Rhone Glacier. A glacier near the eastern end of the canton of Valais, Switzerland: the source of the Rhone.

Rhone-Rhine Canal. [F. *Canal du Rhône au Rhin.*] A canal connecting the basins of the Rhone and Rhine. It leads from Saint-Symphorien on the Saône to the Ill near Strasburg.

Rhöngebirge (rėn'ge-bēr-ge), or **Rhön** (rėn). A group of mountains in the northern part of Lower Franconia in Bavaria, and in the adjoining parts of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Prussia, and Saxe-Meiningen. Highest point, the Grosse Wasserkuppe (3,115 feet).

R'hoone (rön), **Lord.** One of Balzac's early pseudonyms.

Rhyl (ril). A town and watering-place in the county of Flint, Wales, situated near the mouth of the Clwyd, 22 miles west-southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 6,491.

Rhyme of Sir Topaz. See *Rime of Sir Thopas.*

Rhyme of the Duchess May. A romantic ballad by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Rhymer, Thomas the. See *Thomas the Rhymer.*

Rhymney, or **Rumney** (rum'ni). A manufacturing and mining town in Monmouthshire, England, 5 miles east of Merthyr Tydvil. Population (1891), 7,733.

Rhyndacus (rin'da̤-kus). [Gr. 'Ρυνδακός.] A river in the northwestern part of Asia Minor: the modern Adranas- or Adirnas-Tchai. It traverses Lake Abullonia, receives the Macestus, and flows into the Sea of Marmora 55 miles south-southwest of Constantinople. Length, about 150 miles.

Riad (rē-äd'), or **Riyad.** The Wahhabee capital in Nedjed, Arabia, situated in lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 46° 42′ E. It contains a palace and large mosque. It has been the capital since about 1818. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Riah (rī'ä̤), **Mr.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a gentle old Jew in the employment of Fascination Fledgeby, and abominably treated by him.

Riall (rī'a̤l), Sir **Phinehas** or **Phineas.** Born in England, 1775: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1851. An English major-general. He commanded at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in 1814.

Rialto (rē-äl'tō). 1. See *Rialto, Bridge of the.* —2. The name given to the block on 14th street between Broadway and Fourth Avenue in New York city, and also to the west side of Broadway between 23d and 32d streets — both frequented by actors.

Rialto (rē-äl'tō), **Bridge of the.** A bridge over the Grand Canal in Venice. It was begun in 1588, and consists of a single graceful arch of marble, about 91 feet in span, 24½ feet above the water in the middle, and 72 feet wide. In the middle there is a short level stretch beneath a large open arch, to which steps ascend from the quay on each side. It is divided into 3 footways separated by 2 rows of shops built under arcades. The bridge is simple and well-proportioned, with some sculpture in the spandrels.

Rianzares, Duke of. See *Muñoz.*

Riazan. See *Ryazan.*

Ribault, or Ribaut (rē-bō'), **Jean.** Born at Dieppe, 1520: died in Florida, Sept. 23, 1565. A French navigator. As the agent of Coligny he established in 1562 a colony of French Protestants near Port Royal, South Carolina, where he erected Fort Charles, which was abandoned. In 1564 Coligny sent out a band of colonists under René de Laudonnière, who founded Fort Carolina on the St. John's River in Florida. Ribault followed in 1565 with reinforcements. Soon after, while he was exploring the coast, the fort was attacked and destroyed by the Spaniards under Menendez de Avilés (see that name). Ribault on his return was shipwrecked, and fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who killed him with most of his men.

Ribbeck (rib'bek), **Johann Karl Otto.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, July 23, 1827. A noted German philologist and critic, professor at Leipsic from 1877. He has published an edition of Vergil (5 vols. 1859-68), "Scenicæ Romanorum poesis fragmenta" (1852-55), "Die romische Tragödie im Zeitalter der Republik" (1875), "Alazon: ein Beitrag zur antiken Ethnologie, etc." (1882), etc.

Ribble (rib'l). [AS. *Ribbel.*] A river in England which rises in Yorkshire, traverses Lancashire, and flows by an estuary into the Irish Sea below Preston. Length (including the estuary), about 75 miles.

Ribbon Society, The. In Irish history, a secret association, formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

Ribe (rē'be), or **Ripen** (rē'pen). A small town in Jutland, Denmark, situated on the river Ribe, near the North Sea, in lat. 55° 18' N., long. 8° 44' E.: formerly important.

Ribera (rē-bā'rä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 21 miles northwest of Girgenti. Population (1881), 8,081.

Ribera (rē-Bā'rä), **Jusepe**, called **Spagnoletto** ('Little Spaniard'). Born at Játiva (San Felipe), near Valencia, Spain, Jan. 12, 1588: died at Naples, 1656. A Spanish Neapolitan painter, chiefly of historical pieces: a pupil and imitator of Caravaggio.

Ribérac (rē-bā-räk'). A town in the department of Dordogne, France, on the Dronne 20 miles west of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 3,696.

Ribot (rē-bō'), **Alexandre Félix Joseph.** Born at Saint-Omer, France, Feb. 7, 1842. A French statesman. He became a republican member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1878; was minister of foreign affairs under Freycinet in 1890; and was premier 1892-93, and again, under President Faure, in 1895.

Ribot (rē-bō'), **Augustin Théodule.** Born at Bretenie, Eure, Aug. 8, 1823: died at Colombes, Sept. 11, 1891. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Glaize at Paris in 1851. Among his paintings are "Les cuisiniers" (1861), "St. Sébastien," "Jésus et les docteurs," "Samaritain," "Mère Morieu," etc. He had two styles, the one realistic, dealing often with disagreeable subjects, and a more elevated but gloomy manner.

Ricara. See *Arikara.*

Ricardo (ri-kär'dō), **David.** Born at London, April 19, 1772: died at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, Sept. 11, 1823. A noted English political economist, of Hebrew descent. In 1819 he became a member of Parliament. His chief work is "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" (1817). He also wrote "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-Notes" (1809), "Funding System" (1820: in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"). He was especially noted for his discussion of the theory of rent. His works were edited by M'Culloch in 1846.

Ricasoli (rē-kä'sō-lē), Baron **Bettino.** Born at Florence, March 9, 1809: died at his castle Brolio, near Siena, Oct. 28, 1880. An Italian statesman, gonfalonier of Florence 1847-48. He took part, as a liberal, in the movements in Tuscany 1848-49; was the head of the Tuscan government 1859-60, and labored strenuously for the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia; was governor-general of Tuscany 1860-61; and was premier of Italy 1861-62 and 1866-67.

Ricaut. See *Rycaut.*

Ricci (rēt'chē), **Federico.** Born at Naples, Oct. 22, 1809: died at Conegliano, Dec. 10, 1877. An Italian composer of operas, etc., brother of Luigi Ricci, and collaborator with him in "Crispino e la Comare." He also wrote "Une Folie à Rome."

Ricci, Luigi. Born at Naples, June 8, 1805: died at Prague, Dec. 31, 1859. An Italian composer of operas. He studied with Zingarelli, and was sub-professor at the Royal Conservatory, Naples. He composed about 30 operas, of which the best-known is his "Crispino e la Comare" (1850: with his brother).

Ricci, Matteo. Born at Macerata, Italy, 1552: died at Peking, 1610. An Italian Jesuit missionary in China, one of the chief founders of Christian missions in that country. He settled in China 1583 (at Peking 1601).

Ricciarelli. See *Volterra.*

Riccio, David. See *Rizzio.*

Riccio (rēt'chō), **Domenico**, called **Il Brusasorci.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1494: died 1567. An Italian painter.

Riccoboni (rēk-kō-bō'nē), **Lodovico.** Born at Modena, 1677: died at Parma, Dec. 5, 1753. An Italian playwright, actor, and writer on the theater.

Riccoboni (rēk-kō-bō'nē), Madame (**Marie Jeanne Laboras de Mézières**). Born at Paris, 1714: died there, 1792. A French novelist and letter-writer, daughter-in-law of L. Riccoboni. Her best works are "Histoire du Marquis de Crécy," "Lettres de Milady Catesby," and "Ernestine." She also wrote a continuation of Marivaux's "Marianne," which she did not finish.

Rice (rīs), **Luther.** Born at Northborough, Mass., March 25, 1783: died in Edgefield district, S. C., Sept. 25, 1836. An American clergyman. He went as Congregational missionary to India in 1812; and became a Baptist and returned in 1813. He was the founder of Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Rice Lake. A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, 60 miles northeast of Toronto, and 10 miles north of Lake Ontario, into which it ultimately discharges. Length, about 20 miles.

Rich (rich), **Claudius James.** Born near Dijon, France, March 28, 1787: died at Shiraz, Persia, Oct. 5, 1821. An English Orientalist and traveler in Syria, Babylonia, Kurdistan, and elsewhere. He was British resident in Bagdad. Narratives of his travels were published in 1811 and 1836.

Rich, Edmund. See *Edmund, Saint.*

Rich, John. Born in 1692: died Nov. 26, 1761. A noted English harlequin, called "the Father of Harlequins." He played under the name of Lun. He was manager at Lincoln's Inn Fields 1713-32, and then built the first Covent Garden Theatre, which was opened Dec. 7, 1732. During the season of 1718-19 Rich frequently produced French plays and operas at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Rich, Penelope Devereux. See *Stella.*

Rich, Thomas D. Born at New York, May 20, 1808: died there, Sept. 19, 1860. An American negro minstrel, the originator of "Jim Crow." He made his first appearance in negro character at Louisville, and first appeared in New York, at the Park Theater, as Jim Crow. He went to England in 1836, and acted at the Surrey Theatre, London, with great success.

Richard (rich'ärd) **I.**, surnamed "The Lion-Hearted" (F. "Cœur de Lion"). [ME. *Richard*, from OF. *Richard*, F. *Richard*, It. Sp. Pg. *Ricardo*, ML. *Ricardus*, from OHG. *Rīchart*, G. *Reichard*, powerful.] Born probably at Oxford, Sept. 8, 1157: died April 6, 1199. King of England 1189-1199, third Son of Henry II. He was invested with the duchy of Aquitaine in 1169; joined the league between his elder brother Henry and Louis VII. of France against his father 1173-74; became heir apparent on the death of his brother Henry in 1183; acted with Philip II. of France against his father 1188-89; and succeeded to the throne of England, the duchy of Normandy, and the county of Anjou in 1189. He started on the third Crusade in alliance with Philip II. of France in 1190; conquered Cyprus in 1191; arrived at Acre in June; assisted in the capture of Acre in July; defeated the Saracens at Arsuf the same year; retook Jaffa from Saladin in 1192; signed a truce with Saladin in Sept.; and left Palestine in Oct. He was taken prisoner in Austria by Duke Leopold in Dec.; was transferred to the emperor Henry VI. in March, 1193; and returned to England on the payment of a ransom in 1194. Having suppressed a rebellion of his brother John, he turned against John's ally, Philip II., whom he defeated at Gisors in 1195. He built the Château Gaillard in 1197, and was mortally wounded by an arrow while besieging Chaluz, near Limoges.

Richard II. Born at Bordeaux, France, April 13, 1366: probably murdered at Pontefract, England, Feb., 1400. King of England 1377-99, son of the "Black Prince" Edward, and grandson of Edward III. whom he succeeded. During his minority the government was conducted by his uncles the Dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester. A rebellion of the peasants under Wat Tyler was put down in 1381. Richard assumed the government personally in 1389. He was overthrown by the Duke of Hereford (see *Henry IV.*) in 1399, and was probably murdered in prison.

Richard III. Born at Fotheringay, England, Oct. 2, 1452: killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. King of England 1483-85, third son of Richard, duke of York, and younger brother of Edward IV. He was known as the Duke of Gloucester before his accession. He served in the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury in 1471; and invaded Scotland in 1482. On the death of Edward IV. in April, 1483, he seized the young Edward V., and caused himself to be proclaimed protector. On June 26, 1483, he assumed the crown, the death of Edward V. and his brother in prison being publicly announced shortly after. He suppressed Buckingham's rebellion in 1483; and was defeated and slain in the battle of Bosworth by the Earl of Richmond (see *Henry VII.*). He was the last of the Plantagenet line.

Richard IV., King of England. A title assumed by Perkin Warbeck.

Richard II. A historical play by Shakspere, produced between 1594 and 1596. It is the earliest of the historical series, and the plot is from Holinshed's "Chronicle." Theobald adapted it in 1720.

Richard III. A historical play, thought to be completed and altered by Shakspere in 1594 from an earlier play by Marlowe, left unfinished at his death. It was printed anonymously in 1597: in the 1598 edition Shakspere's name appears, and Cibber produced an alteration in 1700 which was long considered the only acting version of the text. Macready produced a partial restoration in 1821. In 1876 Edwin Booth restored the Shakspere version with slight changes of arrangement, but no interpolations. The famous line "Off with his head – so much for Buckingham!" is Cibber's.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester. See *Richard III.*

Richard, Duke of York. See *York, Duke of.*

Richard Cœur de Lion. An old romance, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509. It appears to have been written in French in the time of Edward I., and afterward translated into English.

Richard Cœur de Lion. An opera by Grétry, words by Sedaine, produced at Paris in 1784.

Richard of Cirencester. Died at Westminster about 1401. An English Benedictine monk and historian. He wrote an English history ("Speculum," edited 1863-69), and long was reputed to be the author of the forgery "De situ Britanniæ."

Richard Plantagenet. See *Plantagenet.*

Richard the Fearless. Died 996. Duke of Normandy, son of William Longsword whom he succeeded in 943 or 942. Normandy was Gallicized principally in his reign.

Richard the Good. Duke of Normandy 996-1026, son of Richard the Fearless.

Richard the Redeless. A poem probably by William Langland, written in 1399. The title is given by Professor Skeat, and refers to the "redeless" Richard II., or Richard "without counsel."

Richards (rich'ärdz), **Brinley.** Born at Carmarthen, Nov. 13, 1817: died at London, May 1, 1885. A Welsh composer. He was the author of several popular songs ("Her bright smile haunts me still," etc.).

Richards (rich'ärdz), **James.** Born at New Canaan, Conn., about 1767: died at Auburn, N. Y., Aug., 1843. An American Presbyterian clergyman, professor at Auburn Theological Seminary.

Richards (rich'ärdz), **Thomas Addison.** Born at London, Dec. 3, 1820. An American landscape-painter. He was made a national academician in 1851, and has been corresponding secretary of the academy since 1852. He was first director of the Cooper Union School of Design for Women 1858-60, and has been professor of art in the University of New York since 1867.

Richards, William. Born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1792: died at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 7, 1847. An American missionary to the Sandwich Islands. He was also in the Hawaiian diplomatic and political service.

Richards, William Trost. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1833. An American marine- and landscape-painter. He is an honorary member of the National Academy. He studied with Paul Weber in Philadelphia, and visited Italy, France, Germany, and England at different periods between 1855 and 1880. A series of 47 water-color landscapes and marine views (1871-76) is at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Richardson (rich'ärd-son), **Albert Deane.** Born at Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833: killed at New York, Dec. 2, 1869. An American journalist. He was correspondent of the New York "Tribune" in the Civil War. He published "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape" (1865), a life of U. S. Grant (1868), etc.

Richardson, Charles. Born July, 1775: died at Feltham, near London, Oct. 6, 1865. An English lexicographer. He was the teacher of a school at Clapham. He compiled a dictionary of the English language (1836: supplement 1856), and also published "On the Study of Languages, etc." (1854).

Richardson, Henry Hobson. Born at New Orleans, 1838: died at Boston, April 28, 1886.

An American architect. He graduated at Harvard in 1859, and studied at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. Among his designs are Trinity Church (Boston), Albany city hall, and parts of the State capitol at Albany.

Richardson, James. Born at Boston, England, Nov. 3, 1809: died in Bornu, Sudan, March 4, 1851. An English traveler in Africa. His exploration of the Sahara (Ghadames, Ghat, etc.) and studies on the Tuaregs (1845) were described in his "Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara" (1849). Accompanied by Overweg and Barth, he started in 1850 from Tripoli for Lake Chad, and explored the rocky plateau of Hammada, but succumbed at Ungurutua, near Lake Chad. His notes were published in "Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa" (1853) and "Travels in Morocco" (1859).

Richardson, Sir John. Born at Dumfries, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1787: died near Grasmere, England, June 5, 1865. A British naturalist and traveler. He took part as surgeon and naturalist in the arctic expeditions of Parry and Franklin, and in the Franklin relief expedition of 1848. He published "Fauna Boreali-Americana" (1829–37), "Arctic Searching Expedition" (1851), etc.

Richardson, Samuel. Born in Derbyshire, England, 1689: died at London, July 4, 1761. An English novelist, called "the founder of the English domestic novel." He was apprenticed as a printer in London in 1706, and quite late in life became master of the Stationers' Company. When a boy he was addicted to letter-writing, and was employed by young girls to write love-letters for them. In 1739 he composed a volume of "Familiar Letters," which were afterward published as an aid to those too illiterate to write their own letters without assistance. From this came "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" (1741: 2 more vols. 1742). He then wrote "Clarissa Harlowe, or the History of a Young Lady" (7 vols. 1748, 8 vols. 1768), and "The History of Sir Charles Grandison" (1753). His correspondence, with a biography by Anna Letitia Barbauld, was published in 1804. All his novels were published in the form of letters, which was suggested by his early work in letter-writing.

Richardson, William Alexander. Born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811: died at Quincy, Ill., Dec. 27, 1875. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Illinois 1847-56; governor of Nebraska 1857-58; and Democratic United States senator from Nebraska 1863–65.

Richardson, William Merchant. Born at Pelham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1774: died at Chester, N. H., March 23, 1838. An American jurist and politician. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1812-14, and chief justice of New Hampshire 1816-38.

Richborough (rich′bur″ō). A place in Kent, England, on the Stour 11 miles east of Canterbury: the Roman Rutupiæ. It was an important Roman fortress and seaport.

Riché (rē-shā′), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Cap Haitien, 1780: died at Port-au-Prince, Feb. 28, 1847. A Haitian general and politician. He was a negro, and in early life was a slave. He served under Christophe against Petion, and subsequently under Boyer; and was president of Haiti from March 1, 1846.

Richelieu (rēsh-lyé′). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Mable 32 miles southwest of Tours. Population (1891), 2,364.

Richelieu, or **Chambly** (shoṅ-blē′), or **St. John** (sānt jon). A river in the province of Quebec, Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain and flows into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, 44 miles northeast of Montreal. Length, about 80 miles.

Richelieu (F. pron. rēsh-lyé′; E. rēsh′lō), **Cardinal** and **Duc de (Armand Jean du Plessis).** Born at Paris (or at the Castle of Richelieu in Poitou), Sept. 5, 1585: died at Paris, Dec. 4, 1642. A celebrated French statesman. He was educated for the church; became bishop of Luçon in 1607, and secretary of state in 1616; was exiled to Blois (later to Avignon) in 1617; became cardinal in 1622; and was the principal minister of Louis XIII. 1624–42. He increased the influence of France abroad and the power of the crown at home, and lessened the power of the nobles. The chief events in his administration were the destruction of the political power of the Huguenots by the siege and capture of La Rochelle 1627–28; the war in Italy against Spain and Austria 1629-30; the defeat of the partizans of Maria de' Medici in 1630; the suppression of the rising of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans in 1632; the cooperation of France with Sweden in the Thirty Years' War; the founding of the French Academy in 1635; and the defeat of the Cinq-Mars conspiracy in 1642. His literary remains include religious works, dramas, memoirs, correspondence, and state papers.

Richelieu, Duc de (Armand Emmanuel du Plessis). Born at Paris, Sept. 25, 1766: died May 17, 1822. A French politician, grandson of Marshal Richelieu. He emigrated about 1789, and was in the Russian service during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods, being appointed governor of Odessa in 1803. He returned to France in 1814; became premier in 1815; signed the treaty with the Allies in 1815; was ambassador at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818; and retired from office in 1818. He was premier again 1820–21.

Richelieu, Duc de (Louis François Armand du Plessis). Born at Paris, March 13, 1696: died there, Aug. 8, 1788. A French marshal, grandnephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He defended Genoa in 1747; captured Port Mahon in 1756; and served in Hannover 1757–58. He was the (alleged) author of "Mémoires," published in 1790.

Richelieu. A play by Bulwer Lytton, first produced March 7, 1839. Macready created the part.

Richepin (rēsh-paṅ′), **Jean.** Born at Médéah, Algeria, Feb. 4, 1849. A French poet and dramatic author. He served with the francs-tireurs who followed the army of Bourbaki in 1870, and went to Paris in 1871 and wrote for "Le Mot d'Ordre," "Le Corsaire," "La Vérité," etc. He published "Jules Vallès" (1872), "L'Étoile" (a comedy, with André Gill), "La chanson des gueux" (1876: for this he was imprisoned and fined), "Les morts bizarres" (1877), "Les caresses" (1877: a drama in verse), "Les blasphèmes" (1884: a collection of short pieces), "La mer" (1886: poems), and a number of dramas, among which is "Nana Sahib" (1882: he wrote this for Sarah Bernhardt, and played the principal part with her on account of the illness of the proper actor). He also wrote a version of "Macbeth" (1884) for her, and "Monsieur Scapin" (1886), "Le flibustier" (1888), and "Par le glaive" (1892) for the Comédie Française.

Richerus (ri-kē′rus), Latinized from **Richer** (rē-shā′). Lived in the second half of the 10th century. A Frankish historian, author of a history for the period 888–995 (edited by Pertz 1839).

Riches (rich′ez). A version of Massinger's "City Madam," which still keeps the stage.

Richfield Springs (rich′fēld springz). A village and fashionable summer resort in Otsego County, New York, situated on Schuyler Lake 65 miles west by north of Albany. It has sulphur springs. Population (1890), 1,623.

Rich Fisher, The. See *Aleyn.*

Richier (rē-shyā′), **Légier** or **Michier.** Born at Dagonville, near Ligny, 1500 or 1506: died about 1572. A French sculptor. He spent five or six years in Rome, where he is said to have come under the personal influence of Michelangelo. He returned to Lorraine about 1521, and remained there the rest of his life. His work consisted largely of the decoration of houses. In 1532 he executed the colossal group celebrated under the name of "the Sepulcher of Saint-Mihiel," composed of eleven figures, larger than life, grouped about the foot of the cross, one of the most beautiful creations of the Renaissance; and in 1544 the mausoleum of the Prince of Orange, with its extraordinary "Squelette," in the Church of Saint-Pierre at Bar-le-Duc.

Richings (rich′ingz), **Peter.** Born at London, May 19, 1797: died at Media, Pa., Jan. 18, 1871. An English-American actor and manager. He came to America in 1821, and made his début at New York as Harry Bertram in "Guy Mannering." For sixteen years he was a reigning favorite at the Park Theater, where he was a member of the regular company. Captain Absolute ("The Rivals") was one of his best impersonations. For a time he acted as manager of the Richings English opera troupe, but retired from active life in 1867.

Richmond (rich′mond). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Swale 42 miles northwest of York. It is noted for its castle, now in ruins. Population (1891), 4,216.

Richmond. A town in Surrey, England, situated on the south bank of the Thames, 10 miles west-southwest of St. Paul's. It was formerly called Sheen (Schene, 'beautiful'), etc. It was long a royal residence: used by Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry VII. (who gave it the name Richmond in 1500), etc. Richmond Park was inclosed by Charles I. Richmond is a favorite summer resort, and its whitebait dinners at the Star and Garter are noted. Population (1891), 22,684.

Richmond. The capital of Virginia and of Henrico County, situated on the north bank of the James River, in lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 77° 27′ W. It has an important trade in tobacco and flour, and manufactures of tobacco, iron, etc. Among the noted objects are the capitol, St. John's Church, Crawford's statue of Washington, etc. The site was first settled in 1609. The place was called at first Byrd's Warehouse. Richmond was incorporated in 1742; was made the capital in 1779; suffered from fire in 1811; was noted before the war as an important commercial center for tobacco, tea, etc.; became the capital of the Confederate States May, 1861; was threatened by McClellan in 1862; was besieged by Grant 1864–65; was evacuated by the Confederates (who burned the business portion) April 2, and occupied by the Federals April 3, 1865; and suffered from a flood in 1870. Population (1890), 81,388.

Richmond. A city, capital of Wayne County, Indiana, situated on a branch of the Whitewater River, 68 miles east of Indianapolis. It is a railroad and trading center, and has manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 16,608.

Richmond, Dukes of. See *Lennox.*

Richmond, Earl of. The title of Henry VII. of England previous to his accession to the throne.

Richmond, Legh. Born at Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1772: died at Turvey Beds, England, May 8, 1827. An English clergyman and religious writer. He is best known from his tracts entitled "Annals of the Poor" (1814: including "The Dairyman's Daughter," "The Young Cottager," "The Negro Servant," etc.). He edited "Fathers of the English Church" (1807-12).

Richmond and Gordon, Duke of (Charles Henry Gordon Lennox). Born at Richmond House, Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1818. An English Conservative politician. He was president of the board of trade 1867–68, lord president of the council 1874–80, and secretary for Scotland 1885–86. He succeeded his father as sixth duke of Richmond in 1860, was created duke of Gordon in 1876, and is commonly designated as the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He is also duke of Lennox in the peerage of Scotland, and duc d'Aubigny in that of France. For other dukes of Richmond, see *Lennox.*

Richmond Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the northern side of Prince Edward Island, deeply indenting that island for about 10 miles.

Rich (rich) **Mountain.** A place in Randolph County, in the eastern part of West Virginia. Here, July 11, 1861, the Federals under Rosecrans defeated the Confederates.

Richter (riċh′tėr), **Adrian Ludwig.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 28, 1803: died near Dresden, June 19, 1884. A noted German landscape-painter and illustrator of scenes from German life.

Richter, Ernst Friedrich Eduard. Born at Grossschönau, Saxony, Oct. 24, 1808: died at Leipsic, April 9, 1879. A German composer and musical writer, author of text-books on harmony, counterpoint, and the fugue.

Richter, Eugen. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, July 30, 1838. A German politician. He entered the Reichstag in 1867, and the Prussian Landtag in 1869. He has been the leader of the progressist ("Fortschritts") party, and of the German liberal ("Deutsche Freisinnige") party, and is at present the leader of the radical people's party ("Freisinnige Volkspartei").

Richter, Gustav. Born at Berlin, Aug. 31, 1823: died at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1884. A German painter of portraits and historical subjects.

Richter, Hans. Born at Raab, Hungary, April 4, 1843. A celebrated conductor. In 1868 he was conductor at the Hof- und National-Theater, Munich; in 1871 conductor at the National Theater, Pest; and in 1875 became principal conductor at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, where he also conducts the Philharmonic concerts. He also directed the rehearsals of the "Nibelungen Ring" at Bayreuth, and in 1876 the whole of the festival there, and later other works of Wagner; and since 1879 has conducted very successful orchestral concerts at London. In 1893 he was appointed first court kapellmeister at Vienna.

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. Born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, March 21, 1763: died at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Nov. 14, 1825. A celebrated German humorist. His father was first a teacher, and subsequently village pastor at Joditz and then at Schwarzenbach. After the death of his father, who left the family in extreme poverty, he went to Leipsic in the hope of being able to support himself by giving private instruction while he studied theology. He began here his literary career, in 1783, with the satirical sketches "Die gronländischen Processe" ("The Greenland Lawsuits"), which met with but little success, as did also "Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren" ("Selections from the Papers of the Devil," 1789). After 1784 he lived with his mother in poverty at Hof, whence he went to Schwarzenbach, where he taught. Here, in 1793, he wrote the novel "Die unsichtbare Loge" ("The Invisible Lodge"), for which he received 100 ducats. From 1794 he lived again in Hof, where he wrote (1794) the novel "Hesperus," like the other a fictitious biography, which firmly founded his literary fame. This was followed by "Quintus Fixlein" in 1796; by "Siebenkas" in 1796–97 (full title, "Blumen-, Frucht-, und Dornenstucke, oder Ehestand, Tod, und Hochzeit des Armenadvocaten Siebenkas": "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces, or Wedlock, Death, and Marriage of Siebenkas, the Advocate of the Poor"); "Campanerthal" ("The Valley of Campan," 1797); "Titan" (1800–03); "Die Flegeljahre" ("The Awkward Age," 1804–05), considered his best work; "Reise des Feldpredigers Schmelzle nach Flaz" ("Journey of Field-Preacher Schmelzle to Flaz") and "Dr. Katzenbergers Badereise" ("Dr. Katzenberger's Journey to the Watering-place"), both 1809. Besides these and other novels and tales he wrote "Vorschule der Aesthetik" ("Preparatory Course in Esthetics," 1804) and "Levana oder Erziehungslehre" ("Levana, or the Theory of Education," 1807). He was the author also of a number of essays and political pamphlets. After the death of his mother he left Hof, lived for a time in Leipsic, Jena, and Weimar, and subsequently in Gotha, Hildburghausen, and, in 1801, in Berlin, where he married. Afterward he lived in Meiningen, in Coburg, and finally in Bayreuth, where he was made counselor of legation and the recipient of a government pension, and where he died. He is best known as a writer under his pseudonym Jean Paul. A complete edition of his works was published at Berlin, in 1879, in 60 vols.

Ricimer (ris′i-mėr). Died Aug. 18, 472. A Roman commander. He was the son of a Suevic chief by a daughter of Wallia, king of the West Goths; was educated at the court of the emperor Valentinian III.; and rose to high command in the Roman army. He defeated the Vandals in a decisive naval battle off Corsica in 456. In the same year he deposed the emperor Avitus, and in 457 caused himself to be created patrician. Under this title he ruled the Western Empire until his death, making and unmaking emperors at his pleasure, but fearing to assume the purple himself on account of his barbaric origin.

Rickarees. See *Arikara.*

Ricketts (rik′ets), **James Brewerton.** Born at New York, June 21, 1817: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1887. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839; served in the Mexican war; was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in

1861; and served in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the siege of Petersburg (1864). He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865.

Rico (rē'kō), **Martin.** Born at Madrid. A contemporary Spanish painter. He was a pupil of Madrazo, and later studied in Rome and Paris. Most of his paintings are architectural: they include many Venetian scenes. He received the distinction of the Legion of Honor in 1878.

Riddell (rid'l), Mrs. (**Charlotte Eliza Lawson Cowan**). Born about 1837. An English novelist, daughter of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, Ireland. She married J. H. Riddell in 1857, and became co-proprietor and editor of the "St. James's Magazine" in 1867. She published some of her earlier novels under the pseudonym of "F. G. Trafford." She has written "Far above Rubies," "George Geith," "The Ruling Passion," "The Senior Partner," "A Struggle for Fame," "Miss Gascoigne," "Idle Tales," etc.

Riddle (rid'l), **George.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1853. An American elocutionist. He appeared as Œdipus in the "Œdipus Tyrannus" given at Harvard University in 1881, and has given Shaksperian readings.

Riddle, George Reade. Born at Newcastle, Del., 1817: died at Washington, D. C., March, 1867. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Delaware 1851–55, and United States senator 1864–67.

Riddle, Joseph Esmond. Born about 1804: died at Cheltenham, Aug. 27, 1859. An English clergyman and scholar, a graduate of Oxford. He was associated with Arnold and White in the preparation of Latin-English dictionaries.

Rideau Lake (rē-dō' lāk). A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, 45 miles southwest of Ottawa. It communicates by the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa River and Lake Ontario.

Riderhood (rī'dėr-hůd), **Pleasant.** In Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend," Rogue Riderhood's daughter. "Upon the smallest of small scales she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a leaving-shop."

Riderhood, Roger or **Rogue.** In Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend," a river-thief and longshoreman, the accuser of Gaffer Hexam. Afterward a lock-keeper, he was drowned in the lock in a struggle with Bradley Headstone.

Ridinger, or **Riedinger** (rē'ding-er), **Johann Elias.** Born at Ulm, Würtemberg, Feb. 15, 1695: died at Augsburg, April 10, 1767. A German artist, especially noted for his drawings and etchings of wild animals.

Ridley (rid'li), **Nicholas.** Born in Northumberland, England, about 1500: burned at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. An English bishop and Protestant martyr. He was chaplain to Cranmer and Henry VIII., and sided with the Reformation. He became bishop of Rochester in 1547, and of London in 1550. He was arrested under Mary in 1553 and 1555, and condemned to death for heresy. See *Latimer.*

Riduna (ri-dū'nạ̈). The Roman name of Alderney.

Ried (rēt). A town in Upper Austria, Austria-Hungary, 38 miles west of Linz. A treaty was concluded here between Austria and Bavaria Oct. 3, 1813, whereby Bavaria joined the alliance against Napoleon. Population (1890), 4,517.

Riedel (rē'del), **August.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Dec. 27, 1799: died at Rome, Aug. 8, 1883. A German painter, professor at the Academy of San Luca at Rome.

Riedesel (rē'de-zel), Baron **Friedrich Adolph von.** Born at Lauterbach, Hesse, June 3, 1738: died at Brunswick, Jan. 6, 1800. A German major-general, commander of the Brunswick contingent of the British forces in the Revolutionary War. He served at Ticonderoga and at Hubbardton, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga Oct. 17, 1777. He was exchanged in 1779, and commanded on Long Island 1779–80. His wife (1746–1808) accompanied him in his American campaigns. Her "Letters" (1800) were translated by W. L. Stone (1867); and his "Memoirs, Letters, etc." were translated by Stone (1868).

Riego y Nuñez (rē-ā'gō ē nön'yeth), **Rafael del.** Born at Oviedo, Spain, Oct. 24, 1785: executed at Madrid, Nov. 7, 1823. A Spanish general and patriot. He served against Napoleon; was leader of the revolution in southern Spain Jan. 1, 1820; was president of the Cortes; and was taken prisoner in the French invasion of 1823, and put to death as a traitor.

Riehl (rēl), **Wilhelm Heinrich.** Born at Biebrich on the Rhine, May 6, 1823. A German novelist and historical writer. His father was custodian of the castle at Biebrich. He studied theology at Marburg, Tübingen, and Giessen, and subsequently the history of culture at Bonn. For the next ten years he was engaged in journalistic work in turn at Frankfort, Karlsruhe, and Wiesbaden. In 1853 he was made professor of political economy at the University of Munich, and in 1859 professor of the history of culture, which position he still (1894) occupies. He was ennobled in 1880. In 1885 he was made director of the Bavarian National Museum. His literary work has been almost wholly in the direction of the history of culture. From 1851 to 1855 appeared "Naturgeschichte des Volks als Grundlage einer deutschen Social-Politik" ("Natural History of the People as the Foundation of a German Social-Political System" 3 parts); Musikalische Charakterköpfe" ("Musical Character Studies," 1852–78, 3 vols.); "Kulturgeschichtliche Novellen" ("Stories in the History of Culture," 1856); "Die Pfalzer" ("The People of the Palatinate," 1857); "Kulturstudien aus drei Jahrhunderten '("Culture Studies from Three Centuries," 1859); "Geschichten aus alter Zeit" ("Stories of Old Times," 1862–64, 2 vols.); "Neues Novellenbuch" ("New Story-Book," 1867); "Freie Vorträge" ("Impromptu Lectures," 1873–85, 2 vols.); three volumes of "Novellen" ("Stories") from 1875, 1880, and 1888; "Kulturgeschichtliche Charakterköpfe" ("Character Studies in the History of Culture," 1891).

Riel (rē-el'), **Louis.** Born in Manitoba, Oct. 23, 1844: executed at Regina, Northwest Territory, Nov. 16, 1885. A Canadian half-breed, leader of the Red River rebellion of 1869–70 (which was suppressed by Wolseley), and of the rebellion of 1885 (which was put down by Middleton).

Riemann (rē'män), **Georg Friedrich Bernhard.** Born at Breselenz, near Dannenberg, Hannover, Sept. 17, 1826: died at Selasca, Lago di Maggiore, July 20, 1866. A noted German mathematician, professor at the University of Göttingen from 1857. His collected works were published by H. Weber (1876).

Rienzi (rē-en'zē). **1.** A tragedy by Miss Mitford, published in 1828.—**2.** A historical novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1835.—**3.** An opera by Wagner, first produced at Dresden in 1842.

Rienzi (rē-en'zē), or **Rienzo** (rē-en'zō), **Cola di.** Born at Rome about 1313: killed at Rome, Oct. 8, 1354. An Italian patriot. He was in 1343 employed on a mission to the Pope at Avignon, by whom he was made a notary of the apostolic chamber. In 1347 he led a revolution at Rome which overthrew the power of the aristocracy, and introduced beneficial reforms in the government. He was placed at the head of the municipality under the title of tribune of the people, and received the recognition of Clement VI. He became intoxicated with success, and his arrogant and arbitrary conduct alienated the populace, while his visionary plans for the restoration of the universal dominion of the city brought him into conflict with the papacy. He was expelled in 1348. He returned in 1354 at the instance of Innocent VI., who sought to recover control of the city through his instrumentality. His conduct, however, provoked a riot in which he was killed.

Ries (rēs), **Ferdinand.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1784: died at Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1838. A German pianist and composer, a pupil of Beethoven.

Riesengebirge (rē'zen-ge-bēr″ge). [G., 'giants' mountains.'] A range of the Sudetic Mountains, on the boundary of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia. They are the highest mountains in northern Germany, and are noted for their picturesque scenery and in legend. Length, 23 miles. Highest point, the Schneekoppe (5,265 feet).

Riesi (rē-ā'sē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 54 miles west by south of Catania. Population (1881), 12,008.

Rieti (rē-ā'tē). A cathedral city in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Velino 42 miles northeast of Rome: the ancient Reate. It was an ancient Sabine town. Its vicinity was long famous for its fertility. Population (1881), 13,679.

Rietschel (rēt'shel), **Ernst Friedrich August.** Born at Pulsnitz, Saxony, Dec. 15, 1804: died at Dresden, Feb. 21, 1861. A noted German sculptor. Among his works are Goethe and Schiller (Weimar), Lessing (Brunswick), Pietà (Potsdam), Luther (Worms), etc.

Rietz (rēts), **Julius.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1812: died at Dresden, Sept. 12, 1877. A German composer, conductor, violoncellist, and musical editor.

Rif (rēf), or **Riff** (rif), or **Er Rif** (er rēf). A range of mountains in northern Morocco, nearly parallel with the Mediterranean coast. The aggressions of its inhabitants, the Riffians, led to complications between Spain and Morocco in 1893.

Riffelberg (rif'fel-berG). A noted height south of Zermatt in the Alps of Valais, Switzerland. Height, at the Riffel Hotel on the summit, 8,430 feet.

Riffis (rif'iz), or **Riffians** (rif'i-anz). The inhabitants of the Rif mountains. See *Rif.*

Riga (rē'gä). [Russ. *Riga*, Lett. *Rihge*, Esthonian *Ria-lin.*] A seaport, capital of the government of Livonia, Russia, situated on the Düna, near its mouth, in lat. 56° 57' N., long. 24° 8' E. It is one of the chief cities in Russia in commerce and population: exports flax, hemp, linseed, timber, grain, etc.; and has manufactures of machinery, woolens, cigars, etc. The cathedral (with one of the largest organs in the world) and the castle are notable. Riga was settled by Bishop Albert of Livonia in 1201; was ruled by the bishops and by the Knights Sword-bearers (who coalesced with the Teutonic Order in 1237); passed to Poland in 1561; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621; and was finally taken and annexed by Russia in 1710. Population (1893), 183,268.

Riga, Gulf of. An arm of the Baltic Sea, north of Courland and west of Livonia. **Length,** about 115 miles.

Rigas (rē'gäs), **Konstantinos.** Born about 1753: executed 1798. A Greek patriot and poet.

Rigaud (rē-gō'). A character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit," a sinister-looking, sharp, murderous criminal, formerly a convict in Marseilles: otherwise Blandois, otherwise Lagnier. His "moustache went up and his nose went down."

Rigaud, Hyacinthe. Born at Perpignan, France, July 20, 1659: died Dec. 27, 1743. A French portrait-painter.

Rigault de Genouilly (rē-gō' dė zhnö-yē'), **Charles.** Born at Rochefort, France, April 12, 1807: died at Paris, May 14, 1873. A French admiral and politician. He served in the Crimean and Chinese wars, and was minister of marine under Napoleon III. 1867–70.

Rigdon '(rig'dọn), **Sidney.** Born in St. Clair township, Allegheny County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1793: died at Friendship, N. Y., July 14, 1876. An American Mormon. He was associated with Joseph Smith about 1829, and was collaborator with him in publishing the "Book of Mormon."

Rigdumfunnidos (rig'dum-fun'i-dos). A lord in waiting at the court of Chrononhotonthologos, in Carey's burlesque of that name. Scott gave this name to John Ballantyne, his printer, as being more mercurial than his brother. See *Aldiborontephoscophornio.*

Rigel (rē'jel or rī'jel). [Ar. *rijl-al-jauzá*, the leg of the giant.] The brilliant white double first-magnitude star β Orionis. The same name (then, however, more usually spelled Rigil) is also sometimes given to β Centauri.

Rigg (rig), **James Harrison.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1821. An English Wesleyan clergyman and religious writer. He became principal of the Wesleyan Training College in 1868, and was president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1878. He has published "The Churchmanship of John Wesley and Wesleyan Methodism" (1868), "A Comparative View of Church Organizations" (1887), etc.

Riggs (rigz), **Elias.** Born at New Providence, N. J., Nov. 10, 1810. An American missionary. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1832, and has been a missionary at Constantinople since 1853. He has published "Manual of the Chaldee Language" (1832), etc.

Riggs, Stephen Return. Born at Steubenville, Ohio, March 23, 1812: died at Beloit, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883. An American missionary among the Dakota Indians. He published various works on the Dakotas and their language, including "Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language" (1852).

Righi. See *Rigi.*

Right (rīt), **Captain.** A fictitious title borne by an insurgent leader whom the peasants of Ireland in the 18th century were sworn to obey.

Right, Petition of. See *Petition of Right.*

Rightful Heir, The. A play by Bulwer Lytton, produced in 1869.

Rights, Bill of. **1.** See *Declaration of Right.*—**2.** A statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Rights of Man, The. A work by Thomas Paine, published in 1791: a reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France."

Rigi, or **Righi** (rē'gi). A mountain on the border of the cantons of Lucerne and Schwyz, Switzerland, situated north of the Lake of Lucerne and south of the Lake of Zug, 8 miles east of Lucerne. Isolated in position, it is famous for its extensive view (300 miles in circumference). It is a noted tourist resort, reached by rack-and-pinion railways from Arth and Vitznau. Highest point, the Rigi-Kulm (5,905 feet).

Rigi, Bavarian. A name sometimes given to the Peissenberg, south of the Ammersee.

Rigi of Upper Swabia. A name given to the Grünten, Bavaria, on account of its extensive view.

Rigolets (rē-gō-lā') **Pass.** A strait in eastern Louisiana, the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rigoletto (rē-gō-let'tō). An opera by Verdi, produced at Venice in 1851.

Rigveda. See *Veda.*

Rigvidhana (rg-vi-d-hä'nạ). [Skt., lit. 'arrangement' or 'disposition of the Rik,' or Rigveda.] A Sanskrit work treating of the magic efficacy of the recitation of the hymns of the Rigveda, or of single verses. It belongs to the period of the Puranas. It has been edited by R. Meyer. Berlin, 1877.

Riis (rēs), **Jacob.** Born at Ribe, Denmark, May 3, 1849. A Danish-American reporter and writer on social topics. He has written "How the Other Half Lives" (1890), "Children of the Poor" (1892), etc.

Rikwa. See *Weitspekan.*

Riley (rī′li), **Charles Valentine.** Born at London, Sept. 18, 1843. An Anglo-American entomologist. He was State entomologist of Missouri 1868–1877, when he was appointed chief of the United States commission to investigate the Rocky Mountain locust. From 1881 to 1894 he was head of the entomological division of the department of agriculture at Washington. He has made important researches on the phylloxera, the potato beetle, cotton-worm, etc., and has published numerous books and papers on various entomological topics.

Riley, James Whitcomb. Born at Greenfield, Ind., 1852. An American poet and dialect writer, connected with the "Indianapolis Journal." He first published under the pseudonym "B. F. Johnson of Boone." Among his works are "The Old Swimmin' Hole, etc." (1883), "Afterwhiles" (1887), "Character Sketches, etc." (1887), "Old-Fashioned Roses, etc." (1888), "Pipes o' Pan, etc." (1889), "Green Fields and Running Brooks" (1893), "Poems Here at Home" (1893), etc.

Rilo-Dagh (rē-lō-däg′). A mountain group in southwestern Bulgaria, about 40 miles south of Sofia, connecting the Rhodope and Balkan mountains. Height, about 8,775 feet.

Rima-Szombath (rim′o-som′bot), G. **Gross-Steffelsdorf** (grōs′stef′fels-dorf). The capital of the county of Gömör, Hungary, situated on the Rima 78 miles northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 5,562.

Rime of Sir Thopas. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a burlesque on the metrical romances of the day.

Rime of the Ancient Mariner. See *Ancient Mariner.*

Rimini (rē′mē-nē). A city in the province of Forli, Italy, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 44° 4′ N., long. 12° 34′ E.: the ancient Ariminum. It has silk manufactures, and there is sea-bathing in the neighborhood. The cathedral was built in the 14th and renovated in the 15th century. There are notable Roman antiquities, including an amphitheater and a triumphal arch. The bridge of Augustus, across the Marecchia, is one of the most perfect of ancient bridges. It is built of marble in five arches, with a square pedimented niche in every pier. It is 236 feet long and 14.7 wide, and the span of the central arch is 34 feet. The place was a town of the Umbrians, later of the Etruscans, and then of the Senones; was made a Roman colony about 268 B. C.; was the terminus of the Flaminian and Æmilian ways; and was the starting-point of Julius Cæsar in the civil war 49 B. C. It was an important imperial city; was later subjected to the exarchate, and one of the cities forming the Pentapolis; and came under the rule of the Malatesta family in the first part of the 13th century. Its most noted ruler was Sigismondo Malatesta (15th century). It passed definitely to the Papal States in 1528, and was annexed to Italy in 1860. Population (1881), 10,838; commune, 37,078.

Rimini, Francesca da. See *Francesca da Rimini.*

Rimini, Story of. A poem by Leigh Hunt, published in 1816.

Rimmer (rim′ėr), **William.** Born at Liverpool, England, Feb. 20, 1816: died at South Milford, Mass., Aug. 20, 1879. An American sculptor, painter, and art anatomist. His father, a French refugee, whose name, Thomas Rimmer, was assumed, settled in Boston as a shoemaker in 1826. Before 1845 Rimmer commenced the study of medicine, and in 1855 began to practise it at East Milton, Massachusetts, painting portraits and religious pictures as occasion offered. He carved the "Head of St. Stephen" in 1861, and modeled the "Falling Gladiator." In 1864 he executed a statue of Alexander Hamilton, and immediately afterward the "Osiris," his favorite work. The "Dying Centaur" was made about 1871, and the "Fighting Lions" (presented to the Boston Art Club) at the same time. He published "Art Anatomy" in 1877. From 1876 he was professor of anatomy and sculpture at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Rimmon. See *Ramman.*

Rimnik (rēm′nēk). A small river in Rumania which joins the Sereth 28 miles west-northwest of Galatz. Near it, in 1789, the Russians under Suvaroff defeated the Turks.

Rimouski (rē-mös-kē′). A watering-place, capital of the county of Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence 45 miles northeast of the mouth of the Saguenay.

Rinaldo (ri-nal′dō). [F. *Renaud.*] 1. A famous character in medieval romance. He was one of the four sons of Aymon, the cousin of Orlando, and one of the bravest of the knights of Charlemagne. In the French romances he is known as Renaud, or Regnault, or Renaud de Montauban. The last is the title of a chanson de geste attributed to Huon de Villeneuve, devoted to an account of his adventures. It was to Renaud or Rinaldo that the famous horse Bayard was given. See *Quatre Fils Aymon.* 2. A steward in Shakspere's "All 's Well that Ends Well."

Rinaldo and Armida. A tragedy (from Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata") by John Dennis, produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1699.

Rinaldo Rinaldini (rē-näl′dō rē-näl-dē′nē). A romance by Vulpius, published in 1797.

Rind (rind). In Norse mythology, one of the wives of Odin, personifying the crust of the earth.

Rinehart (rīn′härt), **William Henry.** Born in Maryland, Sept. 13, 1825: died at Rome, Oct. 28, 1874. An American sculptor, resident at Rome after 1858. He completed Crawford's bronze doors (at Washington). Among his other works are "Clytie" (in Baltimore), "Love Reconciled with Death" (Baltimore), "Woman of Samaria," "Latona and her Children," etc.

Ring and the Book, The. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1869.

Ring des Nibelungen (ring des nē′be-löng-en), **Der.** [G., 'The Ring of the Nibelung.'] A sequence of four musical dramas by Wagner, first played together at Bayreuth in 1876. It comprises "Das Rheingold" (the first part was first performed 1869), "Die Walkure" (1870), "Siegfried" (1876), and "Götterdämmerung" (1876). It has very little in common with the "Nibelungenlied," being based on the Icelandic sagas.

Ringkjöbing (ring′chė″bing) **Fjord.** A lagoon on the western coast of Jutland, Denmark, communicating with the North Sea. Length, about 20 miles.

Rink (ringk), **Henry John.** Born at Copenhagen in 1819: died at Christiania, Norway, Dec., 1894. A Danish naturalist and explorer. He went round the world in the Galatea in 1845, and in 1848 made the first of thirty-eight exploring expeditions to Greenland. He became inspector in South Greenland, and returned to Denmark as director of the Greenland trade in 1871. He wrote numerous works about Greenland.

Rink (ringk), **Johann Christian Heinrich.** Born at Elgersburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 18, 1770: died at Darmstadt, Aug. 7, 1846. A noted German composer for the organ.

Rinteln (rin′teln). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Weser 30 miles west-southwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 4,045.

Rio. A common abbreviation of *Rio de Janeiro.*

Riobamba (rē-ō-bäm′bä). A town in Ecuador, 95 miles south of Quito. It was removed from its former site at Cajabamba after its destruction by an earthquake in 1797. Population, about 12,000.

Rio Branco. See *Branco.*

Rio Branco, Viscount of. See *Silva Paranhos, José Maria da.*

Rio Bravo del Norte. See *Rio Grande del Norte.*

Rio Cuarto, or **Concepcion del Rio Cuarto** (kōn-thep-thē-ōn′del rē′ō kö-är′tō). A town in the province of Córdoba, Argentine Republic, on the Rio Cuarto 112 miles south of Córdoba. Population (1889), 12,000.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō de zhä-nā′rō), often called **Rio.** [Pg., 'river of January,' a name applied to the bay, in allusion to the date of its discovery.] The capital, largest city, and most important port and commercial center of Brazil, situated on the western side of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, in lat. 22° 54′ S., long. 43° 8′ W. With its beautiful suburbs it nearly surrounds a group of mountains. The city contains numerous public institutions, including libraries, a museum, observatory, navy-yard, large hospitals, etc. The leading export is coffee, nearly half the amount consumed in the world coming from this port. The exports are mainly to the United States, the imports from Europe. Epidemics of yellow fever commonly occur in the summer months (Oct.–May). The city is included in the "Municipio Neutro" ('independent township'), which contains 521 square miles, and is under the direct control of the federal government. The Bay of Rio de Janeiro was discovered and named Jan. 1, 1516. In 1555 Villegaignon established a colony of French Protestants on the island which still bears his name; they were driven out in 1567 by the Portuguese, who then founded the city of Sao Sebastiao, or Rio de Janeiro. In 1762 it was made the capital of the state of Brazil, to which Maranhão (northern Brazil) was attached in 1774. It was the residence of the Portuguese court 1808–21, and became the capital of the empire of Brazil in 1822. Until 1834 it was also the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The revolution of 1889 occurred here, and in 1893 the city was bombarded during the naval rebellion. Population, probably 300,000 (there are no census figures for the city proper). Population, with the Municipio Neutro (estimated, 1893), 471,775.

Rio de Janeiro. A maritime state of Brazil, lying south of Minas Geraes. Capital, Petropolis. Area, 26,634 square miles. Estimated population (1893), excluding the Municipio Neutro which it surrounds, 1,349,901.

Rio de Janeiro, Bay of. A bay on the coast of Brazil, the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is one of the finest harbors in the world, and is noted for its beauty. Length, about 17 miles.

Rio de la Plata (rē′ō dā lä plä′tä), or **La Plata,** or **Plate** (plät). [Sp., 'river of silver.'] An estuary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. It is formed by the union of the Uruguay and the combined Paraná and Paraguay, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 35° S. The cities Buenos Ayres and Montevideo stand on it. Length, about 150 miles. The name is also given to the river-system finding its outlet in this estuary. Compare *Paraná* and *Paraguay.*

Rio de la Plata. A colonial division of Spanish South America, at first called a territory (gobernacion), and later a province. It was separated from Paraguay in 1620, Buenos Ayres being made the capital and the seat of a bishop. It was the basis of the modern Argentine Republic, but embraced only the modern provinces of Buenos Ayres, and Entre Rios, with Uruguay; the northeastern portion of the present republic was attached to Paraguay, the western part to Chile; Patagonia was unexplored, and Córdoba and Santa Fé (later the province of Tucuman) were a part of Charcas. The governor of Rio de la Plata was subject to the viceroy of Peru. In 1661 an audience or high court was established at Buenos Ayres, and thereafter the governor was president of the audience with the title of captain-general. This arrangement continued until the province was merged in the viceroyalty of La Plata in 1776.

Rio Grande (rē′ō grän′dā). [Sp. and Pg., 'great river.'] A name designating various rivers in regions discovered by the Spanish and Portuguese. (*a*) A river in Senegambia which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 11° 45′ N. Estimated length, about 300 miles. (*b*) One of the chief head streams of the river Paraná in Brazil. It forms part of the boundary between the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and unites with the Paranahyba about lat. 19° S. Length, over 600 miles. Also called the *Pará.* (*c*) The name given to the upper part of the Araguaya. (*d*) One of the head streams of the Mamoré, in Bolivia. Also called the *Guapey.* (*e*) The Rio Grande del Norte.

Rio Grande del Norte (del nōr′tā), or **Rio Bravo del Norte** (rē′ō brä′vō del nōr′tā), or **Rio Grande** (often pronounced in the United States rē′ō grand′). [Sp., 'great river (or fine river) of the north.'] A river in North America. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Colorado, traverses New Mexico from north to south, forms the boundary between Mexico and Texas, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico below Matamoros. The chief tributary is the Pecos. Length, estimated, about 1,800 miles; navigable (for small boats only) to Kingsbury Rapids (about 450 miles).

Rio Grande de Santiago (dā sän-tē-ä′gō). A river in Mexico, principally in Jalisco, which flows into the Pacific about lat. 21° 40′ N. It is called in its upper course the Rio de Lerma. Length, about 500 miles.

Rio Grande do Belmonte. See *Jequitinhonha.*

Rio Grande do Norte (dọ nor′te). [Pg., 'great river of the north.'] A maritime state of Brazil, lying north of Parahyba. Capital, Natal. Area, 22,195 square miles. Population (1894), 347,818.

Rio Grande do Sul (dọ söl). [Pg., 'great river of the south.'] The outlet of the Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil, near lat. 32° 8′ S. Length, about 50 miles.

Rio Grande do Sul, formerly **São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul,** which was often abbreviated to **São Pedro.** 1. The southernmost state of Brazil. It borders on the Atlantic, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and contains various successful German and Italian colonies. Area, 91,335 square miles. Population (1894), 774,406.
2. A seaport in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, situated on the Rio Grande do Sul in lat. 32° S., long. 52° 8′ W. It is the chief port in the state, and exports hides, dried meat, tallow, etc. Population, about 20,000.

Rioja (rē-ō′Hä), **La.** 1. A province in the northwestern part of the Argentine Republic, bordering for a short distance on Chile. Area, 26,500 square miles. Population, about 86,000. — 2. The capital of the province of Rioja, near lat. 29° 19′ S., long. 67° 10′ W. Population, about 10,000.

Rioja, La. A fertile plain in the province of Logroño, Spain, situated on the right bank of the Ebro.

Riom (ryôn′). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Ambène 9 miles north of Clermont-Ferrand. It has considerable trade; was formerly the capital of Auvergne; and contains several old churches. Population (1891), 11,189.

Rion (rē-ōn′), or **Rioni** (rē-ō′nē). A river in Transcaucasia, Russia, which flows into the Black Sea 39 miles north of Batum: the ancient Phasis. Legend connects it with the expedition of the Argonauts, and it was on the line of traffic between Europe and Asia from very early times. Length, about 150 miles.

Rio Negro (rē′ō nā′grō). [Pg., 'black river.'] A river in South America. It rises in Colombia (region also claimed by Venezuela); flows through northern Brazil; and joins the Amazon about 75 miles west of the mouth of the Madeira (lat. 3° 9′ S., long. 59° 58′ W.). In its upper course it is called the Guaynia. It communicates by the Cassiquiare with the Orinoco. The chief tributaries are the Uapés and Branco. Length, about 1,350 miles; navigable for 600 miles, and, after passing 20 miles of rapids, for a long distance beyond.

Rio Negro. A river of the Argentine Republic, rising in the Andes and flowing east-southeast to the Atlantic, which it reaches near lat. 41° S. Most of its course lies within the territory of Rio Negro. Length, about 650 miles; the greater part is said to be navigable.

Rio Negro, or **São José do Rio Negro** (soun zhō-zā′ dọ rē′ọ nā′grọ), **Captaincy of.** A colonial division of Brazil, created in 1759, and corresponding nearly to the present state of Amazonas. It was called at first São José do Javary.

It was united to the province of Pará in 1822, and again separated as the province of Amazonas in 1852 (by decree of 1850).

Rios (rē´ōs), **José Amador de los.** Born at Baena, Spain, May 1, 1818: died at Seville, Feb. 17, 1878. A Spanish historian, professor of literature at the University of Madrid. He wrote "Historia critica de la literatura española" (1861–67), etc.

Rio Seco (rē´ō sā´kō) [Sp., 'dry river'], or **Medina del Rio Seco.** See *Medina de Rio Seco.*

Rio Tinto (tēn´tō). [Sp., 'colored (or red) river.'] A mining town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 46 miles northwest of Seville. Population (1887), 10,671.

Riouw. See *Rhio.*

Rio Vermejo. See *Vermejo.*

Ripley (rip´li). A town in Derbyshire, England, 10 miles north by east of Derby. Population (1891), 6,815.

Ripley, Eleazar Wheelock. Born at Hanover, N. H., April 15, 1782: died in Louisiana, March 2, 1839. An American general and politician. He served in the War of 1812, and at the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie in 1814. He was Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana 1835–39.

Ripley, George. Born at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802: died at New York, July 4, 1880. An American critic and scholar. He graduated at Harvard in 1823, and was settled as a Unitarian clergyman in Boston. He was one of the leaders of the Transcendentalists, one of the founders of the "Dial," and one of the chief promoters of the Brook Farm experiment. In 1849 he became literary critic for the New York "Tribune"; and was joint editor with C. A. Dana of the "New American Cyclopædia" 1857–63, and of the revised edition 1873–1876.

Ripley, Mount. A peak in the Coast Range, California, about lat. 39° N. Height, about 7,500 feet.

Ripon (rip´on). A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated at the junction of the Skell with the Ure, 22 miles northwest of York. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of woolens and spurs. The cathedral was built between the 12th and the 15th century. The interior forms a picturesque mass, with its low square tower at the crossing, and the 2 towers flanking the west front. The façade has 3 recessed canopied doors, which are surmounted by 2 tiers of 5 lancets, and 3 small lancets adorn the upper part of the gable. The interior is very plain. The nave is for the most part Perpendicular. The choir is walled in by a sculptured Perpendicular screen. The large Decorated east window is handsome, as are the 15th-century stalls. The crypt, dating from the 7th century, is one of the only two Saxon crypts surviving in England. The cathedral measures 270 by 87 feet. Population (1891), 7,512.

Ripon, Earls and **Marquis of.** See *Robinson.*

Ripon, Treaty of. A truce concluded at Ripon by Charles I. with the Scots in Oct., 1640.

Rippach (rip´päċh), **Hans von.** A German slang designation, denoting a coarse, awkward, boorish fellow: an equivalent for the Scotch *Sawney* as it is used in some localities. *Taylor,* Notes to Faust.

Rippoldsau (rip´pōld-sou). A village and watering-place in the Black Forest, Baden, 27 miles east-southeast of Strasburg.

Ripuarian Franks. See *Franks.*

Rip Van Winkle (rip van wing´kl). The hero of one of the principal stories in the "Sketch-Book" by Washington Irving, published in 1819. The scene is laid in the Catskills, and the point of the story lies in the awakening of Rip Van Winkle, an easy, good-natured ne'er-do-well, from a sleep of 20 years to find himself a tottering old man, his wife dead, his village changed, and his country a republic. It has furnished the material for 8 or 10 plays. Boucicault rewrote the existing one, and it was first produced in his version at the London Adelphi in 1865. Joseph Jefferson has altered the play, and has made the part of Rip Van Winkle peculiarly his own.

Riquet with the Tuft. [F. *Riquet à la houppe.*] A fairy tale by Perrault, translated into English in the 18th century. He took the story from Straparola. Madame Le Prince de Beaumont expanded the story into "Beauty and the Beast."

Rishanger, William. An English chronicler who flourished about the beginning of the 14th century. He was a monk of St. Albans, and compiled a chronicle covering the period from 1259–1307, which is commonly looked upon as a continuation of Matthew Paris.

Rishi (ri´shi; Skt. pron. r´shi). In the Veda, 'singer of sacred songs,' 'poet.' These ancient singers appear to later generations as the saints of primeval times. "The seven [that is, many] Rishis" are the representatives of those times. The expression is also used of the seven stars of the Great Bear.

Risk (risk). A character in the musical farce "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," by the younger Colman. Risk was a favorite character with Charles Mathews.

Rist (rist), **Johann.** Born at Ottensen, Holstein, March 8, 1607: died at Wedel, Holstein, Aug. 31, 1667. A German poet and author, especially noted for his hymns.

Ristori (rēs-tō´rē), **Adelaide.** Born at Cividale, Friuli, Italy, in 1821. A noted Italian tragic actress. She appeared in Paris in 1855, and was regarded as posing as the rival of Rachel, who was then in the height of her success. Notwithstanding much heated criticism, she became more and more successful, and her reception in other countries, especially in the United States, was enthusiastic. She retired from the English stage in 1873, but has since appeared occasionally. Among her leading parts are Francesca da Rimini, Maria Stuart, Pia dei Tolomei, Myrrha, Phædra, Lady Macbeth (which she played in America with Edwin Booth), Judith, etc.

Ritchie (rich´i), Mrs. (**Anna Cora Ogden:** also Mrs. **Mowatt**). Born at Bordeaux, France, about 1819: died at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 28, 1870. An American actress, novelist, dramatist, and poet. She married James Mowatt in 1834, and owing to loss of property went on the stage at New York in 1845. She left the stage before her marriage to W. F. Ritchie. She published her autobiography in 1854. Among her plays are "Gulzara" (1840), "Fashion" (1845), "Armand" (1847).

Ritchie, Mrs. **Richmond** (**Anne Isabella Thackeray**). Born at London, 1838. An English novelist, the daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray. She has published "The Story of Elizabeth" (1863), "The Village on the Cliff" (1863), "Old Kensington" (1873), "Miss Angel" (1875), "A Book of Sibyls" (1883), etc.

Rito Alto (rē´tō äl´tō), **Mount.** A peak of the Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado. Height, about 13,000 feet.

Ritschl (ritsh´l), **Albrecht.** Born at Berlin, March 25, 1822: died March 20, 1889. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Göttingen from 1864. He wrote "Die christliche Lehre von der Rechtfertigung und der Versöhnung" ("The Christian Doctrine of Justification and Expiation," 1870–74), etc.

Ritschl, Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Grossvargula, Thuringia, April 6, 1806: died at Leipsic, Nov. 9, 1876. A noted German classical philologist. He became professor at Breslau in 1834, at Bonn in 1839, and at Leipsic in 1865. He is best known from his works on Plautus (including an edition 1848–54). He edited "Priscæ latinitatis monumenta epigraphica" (1862: facsimiles of Latin inscriptions). His lesser philological writings were published 1867–79.

Ritson (rit´son), **Joseph.** Born at Stockton, England, Oct. 2, 1753: died 1803. An English antiquary. Among his works are "Ancient Songs" (1790), "Scottish Songs" (1794), "Robin Hood" (1795: a collection of ballads).

Rittenhouse (rit´n-hous), **David.** Born near Philadelphia, April 8, 1732: died at Philadelphia, June 26, 1796. An American astronomer. He worked on his father's farm until about the age of 19, when he established himself as a clock-maker at Norriton. He also made mathematical instruments, and in 1770 completed an orrery on an improved model devised by himself. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768, and in 1769 made an observation of the transit of Venus. He was treasurer of Pennsylvania 1777–1789; was professor of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania 1779–82; and was director of the United States mint at Philadelphia 1792–95. He was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1795, and was president of the American Philosophical Society from 1790 until his death.

Ritter (rit´ter), **Frédéric Louis.** Born at Strasburg, 1834: died at Antwerp, July 6, 1891. An American composer, conductor, and musical writer. His family were Spanish: their name was Caballero, which he translated. He came to America in 1856 and went to Cincinnati, where he organized the Cecilia and Philharmonic societies. In 1861 he became conductor of the Arion and Sacred Harmonic societies, New York, and was director of music at Vassar College 1867–91. He published "A History of Music" (1870–74), "Music in England" (1883), "Music in America" (1883), "Manual of Musical History, etc." (1886), etc. His wife, Fanny Raymond Ritter, has written "Woman as a Musician" (1877), "Some Famous Songs" (1878), "Songs and Ballads" (1887), and has translated Lobe's "Catechism of Music," Ehlert's "Letters on Music," Schumann's "Music and Musicians," etc.

Ritter, Heinrich. Born at Zerbst, Germany, Nov. 21, 1791: died at Göttingen, Feb. 3, 1869. A German philosopher, professor at Göttingen from 1837. His chief work is "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1829–1855).

Ritter, Karl. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Aug. 7, 1779: died at Berlin, Sept. 28, 1859. A celebrated German geographer, professor at Berlin from 1820. His chief work is "Die Erdkunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und Geschichte des Menschen" ("Geography in Relation to Nature and to the History of Man," 1817–18: incomplete; revised ed. treating of Africa and Asia). Among his other works are "Europa" (1804–07), lectures on universal and European geography, etc.

Rittershaus (rit´ters-hous), **Friedrich Emil.** Born at Barmen, Prussia, April 3, 1834. A German lyric poet.

Ritusanhara (r-tö-saṅ-hä´ra). ['The Collection or Circle of the Seasons.'] A Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa on the six Indian seasons: the hot season, the rains, autumn, the cold season, the dewy season, the spring. "Kalidasa's fine feeling for nature and its beauty, his rich gift of observation, which even the little and the least do not escape, his symmetrically beautiful, now delicate, now strong, even glowing coloring, that we know also from his dramas, show themselves clearly and to great advantage in this poem." (*Von Schröder,* Indiens Literatur und Cultur.) Edited by Sir William Jones, and printed in Bengali characters at Calcutta in 1792, it was the first book ever printed in Sanskrit. It was again edited with a Latin and a metrical German translation by P. von Bohlen at Leipsic in 1840.

Riva (rē´vä), in G. also **Reif** (rīf). A town in Tyrol, situated at the northern end of the Lago di Garda, 17 miles southwest of Trent: a tourist resort. Population (1890), commune, 6,480.

Riva-Agüero (rē´vä-ä-gö-ā´rō), **José.** Born at Lima, May 3, 1783: died there, May 21, 1858. A Peruvian politician. He was one of the leaders of the early movements for independence, and was twice imprisoned; joined San Martin's army in 1821; was governor of the department of Lima; and on Feb. 28, 1823, was elected first president of Peru with the rank of grand marshal. Owing to the machinations of Bolivar and Sucre he was deposed June 19, 1823. He attempted to reëstablish his government at Trujillo, but was arrested on Nov. 25, and condemned to be shot. Admiral Guise insisted on his release, and he was allowed to leave the country. He returned in 1831, but owing to his support of Santa Cruz was again banished (1839–47).

Rivadavia (rē-vä-dä-vē´ä), **Bernardino.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1780: died at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 2, 1845. An Argentine statesman. He was minister of war and for a time minister of state and of the the treasury (1811–12); was minister of state under Rodriguez; was governor of Buenos Ayres 1820–23; and became president of the Argentine Confederation Feb. 8, 1826, but resigned June 27, 1827, to prevent a civil war. In all these offices he conferred great benefits on the country by his enlightened and far-seeing measures. As president he initiated the plan by which Uruguay became independent in 1828. In the interims he held important diplomatic positions in Europe. His later years were spent in exile.

> Rivadavia stands in America second alone to Washington as the representative statesman of a free people.
> *Mitre,* Historia de San Martin.

Rival Fools, The. An alteration of Fletcher's "Wit at Several Weapons," produced in 1709 by Colley Cibber.

Rival Ladies, The. A tragicomedy by Dryden, produced in 1664.

Rival Queens, The, or the Death of Alexander the Great. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, played in 1677. This is Lee's best-known play. Some of the scenes seem to have been suggested by La Calprenède's novel "Cassandre"; and it has always been a favorite with actresses. Cibber produced a "comical tragedy" called "The Rival Queans, with the Humours of Alexander the Great," in 1710, printed in 1729.

Rivals, The. 1. An alteration of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," attributed to Davenant, played in 1664, printed in 1668.—2. A comedy by Sheridan, produced in 1775. This is considered a better play than "The School for Scandal," though less celebrated.

Riva Palacio (rē´vä pä-lä´thē-ō), **Vicente.** Born at Mexico, Nov. 4, 1803: died there, Feb. 20, 1880. A Mexican general. He was one of the most distinguished leaders under Juarez; opposed Lerdo, and was banished by him in 1875; and was minister of the interior under Diaz. He was a well-known journalist, novelist, and poet, and published "Historia de la administracion de D. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada" (1875: the first part only written by Riva Palacio).

Rivarol (rē-vä-rōl´), **Antoine,** called Comte **de.** Born at Bagnols, Languedoc, June 26, 1753: died at Berlin, April 13, 1801. A French writer, noted as an epigrammatist. He emigrated as a royalist in 1792. His works include "Petit Almanach de nos grands hommes pour 1788," a translation of Dante's "Inferno," etc.

Rivas (rē´väs). A town of Nicaragua, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, about 4 miles from the former. It was an ancient village of the Nicaraos. Population, about 12,000.

Rivas, Duke of. See *Saavedra, Angel de.*

Rivas (rē´väs), **Patricio.** A Nicaraguan politician. He was made president by the conservative faction Oct. 30, 1855. At first he upheld Walker, and made him commander-in-chief of the army, but deposed him in June, 1856. Walker thereupon had himself illegally elected president, and declared Rivas deposed. The latter joined with the other Central American governments in driving Walker from the country in 1857. Rivas resigned his power to Martinez and Jerez early in 1857.

Rive-de-Gier (rēv´dė-zhē-ā´). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Gier 19 miles southwest of Lyons. It is a coal-mining center, and has manufactures of coke, glass, iron, etc. Population (1891), commune, 13,134.

Rivera (rē-vā´rä), **José Fructuoso.** Born in Paysandú about 1790: died at Cerro Largo, Jan. 13, 1854. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was a leader of the Gaucho cavalry; was engaged in various civil wars (1811–27); and was president of Uruguay Oct. 24, 1830,–Oct. 24, 1834. Succeeded by Oribe, he revolted against him in July, 1836. Oribe was at length forced to resign, and Rivera was again president Oct., 1838,–Oct., 1842. In 1842 Oribe, aided by Rosas, began the nine years' siege of Montevideo, in which Rivera directed the defense, acting, during most of the time, with his cavalry in the interior, until he was defeated by Urquiza in the battle of India Muerta (March 28, 1845). In 1853 he aided in the revolt against Oribe, and after his overthrow was a member of the executive.

Rivera, Manuel. A Mexican historian. His principal works are "Historia antigua y moderna de Jalapa" (5 vols., 1869–71: a general history of Mexico, with special reference to Vera Cruz and Jalapa) and "Los gobernantes de México" (2 vols., 1872).

Rivera, Payo Henriquez de. See *Henriquez de Rivera.*

Rivera Paz (rē-vä′rä päth), **Mariano.** Born about 1795: assassinated in 1849. A Guatemalan politician. He became president July 22, 1838; was deposed Jan. 30, 1839, but restored April 13, 1839, and held the post until Dec. 13, 1841. He was again president May 14, 1842, to Dec. 8, 1844, when he resigned. During his administration he had constant difficulties with Carrera.

Rivero (rē-vā′rō), **Mariano Eduardo de.** Born at Arequipa about 1795: died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1857. A Peruvian naturalist. He received an elaborate education in Europe; conducted a scientific exploration in Venezuela 1823–25; and on his return to Peru at the end of the latter year was made director-general of mines. Later he was director of the national museum, and founded and edited a scientific journal, the "Memorial de ciencias naturales." He was a member of Congress in 1832, governor of Junin in 1845 and of Tacna in 1849, and consul-general to Belgium in 1851. His works include "Antiguidades peruanas" (with Tschudi, 1851), "Coleccion de memorias cientificas" (1857), etc.

River of Swans, The. The Potomac.

Riveros (rē-vā′rōs), **Galvarino.** Born at Quinchao, Chiloé, 1830. A Chilean naval officer. In conjunction with Latorre he captured the Huascar, the last important Peruvian war-vessel, off Point Angamos (Oct. 8, 1879). (See *Grau, Miguel.*) Soon after he was made rear-admiral with command of the Chilean fleet, which he directed during the rest of the war. His operations included the bombardment of Callao (May 26, 1880) and Arica (June 5, 1880).

River Plate Republics. See *Platine States.*

Riverside Park. A narrow park running from 72d street to 130th street, New York, bordering Hudson River. It contains narrow lawns and the Riverside Drive, which runs through it to 128th street, and Grant's tomb. Its average width is about 500 feet.

Rives (rēvz), **William Cabell.** Born in Nelson County, Va., May 4, 1793: died near Charlottesville, Va., April 26, 1868. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1823–29; United States minister to France 1829–32; United States senator from Virginia 1833–34 and 1836–45; minister to France 1849–53; delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861; and member of the Confederate Congress. He published "Life and Times of James Madison" (1859–69), etc.

Rivesaltes (rēv-zält′). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Agly 6 miles north of Perpignan. It is noted for its fine Muscat wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,016.

Riviera (rē-vē-ā′rä), or **Riviera of Genoa.** [It., 'coast.'] The narrow strip of coast which separates the Maritime Alps and the Apennines from the Mediterranean, between Nice and Spezia. It is celebrated for its fruitfulness and picturesque scenery. The Riviera di Ponente (or Western Riviera) extends from Nice to Genoa, and the Riviera di Levante (or Eastern Riviera) from Genoa to Spezia.

Riviera. That part of the valley of the Ticino, canton of Ticino, Switzerland, which extends from Biasca to Bellinzona.

Rivière (rē-vyãr′). **Briton.** Born at London, Aug. 14, 1840. An English painter, son and pupil of a drawing-master at Cheltenham College and afterward at Oxford, of French Huguenot extraction. He began to exhibit in 1858 at the Royal Academy. Among his works are "The Poacher's Nurse" (1866), "Circe, etc." (1871), "Daniel in the Den of Lions" (1872), "Sympathy" (1878) "Rizpah," "The Exile" (1886), etc.

Rivière, Henri Laurent. Born July 12, 1827: killed by the Black Flags before Hanoi, Tongking, May 19, 1883. A French naval officer and writer, commander of an expedition into Tongking 1882–83.

Rivières du Sud (rē-vyãr′ dü süd). A French dependency in western Africa, situated along the coast about lat. 9°–11° N. Its capital is Conakry. Population of the coast region (the colony proper), about 47,000.

Rivington (riv′ing-ton), **James.** Born at London about 1724: died at New York, July, 1802. An American bookseller and printer. He emigrated to America in 1760, and in 1761 established himself as a bookseller at New York. In 1773 he founded a royalist newspaper, "The New York Gazetteer," which was discontinued in 1775 on the destruction of his press by a party of American soldiers In 1777 he established "Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette," whose title was changed to "The Royal Gazette" in the same year. After the evacuation of New York by the British, he renamed his paper "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." It was discontinued in 1783.

Rivoli (rē′vō-lē). 1. A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 9 miles west of Turin. Population (1881), 6,339.—2. A village in the province of Verona, Italy, 13 miles northwest of Verona. Here, Jan. 14, 1797, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Alvinczy.

Rivoli, Duc de. See *Masséna.*

Rivoli, Rue de. See *Rue de Rivoli.*

Rixdorf (riks′dorf). A manufacturing village directly south-southeast of Berlin, Prussia. It was partly founded by Bohemian emigrants in 1737. Population (1890), 35,702.

Riyad, See *Riad.*

Rizzio (rēt′sē-ō), or **Riccio** (rēt′chō), **David.** Killed at Edinburgh, March 9, 1566. A favorite of Mary Queen of Scots. He was a native of Piedmont, and in 1561 accompanied the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland as his secretary. He entered the Scottish queen's service as a musician in 1564, and afterward became her French secretary and confidential adviser. He promoted the marriage of Mary with Darnley. The latter, however, failed to supplant him in Mary's confidence, and suspected him of being the cause of her refusal to share the government with him. He consequently organized a conspiracy of the Protestant lords against him, at the head of whom he burst into Holyrood Palace, wounded Rizzio in the queen's presence, and despatched him outside the chamber.

Rjukanfos (ryö′kän-fōs). A cataract in the province of Bratsberg, Norway, in the Maan-Elf 80 miles west of Christiania: one of the finest in Europe. Height, about 800 feet.

Road to Ruin, The. A comedy by Holcroft, produced in 1792.

Roan Barbary. The favorite horse of King Richard II.

Roan (rōn) **Mountain.** A mountain in Mitchell County, in the western part of North Carolina, near the Tennessee border. Height, about 6,300 feet.

Roanne (rō-än′). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Loire 42 miles northwest of Lyons: the Roman Rodumna. It has varied manufactures and considerable trade. The leading industry is the cotton manufacture. It was an ancient town of the Segusiani, and later a Roman station. Population (1891), commune, 31,380.

Roanoke (rō-a̤-nōk′). A river in Virginia and North Carolina, formed by the union of the Dan and Staunton at Clarkville, Virginia. It flows into Albemarle Sound. Length, including the Staunton, about 450 miles; navigable to Weldon.

Roanoke Island. An island on the eastern coast of North Carolina, between Albemarle Sound on the north and Pamlico Sound on the south. Unsuccessful attempts to colonize it were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 and 1587. A victory was gained here by the Federals under Burnside over the Confederates, Feb. 8, 1862, resulting in the capture of the Confederate garrison. Length, about 10 miles.

Roaring Forties, The. The notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

Roaring Girl, The. A comedy by Thomas Dekker and Middleton. It was probably written before May, 1605; produced in 1610; and printed in 1611. "The Roaring Girl" was Mary Frith, a notorious London character.

Roatan. See *Ruatan.*

Robber Council or **Synod.** See *Ephesus, Council of* (449 A. D.).

Robber Indians. See *Bannock.*

Robber Romances. In German literature, a class of romances prevalent at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century.

Robbers, The. See *Räuber, Die.*

Robbia (rob′bē-ä), **Andrea della.** Born in 1437: died about 1528. The nephew of Luca della Robbia, noted for his work in terra-cotta, the secret of which he inherited. He, with his son Luca, spent eleven years upon the frieze of the Ceppo hospital at Pistoia. He also executed the decorations of the Loggia di San Paolo at Florence, the medallions of the façade of the Hospital of the Innocents, the decoration of Or San Michele, and a long series of bas-reliefs executed for the churches of Arezzo, Prato, Pistoia, Siena, etc. He very rarely worked in marble: a marble Pietà is in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, near Arezzo.

Robbia, Giovanni della. Born about 1469: died about 1529. Son of Andrea della Robbia, noted as a worker in terra-cotta.

Robbia, Girolamo della. Died about 1566. Son of Andrea della Robbia, noted as a worker in terra-cotta and as an architect. None of the sons of Andrea della Robbia did so much in applying Robbia ware to architectural purposes as Girolamo, his fourth son, who was architect, sculptor, and painter, and had already obtained notice for his works in bronze and marble when he was taken to France by some Florentine merchants, and there found employment during the remaining 45 years of his life under four kings of the house of Valois. On his arrival he was employed by Francis I. to build the Château de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne, which he decorated throughout with Robbia ware. This palace was leveled in the Revolution, and its beautiful terra-cottas were used to mend roads.

Robbia, Luca della (real name **Luca di Simone di Marco della Robbia**). Born at Florence about 1400: died at Florence (?), Sept. 22, 1482. A celebrated Italian sculptor. He was early apprenticed to Leonardo di Ser Giovanni, the best goldsmith of the city. In 1443 he made the first work in Robbia ware after long study and repeated experiments. At first he employed a simple combination of white figures with blue draperies and occasionally green in the backgrounds. He and his family afterward multiplied the number of colors and carried them into the flesh and draperies of their figures. The first bas-reliefs of Robbia ware are those of the Resurrection and Ascension in the lunettes of the doors leading into the sacristy of the Duomo. The earliest memorials of the first 43 years of his life are the bas-reliefs set into the side of Giotto's Campanile 1435–40, and 2 unfinished reliefs of the imprisonment and crucifixion of St. Peter. He made the well-known reliefs of singing boys for the screen of one of the organ-lofts of the cathedral 1431–40. To 1445 belong the bronze doors of the sacristy of the Duomo. It is difficult to distinguish his works from those of Andrea and his four sons, Giovanni, Luca II., Ambrogio, and Girolamo. Among the most remarkable of those which may be attributed to Luca alone, or Luca and Andrea, are the altarpiece in the Church of the Osservanza near Siena (which represents the Coronation of the Virgin), a bas-relief over the door of the Church of San Pierino in the Via di Terra Vecchia in Florence, the ceiling of the Chapel of San Miniato, some of the medallions on the outside of Or San Michele, a Virgin and Child, an Annunciation in the cloister of the Innocenti Hospital in Florence, a Madonna with two saints in the Via della Scala, a Coronation of the Virgin, an adoring Madonna formerly at Pisa, and a fountain in the sacristy of Santa Maria Novella. After lasting nearly a century, the school of Della Robbia died out.

Robbins (rob′inz), **Ashur.** Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1757: died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 25, 1845. An American politician, Whig United States senator from Rhode Island 1825–1839.

Robbins, Royal. Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1788: died at Berlin, Conn., March 26, 1861. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He wrote a "History of American Literature" (1837), "Outlines of Ancient and Modern History" (1839), etc.

Robert (rob′ėrt) **I.** [ME. *Robert, Roberd, Robard,* OF. *Robert, Robart,* F. *Robert, Rupert,* It. *Roberto, Ruberto, Ruperto,* Sp. *Roberto, Ruperto,* Pg. *Roberto,* from OLG. *Rōdbraht,* OHG. *Hruodbert,* etc., G. *Rupert, Rudbert, Ruprecht* (also *Robert,* from F.), lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious.] Killed at Soissons, France, 923. King of France, son of Robert the Strong: chosen king in opposition to Charles the Simple in 922.

Robert II. (sometimes called Robert I.), surnamed "The Pious." Born at Orléans, France, 971: died at Melun, France, 1031. King of France, son of Hugh Capet whom he succeeded in 996. During his reign the kingdom suffered from an insurrection of the serfs and from famine.

Robert I. (**Robert Bruce:** often called "Robert the Bruce" or "The Bruce"). Born July 11, 1274: died at Cardross, Scotland, June 7, 1329. King of Scotland: one of the national heroes of the country. He was known before his accession as Earl of Carrick. He sided variously with the Scottish and English parties previous to 1304, when he united with Lamberton against Edward I. of England, who claimed the suzerainty of Scotland. He murdered the rival claimant Comyn at Dumfries in 1306, and was crowned king at Scone in March of that year. He was defeated and escaped to Ireland (1306), but continued the war against Edward II., whom he totally defeated at Bannockburn in 1314. He supported his brother Edward in 1317 in his attempt on Ireland; conquered Berwick in 1318; and invaded England several times. His title was recognized by England in the treaty of Northampton in 1328.

Robert II., "The Steward." Born about 1316: died 1390. King of Scotland, grandson of Robert Bruce, and first of the Stuart dynasty. He was regent under David II., his uncle, whom he succeeded in 1370 or 1371.

Robert III. Died 1406. King of Scotland, son of Robert II. whom he succeeded in 1390. He was at war with England in the latter part of his reign. The government was chiefly administered by his brother, the Earl of Fife (Duke of Albany), and by the earl's son, the Earl of Carrick (Duke of Rothesay).

Robert I., surnamed "The Devil." Died at Nicæa, July 22, 1035. Duke of Normandy 1028–1035, younger son of Richard the Good. He supported the English athelings against Canute. He made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, on the return from which he died. Lodge wrote a life of Robert before 1593, and many myths have collected about his name. See *Robert le Diable.*

Robert II. Born about 1056: died in prison 1134. Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror. He was several times in rebellion against his father; succeeded him in the duchy in 1087; was at war with William II.; mortgaged Normandy to him; took part in the first Crusade 1096–99; invaded England in 1101; and was defeated and taken prisoner by his brother Henry I. at Tinchebrai, 1106.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester. Died about 1147. An illegitimate son of Henry I., and an adherent of Matilda against Stephen.

Robert le Diable (rō-bãr′ lė dyä′bl). [F., 'Robert the Devil.'] An opera by Meyerbeer, libretto by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1831. See *Robert I.*, surnamed "The Devil."

Robert of Anjou, surnamed "The Wise." Born about 1275: died 1343. King of Naples, son of Charles II. whom he succeeded in 1309. He unsuccessfully attempted to conquer Sicily.

Robert of Brunne. See *Manning, Robert.*

Robert of Gloucester. Lived in the second half of the 13th century. An English monk, the reputed author of a rimed "Chronicle of English History" (ed. by Hearne 1724).

Robert of Jumièges. A Norman prelate, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury 1051–52.

Robert of Paris, Count. See *Count Robert of Paris.*

Robert (rō′bert), **Ernst Friedrich Ludwig.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1778: died at Baden-Baden, July 5, 1832. A German dramatist and poet.

Robert (rō-bãr′), **Hubert.** Born at Paris, 1733: died there, April 15, 1808. A French painter, noted for his architectural paintings.

Robert, Louis Léopold. Born at La-Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, May 13, 1794: committed suicide at Venice, March 20, 1835. A Swiss painter, noted for scenes from Italian life. Among his works are the "Neapolitan Improvisator," "Fishers of the Adriatic," "Reapers," etc.

Robert Elsmere (rob′ėrt elz′mēr). A novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, published in 1888.

Robert Guiscard (gēs-kär′). Born about 1015: died in Cephalonia, July 17, 1085. Duke of Apulia and Calabria, son of Tancred de Hauteville. He succeeded his brother Humphrey as leader of the Normans in Apulia in 1057; and in 1059 received the papal confirmation of the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria which he had previously assumed. In conjunction with his brother Roger, he conquered part of Sicily from the Saracens, capturing Palermo in 1072, and Salerno about 1077. He defeated Alexius Comnenus at Durazzo in 1081, and in 1084 captured Rome and delivered Pope Gregory VII. from the emperor Henry IV.

Robert Macaire. A comedy by Frédéric Lemaître and Benjamin Antier, produced at Paris in 1834. It is the sequel of "L'Auberge des Adrets." See *Macaire, Robert.*

Roberto Devereux (rō-ber′tō dev-rė′). **1.** An opera by Donizetti, produced at Naples in 1837. The words are from Thomas Corneille's "Comte d'Essex."—**2.** An opera by Mercadante, produced at Milan in 1883.

Roberts (rob′ėrts), **David.** Born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, Oct. 24, 1796: died at London, Nov. 25, 1864. A British painter, noted for his landscapes and architectural paintings. In 1822 he went to London as a scene-painter, and was associated with Stansfield. In 1831 he was president of the Society of British Artists. In 1838 he visited the Holy Land. He was made an associate of the royal academy in 1839, and a royal academician in 1841.

Roberts, Ellis Henry. Born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1827. An American journalist and politician. He became editor of the Utica "Morning Herald" in 1850, and was Republican member of Congress from New York 1871–75. He wrote a history of New York for the "American Commonwealth Series" (1887).

Roberts, Sir **Frederick Sleigh,** Baron Roberts. Born at Cawnpore, Sept. 30, 1832. A distinguished British general. He served in the Indian mutiny and in the Abyssinian war, and was distinguished in the Afghan war 1878–80. He gained the victory of Charasiab in 1879; made a celebrated march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880; defeated Ayub Khan near Kandahar Sept. 1, 1880; and was commander-in-chief of the army in India 1885–93. He was created a baronet in 1881, and Baron Roberts in Jan., 1892. The soldiers in India nicknamed him "Bobs Bahadur" (which see).

Roberts, George Washington. Born in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 2, 1833: killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862. An American general. He served in the West in the Civil War.

Robertson (rob′ėrt-sọn), **Agnes.** Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1833. A British actress. She gave concerts in public before she was 11 years old, and began her theatrical career at Hull when she was 16. She first appeared in London as Nerissa in 1851. In 1853 she was married to Dion Boucicault. She came to America in that year, and acted at Montreal, New York, and Philadelphia.

Robertson (rob′ėrt-sọn), **Charles Franklin.** Born at New York city, March 2, 1835: died at St. Louis, May 1, 1886. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and writer on American history.

Robertson, Frederick William. Born at London, Feb. 3, 1816: died at Brighton, Aug. 15, 1853. A British clergyman and pulpit orator. He was the son of a captain in the Royal Artillery, and was educated at Edinburgh University. He tried law and the army, and finally matriculated at Oxford. In 1840 he was ordained and settled at Cheltenham. In Aug., 1847, he entered upon his famous ministry at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. His "Sermons," in separate series, were published in 1855, 1857, 1859, 1863, and complete in 1870; his "Lectures" in 1852 and 1858.

Robertson, George Croom. Born at Aberdeen, 1842: died at London, Sept. 20, 1892. A Scottish metaphysician and educator. He graduated at the University of Aberdeen in 1861, and was made assistant professor of Greek there in 1864, and professor of the philosophy of mind and logic in University College, London, in 1866. From 1876 till 1892 he was editor of "Mind." He wrote a biographical study of Hobbes in the "Philosophical Classics" in 1886, etc.

Robertson, James. Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, April 1, 1725: died March 4, 1788. A British governor and general. From 1758 to 1759 he served (as quartermaster-general) against Louisburg and Ticonderoga. From 1763 to 1765 he was stationed in New York. He was made major-general on Jan. 1, 1776, and commanded a brigade in the battle of Long Island. In 1779 he was appointed royal governor of New York, and was made lieutenant-general Nov. 20, 1782.

Robertson, James Craigie. Born at Aberdeen, 1813: died July 10, 1882. A Scottish historian, a graduate of Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1834. He was vicar of Bekesbourne 1846–59, and became canon of Canterbury in 1859, and professor of ecclesiastical history in King's College, London, in 1864. He published a "History of the Christian Church from the Apostolic Age to the Reformation" (1854–75), and edited "Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, etc." (1871–81).

Robertson, John Parish. Born at Edinburgh about 1793: died at Calais, France, Nov. 1, 1843. A Scottish author and traveler. Until 1830 most of his life was spent in the Platine States of South America, where he was a merchant and at one time very wealthy. He was in Paraguay during the dictatorship of Francia. His works (written in conjunction with his brother, William Parish Robertson) include "Letters on Paraguay" (1838), "Francia's Reign of Terror" (1839), and "Letters on South America" (1843).

Robertson, Joseph. Born at Aberdeen, May 17, 1810: died Dec. 13, 1866. A Scottish antiquary. He was educated at Marischal College, and was a newspaper editor at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh from 1839 to 1853. In 1853 he was appointed curator of the historical department of the Register House, Edinburgh. He published "Concilia Scotiæ: Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ Statuta" (1863), etc.

Robertson, Madge. See *Kendal, Mrs. (Margaret Brunton Robertson).*

Robertson, Thomas William. Born at Newark on the Trent, Jan. 9, 1829: died at London, Feb. 3, 1871. An English dramatist, son of a provincial actor and manager. In 1864 his first successful drama, "David Garrick," was produced at the Haymarket with Sothern in the principal rôle. Among his other plays are "Society" (1865), "Ours" (1866), "Caste" (1867), "Play" (1868), "School" (1869), "M. P." (1870).

Robertson, William. Born at Borthwick, Scotland, Sept. 19, 1721: died near Edinburgh, June 11, 1793. A Scottish historian, and clergyman in the Church of Scotland. He became a royal chaplain in 1761; principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762; and historiographer in 1764. His works include a "History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and James VI." (1759), "History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V." (1769), "History of America" (1777), "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, etc." (1791), etc.

Roberval (rō-ber-väl′), **Gilles Personne** or **Personier de.** Born at Roberval, in Beauvoisis, France, 1602: died at Paris, 1675. A French mathematician, best known from his methods of drawing tangents.

Robeson (rōb′sọn), **George Maxwell.** Born at Oxford, Warren County, N. J., 1827. An American politician. He was secretary of the navy 1869–77, and Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1879–83.

Robeson Channel. A sea passage in the north polar regions, between Hall Land in Greenland on the east, and Grant Land on the west.

Robespierre (F. pron. rō-bes-pyãr′), **Augustin Bon Joseph,** called "The Younger." Born at Arras, Jan. 21, 1763: guillotined in Paris, July 28, 1794. Brother of Maximilien Robespierre, and a deputy to the Convention.

Robespierre, Marie Marguerite Charlotte. Born Jan. 21, 1760: died at Paris, Aug. 1, 1834. Sister of Maximilien Robespierre: memoirs of her brothers were published under her name by Laponneraye in 1835.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, surnamed "The Incorruptible." Born at Arras, May 6, 1758: guillotined at Paris, 10th Thermidor, year 2 (July 28, 1794). A celebrated French revolutionist. He was originally an advocate at Arras; was elected from Artois to the Third Estate of the States-General in 1789; and became the leader of the Extreme Left in the Constituent Assembly, and one of the leading orators in the Jacobin Club. His influence increased after the death of Mirabeau in 1791. He was elected deputy to the Convention in 1792; opposed the Girondins; became a member of the Committee of Public Safety in July, 1793; was identified with the "Reign of Terror"; attacked Danton and Hébert in 1794; was overthrown in the Convention July 27; and with his partizans, Saint-Just, Couthon, and others, was arrested and put to death.

Robin (rob′in). [ME. *Robin, Robyn,* from OF. *Robin,* dim. of *Robert.*] In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a page following Falstaff.

Robin (rō-baṅ′), **Charles** or **Charles Philippe.** Born at Jasseron, Ain, June 4, 1821: died there, Oct. 5, 1885. A French anatomist and physiologist. His works include "Histoire naturelle des végétaux parasites" (1853), "Anatomie microscopique" (1868), etc. He edited, with Littré, "Dictionnaire de médecine."

Robin Adair (rob′in ạ-dãr′). A song and air. The latter first became popular in England in the last half of the 18th century: it is the Irish air "Eileen Aroon." English words were written for it, and there are several versions, all having "Robin Adair" as the refrain. Burns made a Scottish version, but it is not known who wrote the present song. Robin Adair is said to have been a real person of some local interest: a Robert Adair, an ancestor of the later Viscounts Molesworth, lived in County Wicklow in the early part of the 18th century.

Robinetta (rob-i-net′ä). A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (identified as Miss Lewis, afterward the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache), in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length of a seated girl with a bird on her right shoulder and her left arm resting on its cage.

Robin Goodfellow. See *Puck.*

Robin Hood. See *Hood, Robin.*

Robin of Redesdale. The assumed name of Sir William Conyers, the leader of a peasants' insurrection in Yorkshire against Edward IV. in 1469.

Robins (rob′inz), **Benjamin.** Born at Bath, England, 1707: died in India, July 29, 1751. An English natural philosopher and mathematician. He invented the ballistic pendulum, first described in his "New Principles of Gunnery" (1742), and made important discoveries regarding the flight of projectiles and the rifling of gun-barrels. In 1749 he was appointed engineer-general to the East India Company.

Robinson (rob′in-sọn), **Edward.** Born at Southington, Conn., April 10, 1794: died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1863. An American biblical scholar. He graduated at Hamilton College; was instructor in Andover Theological seminary 1823–26, and professor there 1830–33; and was professor in Union Theological Seminary (New York) 1837–63. From 1837 to 1839 he was in the Orient, traveling in Egypt, the Sinaitic peninsula, and Palestine, largely in company with Dr. Eli Smith. The results of their investigations were published in his chief work, "Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Countries" (3 vols. 1841, revised ed. 1867). He translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon" (1836), and compiled a "Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament" (1836), "Greek Harmony of the Gospels" (1845), "English Harmony of the Gospels" (1846), and "Physical Geography of the Holy Land" (1865). He founded the "Biblical Repository" (1831) and the "Bibliotheca Sacra" (1843).

Robinson, Ezekiel Gilman. Born at Attleborough, Mass., March 13, 1815: died June 13, 1894. An American Baptist clergyman and educator. He was professor in the theological seminary at Covington (Kentucky), and 1853 at Rochester (New York), and became president of the theological seminary at Rochester in 1860, and was president of Brown University 1872–89. He published a revised translation of Neander's "Planting and Training of the Church" (1865), and edited the "Christian Review" 1859–64.

Robinson, Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon. Born Nov. 1, 1782: died Jan. 28, 1859. An English statesman, younger son of the second Lord Grantham. He graduated at Cambridge in 1806; became president of the board of trade in 1818; chancellor of the exchequer in 1823; colonial secretary in 1827; premier 1827–28; colonial secretary in 1830; lord privy seal 1833–34; and president of the board of trade 1841–43. He was created Viscount Goderich in 1827, and earl of Ripon in 1833.

Robinson, Sir **Frederick Phillipse.** Born in New York, 1763: died at Brighton, England, Jan. 1, 1852. A British general. He served in the American Revolution, the Peninsular war, and the War of 1812.

Robinson, George Frederick Samuel, first Marquis of Ripon. Born Oct. 24, 1827. An English politician, son of the Earl of Ripon. He was secretary for war 1863–66, and for India 1866; lord president of the council 1868–73; chairman of the joint high commission to negotiate the treaty of Washington 1871; and governor-general of India 1880–84. Known at first by the courtesy-title Viscount Goderich, he succeeded his father as second earl of Ripon in 1859, and was advanced to the marquisate in 1871.

Robinson, Henry Crabb. Born at Bury Saint Edmunds, May 13, 1775: died at London, Feb. 5, 1867. An English writer. From 1800 to 1805 he studied at Jena, Weimar, etc.; in 1807 was reporter of the "Times" in Spain (the first war correspondent); and in 1813 was called to the bar. In 1828 he was one of the founders of the London University. His "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence" was edited in 1869 by Dr. Sadler. He was a friend of Goethe, Wieland, Wordsworth, Lamb, and other authors.

Robinson, John. Born near Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, 1575: died at Leyden, Netherlands, March 1, 1625. An English Independent minister. He entered Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1592, and was elected fellow in 1597 (?). He took orders, but was suspended by his bishop for puritanism. In 1604 he joined the Independents, and in 1606 became pastor of the Separatist congregation at Scrooby, England. In 1608 he removed to Amsterdam, and in 1609 to Leyden. He was pastor of the English Separatist Church in the Netherlands. His works were edited by Ashton in 1851.

Robinson, Sir **John Beverley** or **Beverly.** Born in Lower Canada, July 26, 1791: died at Toronto, Jan. 30, 1863. A Canadian jurist and politician.

Robinson, John Cleveland. Born at Binghamton, N. Y., April 10, 1817. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and in the battles of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House. He was retired with the rank of major-general in 1869. He was lieutenant-governor of New York 1873–75.

Robinson, John Thomas Romney. Born at Dublin, April 23, 1792: died Feb. 28, 1882. A British astronomer, the inventor of the cup-anemometer. He was a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1823 he became astronomer at the Armagh Observatory. He was the author of the "Armagh Catalogue of Stars" (1859).

Robinson, Mary. Born at Leamington, Feb. 27, 1857. An English poet. In 1888 she married M. Darmesteter, the French Orientalist. She has written "A Handful of Honeysuckles" (1878), "The Crowned Hippolytus" (1880), a translation of Euripides (1881), "The End of the Middle Ages" (1889: a historical work), etc.

Robinson, Mrs. (**Mary Darby**), known as **Perdita.** Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 27, 1758: died Dec. 26, 1800. An English actress, novelist, and poet. She went on the stage, for which she had previously been prepared by Garrick, on account of the loss of her husband's property, and in her third season was cast for Perdita, and attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales (George IV.). She left the stage for him, but he soon cast her off. Her profession being closed to her, she wrote poems and novels under the pen-name of Perdita. She afterward lived for nearly 10 years with Colonel Tarleton.

Robinson, Richard. An actor of Ben Jonson's time, celebrated as an impersonator of female characters. He was known as Dick Robinson. The actor who was slain at the siege of Basing House by Major Harrison was William Robinson.

Robinson, Mrs. (**Therese Albertine Luise von Jakob**): pseudonym **Talvj.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 26, 1797: died at Hamburg, April 13, 1870. A German writer, wife of Edward Robinson and daughter of L. H. von Jakob. She published translations of Servian folk-songs (1825–26), "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations" (1850), tales, etc.

Robinson, William Erigena. Born near Cookstown, Ireland, May 6, 1814: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1892. An American journalist and politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1867–69 and 1881–85. He frequently wrote under the signature of "Richelieu."

Robinson Crusoe (rob′in-sọn krö′sō). The hero of a famous story of that name by Defoe, published in 1719. See *Selkirk*.

Robles (rō′blās), **Francisco.** An Ecuadorian general and politician, president Oct. 16, 1856. Peru declared war on Ecuador in 1858. Late in that year, Franco, commandant at Guayaquil, declared against Robles and made a treaty with the Peruvians. Robles refused to ratify this treaty, and resigned (1859) and left the country.

Rob Roy (rob roi) (**Robert McGregor** or **Campbell**). ['Red Rob.'] Born in Buchanan parish, 1671: died at Balquhidder, Dec. 28, 1734. A Scottish outlaw. He was the younger son of Donald McGregor, a lieutenant-colonel in the army of James II. He got his name Roy from his red hair, and adopted Campbell as his surname. After the accession of William III. he obtained a commission from James II., and in 1691 made a descent on Stirlingshire. In 1712 he was evicted and outlawed on a charge of embezzlement. He became a Highland freebooter, and was included in the Act of Attainder. Under the protection of the Duke of Argyll, he continued to levy blackmail on the Scottish gentry. He is the subject of a novel by Sir Walter Scott (published in 1818), of an opera by Flotow (1832), and of several plays.

Robsart (rob′särt), **Amy.** A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Kenilworth." She is the unacknowledged wife of the Earl of Leicester, and, escaping from her place of concealment, follows him to Kenilworth, only to be disowned and sent back to die at the hand of Richard Varney. See *Dudley, Robert*.

Robson (rob′sọn), **Frederick** (real name **Frederick Robson Brownhill**). Born at Margate, England, 1821: died Aug. 12, 1864. An English actor. In 1853 he made his début at the Olympic in Wych street, London. He was a successful comedian.

Robson, Stuart. Born at Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. An American comedian. He was a page in the Senate at Washington, and went on the stage at Baltimore in 1852. In 1855 he played at Washington, and in 1862 became a member of Laura Keene's company at New York. From 1877 to 1889 he acted in partnership with W. H. Crane.

Robusti. See *Tintoretto*.

Roc (rok), **The.** In the "Arabian Nights," a gigantic bird which carries Sindbad the Sailor out of the Valley of Diamonds. Such a bird appears also in other stories in the "Entertainments." A roc's egg has become the symbol of something unattainable.

Roca (rō′kä), **Cape,** Pg. **Cabo da Roca** (kä′bọ̈ dä rō′kä). A headland in Portugal, west by north of Lisbon. It is the westernmost cape of the continent of Europe. Lat. of lighthouse, 38° 47′ N., long. 9° 31′ W.

Roca, Julio A. Born at Tucuman, July, 1843. An Argentine general and politician. He was minister of war under Avellaneda 1874–80, and in this capacity led, in 1879, a military expedition into Patagonia which did much to open up that region to settlement. From Oct. 12, 1880, to Oct. 12, 1886, he was president of the republic.

Roca (rō′kä), **Vicente Ramon.** Born at Guayaquil about 1790: died there, 1850. An Ecuadorian politician. He was senator, one of the leaders of the revolution of 1845, a member of the provisional government formed that year, and president 1845–49. During this period there were several revolts by the partizans of Flores.

Rocafuerte (rō-kä-fö-är′tā), **Vicente.** Born at Guayaquil, May 3, 1783: died at Lima, Peru, May 16, 1847. An Ecuadorian statesman. He traveled extensively in Europe and North America, and was deputy from Guayaquil to the Spanish Cortes (1812–1814), where he opposed the government of Fernando VII. From 1824 to 1830 he was envoy of Mexico to the court of St. James's. He returned to Ecuador in 1833; was elected to Congress, and the same year led a revolution against Flores; and was defeated and captured in 1834. Flores pardoned him and made him commander of the army, in which position he did efficient service. From 1835 to 1839 he was president of Ecuador, and his term was the most prosperous the country has ever known. Subsequently he held various important civil and diplomatic positions. Rocafuerte is regarded as the greatest of Ecuadorian statesmen. He published various works on political subjects.

Rocamadour (rō-kä-mä-dör′). A village in the department of Lot, France, situated 23 miles north-northeast of Cahors. It has a noted church and chapels, and is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in France.

Rocas (rō′käs). A reef in the Atlantic, situated northeast of Cape St. Roque, in lat. 3° 52′ S., long. 33° 49′ W. Being almost entirely covered during high tides, it is very dangerous to ships.

Rocca, or **Roca, Inca.** See *Inca Rocca*.

Roccasecca (rōk-kä-sek′kä). [It., 'dry castle.'] A small town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 59 miles northwest of Naples.

Roch (rōk), or **Rochus** (rō′kus), Saint. Born at Montpellier, France, about 1295: died at Montpellier, 1327. A French Franciscan, noted for his ministrations to the plague-stricken. He was canonized, and his feast is celebrated in the Roman Church Aug. 16. In England St. Roch's day was celebrated as a harvest-home.

Rochambeau, Comte de. See *Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de*.

Rochambeau, Vicomte de. See *Vimeure, Donatien Marie Joseph de*.

Rocha Pitta (rosh′ä pēt′tä), **Sebastião da.** Born at Bahia, May 3, 1660: died near the same place, Nov. 2, 1738. A Brazilian historian. He spent many years in collecting material for his "Historia da America Portugueza" (1730, and subsequent editions). It was the first general history of Brazil, bringing the account down to 1724, and was long a standard.

Rochdale (roch′dāl). A parliamentary and municipal borough of Lancashire, England, situated on the Roch 11 miles north-northeast of Manchester. It has manufactures of flannels, woolens, cotton, iron, and machinery; and is the seat of a successful working-men's cooperative association. It was founded in 1844. John Bright had his residence there. Population (1891), municipal borough, 71,458.

Rochefort (rōsh-for′). A seaport in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente, 9 miles from its mouth, in lat. 45° 57′ N., long. 0° 58′ W. It has an immense marine arsenal, with a hospital and other government establishments, and a naval harbor. Its commerce is important. The principal industry is ship-building. It was selected by Colbert as an important naval station in 1666. The British fleet defeated the French near it in 1809. Napoleon was taken prisoner in the neighborhood by the British in July, 1815. There was a convict establishment here until 1852. Population (1891), 33,334.

Rochefort, Henri (**Victor Henri,** Comte de **Rochefort-Luçay**). Born at Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. A French journalist, radical politician, and playwright. He contributed to the "Figaro," etc.; attacked the empire in his journal "La Lanterne" 1868; fled to Belgium in 1868; was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1869; founded the "Marseillaise" (1869), in which he continued his attack on Napoleon; was imprisoned in 1870; became a member of the government of national defense in 1870; and was a member of the National Assembly in 1871. He sympathized with the Commune (1871); was arrested in May, 1871; was banished to New Caledonia in 1873; escaped to England in 1874; and was amnestied in 1880. He founded in Paris the "Intransigeant" in 1880. He was a bitter opponent of Gambetta and the Opportunists, and was a supporter of Boulanger.

Rochefoucauld, La. See *La Rochefoucauld*.

Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, La. See *La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt*.

Rochejacquelein, La. See *La Rochejacquelein*.

Rochelle, La. See *La Rochelle*.

Roches (rōsh), **Col des.** A pass in the Jura, on the borders of France and the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 11 miles west-northwest of Neuchâtel.

Rochester (roch′es-tėr). [ME. *Rochester*, AS. *Hrofeceaster*, *Hrofesceaster*, translated by ML. *Hrofi* or *Hrobi civitas*, city of Hrof (a man's name).] A city and seaport in Kent, England, situated on the Medway, adjoining Chatham and Strood, 26 miles east-southeast of London: the Roman Durobrivæ or Dorobrevum. It has considerable trade. It contains a ruined Norman castle. The cathedral is of very early foundation, but was rebuilt in the 13th century and later. The choir is Early English, handsomely arcaded, with square chevet. The clearstory of the nave is Perpendicular, with a very large west window. The ceiling is of wood. The cathedral has double transepts, and an ugly square tower over the first crossing. The recessed west portal is fine, and there is a remarkable crypt. The dimensions are 306 by 68 feet, and 120 across the west transepts. It was a British and Roman town; was sacked by the Danes; and was besieged by William Rufus. Population (1891), 26,309.

Rochester. [Named from Nathaniel Rochester.] A city, capital of Monroe County, New York, situated on the Genesee 7 miles from Lake Ontario, and on the Erie Canal, in lat. 43° 8′ N., long. 77° 37′ W. It is an important railway center. It has manufactures of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, flour, beer, tobacco, carriages, and furniture; an important trade in coal; and many nurseries. It contains the University of Rochester (Baptist, founded 1850), Baptist Theological Seminary, an observatory, and charitable and reformatory institutions. There are three falls of the Genesee within the city limits. It was settled in 1812, and incorporated as a city in 1834. Population (1890), 133,896.

Rochester. A town in Strafford County, New Hampshire, situated on the Salmon and Cocheco rivers, 28 miles east by north of Concord. Population (1890), 7,396.

Rochester. A city, capital of Olmsted County, Minnesota, situated on the south fork of Zumbro River, 73 miles south-southeast of St. Paul. Population (1890), 5,321.

Rochester, Earl of. See *Wilmot, John*.

Rochester, Edward Fairfax. The principal character in Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." He is probably responsible for most of the muscular heroes in the world of fiction since his time.

Rochester, Nathaniel. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 21, 1752: died at Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1831. An American pioneer and Revolutionary officer. He was one of the chief colonizers of the Genesee valley (New York) and of the city of Rochester (which was named after him).

Roche-sur-Yon, La. See *La-Roche-sur-Yon*.

Rochet (rō-shā′), **Louis.** Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1813: died there, Jan. 21, 1887. A French sculptor. Among his works are "Comte Ugolino et ses enfants" (1839), "Jeune femme pleurant" (1840), "Guillaume le Conquérant" (1851: at Falaise), "Napoléon Bonaparte, élève de Brienne" (1853: statuette), "Napoléon Bonaparte" (1855), "Mme. de Sévigné" (1857: at Grignan), "L'Empereur Dom Pedro I." (1861: large equestrian statue erected at Rio de Janeiro 1862), etc.

Rochette. See *Raoul-Rochette*.

Rochlitz (roċh′lits). A town in Bohemia, situated on the edge of the Riesengebirge 62 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1891), commune, 7,391.

Rochlitz. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde 28 miles southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,186.

Rochlitz, Friedrich. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 12, 1769: died there, Dec. 16, 1842. A German musical critic and novelist. He founded the "Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung" in 1798.

Rochus. See *Roch*.

Rock (rok), **Captain.** A fictitious name signed to notices, summonses, etc., by the leader of a certain band of Irish insurgents in 1822.

Rockaway (rok′ạ-wā). A summer resort on the south coast of Long Island, southeast of Brooklyn.

Rockaway, Far. A summer resort east of Rockaway.

Rockaway Beach. A long beach on the south coast of Long Island, 10–12 miles southeast of Brooklyn.

Rockford (rok′fọrd). A city, capital of Winnebago County, northern Illinois, situated on Rock River 79 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has varied and extensive manufactures, and is the seat of a female seminary. Population (1890), 23,584.

Rockhampton (rok-hamp′tọn). A town in Queensland, Australia, situated on Fitzroy River about lat. 23° 25′ S. Population (1891), 11,629.

Rockingham, Marquis of. See *Wentworth, Charles Watson*.

Rock Island (rok ī′lạnd). An island in the Mississippi, opposite the city of Rock Island.

It is the seat of a large United States arsenal and armory, and was the site of Fort Armstrong at the time of the Black Hawk war. Length, about 3 miles.

Rock Island. A city, capital of Rock Island County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi, opposite Davenport (in Iowa), in lat. 41° 28′ N. It is an important railway center, and the seat of a United States arsenal. Population (1890), 13,634.

Rockland (rok′land). A city and seaport, capital of Knox County, Maine, situated on Penobscot Bay 38 miles southeast of Augusta. It has important manufacturing and ship-building industries, exports granite, and has trade in lime. Population (1890), 8,174.

Rockland. A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 18 miles south-southeast of Boston: formerly called East Abington. Population (1890), 5,213.

Rockport (rok′pōrt). A seaport in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated at the extremity of the Cape Ann peninsula, 30 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1890), 4,087.

Rockstro (rok′strō), **William Smyth.** Born about 1830: died July 2, 1895. An English composer, author of a "History of Music."

Rocky (rok′i) **Mountains.** The most important mountain system in North America. The name is sometimes applied to the entire mountainous region in the western part of the continent, extending to the Pacific, but is generally restricted to the series of ranges which extend from Mexico through the United States north-northwest, and through British America, exclusive of the Sierra Nevada, Cascade Mountains, Coast Range, and ranges of the Great Basin. Among the chief ranges are the Cœur d'Alène Mountains, Bitter Root Mountains, Salmon River Mountains, Big Horn, Black Hills, Crazy Mountains, Shoshone Mountains, Wahsatch Mountains, Medicine Bow Range, Park Ranges, Front Range, Sawatch Mountains, and Elk Mountains. The system traverses Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. The chief peaks are Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, Gray's Peak, Mount Harvard, Mountain of the Holy Cross, Uncompahgre Peak, and Blanca Peak (14,463 feet, the highest in the system within the United States). The heights of the principal summits in British America are not definitely known, and it is doubtful if any peak rises above 13,000–14,000 feet, unless it be about the Alaskan region. Mount Brown, frequently represented to be 15,000–16,000 feet in elevation, has recently (1894) been shown to fall below 10,000 feet. Among the special features of the Rocky Mountains are the cañons and geyser springs (see *Yellowstone National Park*), and the singular rock formations, in the shape of pinnacles, columns, etc., which have likened them to monuments (Monument Park, Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs). The "parks" (North, Middle, South, San Luis, etc.) are notable features. The system contains the sources of the Saskatchewan, Missouri, Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Columbia, Colorado, and other rivers.

Rocoux (rō-kö′), or **Rocourt,** or **Rocour** (rō-kör′), or **Raucoux** (rō-kö′), or **Raucourt** (rō-kör′). A village in Belgium, 3 miles north-northwest of Liège. Here, Oct. 11, 1746, the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Austrians and their allies.

Rocroi, or **Rocroy** (rō-krwä′). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated near the Belgian frontier, 15 miles northwest of Mézières. It was fortified by Vauban, and was taken by the Allies in 1815, and by the Germans Jan. 5, 1871. A victory was gained near it May 19, 1643, by the French under the Duc d'Enghien ("the Great Condé") over the Spaniards. Population (1891), commune, 2,265.

Rodbertus (rod-ber′tös), **Johann Karl.** Born at Greifswald, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1805: died on his estate Jagetzow, Dec. 6, 1875. A German political economist, originator of German scientific socialism. He was a member of the Prussian National Assembly in 1848, and of the second chamber in 1849. He wrote "Soziale Briefe" (1850–51), etc.

Rodenberg (rō′den-berG) (originally **Levy**), **Julius.** Born at Rodenberg, Prussia, June 26, 1831. A German poet, novelist, and writer of travels. He has edited the "Deutsche Rundschau" since 1875.

Roderick, or **Roderic** (rod′ėr-ik). [F. *Rodrigue, Roderic,* Sp. *Rodrigo, Ruy,* Pg. It. *Rodrigo,* Gael. *Ruairidh, Rory,* Pol. *Roderyk,* Russ. *Roderikh, Rurik,* ML. *Rodericus,* from Goth. **Hrōthareiks,* OHG. *Hruoderīc, Rōderīch,* G. *Roderich,* prince of fame.] The last king of the West Goths in Spain. He ascended the throne about 710, and was overthrown and probably slain by the Saracens under Tarik in 711. According to legend he violated Florinda or Cava, daughter of Count Julian of Ceuta, whose father avenged her dishonor by calling in the Saracens. Roderick was overcome in a seven days' fight, and fled to the mountains, where he became a hermit.

> The fate of Roderick has remained a mystery to this day. His horse and sandals were found on the river-bank the day after the battle, but his body was not with them. Doubtless he was drowned and washed out to the great ocean. But the Spaniards would not believe this. They clothed the dead king with a holy mystery which assuredly did not enfold him when alive. They made the last of the Goths into a legendary saviour like King Arthur, and believed that he would come again from his resting-place in some ocean isle, healed of his wound, to lead the Christians once more against the infidels. In the Spanish legends, Roderick spent the rest of his life in pious acts of penance, and was slowly devoured by snakes in punishment for the sins he had committed, until at last his crime was washed out, "the body's pang had spared the spirit's pain," and "Don Rodrigo" was suffered to depart to the peaceful isle, whence his countrymen long awaited his triumphant return.
> *Poole,* Story of the Moors, p. 21.

Roderick, the Last of the Goths. A narrative poem by Robert Southey, published in 1814.

Roderick Dhu (rod′ėr-ik dū). A Highland chieftain, one of the principal characters in Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Roderick Random (ran′dọm). A novel by Smollett, published in 1748.

Roderigo (rod-ẹ-rē′gō). 1. In Shakspere's "Othello," a foolish gentleman in love with Desdemona and duped by Iago.—2. In Middleton's play "The Spanish Gipsy," a brutal ruffian whose repentance and reformation form the theme of the play.

Rodewisch (rō′de-vish). A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 14 miles south by west of Zwickau. Population (1890), 4,630.

Rodez, formerly **Rhodez** (rō-dās′). [ML. *Rutena, Ruthenis, Rutenica;* from the *Ruteni:* see the def.] The capital of the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Aveyron in lat. 44° 21′ N., long. 2° 34′ E.: the ancient Sagodunum. It has considerable commerce and manufactures. The cathedral, founded in 1274, and carried on for two centuries, is large, and has by the north transept a tower 265 feet high. The nave is 110 feet high. The town was the capital of the Ruteni, and later of Rouergue. It was united to France under Henry IV. Population (1891), commune, 16,122.

Rodgers (roj′ėrz), **Christopher Raymond Perry.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1819: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1892. An American admiral. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1833, and served in the Seminole and Mexican wars, being promoted commander in 1861. He was fleet-captain in the Wabash of Admiral Du Pont's fleet at the battle of Port Royal in 1861; commanded an expedition to St. Augustine and up St. Mary's River in 1862; and was fleet-captain in the New Ironsides in the attack on the defenses of Charleston April 7, 1863. He was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy 1874–77 and in 1881. Promoted rear-admiral 1874: retired 1881.

Rodgers, John. Born in Harford County, Md., July 11, 1771: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1838. An American naval officer. He was executive officer of the Constellation at the capture of the French frigate L'Insurgente in 1799, and in 1805 succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the American squadron operating against Tripolis. He commanded the President in the action against the Little Belt in 1811, and took part in the defense of Baltimore in 1814.

Rodgers, John. Born in Maryland, Aug. 8, 1812: died at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882. An American admiral, son of John Rodgers (1771–1838). He served agains the Seminoles; was distinguished in the Civil War, capturing the Confederate ironclad Atlanta in 1863; and commanded the Korean expedition in 1871. He was superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington 1877–82.

Rödiger (rė′dig-er), **Emil.** Born at Sangerhausen, Thuringia, Oct. 13, 1801: died at Berlin, June 15, 1874. A German Orientalist, professor at Berlin from 1860.

Rodilardus (rō-di-lär′dus). [From L. *rodere lardum,* to gnaw lard.] An immense cat, in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," which attacks Panurge.

Rodin (rō-dȧn′), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Nov., 1840. A French sculptor. At the age of fourteen he entered La Petite École, and later the school of the Gobelins and Barye's classes at the Jardin des Plantes. He executed the famous bust called "The Broken Nose" in 1862–63. Rodin worked as an artisan at Marseilles and Strasburg, and finally entered the atelier of Carrier-Belleuse. During the Commune he followed Carrier-Belleuse to Belgium, where he remained until 1874. He then went to Italy, where he made a profound study of Donatello and Michelangelo, which seems to have revealed his own powers to the sculptor himself, now 34 years of age. He returned to Brussels. At the Salon of 1877 he exhibited a figure called "L'Age d'airain," which expressed what he believed to be the right principle of construction of a statue. His bust of "St.-Jean Baptiste" established his reputation. Among his other works are another "St.-Jean" (1880), "Creation of Man" (1881), busts of J. P. Laurens and Carrier-Belleuse (1882), Victor Hugo (1884), a statue of Bastien-Lepage (1885), and a monument for the city of Calais in commemoration of the patriotism of Eustache de Saint-Pierre and his companions, who offered themselves as a sacrifice to the demands of Edward III. of England, conqueror of the city in 1347. He also received a commission for the bronze doors of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, of which the subject is taken from the "Inferno" of Dante.

Rodman (rod′man), **Isaac Peace.** Born at South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 18, 1822: died at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 30, 1862. A Union general in the Civil War. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Rodman, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Salem, Ind., July 30, 1815: died at Rock Island, Ill., June 7, 1871. An American (brevet) brigadier-general. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and is notable as the author of various inventions in different departments of ordnance, the chief of which is the Rodman gun.

Rodna (rod′nä). A pass in the Carpathians in northern Transylvania, leading from the valley of the Szamos into Moldavia.

Rodney (rod′ni), **Cæsar.** Born at Dover, Del., Oct. 7, 1728: died there, June 29, 1784. An American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and president of Delaware 1778–82.

Rodney, Cæsar Augustus. Born at Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772: died at Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1824. An American politician, son of Cæsar Rodney. He was Democratic member of Congress from Delaware 1803–05, and United States attorney-general 1807–1811. He served in the War of 1812; was commissioner to South America in 1817; was member of Congress from Delaware 1821–22, and United States senator 1822–23; and was minister to Buenos Ayres 1823–24.

Rodney, George Brydges, first Baron Rodney. Born at Walton-on-Thames, England, Feb. 19, 1718: died in London, May 24, 1792. A noted English admiral. He served in the Seven Years' War; and gained a victory over the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, Jan., 1780, and one over the French under De Grasse off Dominica, April 12, 1782. He was created Baron Rodney June 19, 1782.

Rodogune (rō-dō-gün′). A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1646.

Rodomont (rod′ọ-mont). A brave though bragging Moorish king in "Orlando Innamorato" and "Orlando Furioso." The word "rodomontade" is derived from his name. He appears to have originated in the Mezentius of Vergil.

Rodoni (rō-dō′nē), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 37′ N., long. 19° 28′ E.

Rodosto (rō-dos′tō). A seaport in European Turkey, situated on the Sea of Marmora 78 miles west of Constantinople: the ancient Bisanthe and Rhædestus. Population, estimated, 17,000.

Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar. See *Cid.*

Rodrigues Ferreira (rōd-rē′ges fā-rār′rä), **Alexandre.** Born at Bahia, April 27, 1756: died at Lisbon, Portugal, April 23, 1815. A Brazilian naturalist. From 1783 to 1793 he traveled in the interior of Brazil (the Amazon valley, Matto Grosso, etc.) on a scientific commission from the Portuguese government. His numerous reports and scientific papers were left in manuscript, but some of them have been published during the nineteenth century.

Rodrigues Torres (tōr′rās), **Joaquim José.** Born at Sao João de Itaborahy, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 13, 1802: died at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 8, 1872. A Brazilian politician. He was several times minister of marine (1831–32, 1832–34, and 1837–39), minister of the treasury (1849), and premier May 11, 1852,–Sept. 6, 1853. In 1844 he was chosen senator, and from 1864 was the acknowledged chief of the conservative party. He was created viscount of Itaborahy in 1854.

Rodriguez (rō-drē′ges), or **Rodrigues** (rōd-rēg′). An island in the Indian Ocean, in about lat. 19° 40′ S., long. 63° 25′ E., east of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. It was originally settled by the French, but is now a British possession. Area, 42 square miles. Population (1891), 2,068.

Rodriguez (rōd-rē′geth), **José Joaquin.** A Costa Rican statesman, president from May 8, 1890, to May 8, 1894.

Rodriguez, Mariano Ospina. See *Ospina Rodriguez.*

Roe (rō), **Azel Stevens.** Born in New York city, Aug. 16, 1798: died at East Windsor Hill, Conn., Jan. 1, 1886. An American novelist. Among his works are "James Mountjoy, or I've been Thinking" (1850), "A Long Look Ahead" (1855), "True to the Last" (1859), etc.

Roe, Edward Payson. Born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., March 7, 1838: died at Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888. An American Presbyterian clergyman and novelist. Among his novels are "Barriers Burned Away" (1872), "Opening a Chestnut Burr" (1874), "From Jest to Earnest" (1875), "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century" (1877), "A Face Illumined" (1878), "Without a Home" (1880), etc.

Roe (rō), **Richard.** The name of the imaginary defendant in fictions formerly in use in cases of ejectment. Compare *Doe, John.*

Roe, or **Row,** Sir **Thomas.** Born at Low Leyton, Essex, about 1568 (?): died 1644. An English diplomatist under James I. and Charles I. He was "esquire to the body" to Queen Elizabeth; was knighted by James I. in 1604; and was sent by Prince Henry to the West Indies in 1609. He gained considerable reputation by his embassy to the court of the Great Mogul at Agra (1615–18). In 1621 he was ambassador to the Porte, and in 1641 was sent to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Roebling (rėb′ling), **John Augustus.** Born at Mühlhausen, Prussia, June 12, 1806: died at Brooklyn, July 22, 1869. An American civil engineer. Among his works are suspension-bridges over the Niagara (1851–55), over the Ohio at Cincinnati (1856–67), and designs for the East River Bridge between New York and Brooklyn. He died from injuries received while inspecting the work on this bridge. He published "Long and Short Span Bridges" (1869), etc.

Roebling, Washington Augustus. Born at Saxenburg, Pa., May 26, 1837. An American civil engineer, son of J. A. Roebling. After the latter's death he superintended the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Roebuck (rō′buk), **John Arthur.** Born at Madras, Dec., 1802: died Nov. 30, 1879. A British Radical politician. He became member of Parliament for Bath in 1832, and later sat for Sheffield. He wrote a "Plan for the Government of our English Colonies" (1849), "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830" (1852), etc.

Roederer (rė′der-er), Comte **Pierre Louis.** Born at Metz, Feb. 15, 1754: died Dec. 17, 1835. A French politician, publicist, and economist. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1789, and an administrator under Napoleon I. He was created a count in 1809. He supported Napoleon during the Hundred Days, and retired to private life after the second restoration of the Bourbons He published "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XII. et de François I." (1825) and "Esprit de la révolution de 1789" (1831), and "Chronique de cinquante jours, du 20 Juin au 10 Aout" (1832).

Roer, or Ruhr (rör). A river in the western part of the Rhine Province, Prussia, and the Netherlands. It joins the Meuse at Roermond. Length, about 125 miles.

Roermond (rör-mōnt′), or **Roermonde** (rör-mōn′de), F. **Ruremonde** (rür-mȯnd′). A town in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Roer and Meuse, 27 miles northeast of Maestricht. It has a minster and cloth manufactures. Population (1889), 8984.

Roeskilde, or Röskilde (rės′kil-de). A town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, situated on Roeskilde Fjord 20 miles west of Copenhagen. The cathedral, built in the middle of the 13th century in the Transition style, is with three exceptions the finest medieval church in Scandinavia. The masonry is of sandstone and brick. There are many interesting tombs, including those of several kings and queens of Denmark. The cathedral is 280 feet long, the tower 246 high. Roeskilde was an ancient ecclesiastical center. It had at one time a population of 100,000, and was the capital until 1443. By the peace concluded at Roeskilde between Denmark and Sweden, Feb. 28, 1658, the former ceded Schonen, Halland, Bornholm, Drontheim, etc. Population (1890), 6 974.

Roger (roj′ėr) **I.** (**Roger Guiscard**). [L. *Rogerus*, F. *Roger*, It. *Ruggiero*, *Rogero*, Sp. Pg. *Rogerio*, G. *Rudiger*.] Born 1031: died at Mileto, 1101. Grand Count of Sicily, youngest son of Tancred de Hauteville and brother of Robert Guiscard. He aided his brother in Calabria after 1058, and began with him about 1060 the conquest of Sicily, taking Messina (1061), Palermo (1072), Catania, Girgenti, etc. In 1090 he took Malta from the Saracens. He assumed the title of count of Sicily about 1071.

Roger II. Born about 1096: died at Palermo, 1154. Count and later king of Sicily, son of Roger I. whom he succeeded in 1101. He was acknowledged duke of Apulia and Calabria in 1127, thus uniting the Norman conquests in Italy with Sicily; was crowned king of Sicily in 1130; was defeated by the emperor Lothair in 1137; waged war successfully against the Pope in 1139, and against the Eastern Empire and the Arabs; and conquered Naples and the Abruzzi.

Roger de Coverley. See *Coverley*.

Roger of Hoveden (roj′ėr ov huv′den or hov′den). Lived in the last half of the 12th century. The author of a chronicle of England, first printed in 1596. He was a clerk and a member of the royal household of Henry II., and seems to have been well versed in the law. He served the king in various diplomatic and public affairs, and on Henry's death he probably retired to the collegiate church of Hoveden (Hovedon or Howden), in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and wrote his chronicle.

Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle was based first upon a compilation made probably at Durham between the years 1148 and 1161, and known as the "Historia Saxonum vel Anglorum post obitum Bedæ." This chronicle was compiled from the histories of Simeon of Durham and Henry of Huntingdon. Roger of Hoveden added to this an account of the miracles of Edward the Confessor; an abstract of a charter of William the Conqueror granting Heminburgh and Brackenholm to Durham; a copy of a charter by which Thomas I., archbishop of York, released Durham churches in his diocese from customary payments to the Archbishop; a list in French of warriors at the siege of Nice; and about eight other additions. The part of Hoveden's Chronicle which extends from 1148 to 1170 is not founded upon any written authority except the chronicle of Melrose. . . . The Melrose Chronicle was based upon Simeon of Durham until the year 1121, and was then continued until 1169 with contemporary record. Between 1163 and 1169 Roger of Hoveden draws largely from the lives of Becket in the record of his quarrel with the king. . . . From 1169 to the spring of 1192 Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle embodies, with occasional divergence, and addition of documents, chiefly northern, that of Benedict of Peterborough; and from 1192 to 1201, at which date the chronicle ends, the addition of documents especially relating to the north of England becomes a marked feature of the work. This is the part of the chronicle in which Roger of Hoveden is historian of his own time, and his work is of the highest value. The reputation of the chronicle was in its own time so good that Edward I. is said to have caused diligent search to be made for copies of it in the year 1291, in order that on its evidence he might adjust the disputes as to homage due to him from the Crown of Scotland.

Morley, English Writers, III. 193, 194.

Roger of Wendover (wen′dō-vėr). Died 1237. An English chronicler, a monk of the Abbey of St. Albans and prior of Belvoir. He was the author of that portion of the "Flores historiarum" which treats of the period after 1189. The rest is by John de Cella.

Rogero (rō-jā′rō), or **Ruggiero** (röd-jā′rō). A Saracen knight in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He becomes a Christian and is baptized for the sake of Bradamant. He is one of the most important characters.

Rogers (roj′ėrz), **Fairman.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1833. An American engineer. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and was professor of civil engineering in that university 1855–70, serving as a volunteer in the Union army during the Civil War. He has published "Terrestrial Magnetism and the Magnetism of Iron Ships" (1883), etc.

Rogers, Henry. Born Oct. 18, 1806: died in North Wales, Aug. 20, 1877. An English Congregationalist preacher and essayist, professor of English at University College, London. His best-known work is "The Eclipse of Faith" (1852).

Rogers, Henry Darwin. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1808: died near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, 1866. An American geologist. He was professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania 1835–46, made a geological survey of New Jersey (begun in 1835), and was the State geologist of Pennsylvania 1836–38. In 1855 he removed to Edinburgh, and in 1858 became professor of natural history at the University of Glasgow. He published a "Description of the Geology of the State of New Jersey" (1840), "Geology of Pennsylvania: a Government Survey" (1858), etc. With the firm of W. and A. K. Johnston he published a geographical atlas of the United States (1857).

Rogers, James Edwin Thorold. Born at West Meon, Hampshire, 1823: died Oct. 12, 1890. An English political economist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen Hall) in 1846, and officiated for a time as a clergyman, but afterward renounced his orders. From 1862 to 1868 he was professor of political economy at Oxford; and from 1880 to 1886 he sat in Parliament as an advanced Liberal. He published "History of Agriculture and Prices in England" (1868–88), "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" (1885), "The Economic Interpretation of History" (1888), etc.

Rogers, John. Born near Birmingham in 1505: burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. An English Protestant clergyman. He graduated at Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1525. In 1537, under the name of John Matthew, he published "Matthew's Bible" (compiled from Coverdale's and Tyndale's versions with the Apocrypha in his own translation. After the accession of Mary he preached against Romanism at Paul's Cross, and was arrested, tried as a heretic, and burned, the first martyr of that reign.

Rogers, John. Born at Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1829. An American sculptor, best known by his small groups illustrating scenes from the Civil War, country life, etc.

Rogers, Randolph. Born at Waterloo, New York, July 6, 1825: died at Rome, Jan. 15, 1892. An American sculptor. He removed to Italy in 1855. Among his works are the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington and portrait-statues and memorial monuments in Richmond, Providence, Detroit, etc.

Rogers, Robert. Born at Dunbarton, N. H., 1727: died about 1800. An American officer, noted in the French and Indian war as commander of the corps called "Rogers's Rangers." He served in the vicinity of Lake George and at Detroit; was arrested by Washington as a spy in 1776; secured his freedom by violating his parole, and raised a royalist corps called "The Queen's Rangers"; and went to England in 1777, after which nothing is known of him. He wrote "A Concise Account of North America" (1765), "Journals" (1765), and "Diary of the Siege of Detroit" (published 1860).

Rogers, Samuel. Born at Newington Green, London, July 30, 1763: died at London, Dec. 18, 1855. An English poet, son of a London banker. He was educated at the Nonconformist Academy at Newington Green, and entered his father's bank. His house in London was noted as a literary center. His principal poems are "Pleasures of Memory, etc." (1792), "Epistle to a Friend, etc." (1798), "Voyage of Columbus" (1812), "Jacqueline" (1814), "Human Life" (1819), "Italy" (1822–28).

Rogers, William Augustus. Born at Waterford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1832. An American astronomer and physicist, a specialist in micrometry. He graduated at Brown University in 1857, and in 1858 became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Alfred University, a post which he occupied thirteen years. He was appointed assistant in the Harvard observatory in 1870; became assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard in 1877; and accepted the chair of astronomy and physics at Colby University in 1886.

Roget (rō-zhā′), **Peter Mark.** Born at London, 1779: died 1869. An English physician and scientific writer. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1798, and practised as a physician in Manchester and London, where he became physician to the Northern Dispensary. He was for many years secretary of the Royal Society, and was Fullerian lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution. His chief work is the notable "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" (1852).

Roggeveld Berge (rog′ge-veld berG′e). A mountain-range in the western part of Cape Colony, intersected by lat. 32° S. It is connected on the east with the Nieuweveld Berge.

Rogier (rō-zhyā′), **Charles.** Born at St.-Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800: died May 27, 1885. A Belgian statesman. He was prominent in the revolution of 1830, and was one of the members of the provisional government, and one of the chief founders of the Belgian monarchy. He was a member of various ministries, and a leader of the liberal party.

Rogue (rōg) **River.** A river in southwestern Oregon, which flows into the Pacific at Ellensburg. Length, about 200 miles.

Rogue River Indians. See *Athapascan* and *Takelma*.

Rohan (rō-oṅ′), Duc **Henri de.** Born at the castle of Blain, Brittany, Aug. 25, 1579: died April 13, 1638. A celebrated French general, writer, and statesman. He was a leader of the Huguenots in the civil wars which ended in 1629; was forced to retire to Venice, where he became general (1631); was recalled to France, and conquered the Valtelline, defeating the Imperialists and Spaniards, 1635-36; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Rheinfelden in 1638. He wrote "Le parfait capitaine" (1636), "Mémoires et lettres sur la guerre de la Valtelline" (1758), etc.

Rohilkhand, or Rohilcund (rō-hil-kund′). A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 10,885 square miles. Population (1881), 5,122,557.

Rohitsch (rō′hitsh). A village in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 15° 43′ E. Near it is the watering-place and health-resort Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn.

Rohlfs (rōlfs), **Friedrich Gerhard.** Born at Vegesack, near Bremen, April 14, 1831. An African explorer. He was a military surgeon in Algeria 1855–60; explored Morocco, Tafilet (1860–62), and Tuat (1864); crossed Africa from Tripoli to Lagos over Lake Chad, Bornu, Mandara, Sokoto, Binue, and Yoruba (1865–1866); visited Abyssinia in 1868, the oases between Tripoli and Egypt in 1868, the Libyan desert 1873–74, and the oases Sokna and Kufra in 1878; and was German consul at Zanzibar 1884-85. His numerous works include "Reise durch Marokko" (1869), "Von Tripoli nach Alexandria" (1871), "Quer durch Afrika" (1874–75), "Kufra" (1881), "Quid novi ex Africa?" (1886).

Rohri. See *Rori*.

Rohtak (rō-tuk′). 1. A district in the Hissar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 29° N., long. 76° 40′ E. Area, 1,811 square miles. Population (1881), 553,609.—2. The capital of the district of Rohtak, 42 miles northwest of Delhi. Population (1881), 15,699.

Roi des Montagnes (rwä dā môṅ-täny′). [F., 'King of the Mountains.'] A novel by Edmond About, published in 1856. The scene is laid in Greece.

Roi d'Yvetot (rwä dēv-tō′), **Le.** [F., 'The King of Yvetot.'] A song by Béranger, which appeared in 1813. It alludes to the contented ruler of a very small seigniory, and has a political signification, turning on the fact that the French, at that time returned from Moscow, had begun to weary of the glory which cost so much blood and tears. The ballad of the King of Yvetot, who took "pleasure for his code," was sung by all France, and passed into literature as a type of the "roi bon enfant" whose reign the French wished to inaugurate.

Roi s'Amuse (rwä sä-müz′), **Le.** [F., 'The King Amuses Himself.'] A drama by Victor Hugo, produced in 1832. The scene is laid in the reign of Francis I.

Rois Fainéants (rwä fā-nā-oṅ′), **Les.** [F., 'the do-nothing or sluggard kings.'] A name given to King Clovis II. of Neustria (died 656) and his ten successors. They were merely figureheads, being entirely under the management of the mayor of the palace, or major domus, an officer who had charge of the royal household and later of the royal domain. The mayor was originally elected by the nobles, but the office became hereditary in the Austrasian family of the Carolingians. The empire of the Merovingians slowly declined in the useless hands of the "rois fainéants" until 751, when Pepin the Short usurped the crown.

Rojas (rō′Häs), **Fernando de.** Died about 1510. A Spanish dramatist, author of the play "Celestina."

Rojas Paúl (pä-öl′), **José Pablo.** Born about 1845. A Venezuelan politician, president from Feb. 20, 1888, to Feb. 20, 1890.

Rojas-Zorilla or -Zorrilla (rō′Häs-thōr-rēl′yä), **Francisco de.** Born at Toledo, Oct. 4, 1607. A Spanish dramatist, distinguished as a writer both of tragedies and comedies. Among his plays are "Garcia del Castañar" and "Donde hay agravios no hay zelos," imitated by Scarron, Thomas Corneille, and Rotrou.

Rokeby (rōk′bi). A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1813. The scene is laid in northern Yorkshire in 1644.

Rokelle (rō-kel′). A river in the southern part of Senegambia and in Sierra Leone. It flows into the Sierra Leone estuary. Length, estimated, over 200 miles.

Rokitansky (rō-kē-tän′skē), Baron **Karl von.** Born at Königgrätz, Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1804: died at Vienna, July 23, 1878. An Austrian anatomist, founder of the German school of pathological anatomy. He wrote a "Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie" ("Manual of Pathological Anatomy," 1842–46), etc.

Rokitno (rō-kēt′nō). A marshy district in western Russia, between the Dnieper and the Pripet. According to one theory it was the home of the Aryans.

Roland (rō′land). [E. also *Rowland*, D. *Roeland*, F. *Roland*, Sp. *Rolando*, Pg. *Rolando*, *Orlando*, *Roldão*, It. *Orlando*, ML. *Rolandus*, from OHG. *Hruodland*, G. *Rudland*, *Ruland*, *Roland*, having a famous land.] In medieval romance, the most celebrated of the paladins of Charlemagne, famous for his prowess and death in the battle of Roncesvalles in 778. His deeds were first recorded in Turpin's chronicle and in the "Chanson de Roland," also in the works of Pulci, Boiardo, and Ariosto. He had a wonderful horn called Olivant, which he won, together with the sword Durandal (Durindana), from the giant Jutmundus. The horn might be heard at the distance of twenty miles. There are numerous legends concerning Roland. He once fought for five days with Oliver or Olivier, son of Regnier, duke of Genoa, another of Charlemagne's paladins. They had previously known each other, and were nearly equally matched. Neither gained the advantage: hence the phrase "to give a Roland for an Oliver," *i. e.* a blow for a blow. "Childe Roland (Rowland) to the Dark Tower came," a poem by Robert Browning, is, according to his own statement, simply a dramatic creation called forth by the line sung by Edgar in "King Lear" iii. 4.

Roland, Chanson de. See *Chanson de Roland.*

Roland de la Platière (rō-loṅ′ dė lä plä-tyãr′), **Jean Marie.** Born at Thizy, near Villefranche, France, Feb. 18, 1734: committed suicide near Rouen, Nov. 15, 1793. A French statesman and writer. Previous to the Revolution he was an inspector of manufactures at Amiens and Lyons. He became a republican propagandist in Paris in 1791; and was one of the Girondist leaders. He was minister of the interior March–June, 1792, and Aug., 1792,–Jan. 22, 1793, and was a deputy to the Convention. He escaped from Paris in June, 1793.

Roland de la Platière (rō-loṅ′ dė lä plä-tyãr′), Madame (**Manon Jeanne Phlipon**). Born at Paris, March 17, 1754: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 8, 1793. The wife of Roland de la Platière, a famous adherent of the Revolution. Her salon in Paris was the headquarters of the republicans and Girondists 1791–93. She was arrested May 31, 1793. Her "Mémoires," written in prison, were first published in 1795.

Roland for an Oliver. A farce by Thomas Morton, founded on Scribe's "Visite à Bedlam" and "Une heure de mariage": produced in 1819. See *Roland.*

Rolandseck (rō′länts-ek). A small village on the left bank of the Rhine, 22 miles south-southeast of Cologne. It is noted for its ruined castle. Near it is the village of Rolandswerth.

Roldan (rōl-dän′), **Francisco.** Born about 1450: died July 2 (?), 1502. A Spanish adventurer. In 1493 he went with Columbus to Española, where he became chief judge. In 1497 he headed a rebellion against Bartholomew Columbus, who was then governing the island. He submitted to Columbus himself in 1498 on the promise of a pardon and his reinstatement in office, terms which proved the weakness of the admiral's rule. The Spanish sovereigns sent Bobadilla to inquire into these disorders, and he, instead of punishing Roldan, forced Columbus and his brothers to return to Spain as prisoners. Roldan was arrested by Ovando in 1502, and ordered to Spain. Soon after leaving the island he was drowned in the great storm in which Bobadilla also perished.

Rolf. See *Rollo.*

Rolfe (rolf), **Robert Monsey,** Baron Cranworth. Born at Cranworth, Norfolk, England, Dec. 18, 1790: died at London, July 24, 1868. An English jurist. He was lord chancellor 1852–58 and 1865–66.

Rolla (rol′ä). A character in Kotzebue's play "The Spaniards in Peru" (known in English as Sheridan's "Pizarro"): the commander of the army of Ataliba.

Rolla. A tale in verse by De Musset, published in 1836.

Roll-Call, The. A noted painting by Lady Butler (Elizabeth Thompson), in Windsor Castle, England, of date 1874. It represents the calling of the roll of the Grenadier Guards, in presence of the colonel, after a battle in the Crimea, in winter.

Roll-Call of the Last Victims of the Terror. A painting by Müller (1850), in the palace of Versailles. It represents the calling of the names, in the Conciergerie prison, of the last detail of victims for the guillotine, in July, 1794. The Princesse de Chimay is in the tumbril, which is seen through the open door; the Princesse de Monaco rises upon hearing her name. André Chénier, the poet, sits in a chair in the foreground. There is a replica in the J. J. Astor collection, New York.

Rolle (rōl), **Richard.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, about 1290: died at Hampole, 1349. An English hermit and religious writer, known as "the Hermit of Hampole." He was well educated, and wrote many prose treatises and a long poem, "The Prick of Conscience." It was edited by Richard Morris for the Philological Society in 1863.

Rollin (rō-laṅ′), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Jan. 30, 1661: died Sept. 14, 1741. A French historian. He became professor of eloquence at the Collège de France in 1688; was rector of the University 1694–95; and in 1699 was appointed coadjutor of the Collège de Beauvais, a post which he lost twelve years later on account of his Jansenistic sympathies. He was reelected rector of the university in 1720. Among his works are "Histoire ancienne" ("Ancient History," 1730–38), "Traité des études" (1726–31), and "Histoire romaine" ("Roman History," 1738–48).

Rollin, Ledru-. See *Ledru-Rollin.*

Rollo (rol′ō), or **Rolf** (rolf), or **Hrolf** (hrolf), or **Rou** (rö). Died about 930. The first duke of Normandy. He was a Norwegian viking who ascended the Seine and took Rouen at the head of a band of Scandinavian pirates, and in 911 or 912 compelled Charles III. the Simple to invest him with the sovereignty of the region between the Seine and the Epte, which received the name of Normandy. He on his part accepted Christianity, married Charles's daughter Gisela, and recognized the king of France as his feudal superior.

Rollo, Duke of Normandy. See *Bloody Brother, The.*

Röm (rėm). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 4 miles west of the mainland. Length, 8 miles.

Roma. The Latin and Italian name of Rome.

Romagna (rō-män′yä). A territorial division in Italy. It formed the main part of the exarchate of Ravenna, and later was an important part of the Papal States. It now comprises the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli.

Romain (rō-mān′), **Cape.** A point on the coast of South Carolina, 38 miles northeast of Charleston.

Romainville (rō-maṅ-vēl′). A village and fort directly northeast of the fortifications of Paris. It was the scene of a defeat of the French by the Allies, March 30, 1814. The Russians established their headquarters here on the night before they entered Paris.

Roman Actor, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1626. It was revived in 1722, 1796, and 1822.

Roman Bourgeois (rō-moṅ′ bör-zhwä′), **Le.** [F., 'The Bourgeois Romance.'] A work of fiction by Antoine Furetière, published in 1666.

> An original and lively book, without any general plot, but containing a series of very amusing pictures of the Parisian middle-class society of the day, with many curious traits of language and manners.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 323.

Roman Campagna. See *Campagna di Roma.*

Romance of the Forest, The. A romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, published in 1791.

Roman comique (rō-moṅ′ kō-mēk′). [F., 'comical romance.'] A work by Scarron, "an unfinished history of a troupe of strolling actors, displaying extraordinary truth of observation and power of realistic description in the style which Le Sage and Fielding afterwards made popular throughout Europe" (*Saintsbury*). It was versified by M. d'Orvilliers, and published at Paris (1733). La Fontaine wrote a comedy which comprehends most of the characters and best situations, and Goldsmith wrote an English version of the romance.

Roman de la Rose (rō-moṅ′ dė lä rōz). [F., 'Romance of the Rose.'] An early French poem, begun by Guillaume de Lorris before 1260, and continued forty or fifty years later by Jean de Meung. The part written by the former extends to 4,670 lines, and the entire poem contains more than 20,000. It is an elaborate allegory the theme of which is the art of love. For a long time it enjoyed extraordinary popularity. See *Romaunt of the Rose.*

> But the real secret of its vogue, as of all such vogues, is that it faithfully held up the mirror to the later middle ages. In no single book can that period of history be so conveniently studied. Its ingrained religion and its nascent free-thought; its thirst for knowledge and its lack of criticism; its sharp social divisions and its indistinct aspirations after liberty and equality; its traditional morality and asceticism, and its half-pagan half-childish relish for the pleasure of sense; its romance and its coarseness, all its weakness and all its strength, here appear.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 86.

Roman de Troie (rō-moṅ′ dė trwä). A poem by Benoît de Sainte-Maure, written about 1160.

> The principal poem of this class is the "Roman de Troie" of Benoist de Sainte-More. This work, which extends to more than thirty thousand verses, has the redundancy and the longwindedness which characterise many, if not most, early French poems written in its metre. But it has one merit which ought to conciliate English readers to Benoist: it contains the undoubted original of Shakespeare's "Cressida."
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 44.

Roman de Brut. A romance by Wace, who versified Geoffrey of Monmouth under this title. Other romances, however, had the same name, and it became a common one. See *Brut.*

Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre, Le. [F., 'The Romance of a Poor Young Man.'] A novel by Feuillet, published in 1857. He dramatized it in 1858.

Roman du Renart. See *Reynard the Fox.*

Roman Empire. See under *Rome.*

Roman Empire, Holy. See *Holy Roman Empire.*

Romanes (rō-mān′ez), **George John.** Born at Kingston, Canada, May 20, 1848: died at Oxford, May 23, 1894. A British naturalist. He graduated at Cambridge (Caius College) in 1870; was Burney prize essayist in 1873, and Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society in 1875 and 1881; and was elected Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution in 1889. He published "Animal Intelligence" (1881), "Mental Evolution in Animals" (1883), "The Philosophy of Natural History before and after Darwin" (1888), etc.

Romani, Giulio. See *Caccini, Giulio.*

Romania (rō-mä′ni-ä). **1.** A name sometimes given to the Eastern Empire.—**2.** The eastern part of the Morea, during the Venetian period.—**3.** A name sometimes given to Rumelia.—**4.** See *Rumania.*

Romania (rō-mä-nē′ä), **Cape.** A headland at the southeastern extremity of the Malay peninsula, east of Singapore.

Romanika (rō-mä-nē′kä). See *Ruanda.*

Romano (rō-mä′nō), **Cape.** A cape on the southwestern coast of Florida, situated in lat. 25° 52′ N., long. 81° 57′ W.

Romano, Ezzelino da. See *Ezzelino da Romano.*

Romano, Giulio. See *Giulio Romano.*

Romanoff (rō-mä′nof). The present reigning house of Russia, descended from Andrei Romanoff (14th century). The family came to the throne in the person of Mikhail in 1613. The direct male line terminated in 1730, and the female line in 1762. The present ruler belongs to the Holstein-Gottorp (or Oldenburg-Romanoff) branch line.

Roman Republic. **1.** See *Rome.*—**2.** A name given to the short-lived republic established at Rome in 1798 and overthrown in 1799.

Romans (rō-moṅ′). A town in the department of Drôme, France, situated on the Isère 11 miles northeast of Valence: formerly the seat of an ancient abbey. Population (1891), 16,545.

Romans (rō′manz), **Epistle to the.** An epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome, consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about 58 A. D. Its main object is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to the relations of the Jews and Gentiles respectively to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles.

Romans of the Decadence. A large painting by Couture (1847), in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris. It represents a wild debauch in the later days of the empire, in the court of a splendid house. The statues of dignified ancestors contrast with the scene of unbridled license before them.

Romanus (rō-mā′nus). Pope 897.

Romanus I. Lecapenus. Died 948. Emperor of the East 919–944, father-in-law and colleague of Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

Romanus II. Emperor of the East 959–963, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

Romanus III. Argyrus (är-jī′rus). Emperor of the East 1028–34, husband of Zoe.

Romanus IV. Diogenes (dī-oj′e-nēz). Emperor of the East 1068–71. He was defeated by Alp Arslan and imprisoned.

Roman Wall. See *Hadrian's Wall.*

Romanzoff. See *Rumiantzeff.*

Romanzoff (rō-män′tsof), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Alaska, situated in lat. 61° 52′ N., long. 166° 17′ W.

Romanzoff Bay. An inlet at the northern extremity of the island of Yezo, Japan.

Romanzoff Mountains. A range of mountains in the northeastern part of Alaska, near the Arctic Ocean.

Roma Quadrata (rō′mä kwod-rā′tä). [L., 'the square Rome.'] The earliest fortified Rome, occupying the Palatine Hill and a quadrangular inclosure surrounding its base. This oldest fixed area or pomerium was looked upon with reverence, and was marked by boundary-stones as late as the empire. The existing fragments of ancient wall on the slopes of the Palatine do not belong to this inclosure, but to the citadel of the Palatine.

Romaunt of the Rose. A translation of the "Roman de la Rose," attributed with some uncertainty to Chaucer. He certainly translated the "Roman," but whether the version first printed in the 1532 edition is by his hand is not clear.

Romberg (rom′berG), **Andreas.** Born at Vechte, near Münster, Germany, April 27, 1767: died at

Gotha, Nov. 10, 1821. A German violinist and composer of sacred music, operas, etc. He composed the music for Schiller's "Song of the Bell," etc.

Romberg, Bernhard. Born at Dinklage, Münster, Nov. 11, 1770: died at Hamburg, Aug. 13, 1841. A German player on the violoncello, and composer for that instrument.

Rome (rōm). A compartimento and province of the kingdom of Italy, formerly belonging to the Papal States. Area, 4,663 square miles. Population (1891), 986,135.

Rome. [F. *Rome*, It. *Roma*, G. *Rom*, L. *Roma*, Gr. Ῥώμη. There were two other, older, cities in Italy so named, and one in the Troad; the name is prob. lit. 'strength' or 'stronghold,' from Gr. *ῥώμη*, strength, force. The name *Valentia*, 'strength,' was, in fact, also applied to Rome, and was the name of several other cities.] The capital and center of the greatest state of the ancient world, the center of the Roman Catholic Church, and the capital of the present kingdom of Italy. This, the most famous of all cities, is situated on both banks of the Tiber, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 41° 54′ N., long. 12° 29′ E. The city proper is on the left bank, on the original seven hills (Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Cælian, Viminal, Esquiline, and Quirinal) and the connecting valleys and plains near the river. The government quarter is in the northeast; the modern part, where the great development (since 1870) of the city is most marked, is in the north and east; the papal quarter (the Leonine City) is on the right bank of the river. Among the existing remains of the ancient city the Forum, Colosseum, Forum of Trajan, Cloaca Maxima, catacombs, Pantheon, column of Aurelius, theater of Marcellus, pyramid of Cestius, arches of Constantine, Titus, and Septimius Severus, baths of Titus and Caracalla, ruins on the Palatine, temple of Neptune, basilica of Constantine, temples of Concord, Fortune, Saturn, and Neptune, palace of Caligula, mausoleum of Hadrian, and obelisks are notable. (For the various objects of interest in ancient and modern Rome, see the separate articles.) The history of Rome is that of the city and of the power which, growing up around it, extended throughout Italy and beyond it under the republic, and finally under the Roman Empire comprised nearly the whole of the civilized world. The early accounts we have of Rome appear t[illegible]onsist of an undistinguishable thread or two of fact i[illegible] of legend. According to tradition the city was [illegible] Romulus in 753 B. C., and was ruled by seven k[illegible]cession (Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus [illegible] Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tu[illegible] Tarquinius Superbus), the overthrow of the last o[illegible] led to the establishment of the republic in or ab[illegible] 509 B. C. The history of the first two or three centuries of the republic is also largely traditional. During the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. it was confined mostly to Latium, and was occupied with the struggles between the patricians and plebeians and with wars against the Æqui, Hernici, Volsci, Etruscans, Gauls, and Samnites. Of later events the following is a summary: Secession of the plebs and formation of the tribunate, about 494 B. C.; formation of the decemvirate, 451–449; capture of Veii, 396; invasion of the Gauls and sack of Rome, 390; passage of the Licinian laws, 367; passage of the Publilian laws, 338; Samnite wars, 343–341, 326–304, and 298–290; Latin war 340–338; Hortensian law, 286 (?); war against Gauls, Etruscans, etc., 285–282; war against Tarentum and Pyrrhus, 282–275; conquest of the peninsula completed by 265; first Punic war, 264–241; Illyrian war, 229–228; conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, 225–222; second Punic war, 218–201 (Rome threatened by Hannibal, 211); Macedonian wars, 214–205, 200–197, and 171–168; war with Syria, 192–189; third Punic war, 149–146; subjugation of Greece complete, 146; war in Spain ended with capture of Numantia, 133; attempted reforms under the Gracchi, 133–121; war with Jugurtha terminated, 106; overthrow of the Teutones and Cimbri, 102–101; Social War, 90–88; civil wars of Marius and Sulla, 88–82 (Rome stormed by Sulla, 88; reign of terror in the city under Marius and Carbo, 87; proscription by Sulla, 82); Mithridatic wars, 88–84, 83–81, and 74–64; struggle with the gladiators, 73–71; war with the pirates, ended 67; conspiracy of Catiline, 63; first triumvirate, 60; conquest of Gaul under Julius Cæsar, 58–51; tumults in the city between the partizans of Clodius and Milo, 57–52; civil war of Cæsar and Pompey, 49–48; supremacy of Cæsar, 49–44; assassination of Cæsar, 44; second triumvirate, 43; overthrow of the republicans at Philippi, 42; battle of Actium 31, and commencement of the sole rule of Augustus; establishment of the Roman Empire, 27; golden period of Roman literature during the reign of Augustus, 31 B. C.–14 A. D.; Julian emperors, until 68 A. D. (death of Nero); Flavian emperors, 69–96; reign of Trajan, 98–117, the empire then reaching its greatest extent, comprising Italy, Britain, Gaul, Spain, western Germany, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, Dalmatia, Dacia, Mœsia, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia, parts of the Caucasus regions, Arabia, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Africa (Tunis), Numidia, Mauretania, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus, and other islands in the Mediterranean; age of the Antonines, down to death of Marcus Aurelius in 180; inroads of the northern barbarians, commenced in the 3d century; reign of Aurelian, 270–275; reign of Diocletian, 284–305, followed by division of the empire between various rulers; last general persecution of the Christians, about 303; reign of Constantine as sole ruler, and recognition of Christianity as the religion of the empire, 323–337; capital transferred to Constantinople, 330; reign of Julian the Apostate, 361–363; reign of Theodosius, 379–395; final separation of the Eastern and Western empires, 395 (see *Eastern Empire*); Western Empire disintegrated in the 5th century under attacks of Goths (under Alaric, etc.), Franks, Vandals (under Genseric, etc.), Burgundians, Angles and Saxons, and Huns (under Attila); Ravenna the residence of the Western emperors after 402; Rome besieged by the Goths under Alaric about 408, sacked by Alaric in 410, threatened by the Huns under Attila and saved by Pope Leo the Great in 452, and sacked by the Vandals in 455; end of the Western Empire, 476, and accession of Odoacer (chief of the Heruli) as ruler of Italy (see *Italy*); increase of the ecclesiastical importance of the city through the gradual development of the claims of the bishops of Rome; Rome taken by Belisarius in 536, by Totila in 546, and by Narses in 552; establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, 8th century; consecration of the emperors at Rome commenced with Charles the Great, 800 (ended with Frederick III., 1452); Gregory VII. besieged by the emperor Henry IV. and delivered by Robert Guiscard, 1084; revolution under Arnold of Brescia, 1143–55; removal of papal residence to Avignon, 1309; revolutions under Rienzi, 1347 and 1354; return of the popes to Rome, 1377; overthrow of the republican privileges by Pope Boniface IX., 1398; Rome taken by the Constable de Bourbon, 1527; Roman republic revived, 1798–99; Rome in the possession of France 1808–14; insurrection, 1848; Roman republic revived in 1849, and suppressed in the same year by French troops; meeting of the Vatican Council, 1869–70; Rome entered by the Italian troops, Sept. 20, 1870, and made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, 1871. Population (1892), 440,000.

> It is not surprising that from the same somewhat vague premises the following very different conclusions are drawn by their respective authors: Bunsen fixes the population of Rome (B. C. 15) at 1,300,000, Marquardt at 1,630,000, Zumpt at 1,970,000, Hoeck at 2,265,000. I take this comparison of their different results from Von Wietersheim, who himself arrives at results very similar to those of Bunsen, making the total population of the city 1,350,000. The "Curiosum Urbis," a description of the city of Rome assigned to the age of Constantine, gives the number of the dwellings therein as 1790 Domus and 46,602 Insulæ. Scholars are generally agreed that the former are the great self-contained mansions of the rich, and the latter the blocks of what we should call "tenemented property" let out in flats and rooms to the poorer classes. From this number of dwellings Gibbon infers a population of 1,200,000 and Von Wietersheim 1,470,000 at the beginning of the fourth century. It is obvious, however, how exceedingly liable to error are all calculations of the population of a city from a conjectural allowance of so many inhabitants to each house.
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> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 394.

> For ages the Empire remained Roman in the fullest sense, Roman even in keeping possession of the Old Rome. It was Roman too in one most distinctive characteristic of the older Roman power. From the first Julius to the last Palaiologos, the Roman Empire was a power and not a nation. Of no phase of the Roman power is this more true than of its Eastern or Byzantine phase. The name *Roman*, in the use of Procopius, when it does not refer geographically to the elder Rome, means any man, of whatever race, [illegible] is a subject of the Roman Empire or who serves in [illegible]e Roman armies. His nationality may be not only Greek, Macedonian, or Thracian, but Gothic, Persian, or Hunnish.
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> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 246.

Rome. A manufacturing city, capital of Floyd County, Georgia, situated at the head of the Coosa River, 57 miles northwest of Atlanta. Population (1890), 6,957.

Rome. A city, one of the capitals of Oneida County, New York, situated on the Mohawk and at the junction of the Erie and Black River canals, 95 miles west-northwest of Albany. It is an important dairy center, and has flourishing manufactures. It occupies the site of Fort Stanwix, besieged by the British in 1777. Population (1890), 14,991.

Rome of the North, The. Cologne.

Romen. See *Romny*.

Romeo and Juliet. A tragedy by Shakspere, surreptitiously printed in 1597 (a correct edition in 1599), and produced between 1591–96. The legend of the lovers is founded on a tale found among the "Novelle" of Masuccio di Salerno, of whom little is known. It was printed at Naples in 1476. The story next appears in "La Giulietta," a tale by Luigi da Porta, in 1535; then "a Dominican monk, Matteo Bandello, took up the tale, rehandled it, and included it among his somewhat unclerical 'Novelle,' which appeared at Lucca in 1554. Five years later it passed the Alps — a version of Bandello's 'Novelle,' with variations and additions, being given to French readers by Pierre Boaistuau among his 'Histoires Tragiques.' In 1562 Arthur Brooke produced the English poem, 'The Tragicall History of Romeus and Juliet,' on which Shakspere founded his tragedy. Brooke speaks of having seen 'the same argument lately set forth on stage'; no such drama of early Elizabethan days survives; rude indeed must have been the attempt of any playwright in England of 1562. Again five years, and Boaistuau's French paraphrase of Bandello was translated into English prose by William Painter for his 'Palace of Pleasure'; this also Shakspere consulted. In Italy before the close of the sixteenth century the legend had been versified in ottava rima, professedly by a noble lady of Verona naming herself 'Clitia' — really, it is supposed, by Gherardo Bolderi; it had been dramatized by the blind poet and actor Luigi Groto, with scene and time and names of persons changed; it had been recorded as grave matter of history by De la Corte, who states that he had many times seen the tomb or sarcophagus of the lovers, then used as a washing-trough, at the well of the orphanage of St. Francis" (*Dowden*). Garrick produced a version of "Romeo and Juliet" in 1748, with a different ending, for Barry and Mrs. Cibber; James Howard's adaptation appeared about 1668. Lope de Vega and Francisco de Roxas also wrote Spanish plays on the subject. The story is of the love and tragic death of two impassioned lovers. The subject has often been used by composers of opera, notably by Zingarelle, Bellini, and Gounod. Berlioz used the subject for his dramatic fifth symphony ("Roméo et Juliette," 1839).

Römer, or **Roemer** (rė′mer), **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, April 14, 1809: died at Clausthal, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1869. A German geologist, an authority on the mountains of northwestern Germany.

Romero (rō-mā′rō), **Matias.** Born in 1837. A Mexican diplomatist and politician. He was minister to the United States 1863–68 and 1882–89; and at various times was secretary of the treasury and postmaster-general.

Romford (rum′fọrd). A town in the county of Essex, England, situated on the river Rom 11 miles east-northeast of London. It is noted for ale. Population (1891), 8,408.

Romilly (rom′i-li), **John.** Born 1802: died Dec. 23, 1874. An English jurist, second son of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. He was solicitor-general 1848–50, attorney-general 1850–51, and master of the rolls 1851–72. In this last office he superintended the publication of public records of great historic importance. Created a baron in 1866.

Romilly, Sir **Samuel.** Born at London, March 1, 1757: committed suicide Nov. 2, 1818. An English lawyer and philanthropist, of Huguenot descent. At 21 years of age he entered Gray's Inn. In 1806 he was appointed solicitor-general of the Grenville administration. He is famous from his labors for the reform of the criminal law, commencing in 1807. His plans were not realized during his lifetime. His speeches were published in 1820, and his autobiography in 1840.

Romilly-sur-Seine (rō-mē-yē′sür-sān′). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated near the Seine 64 miles east-southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 7,244.

Romney, or **New Romney** (rom′ni). A town in the county of Kent, England, situated on the English Channel 18 miles southwest of Dover: one of the original Cinque Ports. Population (1891), 1,366.

Romney, George. Born at Beckside, Lancashire, England, Dec. 15, 1734: died at Kendal, Nov. 15, 1802. A noted English painter of portraits and historical subjects. He was apprenticed at first to a wood-worker, was a clever musician, and began very early to paint portraits. He established himself in London in 1760, and made some success with his "Death of General Wolfe." He visited Paris in 1764, and exhibited the "Death of King Edmund" in 1765. This was followed by a sojourn in Italy. He returned to London in 1775, where he took a studio in Cavendish Square and painted a series of famous portraits. He assisted in preparing the Boydell Shakspere Gallery in 1790. Although left without a rival at the death of Reynolds, he was seized with hypochondria, left London, rejoined his wife and family, whom he had abandoned 30 years before, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement at Kendal.

Romney Marsh. A large tract of reclaimed land in Kent, England, near Romney.

Romny (rom-nē′), or **Romen** (rō-men′). A town in the government of Pultowa, Russia, situated on the Sula 95 miles northwest of Pultowa. Population (1894), 15,249.

Romola (rom′ọ-lạ̈). A novel by George Eliot, published originally in the "Cornhill Magazine" from July, 1862, to July, 1863, and in book form in 1863. The scene is laid in Florence at the end of the 15th century. The artistic aim of the novel is to show the conflict between liberal and classical culture and the Christian faith aroused by the influence of the reformer Savonarola in the heart of Romola, a daughter of the Florentine house of Bardi. Her marriage with the Greek Tito Melema having proved a failure, and all the ties of her life having been broken, she devotes herself to the service of a plague-stricken people, and attains peace through self-sacrifice.

Romonan (rō-mō-nän′). A tribe of Indians formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Romorantin (rō-mō-roṅ-taṅ′). A town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Grande Sauldre 39 miles south by west of Orléans. It has manufactures of wool. The edict of Romorantin, issued in May, 1560, through the influence of L'Hôpital, secured the exclusion of the Inquisition from France. Population (1891), commune, 7,812.

Romsdal (rōms′däl). A province in Norway, situated along the coast about lat. 62°–63° N. Area, 5,785 square miles. Population (1891), 127,806.

Romualdo, Saint. Died 1027. The founder of the order of Camaldolesi. Dante placed him in his "Paradiso." The Roman Church celebrates his memory on Feb. 7.

Romulus (rom′ū-lus). According to Roman legend, the founder of Rome (753 B. C.), and its first king (753–716): son of Mars and the vestal Rhea Silvia. He was worshiped as a divinity under the name of Quirinus.

Romulus, Circus of. See *Circus*.

Romulus Augustulus (â-gus′tū-lus). Last emperor of the West, son of Orestes. He was proclaimed in 475, and deposed by Odoacer in 476.

Ronaldshay (ron′ald-shā), **North.** One of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in the northeastern part of the group.

Ronaldshay, South. One of the larger Orkney Islands, in the southern part of the group.

Roncaglia (rōn-käl′yä). A village east of Piacenza, Italy: a rendezvous of the followers of the medieval German emperors on their journeys to Rome.

Roncal (rōn-käl′). A valley in Navarre, Spain, situated on the southern slope of the Pyrenees, 40 miles east of Pamplona.

Roncesvalles (rōn-thes-väl′yes), F. **Roncevaux** (rôṅs-vō′). A place in Navarre, Spain, in the Pyrenees 20 miles northeast of Pamplona. It is notable for the defeat there of the rear-guard of Charles the Great's army, on its return from Spain, by the Basques (or according to tradition by the Moors) in 778. From the death of Roland in the battle, the "Chanson de Roland" is called also "Chanson de Roncevaux."

> No action of so small importance [as Roncesvalles] has ever been made the theme of so many heroic legends and songs. It is the Thermopylæ of the Pyrenees, with none of the glory or the significance, but all the glamour, of its prototype. *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 38.

Ronciglione (rōn-chēl-yō′ne). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Ricano 31 miles north-northwest of Rome. Population (1881), 5,769.

Ronconi (ron-kō′nē), **Domenico.** Born at Lendinara, July 11, 1772: died at Milan, April 13, 1839. An Italian composer and teacher of vocal music.

Ronda (rōn′dä). A town in the province of Malaga, southern Spain, situated near the Guadiaro 40 miles west of Malaga. It occupies a picturesque situation on a lofty and steep rock; has considerable trade; and is famous for its bull-fights. It was captured from the Moors in 1485. Population (1887), 18,350.

Rondeau (rōn-dō′), **José.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1773: died there, 1834. A Spanish-American general. He commanded the patriot forces in the siege of Montevideo 1811–13, and subsequently in Upper Peru or Bolivia 1814–19, where he was generally unsuccessful. He was supreme director of the United Provinces June 10, 1819, to Feb. 12, 1820, when he was deposed. From Nov. 24, 1828, to April 17, 1830, he was provisional president of Uruguay.

Rondo (ron′dō), or **Ovarondo** (ō-vä-ron′dō). See *Ndonga*.

Rondout (ron′dout). A former village, since 1872 a part of the city of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 79 miles north of New York. It has a large coal trade.

Ronge (rong′e), **Johannes.** Born at Bischofswalde, Silesia, Oct. 16, 1813: died at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1887. A German Roman Catholic priest, one of the chief founders of the German Catholic movement in 1844 and succeeding years. He was in exile 1849–61.

Rönne (rėn′ne). The capital of the island of Bornholm in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, situated on the west coast. Population (1890), 8,281.

Rönne, Ludwig Moritz Peter von. Born Oct. 18, 1804: died at Berlin, Dec. 22, 1891. A Prussian jurist and politician. Among his works are "Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des preussischen Staats" (1843–72), "Das Staatsrecht der preussischen Monarchie" (1856–63), "Das Staatsrecht des deutschen Reichs" (1876–1877), etc.

Ronneburg (ron′ne-börG) A manufacturing town in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, 35 miles south by west of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,011.

Ronsard (rôṅ-sär′), **Pierre de.** Born in the Château de La Poissonnière, Vendômois, Sept. 11, 1524: died at the priory of St.-Côme, Touraine, Dec. 27, 1585. A celebrated French poet. After a brief stay at the Collège de Navarre in Paris, he became page to Charles, duke of Orléans, second son of Francis I. of France. He spent also a couple of years in the service of James V. of Scotland, and then returned to his former post, and was attached to various diplomatic embassies. On his final return to France in 1542, he lost his sense of hearing in consequence of a severe illness. This infirmity compelled him to give up the life at court, and led him to turn all his attention to literary labors. Together with his friend Baif, he took up a course of study that extended over 7 years (1542–49) and made of him an excellent Greek scholar. The ultimate end he had in view was to regenerate his native tongue, and demonstrate in his own works that the French language was capable of as much power and nobility of expression as it had of acknowledged grace and refinement. About 1552 he began to publish his poetic works: "Odes," "Sonnets à Cassandre," "Le bocage," "Les amours," etc. His greatest success was attained in his "Hymnes" (1555–56), and he became a great favorite with Charles IX., king of France from 1560 to 1574. On the death of his royal patron, Ronsard was gradually relegated to the background: finally he left the court in utter discouragement. The last years of his life (1574–85) were spent in quiet and sad retirement. Ronsard was the father of lyric poetry in France. His great ambition, however, had been to rank as the Homer or Vergil of his country, and in this spirit he undertook to write a long poem, "La Franciade": he labored on it for 25 years, and finally left it unfinished.

Ronsdorf (rōns′dorf). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated 23 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 7,470; commune, 11,762.

Rood (röd), **Black.** [*Black* and *rood*, a cross.] A relic brought to Scotland by the wife of Malcolm Canmore, and long held in extreme veneration by the Scots. It consisted of a cross of gold, inclosing a piece of the true cross, set in an ebony figure of Christ. It was deposited with the regalia in Edinburgh Castle, and carried with them to England by Edward I., and used by him to give increased solemnity to the oaths he exacted from the Scottish magnates. All trace of it is now lost.

Roodee (rö′dē). A meadow, outside the city of Chester, which is partly surrounded by a Roman wall, the best preserved in England. It has been used as a race-course from the earliest times. The name is derived from the rood or cross which formerly stood here.

Rooke (rök or ru̇k), **Laurence** or **Lawrence.** Born 1623: died 1662. An English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge (King's College) and at Oxford (Wadham College), and was professor of astronomy and geometry at Gresham College, London. He published "Observationes in cometam qui mense Decembri anno 1652 apparuit" (1653).

Rookery (ru̇k′ėr-i), **The.** A dense mass of houses which was once the worst part of St. Giles in London. It has been cleared away in the formation of New Oxford street.

Rook (ru̇k) **Island,** or **Rook's Island.** An island in the Pacific, east of Papua and west of New Britain, in long. 148° E. Length, 31 miles.

Room. See *Rum.*

Room-Elee. See *Rumelia.*

Roon (rōn), Count **Albrecht Theodor Emil von.** Born at Pleushagen, near Kolberg, Prussia, April 30, 1803: died at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1879. A celebrated Prussian general and statesman. He was minister of war 1859–73, and minister of marine 1861–71. He is especially famous for his successful efforts in reorganizing the Prussian army, the result of which was shown in its rapid mobilization in the wars of 1866 and 1870. He was made general field-marshal and Prussian premier in 1873, but resigned the latter office in the same year.

Roos (rōs), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Otterberg, Palatinate, Oct. 27, 1631: died Oct. 3, 1685. A German painter of landscapes and animals.

Roos, Joseph. Born about 1728: died 1805. A German painter and etcher, grandson of Johann Heinrich Roos.

Roos, Philipp Peter: called also **Rosa di Tivoli.** Born at Frankfort, 1657: died at Rome, 1705. A German painter of landscapes and animals, son of Johann Heinrich Roos.

Roosendal, or **Rozendaal** (rō′zen-däl). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 27 miles south of Rotterdam. Population (1889), 6,118; commune, 11,197.

Roosevelt (rōs′velt), **Robert Barnwell.** Born in New York city, Aug. 7, 1829. An American author and politician. He was New York State fish-commissioner 1867–88; Democratic member of Congress from New York 1871–73; editor of the New York "Citizen"; and United States minister to the Netherlands in 1888. He wrote "Game Fish of North America," "Game Birds of the North," etc.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Born at New York, Oct. 27, 1858. An American author and politician. He was Republican New York State assemblyman 1882–84; unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886; United States civil-service commissioner 1889–95, when he became president of the New York board of police commissioners. His works include "History of the Naval War of 1812" (1882), lives of Thomas H. Benton (1887) and Gouverneur Morris (1888), works on western frontier life, hunting, etc.

Root (röt or ru̇t), **George Frederick.** Born Aug. 30, 1820: died Aug. 6, 1895. An American composer and musical publisher. He has been particularly interested in music in public schools, and originated the normal musical institutes. He is the author of various songs ("There 's Music in the Air," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Battle Cry of Freedom," etc.), cantatas, manuals, etc., and the compiler of various collections.

Root and Branch. In English history, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.

Root-Diggers. See *Diggers.*

Root-Eaters. See *Diggers.*

Roquefinette (rok-fē-net′), **Le Capitaine.** In Dumas's novel "Le Chevalier d'Harmental," a cool, intrepid, but conceited and vulgar soldier of fortune: a kind of Dugald Dalgetty.

Roquefort (rok-for′). A village in the department of Aveyron, southern France, 33 miles southeast of Rodez. It is celebrated for the manufacture (in its grottoes) of Roquefort cheese.

Roqueplan (rok-ploṅ′), **Joseph Étienne Camille.** Born at Mallemort, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 1802: died 1855. A French painter.

Roqueplan, Louis Victor Nestor. Born at Mallemort, France, 1804: died at Paris, April 24, 1870. A French miscellaneous writer and theatrical director, brother of J. É. C. Roqueplan

Roques (rō′kes), **Los.** [Sp., 'the rocks.'] A group of small uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, situated in lat. 11° 56′ N., long. 66° 40′ W.

Roquette (rō-ket′), **Otto.** Born at Krotoschin, Posen, April 19, 1824. A German poet and author. He studied history and philosophy at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Halle; was afterward a teacher in Dresden, and after 1862 in Berlin; and in 1869 was made professor of the German language, literature, and history in the school of technology at Darmstadt. He has written numerous lyrics dramas, novels, and tales. Among them are "Waldmeisters Brautfahrt: ein Rhein-, Wein-, und Wandermarchen" ("Waldmeister's Wedding Journey: a Tale of the Rhine, Wine, and Travel," 1851); "Liederbuch" ("Song-Book," 1852: the third edition under the title "Gedichte" ("Poems"), 1880); "Dramatische Dichtungen" ("Dramatic Writings," 1867–76, 2 vols.); the novels "Im Haus der Vater" ("In the Ancestral House"), "Das Buchstabirbuch der Leidenschaft" ("The Spelling-Book of Passion," 1878), and "Die Prophetenschule" ("The School of the Prophets," 1879). He is also the author of a "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" ("History of German Literature," 1862), which in the third edition has the title "Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung" ("History of German Poetry," 1879).

Roquevaire (rok-vãr′). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Huveaune 11 miles east-northeast of Marseilles. It is noted for its export of raisins. Population (1891), commune, 3,115.

Röraas (rė′râs), or **Röros** (rė′rōs). A small town in the province of South Trondhjem, Norway, situated 61 miles southeast of Trondhjem: noted for its copper-mines.

Roraima (rō-rä′ē-mä). The highest mountain of British Guiana, on the western frontier, in territory claimed by Venezuela. It is properly a part of the Pacaraima range. The upper portion is a table-land with very precipitous sides, ascended in 1884 by Im Thurm. Height, estimated, 8,580 feet.

Rori (rō′rē), or **Warori** (wä-rō′rē). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, north of Lake Nyassa, on the Rueha affluent of the Rufiji River. They are of short stature except the chiefs, wear capes and belts of bead-work, live in large tembes, eat dogs, and are feared as slave-raiders. The country is called Urori.

Rorschach (rōr′shäċh). A town and watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Constance 20 miles southeast of Constance. It has a large grain trade. Population (1888), 5,863.

Rory O'More (rō′ri ō-mōr′). A novel by Samuel Lover, published in 1836.

Ros (rōs). [LL. *Rhos;* Byzantine Gr. 'Ρῶς (Glycas), 'Ρωσοι.] The Scandinavians, specifically the Swedes, who conquered a part of Russia in the 9th century and gave their name to the country itself. Novgorod, in the north, and Kieff, in the south, became centers of Scandinavian power. About 866 A. D. the Ros made incursions southward as far as Constantinople, which they again threatened in 941. They were amalgamated with the Slavs. Better known as *Varangians.*

Rosa (rō′sä), Saint (**Isabel Flores**), called **Rosa of Lima.** Born at Lima, 1586: died there, Aug. 24, 1617. A Peruvian ascetic. She was canonized in 1671, her feast-day being fixed on Aug. 30.

Rosa (rō′zä), **Carl.** Born March 22, 1842: died April 30, 1889. A German violinist and manager of opera. After the success of his wife Parepa-Rosa in opera, he formed an English opera company which continued with success after her death. He produced nearly 20 operas not previously sung in English.

Rosa, Euphrosyne Parepa. See *Parepa-Rosa.*

Rosa, Francisco Martinez de la. See *Martinez de la Rosa.*

Rosa, Monte. See *Monte Rosa.*

Rosa (rō′sä), **Salvator.** Born at Renella, near Naples, June 20, 1615 (?): died at Rome, March 15, 1673. A painter of the Neapolitan school. He was a pupil of his uncle Paolo Greco and Falcone. He is said to have learned from the banditti of the Abruzzi many incidents which he afterward painted. He went to Rome in 1635, and soon became famous as a painter, musician, and satirical poet. He sympathized with Masaniello in 1646–47, and is said to have been a member of a Compagnia della Morte, formed for the waylaying and killing of Spaniards in Naples. His masterpiece is considered to be the "Conspiracy of Catiline," in the Pitti at Florence. He excelled in battle-pieces.

Rosader (ros′a̤-dėr). In Lodge's "Rosalynde," the younger brother of Torrismond the Usurper, and lover of Rosalynde. He is the Orlando of "As you Like it."

Rosa di Tivoli. See *Roos, Philipp Peter.*

Rosales (rō-säl′ās), **Diego de.** Born at Madrid, 1595: died in Spain, 1674. A Jesuit historian. From 1629 to 1665 he was in Chile, where he traveled extensively and for a time was provincial. His "Historia general del Reyno de Chile" was first published in 1877. It is one of the best of the early works on Chile.

Rosalie (roz′ạ-li), Saint. The patron saint of Palermo, said to have lived near there in the 12th century.

Rosalie Peak (roz′ạ-li pēk). A peak in the Front Range, Colorado, about 14,000 feet in height.

Rosalind (roz′ạ-lind). 1. A name given to Rosa Daniel, the sister of Samuel Daniel and the wife of John Florio. She was loved by Spenser in her youth, and he complains of her ill usage of him in "The Shepherd's Calendar." In "The Faerie Queene" he again introduces her under the name of Mirabel.

2. The daughter of the exiled duke, in love with Orlando: a character in Shakspere's "As you Like it." Her vivacity gives the chief charm to the play.

Rosaline (roz′ạ-lin). 1. Romeo's former love, a lady mentioned in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."—2. A lady attending on the Princess of France: a character in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost." She "holds her part victorious" in a war of words with Biron whom she loves.

Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacy. A prose idyl by Thomas Lodge, first printed in 1590. Shakspere took his "As you Like it" from it. It is the most famous book of the Euphuist school, with the exception of "Euphues" itself. Rosalynde is the niece of the usurper Torrismond, and disguises herself as Ganymede.

Rosamond (roz′ạ-mọnd). [See *Rosamunda.*] An opera by Addison, produced at Drury Lane in 1707.

Rosamond, Fair. See *Clifford, Rosamond.*

Rosamond's Bower. A subterranean labyrinth in Blenheim Park, said to have been built by Henry II. as a retreat for Rosamond Clifford.

Rosamond's Pond. A sheet of water formerly lying in the southwest corner of St. James's Park in London. It was "long consecrated to disastrous love and elegiac poetry." It was filled up in 1770.

Rosamunda (rō-zä̤-mun′da), or **Rosamond** (roz′a-mọnd). [G. *Rosamunde* or *Rosimund.*] Daughter of Cunimond, king of the Gepidæ, and wife of Alboin, king of the Lombards. She is said to have procured the death of her husband (573). See *Alboin.*

Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō). A city in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, situated on the Paraná about lat. 33° 5′ S. It is an important railway terminus and center for river and foreign trade, and was made a port of entry in 1854. Population (1894), said to be nearly 100,000.

Rosario. A small town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, about 35 miles southeast of Mazatlan.

Rosas (rō′säs). A seaport in the province of Gerona, Spain, situated on the Gulf of Rosas 82 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 2,996.

Rosas (rō′säs), **Juan Manuel de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1793: died near Southampton, England, March 14, 1877. Dictator of Buenos Ayres. For many years he was a leader of the Gauchos, and Dorrego (1827) made him commander of the rural militia. By the deposition and death of Dorrego (Dec. 1828), Rosas became chief of the federalist party, which aimed at securing the practical independence of the provinces. After some months of fighting, the unitarian chief, Lavalle, resigned, and Rosas was governor of Buenos Ayres Dec., 1829,-Dec., 1832. His successor, Balcarce, was deposed by a resolution instigated by Rosas's wife; and Rosas was again elected governor with extraordinary powers (March 7, 1835). From this time, by successive reelections, he governed as an absolute dictator until his fall, and often with tyrannical cruelty. The press was muzzled, commerce was restricted, and hundreds of his political opponents were driven into exile or assassinated. Some of the provinces formed a loose alliance with Buenos Ayres, and Rosas managed to put his creatures in charge of most of the others: thus, for a time, he practically ruled them all, though nominally he was only governor of Buenos Ayres. One of his great ambitions was to subject Montevideo, which had become a refuge for exiles from Buenos Ayres and a center of the unitarian party; to this end he joined with the exiled president, Oribe, who, thus aided, held most of the interior of Uruguay from 1842 to 1851, though the city was never taken. (See *Oribe.*) Owing to Rosas's persecution of French residents, a French fleet blockaded Buenos Ayres during most of the time from 1838 to 1845. In the latter year France and England interfered to protect Montevideo, and their combined fleets attacked and took the intrenched camp of Rosas at Punta de Obligado (Nov. 20), but nothing further came of the matter. The unitarians made many armed attempts to depose Rosas the most formidable being that commanded by Lavalle (1838–41), but all failed. At length (1851) Brazil interfered to protect the independence of Uruguay, uniting with Urquiza, governor of Entre Rios. They were joined by Corrientes, and later by other provinces. The combined forces, under Urquiza, eventually defeated the army of Rosas at Monte Caseros, near Buenos Ayres (Feb. 3, 1852). Rosas fled to England, where he lived in retirement until his death.

Rosbach. See *Rossbach.*

Roscellinus (ros-e-lī′nus), **Roscellin** (ros-el-aṅ′), **Rucelinus** (rö-se-lī′nus), etc. Born in northern France about the middle of the 11th century: died after 1121. A scholastic theologian, the chief founder of Nominalism: canon at Compiègne. He was condemned by a church council at Soissons in 1092 on account of his teachings regarding the Trinity.

Roscher (rōsh′er), **Wilhelm.** Born at Hannover, Germany, Oct. 21, 1817: died at Leipsic, June 4, 1894. A noted German political economist, professor at Leipsic from 1848: one of the founders of the historical school of political economy. His works include "System der Volkswirthschaft" ("System of Political Economy," 1854–81), "Geschichte der Nationalökonomik in Deutschland" ("History of Political Economy in Germany," 1874), etc.

Rosciad (rosh′iad), **The.** A poem by Churchill, published in 1761. It is his first published poem, and is a reckless satire on various London actors. It was issued anonymously, but its success was so great that Churchill at once acknowledged it.

Roscius (rosh′ius), **Quintus.** Died about 62 B. C. The greatest of Roman comic actors. He was a native of Solonium, near Lanuvium. He was presented by Sulla with a gold ring, the symbol of equestrian rank, and was the instructor and friend of Cicero.

Roscius, African, The. Ira Aldridge.

Roscius, English, The. David Garrick.

Roscoe (ros′kō), Sir **Henry Enfield.** Born in London, Jan. 7, 1833. A noted English chemist, emeritus professor of chemistry in Victoria University (Owens College), Manchester. He was chosen member of Parliament for Manchester in 1885 and 1889. His works include "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry" (1866), "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis" (1869), "A Treatise on Chemistry" (with Schorlemmer, 1878–89).

Roscoe, Thomas. Born at Alliston Hall, near Liverpool, 1791: died at Liverpool, Sept. 24, 1871. An English translator and scholar, son of William Roscoe. He translated "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini" (1822), Sismondi's "Literature of the South of Europe" (1823), Lanzi's "History of Painting in Italy" (1828), etc.

Roscoe, William. Born at Liverpool, March 8, 1753: died June 30, 1831. A noted English historian, poet, and miscellaneous author. His chief works are "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" (1796) and "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." (1805). He also published poems, pamphlets against the slave-trade, etc.

Roscoff (ros-kof′). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the English Channel 34 miles northeast of Brest. Population (1891), commune, 4,600.

Roscommon (ros-kom′ọn). 1. A county of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Leitrim on the north and northeast; Longford, Westmeath, and King's County on the east; Galway on the south; Galway and Mayo on the west; and Sligo on the northwest. The surface is level or undulating. Area, 949 square miles. Population (1891), 114,397.

2. The capital of the county of Roscommon, situated 43 miles northeast of Galway. The castle, one of the largest and finest in Ireland, built in 1268, is quadrangular in plan, with round towers at the angles. The gate is flanked by towers. The state apartments occupy a building in the inner court. Population, about 2,000.

Rose (rōz), **George.** Born in 1830: died at London, Nov. 13, 1882. An English humorous writer under the pseudonym Arthur Sketchley. He was the author of several plays, but is better known as the author of the "Mrs. Brown Lectures," written in the character of a "garrulous cockney woman, based probably on Mrs. Gamp." In 1867 he visited America and gave these lectures, but they were not very successful.

Rose (rō′ze), **Gustav.** Born at Berlin, March 28, 1798: died there, July 15, 1873. A German mineralogist, professor of mineralogy at Berlin from 1826. He published "Elemente der Krystallographie" (1833), etc.

Rose, Heinrich. Born at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1795: died Jan. 27, 1864. A German chemist, brother of Gustav Rose: professor of chemistry at Berlin from 1823. His chief work is a "Handbuch der analytischen Chemie" ("Manual of Analytical Chemistry," 1829).

Rose (rōz), **The.** 1. A playhouse opened by Henslowe on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1592.—2. An ordinary in Russell street, Covent Garden, London, near the theaters, and much frequented about 1667.

Roseau (rō-zō′). The capital of the island of Dominica, British West Indies, situated on the southwestern coast. Population, about 5,000.

Rosebery, Earl of. See *Primrose, Archibald Philip.*

Rosecrans (rō′ze-kranz), **William Starke.** Born at Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842, but resigned his commission in the army in 1854 after attaining the rank of first lieutenant. He volunteered as aide to General George B. McClellan (then in command of the Department of the Ohio) at the beginning of the Civil War, and soon received a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army. He gained the battle of Rich Mountain in July, 1861; was appointed commander of the Department of the Ohio in the same month; gained the battle of Carnifex Ferry in Sept., 1861; took part in the siege of Corinth in 1862; gained, as commander of the Army of the Mississippi, the battles of Iuka in Sept., and of Corinth in Oct., 1862; was transferred to the command of the Army of the Cumberland in Oct., 1862; gained the battle of Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862,-Jan. 3, 1863; crossed the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River in Aug., 1863; was defeated in the battle of Chickamauga in Sept., 1863; was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland in Oct., 1863; and as commander of the Department of the Missouri repelled Price's invasion of Missouri in 1864. He resigned from the army in 1867; was United States minister to Mexico 1868–69; was Democratic member of Congress from California 1881–85; and register of the United States treasury 1885–93. He was reappointed brigadier-general and placed on the retired list by a special act of Congress in Feb., 1889.

Rosedale (rōz′dāl). A play by Lester Wallack, founded on Hamley's novel "Lady Lee's Widowhood": it was produced in 1863.

Rose-Garlands, Feast of. See *Feast of Rose-Garlands.*

Rosellini (rō-sel-lē′nē), **Ippolito.** Born at Pisa, Italy, 1800: died there, June 4, 1843. An Italian Orientalist and archæologist, associate of Champollion in Egypt: professor of Oriental languages at Pisa from 1824 to 1839, when he became professor of archæology. He published "I monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia" (1832–40).

Roselly de Lorgues (rō-zā-lē′ dė lorg) (before 1860, **Roselly), Antoine François Félix.** Born at Grasse, Alps-Maritimes, France, Aug. 11, 1805. A French author, best known for his works in defense of Roman Catholicism and his writings on Columbus. The former include "Le Christ devant le siècle" (1835), "La croix dans les deux mondes" (1844), etc. His works on Columbus are extremely laudatory, and were undertaken with the direct end of securing the beatification of his hero. Among them are "Christophe Colomb" (1856, 2 vols.), "Christophe Colomb serviteur de Dieu" (1884), and "Histoire posthume de Christophe Colomb" (1885).

Rosenbusch (rō′zen-bösh), **Karl Heinrich Ferdinand.** Born at Einbeck, June 24, 1836. A noted German geologist. In 1878 he was made professor at Heidelberg. He has principally devoted himself to microscopic petrography. He edited the "Neuen Yahrbuchs für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie" with Klein and Benecke 1879–84.

Rosencrantz and **Guildenstern.** Characters in Shakspere's "Hamlet." They are old schoolfellows of Hamlet, and are sent for by the king to spy upon him. They always appear together.

Rosendale (rō′zn-dāl). A village near Kingston, New York, noted for its cement.

Rosengarten (rō′zen-gär-ten), or **Great Rosengarten.** A medieval German folk epic (dating in its present form from about 1300). It treats of Dietrich of Bern, Kriemhild of Worms, etc. It was edited by W. Grimm (1836).

Rosenheim (rō′zen-hīm). A town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Inn 31 miles southeast of Munich. Population (1890), 10,090.

Rosenkranz (rō′zen-kränts), **Johann Karl Friedrich.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, April 23, 1805: died at Königsberg, Prussia, June 14, 1879. A German Hegelian philosopher and historian of literature, professor at Königsberg 1833–49. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Poesie im Mittelalter" ("History of German Poetry in the Middle Ages," 1830), "Handbuch einer allgemeinen Geschichte der Poesie" ("Manual of a Universal History of Poetry," 1832–33), "Encyklopadie der theologischen Wissenschaften" ("Encyclopedia of the Theological Sciences," 1831), "Kritische Erläuterungen des Hegelschen Systems" ("Critical Illustrations of the Hegelian System," 1840), "Studien" (1839–44), "Psychologie" (1837), "Goethe und seine Werke" (1847), "Die Pädagogik als System" ("Pedagogy as a System," 1848), "Wissenschaft der logischen Idee" (1858–59), life of Diderot (1866), of Hegel (1844), "Neue Studien" (1875–77), etc. With F. W. Schubert he edited Kant's works (1838–40: with a "History of the Kantian Philosophy").

Rosenlaui (rō′zen-lou-wi) **Glacier.** One of the most noted Alpine glaciers, situated in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 11 miles east by south of Interlaken.

Rosenmüller (rō′zen-mül-ler), **Ernst Friedrich Karl.** Born at Hessberg, near Hildburghausen, Germany, Dec. 10, 1768: died Sept. 17, 1835. A German Orientalist and Protestant theologian, son of J. G. Rosenmüller: professor at Leipsic from 1795. Among his works are scholia to the Old Testament, "Handbuch der biblischen Altertumskunde" (1823-31), etc.

Rosenmüller, Johann Georg. Born at Ummerstadt, near Hildburghausen, Germany, Dec. 18, 1736: died at Leipsic, March 14, 1815. A German Protestant theologian and popular religious writer, professor of theology and superintendent at Leipsic from 1785.

Rosenthal (rō′zen-täl), **Moritz.** Born at Lemberg, Dec. 18, 1862. A noted German pianist. He was a pupil of Liszt, and is noted for his brilliant technic.

Roses, Wars of the. See *Wars of the Roses.*

Rosetta (rō-zet′tạ̈), Ar. **Rashid** (rä-shēd′). A town in the Delta of Egypt, situated near the mouth of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 35 miles east-northeast of Alexandria. Population (1882), 16,666.

Rosetta Branch. The westernmost of the two chief branches into which the Nile divides to form the Delta. It separates from the Damietta branch a few miles north-northwest of Cairo.

Rosetta Stone. The name given to a stone now in the British Museum, originally found by French soldiers who were digging near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three equivalent inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in demotic characters, and the third in Greek. According to these inscriptions, the stone was erected in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes, March 27, B. C. 196. This stone is famous as having furnished to Young and Champollion the first key for the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Rosheim (rōz′hīm′). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated 15 miles southwest of Strasburg. It was once a free imperial city. Population (1890), 3,264.

Rosier (rō′zhėr), **James.** Born in Norfolk, England, about 1575: died in the middle of the 17th century. An English explorer. He accompanied Waymouth in his voyage to Maine and the Penobscot in 1605, and described the voyage in his "True Relation."

Rosinante (roz-i-nan′tẹ̄). Don Quixote's charger, all skin and bone. "He next proceeded to inspect his hack, which, with more quarters than a real and more blemishes than the steed of Gonela that *tantum pellis et ossa fuit*, surpassed in his eyes the Bucephalos of Alexander and the Babieca of the Cid." Also *Rocinante*.

Rosine (rō-zēn′). The ward of Doctor Bartholo in Beaumarchais's comedy "The Barber of Seville." She hates him and his idea of marrying her, and, owing to the adroitness of Figaro, is married to Count Almaviva. Marie Antoinette once played this part at the Trianon.

Rosini (rọ̄-sē′nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Lucignano, Italy, June 24, 1776: died at Pisa, May 16, 1855. An Italian poet and writer of historical novels.

Roslin (ros′lin). A village in Midlothian, Scotland, situated about 7 miles south of Edinburgh. The notable chapel here was built in 1446 as the choir of a projected collegiate church. The nave consists of five bays, and, especially in its comparatively plain exterior, with beautiful arches and flying buttresses, presents the appearance of being much older than it is. The interior is sculptured with foliage and arabesque ornament much undercut.

Rosmini (ros-mē′nē), **Carlo de'.** Born at Roveredo, Tyrol, Oct. 29, 1758: died at Milan, June 9, 1827. An Italian historian and biographer. His chief work is "Storia di Milano" ("History of Milan," 1820).

Rosmini-Serbati (ros-mē′nē-ser-bä′tē), **Antonio.** Born at Roveredo, Tyrol, March 25, 1797: died at Stresa, near Lago Maggiore, July 1, 1855. A noted philosopher, founder of the religious order of the Brothers of Charity. Among his numerous works is "Nuovo saggio sull' origine delle idee" ("New Essay on the Origin of Ideas," 1830).

Rosmunda (roz-mun′dạ̈). A tragedy by Alfieri, published in 1783. Ristori was celebrated in the part of Rosmunda.

Rosny (rō-nē′), **Léon de.** Born at Loos, Nord, France, Aug. 5, 1837. A French Orientalist and ethnographer, author of various works on the Chinese, Japanese, and Corean languages, and on the antiquities of Central America and Yucatan.

Ross (ros), or **Ross-shire** (ros′shir). A northern county in Scotland. The mainland portion is bounded by Sutherland and Dornoch Firth on the north, Moray Firth on the east, Inverness on the south, and the Atlantic on the west and northwest, and includes various detached portions of Cromarty. Ross-shire comprises also the northern part of Lewis and other islands of the Hebrides. The surface is generally mountainous. It is connected politically with Cromarty. United area of Ross and Cromarty, 3,078 square miles; population (1891), 78,727.

Ross. A town in the county of Herefordshire, England, situated on the Wye 15 miles west by north of Gloucester. It has a noted church (with the tomb of John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross"). Population (1891), 3,575.

Ross, or **Rosse, Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, 1590: died 1654. A Scottish clergyman who became chaplain to Charles I. and master of the Southampton free school. Among his works is "A View of all the Religions in the World" (1652), to which Butler refers in the couplet in "Hudibras":

> "There was an ancient sage philosopher,
> Who had read Alexander Ross over."

Ross, Alexander. Born in Aberdeenshire, 1699: died at Lochlee, Forfarshire, May 20, 1784. A Scottish schoolmaster and poet. He wrote "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess" (1768: a narrative poem), and a number of songs ("Wooed an' Married an' a'," etc.) and other poetical pieces, in the rural dialect of Aberdeenshire.

Ross, Alexander. Born in Nairnshire, Scotland, May 9, 1783: died in Colony Gardens (now in Winnipeg, Manitoba), Red River Settlement, British North America, Oct. 23, 1856. A British fur-trader and pioneer in British America. He wrote "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River" (1849), "Fur-Hunters of the Far West" (1855), "The Red River Settlement" (1856).

Ross, Alexander Milton. Born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1832. A Canadian naturalist and botanist, noted for his collections of Canadian fauna and flora.

Ross, Sir **James Clark.** Born at London, April 15, 1800: died at Aylesbury, England, April 3, 1862. A British navigator and arctic explorer. He served with his uncle, Sir John Ross, and with Parry in their arctic expeditions; commanded the expedition of the Erebus and Terror to the antarctic regions 1839–43, discovering Victoria Land and penetrating to lat. 78° 10′ S., the furthest point ever yet reached in the antarctic regions; and commanded the Enterprise in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848. He published "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions 1839–1843" (1847). To Sir James Clark-Ross is generally given the credit for the discovery of the north magnetic pole.

Ross, Sir **John.** Born at Inch, Wigtownshire, Scotland, June 24, 1777: died at London, Aug. 30, 1856. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He commanded expeditions in search of the northwest passage 1818 and 1829–33, and one in search of Sir John Franklin 1850–51. He published "A Voyage of Discovery" (1819), "Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a Northwest Passage" (1835), etc.

Ross, John. Born in Georgia about 1790: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1866. A Cherokee half-breed. He became Cherokee chief 1828; protested against the removal to Indian Territory 1835; and sided with the Confederates 1861.

Ross, Ludwig. Born in Holstein, July 22, 1806: committed suicide, Aug. 6, 1859. A German archæologist and philologist. He wrote chiefly on Greek antiquities.

Ross, Man of. See *Kyrle, John.*

Ross, New. See *New Ross.*

Ross, Robert. Born at Ross Trevor, Devonshire, England, 1770: killed at North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. A British general. He served in the wars against France; defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, Aug., 1814; and burned Washington.

Ross and Cromarty. See *Ross.*

Rossano (ros-sä′nō). A city in the province of Cosenza, southern Italy, situated on a spur of Mount Sila, near the Gulf of Taranto, 27 miles northeast of Cosenza. It has marble and alabaster quarries, and is the seat of an archbishop. It belonged to the Byzantine empire in the early middle ages. Population (1881), 16,224.

Rossbach (ros′bäċh), in F. sometimes **Rosbach.** A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 9 miles southwest of Merseburg. Here, Nov. 5, 1757, the Prussians (22,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the united armies of the French under Soubise and the Imperialists under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen (total 43,000). Loss of the Prussians, about 500; of the Allies, 1,700 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

Rossberg (ros′berG). A mountain on the borders of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, Switzerland, 12 miles east by north of Lucerne. A landslide from it buried the village of Goldau in 1806. Height, 5,195 feet.

Rossbrunn (ros′brön). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, about 8 miles west of Würzburg. Here, July 26, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians.

Rossdorf (ros′dorf). A village in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, 12 miles northwest of Meiningen. It was the scene of a battle between the Prussians and Bavarians July 4, 1866.

Rosse (ros). A thane of Scotland in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Rosse (ros′e), **Earl of.** See *Parsons, William.*

Rossellino (ros-sel-lē′nō), **Antonio** (real name **Gambarelli).** Born about 1427: died about 1497. A Florentine sculptor, brother of Bernardo Rossellino. He is said to have studied with Donatello, and possessed great delicacy of treatment. Among his works is the noble monument to Cardinal Portogallo in San Miniato at Florence, executed in 1461. The Duke of Amalfi was so delighted with this monument that he ordered Antonio to make one like it for the Church of Monte Oliveto in Naples, in memory of his wife, Mary of Aragon. M. Bode supposes that this monument was made by Benedetto di Majano under the direction of Antonio. He also made the sarcophagus of St. Marcellinus at Forli, and a beautiful medallion of the Virgin and Child in the Museo Nazionale, Florence.

Rossellino, Bernardo. Born 1409: died about 1464. A Florentine sculptor and architect. He was the eldest of the family of Matteo di Domenico Gambarelli, which gave five sculptors to Tuscany (Bernardo, Domenico, Maso, Giovanni, and Antonio). Two of these, Bernardo and Antonio, were artists of great ability. Bernardo was a disciple of Alberti, and attained special eminence as an architect in the service of Pope Nicholas V. It was through his agency that this Pope, who restored the falling edifices of ancient Rome and reconstructed St. Peter's and the Vatican, built palaces at Orvieto and Spoleto, and princely baths at Viterbo. After the death of Nicholas and his successor Calixtus III., Bernardo found an equally zealous patron in Pius II., whose chief aim was the embellishment of his native town, Cosignano, to which he gave the name of Pienza. In this little town Bernardo built a palace, a cathedral, and a city hall. He also made the beautiful monument to Leonardo Bruni (Aretino) in Santa Croce (1444), generally considered to be the finest monument of the Quattrocento, and a typical specimen of the style of the time. Two of his works are a bust of St. John, in Florence, and an excellent portrait-bust of Battista Sforza.

Rossetti (ros-set′tē), **Christina Georgina.** Born Dec. 5, 1830: died Dec. 29, 1894. An English poet, sister of D. G. Rossetti. She contributed to "The Germ" as Ellen Alleyn, and wrote "Goblin Market" (1862), "The Prince's Progress" (1866), "Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme Book" (1871), "A Pageant and Other Poems" (1881), "Time Flies," etc. (1885), and a number of religious works on the Benedicite, the minor festivals, etc.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (Gabriel Charles Dante). Born at London, May 12, 1828: died at Birchington, England, April 9, 1882. An English poet and painter, son of Gabriele Rossetti. He became noted as one of the leading Preraphaelites (see *Preraphaelite Brotherhood*), and one of the chief romantic and sensuous poets of modern English literature. He was educated at King's College school, and about 1846 entered the Royal Academy. In 1847 he entered Madox Brown's studio. Among his chief paintings are "Found," "Girlhood of the Virgin" (1849), "The Annunciation," "Ecce Ancilla Domini" (1850: in the National Gallery), "Boat of Love," "Lady Lilith" (1864), "Sibylla Palmifera" (1866), "Dante's Dream" (1870), "Proserpina" (1874), "La Pia" (1881), etc. He wrote translations from Italian poets (1861), and published "Poems" (1870), including "The Blessed Damozel," "My Sister's Sleep," and other poems reprinted from "The Germ" (1850), and "Ballads and Sonnets" (1881), including his series of one hundred sonnets called "The House of Life."

Rossetti, Gabriele. Born at Vasto, kingdom of Naples, March 1, 1783: died at London, April 26, 1854. An Italian poet and commentator on Dante: father of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He fled to Malta in 1821 and to England in 1824, and was made professor of Italian at King's College, London, in 1826. He is best known from his patriotic poems at the time of the revolution of 1820.

Rossetti, William Michael. Born at London, Sept. 25, 1829. An English poet and art critic, brother of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He wrote a translation of Dante's "Inferno" (1865), "Poems and Ballads" (1866), "Life of Shelley" (1869); edited the poetical works of S. T. Coleridge (1871), Milton (1871), Campbell (1872), William Blake (1874), Shakspere's works with glossary (1880); and wrote a "Life of Keats" (1877).

Rossi (ros′sē), **Ernesto.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, 1829. An Italian actor and dramatist. In 1848 he formed a company of his own, and early became noted in the plays of Alfieri and Shakspere. He went to Paris in 1855 with Ristori, and again in 1866, 1874, and 1875. He was called "the Italian Talma." He played with much success in all the principal cities of Europe, and retired from the stage in 1889. Among his plays are "Adèle" (written for Ristori), "Les hyènes," "La prière d'un soldat," "Consorzio parentale," etc. He has also written dramatic studies and personal reminiscences (1887–90).

Rossi, Giovanni Battista de. Born Feb. 23, 1822: died Sept. 20, 1894. An Italian archæologist. He is best known from his discoveries in the Roman catacombs, published in "Inscriptiones christianæ urbis Romæ septimo sæculo antiquiores" (1857–61) and "Roma sotterranea christiana" (1864–77). He also published other important works on Roman art and antiquities.

Rossi, Count **Pellegrino.** Born at Carrara, Italy, July 13, 1787: assassinated at Rome, Nov. 15, 1848. An Italian politician, jurist, and economist. He lived in exile after 1815. In 1816 he settled at Geneva, became professor of Roman and penal law at the academy (1819), and played a prominent part in Swiss politics. In 1833 he went to France and became (1834) professor of political economy at the Collège de France, and later of constitutional law at the Law School. He was made a peer in 1839, and was in the service of the French government under Guizot 1840–45. He was appointed French ambassador at Rome in 1845, and became papal premier in Sept., 1848. He wrote "Traité de droit pénal" (1829), "Cours d'économie politique" (1840–54), etc.

Rossignol (ros-sēn-yōl′), **Lake.** A lake in the southwestern part of Nova Scotia, 17 miles north of Liverpool. Its outlet is the Mersey. Length, 12 miles.

Rossini (ros-sē′nē), **Gioachino Antonio.** Born at Pesaro, Italy, Feb. 29, 1792: died at Paris, Nov. 13, 1868. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He was of humble birth, and was early apprenticed to a smith. He began to take regular lessons in music, and played the horn in a theater at Bologna when he was about 13. In 1807 he entered a class in counterpoint at the Liceo, and a little later studied the violoncello. In 1808 a cantata by him was performed in public, and before 1823 he had written twenty operas, most of them after 1815, at which time he became director of the San Carlo and Del Fondo theaters at Naples. In 1821 he married Isabella Colbran and went to Vienna (1822), where he had much success in spite of opposition. He visited London in 1823, where he was warmly received, and soon went to Paris, where he was made director of the Théatre Italien for 18 months. Here he brought out a number of his operas as well as Meyerbeer's "Crociato." He was retained in the king's service, and in 1829 produced "Guillaume Tell," his greatest work. He retired in 1836 to Bologna, and devoted himself to the encouragement of the Liceo. In 1842 his "Stabat Mater" was first given complete. In 1847 he went to Florence, and in 1855 to Paris, where at his villa at Passy he was the center of a brilliant circle till his death. Toward the end of his life he wrote little but pianoforte music. His operas include "Tancredi" (1813), "Elisabetta" (1815), "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (1816), "Otello" (1816), "La Cenerentola" (1817), "La Gazza Ladra" (1817), "Armida" (1817), "La Donna del Lago" (1819), "Maometto Secondo" (1820), "Zelmira" (1821), "Semiramide" (1823), and "Guillaume Tell" (1829). He also wrote "Mose in Egitto" (1818: an oratorio), "Stabat Mater" (1842), and "Messe Solennelle" (1864), etc.

Rossiter (ros'i-tėr), **Thomas Pritchard.** Born at New Haven, Conn., 1817: died at Cold Spring, N. Y., May 17, 1871. An American historical painter. He began the practice of his profession in 1838, and in 1840–41 studied at London and Paris, and from 1841 to 1846 at Rome, sketching in the summer in Germany and Switzerland. He was elected national academician in 1849, and made another extended tour of Europe in 1853–56. Many of his paintings are drawn from the life of Christ and other scriptural subjects: he also painted "Washington's First Cabinet," "The Home of Washington" (with Mignot), "Representative Merchants," etc.

Rossmässler (ros'mās-ler), **Emil Adolf.** Born at Leipsic, March 3, 1806: died there, April 8, 1867. A German naturalist and popular writer. His chief work is "Ikonographie der europaischen Land- und Susswassermollusken" ("Iconography of European Land and Fresh-water Mollusks," 1835–56).

Ross-shire. See *Ross.*

Rostam. See *Rustam.*

Rostock (ros'tok). A seaport in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the estuary of the Warnow, in lat. 54° 5′ N., long. 12° 8′ E. It is the principal place in Mecklenburg, and one of the chief ports of the Baltic, and has a trade in grain, herrings, timber, oil, etc. St. Peter's Church and some of the other churches are notable. Blucher was born and Grotius died there. The university, founded in 1419, was temporarily transferred to Greifswald from 1437 to 1443, and (in part) to Butzow from 1760 to 1789: it had about 400 students in 1892, and has a library of about 140,000 volumes. Rostock is an ancient Wendish town. It belonged to the Hansa until 1630. Population (1890), 44,400.

Rostoff (ros-tof'). A town in the government of Yaroslaff, situated on Lake Nero 125 miles northeast of Moscow. It was founded in the early middle ages; was the seat of a principality annexed by Ivan III. in 1474; and has important commerce and manufactures of sacred pictures. Population (1894), 17,446.

Rostoff. A city in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, situated on the Don about lat. 47° 16′ N., long. 39° 43′ E. It was built in the 18th century, and is an important distributing center for the grain and other agricultural products of southern Russia. Population (1893), 81,935.

Rostoptchin (ros-top'chin), Count **Feodor.** Born in the government of Orel, Russia, March 23, 1765: died at Moscow, Feb. 12, 1826. A Russian politician, general, and writer: governor of Moscow at the time of the French invasion in 1812. He is believed to have ordered the burning of Moscow. He published memoirs, etc.

Roswitha (ros'vē-tä), or **Hrotswitha** (hrots'vē-tä), or **Hrosvitha** (hros'vē-tä): properly **Hrotsuit** (hrot'svit). Born about 935: died probably about 1000. A German poet and chronicler: a nun in the Benedictine nunnery of Gandersheim, Brunswick. She wrote poetical chronicles of Otto I., etc., and six Latin comedies for the entertainment of the sisterhood. Her works were edited by Konrad Celtes in 1501.

Rota (rō'tä), or **Rata** (rä'tä). One of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 14° 7′ N., long. 145° 13′ E.

Rota or Coffee Club, The. A London political club, founded in 1659 as a kind of debating society for the dissemination of republican opinions. It met in New Palace Yard "at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large ovall table with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his coffee." The club was broken up after the Restoration. *Timbs.*

Rotanev (rot'a-nev). [L. *venator*, with the letters reversed.] A name assigned in the Palermo catalogue to the fourth-magnitude double star β Delphini, by the Italian astronomer Niccolo Cacciatore, the Latinized form of whose name is Nicolaus Venator. The origin of the name was long a puzzle, until the trick was detected by Webb. Compare *Svalocin.*

Roth (rōt), **Justus Ludwig Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 15, 1818: died at Berlin, April 1, 1892. A noted German geologist and mineralogist, professor at Berlin from 1867.

Roth, Rudolf von. Born April 3, 1821: died June 22, 1895. A noted German Orientalist, professor at Tübingen from 1848 (ordinary professor 1856). His chief work is a "Sanskrit Worterbuch" ("Sanskrit Dictionary," 1853-75, with Bohtlingk). Among his other works are "Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Veda" (1846), an edition of the Atharvaveda (with Whitney, 1856-57), etc.

Rothaargebirge (rōt'här-ge-bēr'ge), or **Rotlagergebirge** (rōt'lä-ger-ge-bēr'ge). A mountain-range in the southern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia. Height, about 2,500 feet.

Rothe (rō'te), **Richard.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1799: died at Heidelberg, Aug. 20, 1867. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor at Heidelberg from 1854. His chief work is "Theologische Ethik" ("Theological Ethics," 1845–48: revised ed. 1867-71). His other works include "Die Anfange der christlichen Kirche" ("The Beginnings of the Christian Church," 1837), "Zur Dogmatik" (1863), etc.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (rō'ten-börG ōb der tou'ber). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated near the Tauber 41 miles west of Nuremberg. It is one of the oldest Franconian towns, and was formerly a free imperial city. It took part in the Franconian League and in the Peasants' War, and suffered in the Thirty Years' War. Population (1890), 7,001.

Rotherham (roᴛʜ'ėr-am). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don 6 miles northeast of Sheffield. It has extensive manufactures. Population (1891), 42,050.

Rotherhithe (roᴛʜ'ėr-hīᴛʜ), or **Redriff** (red'rif). ['Cattle-port.'] A district of London, situated in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 2 miles east-southeast of St. Paul's. It is the terminus of the Thames tunnel.

Rothermel (roth'ėr-mel), **Peter Frederick.** Born July 18, 1817: died Aug. 15, 1895. An American historical painter. He visited Europe in 1856–59, and has since lived in Philadelphia, where he is an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy. Many of his pictures have been engraved. Among them are "De Soto discovering the Mississippi" (1844), "Patrick Henry before the Virginia House of Burgesses," "Battle of Gettysburg" (1871).

Rotherthurmpass (rō'ter-törm'päs'). [G., 'red-tower pass.'] A pass in the Transylvanian Carpathians, on the borders of Transylvania and Wallachia, situated in the valley of the Aluta south of Hermannstadt. It was the scene of defeats of the Turks by the Hungarians in 1442 and 1493. The Russian invaders passed through it in 1849.

Rothesay (roth'sā). A royal burgh, capital of the county of Bute, Scotland, situated on the island of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, 30 miles west of Glasgow. It is a watering-place and health-resort; has important fisheries; and contains a ruined castle. Population (1891), 9,034.

Rothesay, Duke of. See *Stewart, David.*

Rothorn, or **Rothhorn** (rōt'horn). [G., 'red horn.'] The name of several summits in the Alps of Bern, Valais, the Grisons, etc.

Rothschild (G. pron. rōt'shilt; commonly E. roths'chīld). [Said to be from the sign of the house in Frankfort—"zum rothen Schilde," 'at the Red Shield.'] A celebrated Jewish banking-house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, founded in the latter half of the 18th century by Mayer Anselm Rothschild. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving five sons, all of whom were created barons of the Austrian empire in 1822. The eldest, Anselm Mayer (1773-1855), succeeded as head of the firm. Solomon (1774-1855) established a branch at Vienna; Nathan Mayer (1777-1836), a branch at London (1798); Charles Mayer (1788–1855), a branch at Naples (discontinued about 1861); and Jakob (James) (1792-1868), a branch at Paris. Nathan Mayer was succeeded by his son Lionel Nathan (1808–79) as head of the London branch: the present head is Lionel's son Nathaniel Mayer (born in 1840: raised to the peerage as Baron Rothschild in 1885).

Rothschild, Baron **Lionel Nathan.** Born Nov. 22, 1808: died June 3, 1879. An English banker and politician, of Hebrew birth: son of N. M. Rothschild. He was several times elected a member of Parliament for London, but did not take his seat before 1858, when the Parliamentary oath was modified by omitting the words obnoxious to his faith.

Rothschild, Anselm Mayer. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1743: died at Frankfort, Sept. 19, 1812. A German-Jewish banker, founder of the house of the Rothschilds. He became a banker at Frankfort, and in 1801 was appointed agent to the Landgrave (subsequently Elector) of Hesse-Cassel. He preserved the elector's private fortune, which was intrusted to him during the invasion of the French in 1806, and was in gratitude allowed the free use of it for a time, which enabled him to lay the foundation of his wealth.

Rothschild, Baron **Nathan Mayer.** Born Sept. 16, 1777: died July 28, 1836. The founder of the English branch of the house of Rothschild, third son of Mayer Anselm Rothschild. About 1800 he went to Manchester to buy goods for his father. In 1805 he settled in London. He became the financial agent of nearly every civilized government.

Rothwell (roth'wel). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 6,205.

Rotrou (rō-trö'), **Jean de.** Born at Dreux, France, Aug. 21, 1609: died there, June 28, 1650. A French dramatist. His tragedies and comedies are largely imitated from the classics and the Spanish. He formed, with Corneille, Colletet, Boisrobert, and L'Etoile, the band of Richelieu's "five poets," who composed tragedies jointly on the cardinal's plans. Among his best works are the tragedies "Saint-Genest" (1646), "Venceslas" (1647), "Cosroes" (1649).

Rotse (rot'se), or **Barotse** (bä-rot'se): also called **Marutse.** A Bantu tribe of Central Africa, settled in the low plain of the upper Zambesi valley, which is periodically flooded, and hence fertile but unhealthy. The kingdom of the Barotse extends far beyond the tribal boundaries. By a revolution the Barotse exterminated, in 1865, their conquerors the Makololo, but retained the language of these and the dominion over neighboring tribes. These tributary tribes are the Manansa, Malaya, Masubia, Matotela, Manchoia, Mambunda, Balibale, and Mahe. The kings since 1865 are Sepopa, Ngwanawina, Lobosi, Akufuna, and Lewanika. The Barotse kingdom is in the British sphere of influence, but was still independent in 1894.

Rottee. See *Rotti.*

Rottenburg (rot'ten-börG). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 24 miles south-southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 6,912.

Rotten Row (rot'n rō). [From F. *Route du Roi*, the king's way.] A fashionable thoroughfare for equestrians, in Hyde Park, London, extending west from Hyde Park Corner for 1½ miles. "The old royal route from the palace of the Plantagenet kings at Westminster to the royal hunting forests was by what are now called 'Birdcage Walk,' 'Constitution Hall,' and 'Rotten Row'; and this road was kept sacred to royalty, the only other person allowed to use it being (from its association with the hunting-grounds) the Grand Falconer of England." *Hare*, London, II. 107.

Rotterdam (rot'ėr-dam; D. pron. rot-ter-däm'). [From the river Rotte.] A city and seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Rotte with the Nieuwe Maas (or New Meuse), in lat. 51° 55′ N., long. 4° 29′ E. It is the second seaport of the country and the second city in population; and has extensive sea commerce and river traffic with Belgium, Germany, etc. Its trade in colonial products is very large. It is the terminus of a steamship line to New York; and has ship-building industries and manufactures of machinery, sugar, tobacco, etc. It consists of an outer and an inner city. Among the objects of interest are Boyman's Museum, the quays, Church of St. Lawrence, Bourse, etc. The town was burned in 1563, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1572. It has developed rapidly in the 19th century. Population (1894), 228,597

Rotti, or **Rottee** (rot'tē). One of the smaller islands of the Dutch East Indies, situated southwest of Timor.

Rottweil (rot'vīl). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 50 miles southwest of Stuttgart: formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), 6,912.

Rotumah (ro-tö'mä). A small island in the South Pacific, belonging to the British, situated in lat. 12° 30′ S., long. 177° 5′ E., north of the Fiji Islands, of which it is a dependency. It was annexed by the British in 1880.

Rouarie (rö-ä-rē'), **Marquis de la (Armand Teffin).** Born near Rennes, France, 1756: died near Lamballe, France, Jan. 30, 1793. A French officer. He served in the American Revolutionary War 1777–82; and was a royalist agitator in Brittany 1791-93.

Roubaix (rö-bā'). A city in the department of Nord, France, 5 miles northeast of Lille. It is a leading industrial center. The principal manufactures are woolen, cotton, silk, dyes, etc. It has developed notably in the 19th century. Population (1891), 114,917.

Roubillac (rö-bē-yäk'), **Louis François.** Born at Lyons, 1695: died at London, Jan. 11, 1762. A French sculptor (known in England under the name Roubiliac), a pupil of Balthazar in Dresden and of Nicholas Coustou in Paris. In 1730 he won the second grand prix in sculpture. In 1744 he went to England, and was a protégé of the Walpole family. In 1745 he went to Rome. On his return to England he executed a number of monuments in the great churches. His chief works are the statue of Handel at Vauxhall; the monument to Duke John of Argyll in Westminster Abbey, which Canova called the best work in England; the statue of Shakspere for David Garrick, now in the British Museum; the monument of the Duke and Duchess of Montagu at Boughton; etc.

Roucouennes (rö-kö-enz'). [From *roucou*, arnotto, with which they paint themselves.] Indians of the Carib stock in the southern part of French Guiana. They are probably remnants of the true Caribs or Galibis, which have been driven from the coast and have retained their independence in the interior.

Rouen (rö-oṅ'). The capital of the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine, at its junction with the Aubette and Robee, in lat. 49° 25′ N., long. 1° 5′ E.: the Roman Rotomagus and medieval Rodomum. It is an important port with extensive quays; has large foreign and domestic trade; and is the terminus of several foreign steamship lines. It is sometimes called "the Manchester of France" on account of its cotton manufactures. It has also manufactures of woolen goods, machinery, etc. The cathedral is one of the most impressive existing. The wide front ranges in date from the Romanesque to the Flamboyant. The Florid south tower (Tour de Beurre) is notable. The transepts possess fine rose-windows and admirable sculpture in profusion about their rich gabled portals. The central spire, of iron, 500 feet high, replaces an old one destroyed by lightning. The arches of the nave are subdivided into 2 tiers below the triforium-gallery; the choir is remarkable for its lightness; and there are admirable Renaissance tombs of the Duc de Brézé and Cardinal d'Amboise, and much rich 13th-century glass. The length of the cathedral is 447 feet; the height of the nave, 92. The abbey church of St. Ouen, a celebrated monument of great size and harmony of design, was built in the 14th and 15th centuries, except the façade, which was finished only recently in a somewhat earlier style than the remainder. The central lantern is as famous for grace and lightness as that of Burgos. Other beauties are the porch of the south transept and the admirable grouping of the apse and radiating chapels. The interior is very light and effective, the wall-spaces being reduced to a minimum. The length is 453 feet; the height of the nave, 106. Other objects of interest are the churches of St. Maclou, of St. Vincent, of St. Godard, and of St. Patrice, Palais de Justice, industrial and commercial museum, Corneille's house, library, musée, Hôtel du Bourgthéroulde, Hôtel de Ville, antiquarian museum, and museum of natural history. There are schools of theology, medicine, and agriculture. The city was the birthplace of Pierre and Thomas Corneille and of Boieldieu. It was the capital of Lugdunensis II.; became the seat of a bishopric about 300; and was several times sacked by the Normans, who finally settled there and made it the capital of Normandy. Arthur of Brittany is said to have been murdered at Rouen. It was taken by Philip II. in 1204; was taken by Henry V. of England in 1419, and recovered by the French in 1449; was the scene of the burning of Joan of Arc in 1431; suffered in the Huguenot wars; resisted Henry IV. of France in 1592; and was occupied by the Germans Dec., 1870. Population (1891), 112,352.

Rouergue (rö-ãrg'). An ancient territory of southern France, in the government of Guienne and Gascony, corresponding mainly to the department of Aveyron. It was a county in the middle ages, and was united to the crown in 1525.

Rougé (rö-zhā'), Vicomte **Olivier Charles Camille Emanuel de.** Born at Paris, April 11, 1811: died at his Château Bois-Dauphin, Dec. 31, 1872. A celebrated French Egyptologist, professor of archæology at the Collège de France. He is best known from his discovery of the prototypes of the Semitic alphabet in the early Egyptian hieratic.

> The entire glory of this discovery is due to the genius of a French Egyptologist, Emanuel de Rougé. The first account of his investigations was given in a paper read before the Académie des Inscriptions in the year 1859. A meagre summary of his results was published at the time in the "Comptes rendus," but by some mischance the MS. itself was lost, and has never been recovered. M. de Rougé's intention of rewriting the whole essay was unfortunately never carried out. After his death the rough draft of the original memoir was found among his papers, and, at last, after a delay of fifteen years, was edited, completed, and given to the world by the filial piety of M. Jacques de Rougé, the worthy son of a worthy father. This epoch-making work—the first attempt to treat the problem in the modern scientific method—may be said to have made possible, at last, a History of the Alphabet.
>
> *Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 89.

Rougemont (F. pron. rözh-môṅ') **Castle.** A castle in Exeter, England, founded by William the Conqueror.

Rouget de Lisle, or l'Isle (rö-zhā' dė lēl), **Claude Joseph.** Born at Montaigu, Lons-le-Saulnier, France, May 10, 1760: died at Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris, June 27, 1836. A French soldier and composer of songs. He was the son of royalists; refused to take the oath to the constitution abolishing the crown; and was stripped of his rank as first lieutenant, and imprisoned. He escaped after the death of Robespierre; was wounded under General Hoche in La Vendée; and retired to Montaigu, where he lived in all but absolute starvation. He wrote a number of songs, and published "Cinquante chants français" (1825) and other works, but is most celebrated as the author of the "Marseillaise" (which see).

Rough and Ready, Old. An epithet often given to General Zachary Taylor.

Rougon-Macquart (rö-gôṅ' mä-kär'). The name of a family celebrated by Zola, after the fashion of Balzac, in a series of novels (1871–93) under the general title of "Les Rougon-Macquart, histoire naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le second empire." See *Zola*.

Rouher (rö-ãr'), **Eugène.** Born at Riom, France, Nov. 30, 1814: died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1884. A French statesman. He was deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and to the Legislative Assembly in 1849; minister of justice and premier 1849–51; and minister of justice 1851–52. He became vice-president of the State Council in 1852, and minister of commerce, agriculture, etc., in 1855; and concluded a commercial treaty with Great Britain in 1860, and others with Belgium, Italy, and Germany. He was premier 1863–69, and reactionary leader; president of the Senate 1869–70; and after 1871 a Bonapartist leader.

Roulers (rö-lā'), or **Rousselaere** (rös-lär'), or **Roeselare** (rö-se-lä're). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Mandelbeke 27 miles west-southwest of Ghent. It has cotton and other manufactures. Here, July 13, 1794, the French under Pichegru and Macdonald defeated the Austrians under Clerfayt. Population (1890), 20,339.

Roum. See *Rum*.

Roumania. See *Rumania*.

Roumanille (rö-mä-nēly'), **Joseph.** Born at Saint-Remy (Bouches-du-Rhône), Aug. 8, 1818: died at Avignon, May 24, 1891. A Provençal poet. He studied at Tarascon; went in 1847 to Avignon; and was one of the principal members of the "Félibriges." In 1859 he organized "L'Armana Provençau." His improvisations include "Li Margarideto" (1847), "Lis Oubreto" (1859), "Lou Mège de Cucugnan" (1863), "Li Conte provençau li cascareleto" with a French translation (1884), "Le Campano Mountado," etc.

Roumelia. See *Rumelia*.

Roundheads (round'hedz). In English history, the members of the Parliamentarian or Puritan party during the civil war. They were so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

Roundheads, The. A comedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn, produced in 1682.

Round Table, The. In Arthurian legend, a table made by Merlin for Uther Pendragon, who gave it to the father of Guinevere, from whom Arthur received it with 100 knights as a wedding gift. The table would seat 150 knights. One seat was called the siege or seat perilous because it was death to any knight to sit upon it unless he were the knight whose achievement of the Holy Grail was certain. The Order of the Round Table was an institution founded by King Arthur at the advice of Merlin. It was originally military, but it ultimately became a military and theocratic organization. The romances of the grail and of the Round Table are closely connected. There were legends of the latter before 1155, but between 1155 and 1200 several books were collectively called "Romances of the Round Table." Among the poetic and prose compositions belonging to this cycle are "Parzifal und Titurel" (German), "Perceval" (French), "Morte Arthur" (English and French), "Lancelot du Lac" (French), "Tristan" (French), "Life of Merlin" (French and English), "Quest of the Holy Grail" (French and English), "Perceforest" (French), "Meliadus" and "Guiron le Courtois" (French).

Round Table Conference. A resultless conference of representatives of the Gladstonian Liberals and Liberal-Unionists in 1887, the object of which was to effect a reunion of the Liberal party.

Roundway Down (round'wā doun). A place near Devizes, Wilts, England, at which the Parliamentary forces under Waller were totally defeated by the Royalists under Hopton, July 13, 1643.

Rouphia. See *Alpheus*.

Rouroutou Island. See *Rurutu Island*.

Rous, or Rouse (rous), **Francis.** Born at Halton, Cornwall, 1579: died at Acton, Jan. 7, 1659. An English Puritan, noted as the author of a metrical version of the Psalms (1646). He was educated at Oxford, was a member of the Long Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and in 1643 was appointed provost of Eton. His version is that still used in the Scottish churches.

Rousay (rö'sā). One of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 1 mile north of Mainland. Length, 6 miles.

Rouse's Point (rous'iz point). A village in Champlain township, Clinton County, New York, situated at the northeastern extremity of the State, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, near the Canadian frontier. Population (1890), 1,856.

Rousseau (rö-sō'), **Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1630: died at London, 1693. A French painter. His pictures were principally interiors and architectural views, and under the direction of Lebrun he decorated all the royal residences. After a period of study in Italy, he decorated many public buildings and a number of apartments at Saint-Germain, at Marly, and at the palace of Versailles. He went to London to decorate one of the houses of Lord Montague, but died before completing it.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, April 16, 1670: died at Brussels, March 17, 1741. A French poet. He was exiled from France in 1712 on the charge of writing satirical verses on certain influential persons. He engaged in controversies with Voltaire and others.

> The first poet who is distinctively of the 18th century, and not the least remarkable, was Jean Baptiste Rousseau (1669–1741). Rousseau's life was a singular and rather an unfortunate one. In the first place, he was exiled for a piece of scandalous literature of which in all probability he was quite guiltless; and, in the second, meeting in his exile with Voltaire, who professed (and seems really to have felt) admiration for him, he offended the irritable disciple and was long the butt of his attacks.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 394.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. Born at Geneva, June 28, 1712: died at Ermenonville, near Paris, July 2, 1778. An eminent Swiss-French philosopher. His mother died in giving him birth, and his father, a man of selfish and careless nature, spent his time mending watches and teaching dancing as a means of livelihood. For education Jean Jacques read Plutarch and some novels. He was successively an engraver's apprentice, a lackey, a musician, a student in a seminary, a clerk, a private tutor, and a music-copyist. He changed his religion repeatedly, even on pecuniary inducements. He lived thus from hand to mouth until the age of 38, and the only time that he knew no need was during the years spent with the notorious Madame de Warens. His first real awakening to his latent talents dates from the summer of 1749, when he undertook to compete for a prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for the best dissertation on the subject "Whether the progress of the sciences and of letters has tended to corrupt or to elevate morals." So eloquent was he in his paradoxical condemnation of civilization, that he achieved at once a brilliant success. The following years witnessed a series of literary triumphs, such as "Le devin du village" (1752), "Discours sur l'inégalité des conditions" (1754), "Lettre sur les spectacles" (1758), "La nouvelle Héloïse" (1761), "Le contrat social" (1762), and "Émile, ou de l'éducation" (1762). The ideas expressed in this last work led to Rousseau's exile from France, and laid the foundation of modern pedagogy. He lived in Switzerland and England until he was allowed to come back, in 1767, on condition that he would not write any more. And in fact his last works of consequence, "Les confessions" and "Rêveries d'un promeneur solitaire," were not published until 1782, 4 years after his death. Rousseau's home life is an enigma: he lived with a woman unworthy of him, Thérèse Le Vasseur, who bore to him 5 children, whom he sent one after the other to the Foundling Asylum. He died of apoplexy after having been for many years a victim to the mania of persecution.

Rousseau, Lovell Harrison. Born in Lincoln County, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818: died at New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1869. An American general and politician. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Union army in the Civil War (in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, etc.). He was Republican member of Congress from Kentucky 1865–67.

Rousseau, Pierre Étienne Théodore, known as **Théodore Rousseau.** Born at Paris, April 15, 1812: died at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, France, Dec. 22, 1867. A noted French landscape-painter, one of the leaders of the French realistic school, known as the school of Fontainebleau. His father was a merchant tailor from the Jura; his maternal uncle, Gabriel Colombet, was a portrait-painter and pupil of David. He began when very young to paint with Rémond, and copied Claude at the Louvre. To the famous Salon of 1831 he contributed a "View in Auvergne." He shared with Barye the patronage of the Duc d'Orléans, who in 1833 bought his "Border of Felled Woods." From 1831 to 1836 he led the revolt against formalism. In 1836 his "Descent of Cattle from the Jura Mountains" was rejected by the Salon, and in 1837 his "Avenue of Chestnuts" was also rejected. No picture of his appeared at the Salon until 1849. In 1846 he was established in a studio at Paris; later he withdrew entirely to Barbizon. He painted a large number of pictures particularly representing the neighborhood of Barbizon and the forest of Fontainebleau.

Rousselaere. See *Roulers*.

Roussillon (rö-sē-yôṅ'). An ancient government of France, bordering on Spain. Capital, Perpignan. It corresponds nearly to the department of Pyrénées-Orientales. It was a countship in the middle ages; was annexed to Aragon in 1172; was freed from the nominal feudal supremacy of France in 1258; was annexed by Louis XI. in 1471; was recovered by Aragon from Charles VIII. in 1493; and was annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Roussy. See *Girodet*.

Roustem. See *Rustam*.

Rouvier (rö-vyā'), **Maurice.** Born at Aix, France, April 17, 1842. A French politician. He was minister of commerce 1881–82 and 1884–85; premier May-Dec., 1887; and minister of finance 1889–92.

Rover (rō'vėr). The principal character in O'Keefe's farce "Wild Oats."

Rover, The, or the Banished Cavaliers. A comedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn, produced in 1677.

Roveredo (rō-ve-rā'dō), G. also **Rofreit** (rō'-frīt). A town in South Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Leno, near the Adige, 14 miles south by west of Trent. It is an important silk-manufacturing center, and has a flourishing trade. It was annexed by Venice in 1413, and by Austria in 1510. Here, Sept. 3 and 4, 1796, the French under Masséna defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), 9,030.

Rovigno (rō-vēn'yō). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic 40 miles south of Triest. It has a cathedral, is noted for its wine, and has flourishing trade and fisheries. Population (1890), 9,662.

Rovigo (rō-vē'gō). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 685 square miles. Population (1891), 236,405.—**2.** The capital of the province of Rovigo, situated on the Adigetto 37 miles southwest of Venice. It has a large library and picture-gallery. Population (1892), 11,500.

Rovigo, Duc de. See *Savary*.

Rovira, Custodio Garcia. See *Garcia Rovira*.

Rovuma (rō-vö'mä). A river in Africa which separates German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa, and flows into the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Rowan (rō'an), **Stephen Clegg.** Born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808: died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890. An American admiral. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and commanded the Pawnee at the beginning of the Civil War. In this vessel he participated in the first naval action of the war, namely, the attack on the Confederate batteries on Aquia Creek, May 25, 1861. He destroyed a small fleet of gunboats near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in Feb., 1862; commanded the fleet which coöperated with General Burnside in the capture of Newbern in March of the same year; and commanded the New Ironsides in the operations against the defenses in Charleston harbor, Aug.–Sept., 1863. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1866 and vice-admiral in 1870, and was retired in 1889.

Rowandiz (rou-än′diz). See the extract.

> The "mountain of the world," or Rowandiz, the Accadian Olympos, was believed to be the pivot on which the heaven rested, covering the earth like a huge extinguisher. The world was bound to it by a rope, like that with which the sea was churned in Hindu legend, or the golden cord of Homer, wherewith Zeus proposed to suspend the nether earth after binding the cord about Olympos (Il. viii. 19–26). . . . It lay far away in the regions of the northeast, the entrance, as it was supposed, to the lower world, and it was sometimes identified with the mountain of Nizir, the modern Rowandiz, on whose summit the ark of the Chaldean Noah was believed to have rested.
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, pp. 173–178.

Rowandiz. A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on a tributary of the Greater Zab, 83 miles east-northeast of Mosul.

Rowe (rō), **Nicholas.** Born at Little Barford, Bedfordshire, England, 1674: died Dec. 6, 1718. An English dramatist and poet, appointed poet laureate 1714. He was educated for the bar. His chief tragedies are "The Ambitious Stepmother," "Tamerlane" (1702), "The Fair Penitent" (1703), "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore" (1714), and "Lady Jane Grey" (1715). He also wrote "The Biter," a comedy. He edited Shakspere (1709), and translated Lucan's "Pharsalia."

Rowena (rō-ē′nä). 1. The legendary daughter of Hengist, and the wife of the British chief Vortigern.

> Rhonwen, 'White-mane,' daughter of one of their two leaders, known by the similarly equine names, Hengist and Horsa. . . . The form Rowen, or Rowenna, was obtained by a very easy misreading of Rōuenn, or Ronuenn (Geoffrey, pp. 84–86).
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 154.

2. A ward of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe." She is the rival of Rebecca the Jewess, and marries Ivanhoe.

Rowland. See *Roland.*

Rowland (rō′lạnd), **Henry Augustus.** Born at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1848. A noted American physicist. He has been professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University since 1876, and is the author of numerous papers chiefly relating to optics and electricity. He is especially noted for his work on the solar spectrum.

Rowlands (rō′lạndz), **Samuel.** Born about 1570: his last poem was written in 1630. An English pamphleteer. His pamphlets and others of the same style took the place now occupied by the newspaper.

Rowley (rou′li), **Samuel.** An English dramatist of the 17th century. Only two of his plays exist in print: "When you see me, you know me," a chronicle-play (1632), and "The Noble Soldier" (1634).

Rowley, William. Lived at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. An English dramatist. He is mentioned as an actor in the Duke of York's Company in 1610. Four of his dramas are extant: "A New Wonder: A Woman never Vext" (1632), "A Match at Midnight" (1633), "All 's Lost by Lust" (1633), and "A Shoemaker a Gentleman" (1638). He also collaborated with Middleton, Dekker, Ford, Massinger, and others.

Rowley Poems, The. A collection of poems written by Chatterton, and attributed by him to a mythical Thomas Rowley, a priest of the 15th century. He began to write them in 1764. They were declined by Dodsley the publisher in 1768, but in 1769 Chatterton succeeded in deceiving Walpole with them. Gray, however, discovered the hoax.

Rowley Regis (rou′li rē′jis). A town in Staffordshire, England, 6 miles west of Birmingham: a manufacturing and mining center. Population (1891), 30,791.

Rowton Heath. A place near Chester, in England, where, Sept. 24, 1645, the Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists.

Roxana (L. pron. roks-ā′na̤; E. pron. roks-an′a̤), or **Roxane** (F. pron. rok-sän′). Murdered at Amphipolis, Macedonia, 311 B. C. A Bactrian princess, daughter of Oxyartes. She married Alexander the Great in 327, and was put to death with her son by order of Cassander.

Roxana. 1. A Latin tragedy by William Alabaster of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was acted there about 1592, printed in 1632. It is taken almost entirely from Groto's "Dalila."— 2. A novel by Defoe, published in 1724.

Roxburgh (roks′bur-ọ). A southern county of Scotland. It is bounded by Berwick on the north, England on the east and southeast, Dumfries on the southwest, and Selkirk and Edinburgh on the west. It is largely included in the valleys of the Teviot and Tweed. The county town is Jedburgh. It contains various antiquities, and was the scene of many border conflicts. Area, 665 square miles. Population (1891), 53,500.

Roxburghe Club, The. A club founded in 1812, at the time of the sale of the library of John, duke of Roxburghe. "The Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin claimed the title of founder. The avowed object of the club was the reprinting of rare pieces of ancient literature. . . . It still exists, and, with the Dilettanti Society, may be said to have suggested the publishing societies of the present day, at the head of which is the Camden." *Timbs.*

Roxbury (roks′bur-i). A former city of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, south-southwest of the old part of Boston. It was founded in 1630, made a city in 1846, and annexed to Boston in 1868.

Roxo (rok′sō or rō′shō), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Senegambia, western Africa, about 170 miles south of Cape Verd, in lat. 12° 25′ N., long. 16° 49′ W.

Roxolani (roks-ọ-lā′nī), or **Roxalani** (roks-ạ-lā′nī). A people of Sarmatian stock, living in southern Russia, between the Don and Dnieper, about the beginning of the Christian era.

Roy, Rammohun. See *Rammohun Roy.*

Roy (roi), **William.** Born in Scotland, May 4, 1726: died at London, July 1, 1790. A British surveyor. He conducted the measurements for ascertaining the difference in longitude between the Greenwich and Paris observatories. He wrote "Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain" (1793), etc.

Royal Exchange, The. See *Queen's Exchange, The.*

Royal George. An English man-of-war of 108 guns. While being refitted at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782, she suddenly heeled over, under the strain caused by the shifting of her guns, filled, and went down with her commander, Admiral Kempenfelt, and nearly 1,000 sailors, marines, and visitors on board, about 800 of whom were lost.

Royalist (roi′al-ist), **The.** A play by D'Urfey, produced in 1682. It contains good songs and music, some of the latter by Henry Purcell.

Royalists (roi′a̤l-ists). 1. In English history, the partizans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; the Cavaliers, as opposed to the Roundheads. — 2. In American history, the adherents of the British government during the revolutionary period.— 3. In French history, the supporters of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

Royal Merchant, The. See *Beggar's Bush.*

Royal Society, The. An association founded in London in or a little before 1660 (incorporated in 1662), the object of which is the advancement of science, especially of the physical sciences. Its designation in full is "The Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge." It has held the foremost place among such societies in England, and has always numbered the leaders of British science among its members. Its principal publications are "The Proceedings of the Royal Society" and "The Philosophical Transactions." It meets at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Royal Society Club, The. A London club which appears to have existed from 1709. It has consisted largely but not exclusively of fellows of the Royal Society. Its members were formerly known as "Royal Philosophers," and later as "Royals."

Royal Sovereign. 1. A British line-of-battle ship of 100 guns and 2,175 tons register. She served in the Channel fleet 1793-95, and was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

2. A British line-of-battle ship of 120 guns and 3,144 tons register. She was cut down to one deck, armored with a water-line belt 5½ inches thick, provided with 4 turrets, and launched in 1864.

Royan (rwä-yoṅ′). A seaport and sea-bathing resort in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated at the mouth of the Gironde, 22 miles south of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 7,247.

Royat (rwä-yä′). A watering-place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Tiretaine near Clermont-Ferrand. It is noted for its hot springs.

Roy Bareilly. See *Rai Bareli.*

Royer-Collard (rwä-yā′ko-lär′), **Pierre Paul.** Born at Sompuis, Marne, France, June 21, 1763: died at Châteauvieux, near St.-Aignan, Sept. 4, 1845. A French philosopher and statesman. He was a member of the municipal council of Paris at the beginning of the Revolution, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. He became professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters at Paris in 1811, teaching the doctrines of the Scottish school. After the Restoration he was a leading member of the Chamber of Deputies and chief of the "Doctrinaires." He became a member of the French Academy in 1827, and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828.

Royle (roil), **John Forbes.** Born at Cawnpore, British India, 1800: died at Acton, near London, Jan. 2, 1858. A British botanist. In 1822 he was assistant surgeon to the East India Company, and from 1837 to 1856 was professor of materia medica at King's College, London. His works include "On the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine" (1837), "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains" (1833-40), etc.

Royton (roi′tọn). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated 3 miles north of Oldham. Population (1891), 13,395.

Rozas, Juan Martinez de. See *Martinez de Rozas.*

Rozinante (roz-i-nan′te). See *Rosinante.*

Rua (rö′ä), or **Barua** (bä-rö′ä). A Bantu nation of the Kongo State, included in the concession of the Katanga Company. Once a great kingdom, occupying most of the Lualaba basin between the Lomami and Lake Tanganyika, it has lost its political unity and has been dismembered by the Arabs in the north and by King Msidi in the south, and by the rebellion of native tribes. The kingdom of Kassongo exists now only in traditional history. Ethnically the Rua, Ruba, and Luba are identical. See *Luba.*

Ruad (rö-äd′). A small island on the coast of Syria, 70 miles north-northeast of Beirut. It contained the ancient city Aradus.

Ruanda (rö-än′dä) or **Waruanda** (wä-rö-än′-dä). A Bantu tribe in the high and mountainous region around Mount Mfumbiro, between Lakes Albert Edward and Tanganyika, on the boundary of the Kongo State and British East Africa. They are a strong and warlike race. King Romanika of Karagwe was of Ruanda origin.

Ruatan (rö-ä-tän′), or **Roatan** (rō-ä-tän′). An island in the Caribbean Sea, 35 miles north of Honduras, to which republic it belongs. Length, about 30 miles.

Rubaiyat, The. See *Omar Khayyam.*

Ruben (rö′ben), **Christian.** Born at Treves, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1805: died in Vienna, July 8, 1875. A German historical and genre painter. Among his noted paintings is "Columbus Discovering America."

Rubens (rö′benz), **Peter Paul.** Born at Siegen, Westphalia, June 29, 1577: died at Antwerp, May 30, 1640. A celebrated Flemish painter. He lived in Cologne until 1587, when his father died and his mother removed with her children to Antwerp. He received his education in the Jesuits' school at Antwerp, and later became a lay brother. To the Jesuits he owed his excellent classical training. Rubens's first teachers were Tobie Verhaegt, a landscape-painter, and Adam van Noort, a figure-painter and imitator of Paul Veronese. He became a member of the Gild of St. Luke in 1598. In 1600 he went to Italy, studied in Venice and Rome, and served Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga at Mantua 5 years. In 1608 he returned to Antwerp. In the same year he married Isabella Brandt (died 1626); two years later he built a house in Antwerp and began to employ assistants in his work. Chief of these were Vandyck, Jordaens, and Snyders. In 1622 Rubens was summoned to Paris to decorate the Luxembourg for Marie de Médicis. His private collection, which he sold to the Duke of Buckingham, contained 17 Titians, 21 Bassanos, 13 Veroneses, 8 Palma-Vecchios, 17 Tintorettos, 3 Leonardo da Vincis, 3 Raphaels, and 13 pictures by himself. In Sept., 1628, he went to Madrid on a diplomatic mission to the Spanish court, and met Velasquez. He painted 5 portraits of Philip IV. From Madrid he went to London, where he arrived June 5, 1629, on the same diplomatic mission. He was made honorary M. A. at Cambridge, and knighted at Whitehall, March 3, 1630. He left London March 6. He painted several pictures in England, and received an order for the decoration of Whitehall. On Dec. 6, 1630, he married Helena Fourment, a niece of his first wife. He was famous as a colorist, and painted historical and sacred subjects, portraits, landscapes, etc. Of his pictures 89 are in Munich, 45 in the Louvre, 40 in the Belvedere at Vienna, 22 at Antwerp (besides many pictures in churches), and 11 are in the National Gallery in London. Among his chief works are "The Descent from the Cross" (Antwerp), "Elevation of the Cross," "Fall of the Damned" (Munich), and "Rape of the Sabines" (London).

Rübezahl (rü′be-tsäl). In German folk-lore, the mountain spirit of the Riesengebirge, in Silesia and Bohemia.

Rubicon (rö′bi-kọn). In ancient geography, a small river in Italy, near Rimini. In the later Roman republic it was the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. The crossing of it by Cæsar, 49 B. C., began the civil war. It has been identified with the Urgone and with the Uso.

> The most recent investigations tend to show that the Rubicon has entirely quitted its ancient course. It appears originally to have fallen into the Fiumicino, farther south, while at the present day its upper part (Urgone) unites with the Pisciatello. *Baedeker*, Central Italy, p. 91.

Rubini (rö-bē′nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Romano, near Bergamo, Italy, April 7, 1795: died there, March 3, 1854. A celebrated Italian tenor singer. His first important engagement was at Naples, where he took lessons from Nozzari; but his first appearance in Paris in 1825 was the beginning of his career of great and unbroken success. He first sang in England in 1831, and till 1843 sang there and in Paris alternately. In 1843 he set out on a tour with Liszt through Holland and Germany, but they soon separated. Rubini went on to St. Petersburg, where he sang with such effect that he was made director of singing in Russia. He retired from public life about 1844 with a large fortune.

Rubinstein (rö′bin-stīn), **Anton.** Born in Volhynia, Russia, Nov. 30, 1829: died near St. Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1894. A noted Russian pianist and composer. In 1839 he made a concert tour with his teacher Villoing; went to Paris; studied under Liszt; went to England in 1842; made other concert tours; studied for 8 years in Russia; and in 1856 appeared in Hamburg with many of his own compositions. From this time his success was unbroken. He was appointed imperial concert director in Russia in 1858; founded the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music in 1862; and became its principal in 1867. He visited England and France a number of times, and the United States. His works include "Ocean Symphony, Op. 42," and other symphonies, many songs and concertos, and the operas "Feramorz," "The Demon," "The Maccabees," "Nero," etc.; but he is celebrated principally as a pianist. He has written his "Autobiography" and a "Conversation on Music." In 1887 he gave a series of historical recitals in London.

Rubrum Mare (rö'brum mā'rē). [L., 'Red Sea.'] A Latin name of the Red Sea.

Rucbah (ruk'bä). [Ar. *al-rukhbah*, the knee.] A name assigned both to the third-magnitude star ε Cassiopeiæ and to the fourth-magnitude star α Aquarii.

Rucellai (rö-chel-lä'ē), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence, Oct. 20, 1475: died 1526. An Italian poet and dramatist.

Rückert (rük'ert), **Friedrich.** Born at Schweinfurt, May 16, 1788: died on his estate Neuses, near Coburg, Jan. 31, 1866. A German poet. He studied at Würzburg, Heidelberg, and Jena, at which university he settled for a time as docent, but soon renounced the position and lived in various places. In 1817 he went to Italy and spent the winter in Rome. He then devoted himself to Oriental studies. In 1826 he was called to Erlangen as professor of Oriental languages, and remained there until 1841, when he was called to the University of Berlin in a like capacity. In 1848 he resigned his position and lived thenceforth at Neuses, where he died. His first poems are from 1807. In 1814 appeared the collection "Deutsche Gedichte von Freimund Raimar" ("German Poems by Freimund Raimar"), which contained among other poems his "Geharnischte Sonette" ("Sonnets in Armor"). In 1817 was published another collection with the title "Kranz der Zeit"; in 1822 "Liebesfrühling" ("Love's Spring"). He made many translations and imitations of Eastern poetry, among them "Östliche Rosen" ("Eastern Roses," 1822) and "Nal und Damajanti" (1828). His collected poetical works, "Gesammelte poetische Werke," were published in Frankfort (1868–69) in 12 volumes. "Nachgelassene Gedichte" ("Posthumous Poems") were published in Vienna (1877).

Rudabah (rö-dâ-be'). In the Shahnamah, daughter of Mihrab (king of Kabul), wife of Zal, and mother of Rustam. The story of the love of Zal and Rudabah, of the anger of Mihrab, and of the opposition of Sam and Minuchihr is one of the most idyllic portions of the great poem.

Ruddiman (rud'i-man), **Thomas.** Born at Boyndie, Banffshire, Oct., 1674: died at Edinburgh, 1757 or 1758. A Scottish classical scholar. He wrote "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue" (1714), "Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones" (1725, 1731), etc., and edited "Livy" (1751).

Ruddygore (rud'i-gōr), **or the Witches' Curse.** A comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, produced in 1887. It is sometimes spelled *Ruddigore.*

Rude (rüd), **François.** Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 4, 1784: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1855. A noted French sculptor. Among his works are the "Neapolitan Fisher," a group in the Arc de Triomphe, etc.

Rudelsburg (rö'dels-börɢ). A ruined castle near Kösen, on the Saale, southwest of Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony.

Rüdesheim (rü'des-hīm). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated near the Rhine opposite Bingen. It is celebrated for its Rhine wine "Rudesheimer," and for the castle Brömserburg. Population (1890), 4,240.

Rüdiger (rü'di-ger). One of the leading characters in the "Nibelungenlied."

Rüdiger (rö'di-ger), Count **Feodor.** Born at Mitau, Russia, 1784: died at Karlsbad, June 23, 1856. A Russian general. He served with distinction in the wars against Napoleon, against Turkey 1828–29, and against Poland in 1831. He received the surrender of Görgey at Világos in 1849.

Rudkjöbing (röd'chė″bing). The chief town in the island of Langeland, Denmark, situated in lat. 54° 56′ N., long. 10° 41′ E. It was the birthplace of Örsted. Population (1890), 3,485.

Rudolf (rö'dolf) **I.** King of Burgundy 888–912. He originally held a county in the Jura, and on the dismemberment of the empire at the deposition of Charles III. made himself master of Transjurane Burgundy, which he erected into a kingdom. His dominion extended over the northern part of Savoy and all Switzerland between the Reuss and the Jura.

Rudolf I., or **Rudolph** (rö'dolf). Born May 1, 1218: died at Germersheim, Germany, July 15, 1291. German king 1273–91, son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg and landgrave of Alsace. He succeeded his father in Hapsburg and Alsace in 1239, and was elected German king in Sept., 1273, being the first monarch of the Hapsburg line. By a war with Ottocar of Bohemia, who was slain on the Marchfeld in 1278, he obtained Austria, Styria, and Carniola for his house.

Rudolf II., or **Rudolph.** Born July 18, 1552: died Jan. 20, 1612. Emperor of the Holy Roman empire 1576–1612, son of the emperor Maximilian II. He succeeded his father as archduke of Austria, king of Bohemia and Hungary, and as emperor in 1576. He was a scholar in his tastes and habits, but an unpractical man of affairs, and was under the influence of the court of Spain. He was forced to acknowledge his brother Matthias as king of Hungary and governor of Austria and Moravia in 1608; was forced to grant religious freedom in his "letter of majesty" to the Bohemian Protestants in 1609; and resigned Bohemia to his brother in 1611.

Rudolf, or **Rudolph.** Born Aug. 21, 1858: committed suicide at Mierling, near Vienna, Jan. 30, 1889. Archduke and crown prince of Austria-Hungary, only son of the emperor Francis Joseph. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, and was a collaborator on "Die Österreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild" (1886, etc.).

Rudolf, or **Rudolph, of Ems.** Died in Italy between 1251 and 1254. A Middle High German poet. He was by birth a Swiss, and probably owes his name to Hohenems, in the Vorarlberg region. He is supposed to have begun to write about 1225. He is the author of the legendary poems "Der gute Gerhard" ("Good Gerhard") and "Barlaam und Josaphat"; the historical dramatic poems "Wilhelm von Orleans" and "Alexander"; and a "Weltchronik" ("Universal Chronicle"), which, however, only comes down to Solomon. This last work is dedicated to Conrad IV. with whom he went to Italy, where he died.

Rudolf of Hapsburg. See *Rudolf I.*, German king.

Rudolf, or **Rudolph, of Swabia.** Died Oct. 15, 1080. Duke of Swabia after 1057. He was chosen king in opposition to Henry IV. of Germany in 1077, and was supported by Pope Gregory VII. He was at war with Henry 1078–80, and was defeated in battle and slain.

Rudolf, Lake. A large lake in British East Africa, northeast of Victoria Nyanza.

Rudolstadt (rö'dol-stät). The capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, situated on the Saale in lat. 50° 43′ N., long. 11° 20′ E. It has manufactures of porcelain, dyes, etc. Near it is the palace of Heidecksburg. Population (1890), 11,398.

Rudra (rö'dra̤; with Vedic accent, rö-dra'). [Etymology and original meaning uncertain. The Hindus connect it with the root *rud*, to cry, and understand it as meaning 'howling,' 'roaring,' 'terrible.'] In the Rigveda, the lord of the Maruts; the storm-god. With his bow he shoots deadly darts at the earth, but he also bestows remedial herbs and has a special power over the cattle. In the Atharvaveda he is already invoked as the master of life and death, and those of his aspects which inspire terror are exalted in preference to the beneficence which most distinguishes him in the Rigveda. Later he becomes the Shiva of the Hindu triad. His evolution and characteristics are treated very fully in Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," IV. 299–420.

Rueda (rö-ā'ᴛʜä), **Lope de.** Born in Seville: flourished from 1544 to 1567. A Spanish dramatist and actor. He enjoyed great popularity during his lifetime, and occupies an important place in the history of Spanish drama as the founder of the popular national theater.

Rue d'Autriche (rü dō-trēsh'). An old street within the wall of Philippe Auguste, between the Louvre and the Hôtel de Bourbon, in Paris. It extended from the Quai de l'École to the Rue St.-Honoré. In 1664 a considerable part was absorbed by the enlargement of the Louvre, and the northern portion was called Rue de l'Oratoire, from the church of that name established in 1616.

Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie (rü dė loṅ-sē-en' kō-mā-dē'). The old road in Paris called Rue des Fossés St.-Germain-des-Prés, made on the site of the moat of the wall of Philippe Auguste, near the abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés. The alinement was established in 1560. In 1689 the Comédie Française had its house here, and gave its modern name to the street.

Rue de la Paix (rü dė lä pā). A street in Paris, running from the Place de l'Opéra to the Column of the Vendôme. It is filled with fine shops.

Rue de l'Oratoire. See *Rue d'Autriche.*

Rue de Rivoli (dė rē-vō-lē'). An important street in Paris, leading from the Place de la Concorde to the Rue St.-Antoine, which connects it with the Place de la Bastille. It dates from the first empire, and derives its name from the victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians at Rivoli, Jan. 14, 1797. The present street was completed in 1865. The reasons for its creation were mainly military, as it controlled the approach to the western palaces and the faubourg from the Place de la Bastille. It contains many fine shops and hotels, and passes the Louvre, the Place du Palais Royal, the garden of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, etc.

Rueil (rü-āy'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 4 miles west of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 9,937.

Rue St.-Antoine (rü saṅ-toṅ-twän'). A street in Paris, leading from the Rue de Rivoli to the Place de la Bastille, from which point it is known as the Faubourg St.-Antoine. It was originally a Roman road leading from the Pont Notre Dame to Vincennes. During the middle ages it passed between the royal palaces of Saint-Paul and Les Tournelles. About the reign of Louis XI. it began to be identified with the proletariat of Paris. It is the street by which the mob of the Faubourg St.-Antoine and the Place de la Bastille advanced on the Louvre and Faubourg St.-Honoré. This fact led to the construction of the Rue de Rivoli and Caserne Napoléon by the Napoleonic dynasty.

Rue St.-Denis (rü soṅ-dė-nē'). A street in Paris, leading north from the Rue de Rivoli to the Boulevard St.-Denis. Crossing this at the Porte St.-Denis, it becomes the Rue du Faubourg St.-Denis, which terminates in the Boulevard de la Chapelle, forming one of the most ancient lines of streets in Paris. The Porte St.-Denis is a triumphal arch built in 1672 to commemorate the victories of Louis XIV. in Holland and the lower Rhine region.

Rue St.-Honoré (saṅ-tō-nō-rā'). The name given to an old street in Paris, called in early times the Fournus du Louvre. It was so named from a chapel near the western gate of the wall of Philippe Auguste, dedicated about 1204 to St.-Honoré, bishop of Amiens. After 1209 the chapel was definitely established as a collegiate church. After the reign of Henry IV. the lower lands ('petits champs') without the walls became the Faubourg St.-Honoré. The street runs from the Rue du Pont Neuf past the Place du Théâtre Français, where it is called the Rue du Faubourg St.-Honoré, and by the Palais de l'Élysée to the Avenue des Ternes. During the middle ages the Rue St.-Honoré was the great street of Paris, corresponding to the Strand in London.

Ruffini (rö-fē'nē), **Giovanni Domenico.** Born at Genoa, Italy, in 1807: died at Taggia (Riviera), in 1881. An English-Italian writer.

Rufinus (rö-fī'nus). Born in Aquitania: assassinated Nov. 27, 395. Chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius. He encouraged the inroad of the Goths into the Roman Empire.

Rug (rög), or **Hogolu** (hō'gō-lö). One of the islands of the Caroline group, North Pacific, situated in lat. 7° 28′ N., long. 151° 55′ E. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Rugby (rug'bi). A town in Warwickshire, England, situated near the Avon 28 miles east-southeast of Birmingham. It is a railway junction, and a seat of fairs, but is notable principally for its grammar-school, one of the great public schools of England. It was founded by Laurence Sheriff in 1567, and reached its greatest celebrity under the head-mastership of Dr. Thomas Arnold 1827–42. Population (1891), 11,262.

Rugby. A colony in eastern Tennessee, in Morgan County, founded in 1880 by Thomas Hughes, and partly colonized by Englishmen.

Rugby. A servant to Dr. Caius, in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Ruge (rö'ge), **Arnold.** Born at Bergen, island of Rügen, Germany, Sept. 13, 1802: died at Brighton, England, Dec. 31, 1880. A German political and philosophical writer. He conducted various journals which were suppressed by the Prussian and Saxon governments on account of their radical tendencies, and was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848. After 1849 he lived in England.

Rügen (rü'gen). The largest island of Germany, situated in the Baltic north of the mainland of Pomerania, Prussia, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by the Strelasund and Bodden (1½ miles wide). It is diversified and picturesque, is deeply indented in outline, and rises to over 400 feet. It contains the peninsulas Jasmund, Wittow, Monchgut, etc. It is frequented on account of its scenery and bathing-places. The noted points are Bergen, Putbus, and the Stubenkammer. It has flourishing fisheries. The ancient inhabitants were Germans, followed by Slavs. The island remained heathen until late in the middle ages. It was in the possession of Denmark 1168–1325 (and nominally a century longer); was then attached to Pomerania; passed to Sweden in 1648; and was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Length, 37½ miles. Area, 377 square miles. Population (1890), 45,185.

Ruger (rö'gėr), **Thomas Howard.** Born at Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., April 2, 1833. A Union general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1854, but resigned from the army in 1855 in order to take up law. He volunteered at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded a division at Gettysburg; and aided in suppressing the draft riots at New York in 1863. He accepted a colonelcy in the regular army at the close of the war; was superintendent of West Point Academy from 1871 to 1876; and was promoted brigadier-general in 1886.

Ruggiero. See *Rogero.*

Ruggles (rug'lz), **Timothy.** Born at Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711: died at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795. An American lawyer, and a general in the French and Indian war. He was president of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, but refused to sign the addresses and petitions which it drew up, and was publicly censured for this by the general court. He emigrated from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia in 1776.

Rugii (rö'ji-ī). [L. *Rugii* (Tacitus), or *Rugi* (Paulus Diaconus), Gr. 'Ρογοί (Procopius).] A Germanic tribe first mentioned by Tacitus. They were originally situated on the Baltic, west of the mouth of the Vistula. In the 5th century they appeared south of the Carpathians, where they are named among the people in the army of Attila. They founded a kingdom on the Danube, including parts of Roman Noricum, which was overthrown late in the same century. They then joined themselves to the East Goths, with whom they subsequently disappear from history. With Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and possibly Friesians, they seem to have taken part in the conquest of England, where their name is preserved in Surrey (AS. *Súth-ryge*) and in Eastry in Kent (AS. *East-ryge*).

Ruhla (rö'lä). A town and summer resort in Thuringia, 6 miles south-southeast of Eisenach. It belongs partly to Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, partly to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has manufactures of pipes, etc. Population (1890), 5,077.

Ruhmeshalle (rö'mes-häl-le). [G., 'hall of fame.'] A Doric hall in the southwest of Munich, finished by Klenze in 1853. It is adorned with busts of noted Bavarians.

Ruhmkorff (röm'korf), **Heinrich Daniel.** Born at Hannover, 1803: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1877. A German-French mechanician, inventor of the "Ruhmkorff coil" (1851). He lived in Paris from 1839.

Ruhr (rör). 1. A right-hand tributary of the Rhine in Prussia. It rises in southern Westphalia and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort. Length, 146 miles.—2. See *Roer.*

Ruhrort (rör'ort). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ruhr with the Rhine. It has a large river harbor, and is the chief place of export for coal mined in the Ruhr basin, etc. Population (1890), 11,099.

Ruisdael. See *Ruysdael.*

Ruiz (rö-ēth'), **Juan,** called the "Archpriest of Hita." Flourished about the middle of the 14th century. A Spanish poet of note. "He appears to have been born at Alcalá de Henares, and lived much at Guadelaxara and Hita." *Ticknor.*

> The Archpriest [of Hita, Juan Ruiz] has not, indeed, the tenderness, the elevation or the general power of Chaucer; but his genius has a compass, and his verse a skill and success, that show him to be more nearly akin to the great English master than will be believed except by those who have carefully read the works of both.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 77.

Rule a Wife and Have a Wife. A comedy by Fletcher. It was played in 1624 and printed in 1640, and was extremely popular. It was partly founded on one of Cervantes's novels, but the main plot is Fletcher's. In 1759 it was revived by Garrick.

Rule Britannia. An English national air, the words by Thomson and Mallet, music by Arne: both were composed for the mask "Alfred." It was first performed at Cliefden House, Maidenhead, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1740.

Rullianus. See *Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus.*

Rum, or **Roum** (röm). [A form of *Rome.*] In Arabian literature, Rome. It is often used in a restricted sense for separate portions, as the Byzantine empire, and also for the medieval monarchy of the Seljuk Turks in Asia Minor, which had its center at Iconium.

Rum (rum). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, belonging to the county of Argyll, situated south of Skye and west of the mainland, and intersected by lat. 57° N. Length, 8 miles. Also *Room.*

Rumania, or **Roumania** (rö-mā'ni-ä), sometimes **Romania** (rō-mā'ni-ä). [F. *Roumanie,* G. *Rumänien,* NL. *Rumania, Romania,* from Rumanian *Ruman, Roman* (nasal *a*), Rumanian, a Rumanian, from L. *Romanus* (Rumanian *Roman*), Roman.] A kingdom of southeastern Europe. Capital, Bukharest. It is bounded by Austria-Hungary on the north, Russia on the northeast, the Black Sea on the east, Bulgaria on the south, and Servia and Austria-Hungary on the west. The Danube forms a great part of its southern boundary, and the Carpathians (Transylvanian Alps) form the boundary with Austria-Hungary. It is composed of the former principalities of Wallachia in the south and west, and Moldavia in the northeast, besides the Dobrudja in the east. The surface rises with a gradual slope from the Danube plain to the Carpathians. The chief occupation is agriculture. The leading exports are wheat and maize. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king, a senate of 120 members elected for 8 years, and a chamber of 183 deputies elected for 4 years. The leading nationality is Rumanian; the population includes also about 400,000 Jews, besides Gipsies, Slavs, etc. The leading religion is the Greek Church; there are also many Roman Catholics. (For early history, see *Moldavia* and *Wallachia.*) The two principalities were united in 1859 under Alexander John I. Cuza, and a legislative union was established in 1861. In 1866 Cuza was deposed, Charles of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen elected, and a new constitution established. Rumania assisted Russia in the war with Turkey 1877-78: its troops distinguished themselves especially before Plevna in 1877. At the end of this war it was recognized as independent of Turkey, and ceded its portion of Bessarabia to Russia, receiving the Dobrudja as compensation. Prince Charles assumed the title of king in 1881. Area, about 51,000 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 5,500,000.

Rumburg (röm'börG). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated near the frontier of Saxony, 61 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,178.

Rumelia, or **Roumelia** (rö-mē'li-ä). [F. *Roumélie,* Turk. *Rumili.*] A geographical term of varying signification. It is used to denote (*a*) the European possessions of Turkey; (*b*) the Balkan Peninsula, south of the Balkans, extending westward from the Black Sea to the Adriatic (or to Albania), and southward to Greece; (*c*) the southeastern part of the Balkan Peninsula (the ancient Thrace).

Rumelia, Eastern. See *Eastern Rumelia.*

Rumford, Count. See *Thompson, Benjamin.*

Rumiantzeff (rö-mē-än'tsef), Count **Nikolai.** Born 1754: died Jan. 15, 1826. A Russian statesman and patron of science, son of Count Petr Rumiantzeff: chancellor of the empire previous to 1812.

Rumiantzeff, Count **Petr.** Born 1725: died 1796. A Russian general. He served in the Seven Years' War; commanded against the Turks 1769–74; and dictated the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji in 1774.

Rümker (rüm'ker), **Karl Ludwig Christian.** Born at Stargard, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, May 18, 1788: died at Lisbon, Dec. 21, 1862. A German astronomer. He was director successively of the School of Navigation in Hamburg (1819), and of observatories in Parametta, New South Wales (1821), Hamburg (1830), and Lisbon (1857). He published a catalogue of 12,000 fixed stars (1843).

Rummel (rü-mel'). A river in Algeria which flows into the Mediterranean 45 miles northwest of Constantine: the ancient Ampsaga. In its lower course it is called the Wady el-Kebir. Length, over 100 miles.

Rummer Tavern. An old London tavern, situated between Whitehall and Charing Cross. It was kept by Sam Prior, the uncle of Matthew Prior the poet.

Rump Parliament. 1. In English history, the name given to the remnant of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge, Dec., 1648. See *Long Parliament* and *Pride's Purge.*—2. In German history, the name given to the remnant of the National Assembly of Frankfort, which met at Stuttgart June 6–18, 1849.

Rumsen (rum'sen). [From *rumsenta,* north.] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived in villages on the coast of California from Pajaro River to Point El Sur. Also *Achasta, Achastlian, Rumsien, Runcien, Runsen, Ruslen.* See *Costanoan.*

Runaway (run'a-wā), **Cape.** A cape on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand, situated in lat. 37° 31' S., long. 178° E. It forms the eastern limit of the Bay of Plenty.

Runaway, The. A play by Mrs. Hannah Cowley. It was produced by Garrick in 1776 and printed the same year, and was very popular.

Runcorn (rung'korn). A town in Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey, at the terminus of the Bridgewater Canal, 11 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 20,050.

Rundi (rön'dē), or **Warundi** (wä-rön'dē). A Bantu tribe, partly in the Kongo State and partly in German East Africa, at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, in the valley of the Ruzizi. Their country is called Urundi.

Runeberg (rö'ne-berG), **Johann Ludvig.** Born at Jacobstad, Finland, Feb. 5, 1804: died at Borgå, May 6, 1877. A Swedish poet, the greatest name in Swedish literature. His father was a merchant captain in extremely poor circumstances. After attending school at Wasa, Runeberg went, in 1822, to the University of Åbo, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. After the burning of Åbo in 1827, he was for three years tutor in Sarijarvi, in the interior of Finland, where he wrote a number of his most important works. His first volume appeared in 1830. Among others it contains the long poem "Svartsjukans Natter" ("Nights of Jealousy"), and a number of lyrics. This same year he was appointed docent in Latin literature at the university, which had been transferred from Åbo to Helsingfors. In 1832 appeared his first great work, the epic "Elgskyttarne" ("The Elk-Hunters"), written in hexameters. A second volume of lyrics appeared in 1833. In 1836 appeared the idyl "Hanna." In the meantime he had founded the journal "Helsingfors Morganblad," which he edited with great success, and to which he contributed much valuable criticism. In 1837 he gave up this and his university position to accept the post of lector at the gymnasium in Borgå, where he subsequently lived, and where he died. In 1841 appeared another idyl, "Julqvällen" ("Christmas Eve"), like the "Elk-Hunters" and "Hanna," in hexameters. This same year was published, further, the epic "Nadonchda." In 1843 appeared a third volume of lyrics; in 1844 the romantic cycle "Kung Fjalar" ("King Fjalar"). In 1848 was published the first part of the greatest of his works, the series of narrative poems with the title "Fanrick Ståls Sagner" ("Ensign Stål's Stories"), whose motive is the war of 1808. A second part appeared in 1860. In 1844 he had been made professor at Borgå, where, in 1847, he was elected rector. His last works were dramatic. "Kan ej" ("Can't"), a rimed comedy, was published in 1862; "Kungarne på Salamis" ("The Kings at Salamis") in 1863. In 1853 he had collected and published his prose writings under the title "Smarre Berrattelser" ("Minor Writings"). His collected works ("Samlade Skrifter") were published at Stockholm in 1876 in 2 vols.; his posthumous works ("Efterlemlade Skrifter") at Stockholm 1878–1879 in 3 vols.

Runjeet Singh (run-jēt' singh). Born at Guga-ranwalla, Nov. 2, 1780: died at Lahore, June 27, 1839. Maharaja of the Panjab. He organized his army with the aid of French officers, and subjugated the Sikhs in his neighborhood. In 1809 those between the Sutlej and the Jumna appealed to the British. An agreement, however, was concluded between Runjeet Singh and the army sent against him, and the Sutlej was made the limit of his dominion. He attacked the Afghans, conquered Kashmir in 1819 and Peshawar in 1829, and left his empire at his death on a firm footing. He was known as the King of Lahore.

Runnymede, or **Runnimede** (run'i-mēd), or **Runnemede** (run'e-mēd). A meadow on the right bank of the Thames, near Egham in Surrey, 21 miles west by south of London. It is celebrated in English history as the place where the barons forced King John to grant Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

Runnymede. A pseudonym of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield. In 1836 he wrote a series of letters which appeared in the "Times" with this signature, containing attacks upon Lord Melbourne's government. They were reprinted in 1836 in a volume entitled "The Letters of Runnymede."

Runo (rö'nō), Sw. **Runö** (rö'nė). A small island in the Gulf of Riga, belonging to the government of Livonia, Russia.

Runsen. See *Rumsen.*

Rupel (F. rü-pel'). A short tributary of the Schelde, in Belgium, formed by the union of the Dyle and Nethe northwest of Mechlin.

Rupert (rö'pėrt), or **Rupertus** (rö-pėr'tus). Lived about 700. A bishop of Worms, called "the Apostle of the Bavarians" from his missionary labors in Ratisbon, Salzburg, etc.

Rupert, Prince of the Palatinate. Born at Prague, Dec., 1619: died Nov. 29, 1682. Third son of the elector palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth of England, and nephew of Charles I. He served in the Thirty Years' War against the Imperialists; and became celebrated in the English civil war as a cavalry leader. He fought at Edgehill, Chalgrove, Newbury, Marston Moor, and Naseby; captured Bristol, 1643; surrendered it in 1645; and was a naval commander against the Parliament 1648–53. In 1660 he returned to England; became a privy councilor; and commanded against the Dutch fleet 1665–66 and 1673. He was governor of the Hudson Bay Company; and was a student of engraving, chemistry, etc.

Rupert Land, or **Rupert's Land.** See *Hudson Bay Territory.*

Rupert River. A river in Canada. It issues from Lake Mistassini, and flows into the southeastern part of James Bay. Length, about 350 miles.

Ruphia (rö-fē'ä). The modern name of the Alpheus.

Rupp (röp), **Julius.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Aug. 13, 1809: died there, July 11, 1884. A Prussian pastor: one of the founders of the German "Free Congregations." He founded that of Königsberg in 1846.

Rüppell (rüp'pel), **Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nov. 20, 1794: died at Frankfort, Dec. 11, 1884. A German traveler and naturalist. He traveled in Nubia, Kordofan, Sennaar, and Arabia 1822–27; and in Abyssinia 1833–34. He wrote accounts of his travels, and works on natural history.

Ruppin (röp-pēn'). A former countship, situated in the present province of Brandenburg, Prussia, northwest of Berlin and southeast of Priegnitz.

Ruprecht (rö'precht). Born 1352: died 1410. King of Germany. He succeeded as elector of the Palatinate in 1398, and was chosen king in 1400.

Ruprecht, Knecht. See *Knecht Ruprecht.*

Rupununi (rup-ö-nö'nē). A river in British Guiana, joining the Essequibo about lat. 3° 57' N., long. 58° 3' W. Length, about 220 miles.

Ruremonde. The French name of Roermond.

Rurik (rö'rik). Died 879. The reputed founder of the Russian monarchy. He is said to have been a Scandinavian adventurer who, with his two brothers, about 862 gained Novgorod and neighboring regions, and ruled alone as grand prince of Novgorod.

Rurik, House of. A Russian royal house, descended from Rurik. It became extinct in the person of Feodor in 1598.

Rurutu, or **Rouroutou** (rö-rö-tö'), **Island.** A small island of the Austral or Tubuai group, South Pacific, situated in lat. 22° 29' S., long. 151° 24' W.

Rus (rus). In the middle ages, the collection of Slavic states in southern Russia of which Kieff was the principal. The name was later applied to the realm of Moscow (and modified to *Rossiya, Russia*). It now denotes the regions of the Little Russians and White Russians. See *Ros.*

Rusalki (rö-säl'ki), or **Russalkas** (-käz). In Slavic folk-lore, water-nymphs with green hair, who entice unwary people into the water and kill them.

Ruscuk, or **Ruscsuk.** See *Rustchuk.*

Rush (rush), **Benjamin.** Born near Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745: died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. A noted American physician. He was educated at Princeton and Edinburgh; and became professor of chemistry at the Medical School of Philadelphia, and later professor of clinical practice and physic. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and was a surgeon in the army 1777–78. In 1799 he was appointed treasurer of the United States mint. He wrote "Medical Inquiries and Observations" (5 vols. 1789–98), "Essays" (1798), "Sixteen Introductory Lectures" (1811) "Diseases of the Mind" (1812), etc.

Rush, Friar. A mythical personage who originated in German folk-lore (Bruder Rausch); a fiendish-looking creature who was really a devil and kept monks and friars from leading a religious life: he was also a household sprite. A number of tales and plays were written about him in England, notably "The Historie of Frier Rush, etc.," the under-title of which runs, "A pleasant History, How a Devil (named Rush) came to a religious house to seek a service" (1620): this was commended to the reading of "young people." Chettle also wrote a play called "Friar Rush, or the Proud Woman of Antwerp."

> Friar Rush was probably at one time a good-natured imp like Robin Good Fellow, but under the influence of Christian superstition he became the typical emissary from Satan, who played tricks among men calculated to set them by the ears, and who sought by various devices, always amusing, to fit them for residence in his master's dominions. *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Prose Fiction. p. 54.

Rush, James. Born at Philadelphia, March 1, 1786: died at Philadelphia, May 26, 1869. An American physician and author, son of Benjamin Rush. He wrote "Philosophy of the Human Voice" (1827), etc.

Rush, Richard. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1780: died there, July 30, 1859. An American statesman, diplomatist, and jurist: son of Benjamin Rush. He was United States attorney-general 1814–17; acting secretary of state in 1817; United States minister to Great Britain 1817–25, where he negotiated the fisheries treaty of 1818, and treaties on the boundaries; secretary of the treasury 1825–29; unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President in 1828; commissioner to obtain the Smithsonian legacy 1836–38; and United States minister to France 1847–51. He wrote "Codification of the Laws of the United States" (1815), "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London" (1833–45: new edition as "The Court of London," 1873), "Washington in Domestic Life" (1857), "Occasional Productions, etc." (1860), etc.

Rusk (rusk), **Jeremiah McLain.** Born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 17, 1830: died at Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 21, 1893. An American politician. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers; was a Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1871–77; was governor of Wisconsin 1882–89; and was secretary of agriculture 1889–93.

Rusk, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Camden, S. C., Aug. 8, 1802: committed suicide at Nacogdoches, Texas, July 29, 1856. An American politician. He played a prominent part in the Texan war of independence 1835–36, and in the agitation which led to the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. He was a United States senator from Texas 1846–56.

Ruskin (rus'kin), **John.** Born at London, Feb. 8, 1819. An eminent English art critic and writer. He entered Christ College, Oxford, in 1833; gained the Newdigate prize by a poem entitled "Salsette and Elephanta" in 1839; and graduated in 1842. He studied painting under Copley, Fielding, and Harding. In 1843 he published a volume entitled "Modern Painters," which aimed to prove the superiority of modern landscape-painters, and especially of Turner, over the old masters. This work created a sensation by the brilliancy of its style and the startling originality of its views, and established the author's reputation as an art critic. It has since been enlarged, by the addition of several volumes, into a discursive treatise on art. After the appearance of the first volume of "Modern Painters," Ruskin spent some years abroad, chiefly devoted to the study of art in Italy. His father, a wealthy wine-merchant, died in 1864, leaving him an ample fortune. He was appointed professor at the Cambridge School of Art in 1858, and Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1867; and held the Slade professorship of fine art at Oxford 1869–79 and 1883–1885. He has since lived in retirement on his estate at Brantwood, on Coniston Lake, in the Lake Country. He has written a number of works of a socialistic tendency on political economy, and in 1871 established the St. George's Gild, an industrial society based on his peculiar views in reference to capital and labor. Among his works are "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849), "Poems" (1850), "The Stones of Venice" (1851–53), "Pre-Raphaelitism" (1851), "The Elements of Drawing" (1857), "Unto this Last" (1862), "Sesame and Lilies" (1864), "The Ethics of the Dust" (1865), "The Crown of Wild Olive" (1866), "The Queen of the Air" (1869), "Lectures on Art," delivered before the University of Oxford (1870), "Fors Clavigera: Letters to the Workmen and Labourers of Great Britain" (1871-84), "Munera Pulveris: Six Essays on the Elements of Political Economy" (1872), "Aratra Pentelici: Six Letters on the Elements of Sculpture" (1870), "The Relations between Michael Angelo and Tintoret," a lecture on sculpture delivered at Oxford (1870–71), "The Eagle's Nest: Ten Lectures on the Relation of Natural Science to Art" (1872), "The Sepulchral Monuments of Italy, etc." (1872), "Love's Meinie: Lectures on Greek and English Birds" (1873), "Ariadne Florentina: Six Lectures on Wood and Metal Engraving" (1872), "Val d'Arno: Ten Lectures on the Tuscan Art directly Antecedent to the Florentine Year of Victories" (1873), "Frondes Agrestes: Readings in Modern Painters, etc." (1880), "Proserpina: Studies of Wayside Flowers, etc." (1875-79), "Deucalion: Collected Studies of the Lapse of Waves and Life of Stones" (1875–78), "Mornings in Florence" (1875-77), "St. Mark's Rest: the History of Venice, etc." (1877-79), "The Laws of Fésole, etc." (1877–79), "Elements of English Prosody" (1880), "Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt" (1880), "Arrows of the Chace" (1880), "The Lord's Prayer and the Church: Letters to the Clergy, with Replies" (1881), "Our Fathers Have Told Us" (1881), "The Art of England" (1883), "Cœli Enarrant: Studies of Cloud Form and of its Visible Causes, etc." (1884), "The Pleasures of England" (1884), "The Storm-Cloud of the Nineteenth Century" (1884), "On the Old Road: a Collection of Miscellaneous Essays, Pamphlets, and Articles, published 1834–85" (1885), "Hortus Inclusus: Messages from the Wood to the Garden, etc." (1887), "Dilecta: consisting of Correspondence, Diary, Notes, and Extracts from Books, illustrating Præterita" (1887), "Præterita: an Autobiography" (1887-88).

Ruslen. See *Rumsen*.

Russel (rus'el), **Dan.** [The name *Russel*, *Russell*, means 'reddish,' i. e., red-haired, from OF. *roussel*, *rousseau*, reddish, red-haired.] The Fox in Chaucer's "Nun's Priest's Tale."

Russell, Charles, first Lord Russell of Killowen. Born at Newry, Ireland, 1833. A British jurist and politician. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and practised for a time as a solicitor at Belfast. He was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859; became Q. C.; and reached the highest eminence as a pleader. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1880, and was attorney-general in 1886 and 1892–94, when he became lord chief justice of England. He was knighted in 1886, and created Baron Russell of Killowen in May, 1894.

Russell, Edward, first Earl of Orford. Born 1651: died 1727. An English Whig politician and admiral, grandson of the fourth Earl of Bedford. He gained the naval victory of La Hogue over the French in 1692, and was created earl of Orford in 1697.

Russell, Henry. Born at Sheerness, Dec. 24, 1813. An English-American singer and composer of songs. He went to Italy in 1825, and to America in 1833; lived and taught at Rochester, New York, for some years; and appeared as Elvino in "La Sonnambula" at Philadelphia in 1839. In 1840 he returned to England, where he repeated the concert tours which had been so successful in America. He composed nearly 800 songs, among which are "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "I'm Afloat," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "The Maniac," "The Gambler's Wife," etc. His songs were very influential in sending emigrants to the colonies and the United States, especially "There 's a Good Time Coming," "To the West," etc.

Russell, John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Born 1710: died 1771. An English statesman. He was secretary of state 1748–51; was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1756–61; negotiated a treaty with France in 1762; and was president of the council 1763–65.

Russell, John, first] Earl Russell: known as **Lord John Russell** till 1861. Born at London, Aug. 18, 1792: died May 28, 1878. An English statesman, orator, and author: third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. He studied at Edinburgh; entered Parliament in 1813; began his advocacy of Parliamentary reform in 1819; advocated Catholic emancipation in 1826, and the repeal of the Test Acts in 1828; became paymaster of the forces in 1830; introduced the Reform Bill in 1831, and was one of its leading champions until its passage in 1832; became leader of the Whig party in 1834; was home secretary 1835–39, secretary for war and the colonies 1839–41, and prime minister and first lord of the treasury 1846–52; published the "Durham Letter" in 1850; was foreign secretary and later president of the council 1852–55; represented England at the Vienna Conference in 1855; was colonial secretary in 1855, foreign secretary in the Palmerston-Russell administration 1859–65, and prime minister and first lord of the treasury 1865–66: and was created Earl Russell in 1861. He edited the memorials and correspondence of Charles James Fox (1853–57), and of Moore (1852–56); and wrote "Life and Times of Fox" (1859–66), "Recollections and Suggestions" (1875), etc.

Russell, John Scott. Born in Scotland, 1808: died at London, June 10, 1882. A noted British engineer. He introduced the so-called "wave-system" into the construction of steam vessels. He superintended the building of the Great Eastern. His works include "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War" (1864), "Systematic and Technical Education for the English People" (1869).

Russell, Odo William, first Baron Ampthill. Born at Florence, Feb. 20, 1829: died at Potsdam, Aug. 25, 1884. An English diplomatist, brother of the ninth Duke of Bedford. He was ambassador at Berlin 1871–84.

Russell, William, first Duke of Bedford. Born in 1614: died Sept. 7, 1700. An English nobleman who took a leading part in the Revolution. He succeeded his father as fifth earl of Bedford in 1641, and was created duke in 1694.

Russell, William, Lord Russell (often erroneously called Lord William Russell). Born Sept. 29, 1639: beheaded at London, July 21, 1683. An English statesman, third son of the fifth Earl (later the first Duke: see above) of Bedford. His older brothers predeceasing him, he was known by the courtesy-title Lord Russell. He became an active member of the "country party" in 1673; was a leading opponent of Danby and the Duke of York; was a privy councilor 1679–80; and supported the Exclusion Bill. He was tried and condemned on a charge of high treason (pretended complicity in the Rye House Plot) in 1683. His son, Wriothesley, succeeded to the dukedom of Bedford in 1700.

Russell, William. Born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, 1741: died in Dumfriesshire, Dec. 25, 1793. A Scottish historian. He wrote "History of Modern Europe" (1779-84), and other works.

Russell, William Clark. Born at New York, Feb. 24, 1844. An English novelist. He went to sea in the English merchant service when between 13 and 14 years of age; but after seven or eight years returned to England and began to write nautical novels. The first was "John Holdsworth, chief mate" (1874); this was followed by "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," "The Little Loo," "A Sailor's Sweetheart," "An Ocean Free Lance," "A Sea Queen," "The Lady Maud," "Jack's Courtship," "The Strange Voyage," "The Death Ship," "A Frozen Pirate," "Marooned," "An Ocean Tragedy," "My Shipmate Louise," etc. He has also written a "Life of Nelson."

Russell, Sir William Howard. Born near Dublin, March 28, 1821. A British journalist. He was war correspondent of the London "Times" in the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the first part of the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian war, and the Franco-German war. In 1876 he accompanied the Prince of Wales to India. He has written a "History of the Crimean War" (1855–56), "My Diary in India" (1860), "My Diary, North and South" (1862), "My Diary during the Last Great War" (1873), "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India" (1877), etc. He was knighted in 1895.

Russellæ (rö-sel'ē). In ancient geography, a city of the Etruscan League, situated near the Umbro (Ombrone) about 6 miles northeast of the modern Grosseto. It was conquered by the Romans about 300 B. C. There are various remains of antiquity on the site.

Russell Square. A London square which lies to the east of the British Museum.

Russia (rush'ä), formerly **Muscovy** (mus'kō-vi). [F. *Russie*, NL. *Russia* (G. *Russland*), from Russ. *Rossiya*: see *Rus*, *Ros*.] An empire of eastern Europe. Capital, St. Petersburg; second capital and coronation city, Moscow. It is the largest country of Europe in area, and has the largest population; and, including its Asiatic possessions, it is the most extensive dominion in the world, next to the British empire. It comprises European Russia (including Russian Poland and Finland), Caucasia, Russian Central Asia, and Siberia. European Russia is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north; its Asiatic possessions on the east; the Caspian on the southeast; Persia, Turkey, and the Black Sea on the south; Rumania on the southwest; the Austrian empire, the German Empire, the Baltic, and Sweden on the west; and Norway on the northwest. The surface is generally a great plain; but on the borders are the Urals, Caucasus, the mountainous region of the Crimea, and spurs of the Carpathians; and northwest of the center the surface is broken by the Valdai Hills. Russia is noted for its great rivers: the Niemen, Duna, Neva, Mezen, Dwina, Petchora, Ural, Volga (with the Kama and Oka), Don, Kuma, Terek, Kuban, Dnieper, Dniester, Pruth, Vistula, etc. The Black and Caspian seas are largely Russian, and Russia includes Lakes Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Ilmen, Peipus, etc. It contains large forests, and extensive steppes and tundras. Much of it is fertile, especially in the "black earth" belt toward the south. The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief crops are wheat, rye, and other cereals, hemp, flax, potatoes, tobacco, etc. There are manufactures of linen, woolen, etc.; live stock is raised; and there are fisheries of sturgeon, etc. Gold, platinum, coal, iron, petroleum, copper, etc., are mined. The leading export (in normal years) is grain; after it come flax, hemp, linseed, timber, animal products, etc. Russia proper, including Poland, Finland, and Caucasia, has 78 governments. The government is a hereditary absolute monarchy, vested in the czar. Administration is committed to the council of the empire, senate, holy synod, and ministry. The leading race is Russian (the Great Russians being the most important, then the Little Russians and White Russians). Other nationalities are the Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Swedes, Letts, Rumanians, Jews, various tribes of Caucasians, Esthonians, Mordvinians, Tcheremisses, Tatars, Bashkirs, Persians, Armenians, Kirghiz, Kalmucks, Tchuvashes, etc. The leading religion is the Greek Catholic. There are many dissenters (Raskolniks) as well as many Roman Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Mohammedans, and some pagans. Russia has no foreign possessions: Bokhara and Khiva are vassal states. Russia was known to the ancients as Sarmatia. It had Greek colonies on its southern coast (Crimea, etc.); was inhabited by the Scythians, Finns, and other races; and was overrun by the Goths, Huns, Avars, Bulgarians, Magyars, and Khazars. The Russian Slavs at the beginning of their history (9th century) were confined mainly to the upper Dnieper, the sources of the Oka, Volga, Dwina, and Dniester, and Lake Ilmen. The Varangians under Rurik came to Novgorod in 862. Under Oleg, about 880, Kieff became the center. Sviatoslaff (964–972) defeated the Khazars, and waged war with the Byzantine empire. Christianity was introduced under Vladimir (980–1015). Russia became united under Yaroslaff (1015–1054), with Kieff as the capital. After 1054 Russia was divided into many principalities, Kieff being the grand principality and overlord for about a century, and then Suzdal (Vladimir) the leading power: others were Novgorod, Pskoff, Smolensk, Galicia (Halicz), Volhynia, Ryazan, Tver, Tchernigoff, Polotsk, etc. The Mongol invasion, and the conquest of all Russia except Novgorod, happened about 1240. The Russian principalities became tributary to the khans. Moscow became a principality at the close of the 13th century, and the chief power in 1328. (See *Moscow*.) Russia was freed from the Mongol yoke in 1480. The work of consolidation was greatly advanced under Ivan III., Vasili, and Ivan IV. (See summary of acquisitions below.) The title of czar (or tsar) was assumed by Ivan IV. in 1547. The dynasty of Rurik came to an end in 1598. The date of the accession of the house of Romanoff (the present reigning house) is 1613. A great development of the country took place under Peter the Great (1689–1725): Russia took part in the Northern War; and the capital St. Petersburg was built. It was also involved in the Seven Years' War. The reign of Catharine II. (1762–96) was signalized by wars with Turkey (1768–74 and 1787–92) and with Sweden (1788–90). Russia was at war with France 1798–1801. The following are the leading events and incidents of more recent history: Reign of Alexander I., 1801–25; war with France, 1805–07; alliance with France, 1807–12; invasion of Russia by Napoleon, 1812; war with France, 1812–1815; Holy Alliance (with Austria and Prussia); wars with Turkey, Persia, and Sweden; reign of Nicholas, 1825–55; war with Persia, 1826–28; war with Turkey, 1827–29; Polish insurrection, 1830–31; Hungarian rebellion suppressed by Russian aid, 1849; Crimean war, 1853–56; reign of Alexander II., 1855–81; emancipation of the serfs, 1861; growth of nihilism; war with Turkey, 1877–78; assassination of Alexander II., 1881; famine, 1891-92. The following is a synoptical account of the acquisition of the different Russian territories. Moscow was founded as a principality, in the end of the 13th century, by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski (of Novgorod). Vasili (1389-1425), grand prince of Moscow and Vladimir, acquired Suzdal, Murom, Vologda, and other territories. Ivan III. (1462-1505) acquired Perm in 1472, Novgorod in 1478, Tver in 1482, Vyatka in 1489, Rostoff and vast regions in the north, and made conquests from Lithuania as far westward as the river Soga. Vasili (1505-1533) acquired Pskoff in 1510, and Ryazan about 1521. Under Ivan IV., Kazan was acquired in 1552, and Astrakhan in 1554. The Don Cossacks came under the protection of Russia, and a great part of Siberia was added. The acquisition of Siberia went on through the 17th century. Under Alexis (1645-76), Smolensk, Kieff, and the eastern Ukraine were added (about 1667). By the treaty of Nystad, Peter the Great gained from Sweden Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Karelia, which had been conquered several years previously. There was a small cession in southern Russia by Turkey in the reign of Anna (1730-40). Part of Finland was acquired by Elizabeth in 1743. Lithuania and a large part of Poland were acquired by the partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, under Catharine II.: she received cessions from Turkey in the peace of 1774, the terms of which enabled her to annex the Crimea (1783); annexed the republic of the Saporogian Cossacks; gained territory from Turkey between the Bug and Dniester in 1792; and annexed Courland in 1795. Paul annexed Georgia in 1801. Finland was conquered in 1808-09 by Alexander I., who also won Bessarabia from Turkey in 1812. By the treaties of 1815 a large part of the duchy of Warsaw was assigned as the kingdom of Poland to Alexander I. He added also Daghestan, Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Shirvan. Nicholas in 1828 acquired Erivan and Nakhitchevan from Persia, and in 1829 Poti and other fortresses near the eastern shore of the Black Sea from Turkey, and received the submission of the Kirghiz. Under Alexander II. the Caucasus practically submitted in 1859; the Amur territory was gained in 1858; the Khanate of Samarkand was gained in 1868; and Bokhara became a vassal state. Russian America was ceded to the United States in 1867. Khiva became a vassal state in 1873. The Chinese province of Kuldja was acquired in 1871, but retroceded in 1881. Khokand was annexed in 1876. The strip of Bessarabia, lost in 1856, was regained in 1878, and Kars and Batum were gained at the same time. Geok-Tepe was taken in 1881. The Merv oasis submitted in 1884. The region around Pendjdeh, in northwestern Afghanistan, was gained 1887-88. The area of European Russia proper is returned as 1,902,092 square miles, and the population (1891) as 94,650,000; including Poland and Finland, the area is 2,095,504 square miles, and the population 106,330,000. The area of the Russian empire is 8,660,282 square miles, and the population, estimated (1894), 126,347,000.

Russia, Great, Little, Red, White. See *Great Russia*, etc.

Russian America. An old name of Alaska.

Russian Armenia. That part of Armenia which is included in Russia. It was conquered in part from Persia (1827-28) and in part from Turkey (1877-78), and comprises the governments of Erivan and Kars.

Russian Asia. See *Asiatic Russia*.

Russian Byron, The. A name sometimes given to Pushkin.

Russian-German Legion. In the war against France 1813-14, a corps recruited from Germans in Russia, in the Russian service, but under Prussian military rules, and supported by Great Britain.

Russian Turkestan. See *Turkestan*.

Russian Wars with Turkey. The most important of the so-called Russo-Turkish or Turco-Russian wars in modern times are the following. (1) Wars of the reign of Peter the Great: Russia conquered Azoff, 1696; truce (the peace of Carlowitz) 1699; war renewed, 1711; Russian reverses; treaty of the Pruth, 1711. (2) War of 1736-39: Austria on the side of Russia. (3) War of 1768-74: Russians generally successful in the Danubian principalities and the Crimea; advance into Bulgaria, 1773-74; Russians repulsed before Silistria, Varna, and Shumla; peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji, 1774; Tatars in the south of Russia freed from allegiance to Turkey; Russian conquests in southern Russia retained. (4) War of 1787-1792 (Austria on the side of Russia): Otchakoff stormed by the Russians, 1788; Russians and Austrians gained the victory of Fokshani, 1789; Suvaroff stormed Ismail, 1790; peace of Jassy, 1792; Russian boundary extended to the Dniester. (5) War of 1806-12: war commenced, 1806; truce, 1807; war renewed, 1809; terminated by the peace of Bukharest, 1812; Russian boundary extended to the Pruth. (6) War of 1827-29: Russian fleet took part in the battle of Navarino, 1827; war declared, 1828; Russians took Varna, 1828; repulsed before Shumla and Silistria; successful under Paskevitch in Asia, 1828-29; Russians under Diebitsch crossed the Balkans, 1829; war ended by the treaty of Adrianople, 1829. (7) War of 1853-56: see *Crimean War*. (8) War of 1877-78: war declared, April, 1877; Russians crossed the Danube, June; Shipka Pass taken, July; Russian reverses before Plevna, July and Sept.; defeat of the Turks at Aladja Dagh, Oct.; Russians stormed Kars, Nov.; fall of Plevna, Dec.; Russians crossed the Balkans under Gourko and others, Dec. 1877,-Jan., 1878, and advanced to the outskirts of Constantinople; peace of San Stefano (very disadvantageous to Turkey) concluded, March, 1878; intervention of England in behalf of Turkey; final settlement at the Congress of Berlin, June-July.

Rust (rust). An antiquarian in Foote's play "The Patron."

Rustam (Pers. pron. rös-tem′). A hero of the Shahnamah, son of Zal and Rudabah, daughter of Mihrab, king of Kabul. On the first day of his life he became as large as a child a year old, and ten nurses were necessary to provide him with milk. While a mere child he kills a raging elephant, and while still a youth he avenges the death of his great-grandfather Nariman by taking the fortress of Sipand, which he enters disguised as a salt-merchant. In the reign of Garshasp, Zal gives over the dignity of Pahlavan, or champion of the realm, to Rustam, who takes the club of Sam and chooses his horse Raksh. On the death of Garshasp, Rustam is sent to offer the crown to Kaiqubad, who is at Mount Alburz. Returning with Kaiqubad, Rustam defeats without help the armies of Afrasyab. Rustam fights with Afrasyab himself, and drags him fastened by his girdle to Raksh. The girdle breaks, and Afrasyab is hidden by his warriors. He advises Pashang, the king of Turan, to make peace. In the next reign (that of Kaikawus) Rustam has his seven adventures, encountered in delivering Kaikawus from the King of Mazandaran. Raksh kills a lion, Rustam finds a spring in a burning desert, slays a dragon eighty feet long, slays an enchantress, subdues Aulad and spares his life on condition that he shall guide him to the caves of the White Demon, slays the demon chief Arzang, and finally slays the White Demon. After the return of Kaikawus, Rustam goes to hunt in Turan, where his horse Raksh is captured as Rustam sleeps. Rustam goes to the city of Samangan to recover the steed; is received with honor by its king; and weds his daughter Tahminah. Summoned away before the birth of his son, Rustam leaves for him a bracelet by which he is to recognize him. When Suhrab the son is born, Tahminah, fearing that the child will be taken away to Iran, pretends that it is a daughter. Suhrab grows up unknown to his father, and becomes a great warrior. The Turanians and Iranians fight. A council of chiefs decides for single combat between the leaders Suhrab and Rustam, when Rustam kills Suhrab. Learning from the bracelet that he has slain his son, he returns in grief to Zabulistan, whence he comes later to kill Sudabah, the treacherous wife of Kaikawus, and to continue the war with Turan, in which he performs endless exploits in the reigns of Kaikhusrau, Luhrasp, and Gushtasp, the most considerable being the combat with Asfandiyar. (See *Isfendiyar*.) Zal, father of Rustam, had by a slave a son, Shaghad, who, the astrologers said, was to be the ruin of his race. This Shaghad, becoming the son-in-law of the King of Kabul, was irritated at the annual tribute of a cowskin paid by Kabul to Zabul, and by a ruse drew Rustam and a hundred knights to Kabul, where they were lured into a hunting-park in which had been dug concealed trenches filled with javelins. Raksh sank into one of these. Rustam came up wounded unto death, but before his death was able to pierce with an arrow the treacherous Shaghad.

Rustchuk (rös-chök′), or **Ruscuk.** A city in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, at the junction of the Lom, in lat. 43° 50′ N., long. 25° 58′ E. It was long an important strategic point in the Russian and Turkish wars. It was besieged and taken by the Russians in 1810; destroyed in 1811; rebuilt in 1812; and besieged by the Russians in 1877-78, when the fortifications were nearly destroyed. Population (1887), 27,198.

Rusteboeuf. See *Rutebœuf*.

Rüstow (rüs′tō), **Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Brandenburg, Prussia, May 25, 1821: committed suicide at Zurich, Aug. 14, 1878. A German military writer. He served with Garibaldi in 1860. His works include "Geschichte des griechischen Kriegswesens" ("History of the Greek Military Art," 1852), "Heerwesen und Kriegfuhrung Casars" (1855), works on Napoleon I.'s campaigns, "Die Feldherrnkunst des 19. Jahrhunderts" (1857), "Geschichte der Infanterie" (1857-58), "Militarisches Handworterbuch" ("Military Dictionary," 1859), etc.

Rutebœuf (rüt-béf′). Born probably about 1230: died about 1280. A French trouvère of the 13th century. Very little is known concerning him beyond what may be gathered from his own writings. Gaston Paris passes the following judgment on his works: "The Parisian poetry of Rutebœuf is semi-popular in form. It stands by itself in subject-matter and inspiration. The poet celebrates the events and the people of note in his day; or he interests himself keenly in the dissensions existing between the church and the University of Paris; or again, and this is most frequently the case, he relates his own troubles in his humble clerkship where he depends for the support of his family upon either the favor of the nobles or public charity." Besides being a caustic satirist, Rutebœuf wrote a number of fableaux, among others "Charlot le Juif," "L'Ame du vilain," "Frère Denise," and "Le testament de l'ane"; he is also the author of the poetic compositions "Notre-Dame," "La voie de Paradis," "Le miracle de Théophile" (a sort of miracle-play which might be said to contain the germ of Calderon's "El Magico Prodigioso," and thus remotely of Goethe's "Faust" — *Lowell*), "Sainte-Marie l'Égyptienne," "Sainte-Élisabeth de Hongrie," etc.

Ruteni (rö-tē′nī). In ancient history, a people in southern Gaul, occupying the later Rouergue.

Rutennu (rö-ten′nö). See the extract.

> Syria, in the widest sense of the word, was known to the Egyptians as the country of the Rutennu or Lutennu. It was divided into Upper and Lower, the Lower Rutennu extending from the ranges of the Lebanon as far as Mesopotamia. What is meant by the Upper Rutennu is made clear in an inscription of Thothmes III., in which the towns he had conquered from Kadesh on the Orontes to the southern boundaries of Palestine are described as cities of the Upper Rutennu.
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> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 123.

Rutgers (rut′gėrz), **Henry.** Born at New York, Oct. 7, 1745: died there, Feb. 17, 1830. An American philanthropist. He graduated at Columbia College in 1766; served in the Revolutionary War; and was a member of the Board of Regents of New York State University 1802-26. He gave $5,000 to Queen's College, New Jersey, which took the name of Rutgers College in 1825.

Rutgers College. An institution of learning at New Brunswick, New Jersey: called originally Queen's College. It was chartered under the latter name in 1766 — a second charter being issued in 1770 — and was opened in 1771. It was closed during the Revolutionary War, the building being burned by the British; and instruction was subsequently twice suspended for financial reasons (1795-1805 and 1816-25). In 1825 it was enabled to resume its exercises by a gift from Henry Rutgers, whose name it adopted. It comprises, besides the academic department, a department of agricultural and mechanical arts, a grammar-school, and an observatory. It is under the control of the Dutch Reformed Church, and has (1893) 28 instructors and 230 students.

Ruth (röth). [Heb., 'a friend.'] The leading character of the Book of Ruth, a Moabitess who with Naomi went to Bethlehem and there married Boaz: an ancestor of David.

Rutherford (ruTH′ėr-fọrd), **Daniel.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 3, 1749: died there, Nov. 15, 1819. A Scottish physician and scientist, the discoverer of nitrogen.

Rutherford, or **Rutherfurd** (ruTH′ėr-fėrd), **Samuel.** Born at Nisbet, Roxburghshire, about 1600: died March 29, 1661. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, theologian, and controversialist. He graduated (M. A.) at Edinburgh in 1621, and became professor there in 1623. He was banished for his severe Calvinism from 1636 to 1638. In 1643 he attended the Assembly at Westminster. He wrote "Lex Rex" (1644), which was publicly burned by the authorities, and other works, but is best known from his "Letters" (first published in 1664).

Rutherfurd, Lewis Morris. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1816: died at Tranquillity, N. J., May 30, 1892. A distinguished American physicist. He graduated at Williams College in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, but abandoned law in 1849 in order to devote himself to the study of physics. He obtained important results in astronomical photography, and by means of a ruling-engine, designed by him in 1870, constructed the finest diffraction-gratings which had, up to that time, been made (now surpassed by those of Rowland).

Rutherglen (ruTH′ėr-glen, popularly rug′len). A royal burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, situated near the Clyde 3 miles southeast of Glasgow. Population (1891), 13,361.

Ruthven (ruth′ven, locally riv′en), **Raid of.** In Scottish history, a conspiracy at Castle Ruthven, near Perth, in 1582. The Earls of Gowrie, Mar, and others seized the person of James VI., and took him out of the keeping of his guardians, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran.

Ruthwell Cross. See the extract.

> Among the remains of the Northumbrian Saxon is the runic writing combined with sculpture from sacred subjects and Latin inscriptions upon the stone obelisks at Ruthwell, on the Scottish border — an obelisk or cross that was flung down by the Presbyterians in 1642, and had part of its writing then effaced. The Ruthwell runes had been misread by Repp and Professor Finn Magnusen as half Danish or as some perfectly new language, and they were first rightly interpreted by John Mitchell Kemble, in a paper on Anglo-Saxon Runes read to the London Society of Antiquaries, as an inscription in what was the English of Northumbria during the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. Mr. Kemble then pointed out that they set forth a few couplets of a religious poem on the events sculptured in the two principal compartments of the stone, namely, the washing of our Saviour's feet by Mary Magdalene and the glorification of Christ through His Passion. The correctness of his interpretation was afterwards proved by the discovery of lines similar to those read by him in one of the poems of the Vercelli Book.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, II. 174.

Rutilico (rö-til′i-kō). [From L. *rutilicus*, glittering.] A rarely used name for the bright third-magnitude star β Herculis, more usually called *Korneforos*.

Rutlam, or **Ratlam** (rut′lam). **1.** A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 23° 15′ N., long. 75° E. Area, 729 square miles. Population (1881), 87,314.— **2.** The capital of the state of Rutlam. Population (1881), 31,066.

Rutland (rut′land). The smallest county in England. Chief town, Oakham. It is bounded by Lincoln on the northeast, Northampton on the southeast, and Leicester on the west and northwest. The surface is undulating. It contains the fertile vale of Catmoss. Area, 152 square miles. Population (1891), 20,659.

Rutland. The capital of Rutland County, central Vermont, situated on Otter Creek in lat. 43° 37′ N. It is noted for its quarries of white marble. It was one of the capitals of Vermont 1784-1804. Population (1890), 11,760.

Rutland, Dukes of. See *Manners*.

Rutledge (rut′lej), **Edward.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23, 1749: died there, Jan. 23, 1800. An American politician, brother of John Rutledge. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1774-77, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; served in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner; and was governor of South Carolina 1798-1800.

Rutledge, John. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1739: died at Charleston, July 23, 1800. An American statesman. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, of the South Carolina Convention in 1774, and of the Continental Congress 1774-75; was president of South Carolina 1776-78, governor of South Carolina 1779-82, and member of Congress 1782-83; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787; was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–91; was chief justice of South Carolina 1791–95; and was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1795, but was not confirmed.

Rütli (rüt′li), or **Grütli** (grüt′li). A meadow in the mountains of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated near the southern arm of the Lake of Lucerne, 15 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. It is famous as the legendary scene of the formation of the Swiss League against Austria, by Stauffacher, Arnold von Melchthal, Walther Fürst, and thirty others, Nov. 8, 1307.

Rutnagherry. See *Ratnagiri.*

Rutter (rut′ėr), **Joseph.** Lived in the reign of Charles I. An English dramatic author. He was of noble family (that of the Earl of Dorset), and at the earl's order translated into English "The Cid," from the French of Corneille (first part printed in 1637). The second part of "The Cid" was printed in 1640, and was translated by Rutter at the command of the king. "The Shepherd's Holiday," a pastoral tragicomedy, acted at Whitehall and printed at London in 1635, is also ascribed to him.

Rutuli (rö′tụ-lī). In Roman legendary history, a people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea. Their king Turnus was famous in connection with the legends of Æneas.

Ruvo di Puglia (rö′vō dē pöl′yä). A town in the province of Bari, southeastern Italy, 22 miles west of Bari: the ancient Rubi. Many ancient Apulian vases have been discovered here. Population (1881), 17,956.

Ruwenzori (rö-wen-zō′rē), **Mount.** A mountain in Equatorial Africa, between Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza. It was discovered by Stanley in 1888. Height, estimated, 18,400 feet.

Ruy Blas (rüē bläs). 1. A drama by Victor Hugo, produced in 1838 at Paris. Ruy Blas, the principal character, is a lackey who rises to power, loves the queen, enjoys a terrible revenge on his previous master, Don Salluste, who endeavors to degrade her, and kills himself to save her honor.

2. An opera by Marchetti, first produced at Milan in 1869.

Ruy Diaz. See *Cid.*

Ruysch (roisċh), **Frederik.** Born at The Hague, March 23, 1638: died Feb. 22, 1731. A noted Dutch anatomist and surgeon, professor of anatomy, and later of botany, at Amsterdam. He investigated the lymphatics, etc.

Ruysdael, or **Ruisdael,** or **Ruisdaal** (rois′däl), **Jakob.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, about 1625: died there, March 14, 1682. A Dutch landscape-painter and etcher. He is noted for representations of forest scenery, etc.: the figures are by other artists. His works are in the Netherlands, Paris, London, Dresden, and elsewhere.

Ruyter (rī′tėr; D. pron. roi′ter), **Michel Adriaanszoon de.** Born at Flushing, Netherlands, March 24, 1607: died at Syracuse, Italy, April 29, 1676. A famous Dutch admiral. He served against the Spaniards in 1641, and against the English 1652–54. He was made vice-admiral of Holland after the death of Tromp in 1653, and in 1659 commanded the Dutch fleet which supported Denmark against Sweden. He was ennobled by the King of Denmark at the conclusion of the war in 1660. He was subsequently made admiral-in-chief of the Dutch fleet, and commanded against the English 1665–67, sailing up the Thames and Medway in 1667. He commanded against the combined English and French fleets 1672–73, and was mortally wounded in a battle against the French off Messina, in April, 1676.

Ryan (rī′ạn), **Loch.** An arm of the sea in Wigtownshire, Scotland. Length, 8 miles.

Ryan, Richard. Died at London, Aug., 1760. A British actor, contemporary with Betterton, with whom he acted, on his first appearance, as Seyton to Betterton's Macbeth. He rose to the first place among actors of the second rank. He played Orestes, Lord Townley, Edgar, Macduff, Iago, Cassio, and many other characters with great effect.

Ryance (rī′ạns), or **Ryence** (rī′ẹns). A legendary king of Ireland and Wales, in the Arthurian legends. His sword was named Marandaise.

Ryazan, or **Riazan** (rē-ä-zän′). 1. A government of central Russia, surrounded by Vladimir, Tamboff, Tula, and Moscow. It is traversed by the Oka. The soil is fertile. Area, 16,255 square miles. Population (1890), 1,928,600.

2. The capital of the government of Ryazan, situated on the Trubej, near the Oka, about lat. 54° 42′ N., long. 39° 50′ E. The capital of the old principality of Ryazan was Old Ryazan, situated on the Oka. Population (1894), 30,319.

Ryazan, Principality of. A medieval principality of Russia. It was frequently a rival of Muscovy, and was annexed by Muscovy about 1521.

Rybinsk (rü-bēnsk′), or **Ruibinsk,** or **Rübinsk.** A town in the government of Yaroslaff, central Russia, situated on the Volga, opposite the mouth of the Sheksna, 170 miles north-northeast of Moscow. It is an important center of transit trade over the Volga and the canal-system which connect St. Petersburg with the southeast of Russia. Population (1890), 32,111.

Rycaut, or **Ricaut** (rē-kō′), Sir **Paul.** Died in England, Dec. 16, 1700. An English diplomatist, traveler, and historian. He wrote "Present State of the Ottoman Empire" (1670) and "History of the Turks 1623–1699" (1680–1700).

Rydal (rī′dạl). A village in Westmoreland, England, 2 miles north-northwest of Ambleside. It contains Rydal Mount, the home of Wordsworth.

Ryde (rīd). A town and watering-place in the Isle of Wight, England, situated on the northern coast 5 miles south-southwest of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 10,952.

Rydqvist (rid′kvist), **Johan Erik.** Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 20, 1800: died at Stockholm, Dec. 19, 1877. A Swedish philologist and author, chief librarian of the royal library 1858–65. He wrote "Svenska språkets Lagar" ("Laws of the Swedish Language," 1850–74), etc., and edited "Heimdall," a literary journal, 1828–32.

Rye (rī). A seaport in the county of Sussex, England, situated near the English Channel 53 miles southeast of London. It is one of the ancient Cinque Ports, and formerly stood directly on the coast. Population (1891), 3,871.

Rye. A small town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Atlantic Ocean directly south of Portsmouth. The summer resort Rye Beach is near it.

Rye House Plot. In English history, a conspiracy by some extreme Whigs to kill Charles II. and the Duke of York (James II.), June, 1683. It is so called from Rye House in Hertfordshire, the meeting-place of the conspirators. Lord Russell (see *Russell, William*), Algernon Sidney, and Robert Baillie were executed for alleged complicity.

Ryle (rīl), **John Charles.** Born at Macclesfield, May 10, 1816. Bishop of Liverpool. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and in 1880 was appointed bishop of Liverpool. He is the author of numerous religious works.

Rymer (rī′mėr), **Thomas.** Born about 1641: died at London, Dec. 14, 1713. A noted English antiquary. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn June 16, 1673. In 1692 he succeeded Thomas Shadwell as historiographer royal. On Aug. 26, 1693, he began the great "Fœdera," based on the "Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus" of Leibnitz. It is a compilation of all the treaties, conventions, correspondence, and other records relating to the foreign relations of England from 1101 A. D. to his own time. The publication was completed after his death, in 1735. His critical work was good, but he produced an unsuccessful play, "Edgar, or the English Monarch" (1678).

Rysdyk's Hambletonian (10). A bay trotting stallion, foaled about 1849. From him has sprung most of the improved trotting stock of America. He was by Abdallah (1), dam the Charles Kent mare; Abdallah by Mambrino, dam Amazonia; and Mambrino by Messenger out of a thoroughbred mare. The Charles Kent mare was by the imported Norfolk trotter Bellfounder out of One Eye by a son of Messenger. He was thus a cross between the thoroughbred and the partially developed English trotting horse of the day.

Ryswick, or **Ryswijk** (riz′wik), **Peace of.** [D. *Rijswijk.*] A treaty signed at Ryswijk, a village in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, 2 miles south-southeast of The Hague, Sept. 21, 1697, between France on the one side and England, the Netherlands, and Spain on the other. France acknowledged William III. as king of England, abandoning the cause of the Stuarts, and restored conquests in Catalonia and in the Spanish Netherlands (except certain "reunited" towns); the Dutch restored Pondicherry to the French; and England and France mutually restored conquests in America. The treaty was ratified by the Empire Oct. 30: France restored its conquests except those in Alsace; the Duke of Lorraine had most of his dominions restored; and a clause prejudicial to the Protestants was inserted, applying to the towns "reunited" by France.

Sá (sä), **Estacio de.** Born in Portugal about 1520: died at São Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro), Feb. 20, 1567. A Portuguese captain, nephew of Mem de Sá. In 1564 he was sent against the French Protestant colony in Brazil. Aided by his uncle, he founded the city of Rio de Janeiro, March, 1566, but was closely besieged there by the French and Indians, who were defeated only on the arrival of Mem de Sá with reinforcements. Estacio de Sá died of a wound received in the engagement.

Sá, Mem or **Men de.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal, about 1500: died at Bahia, Brazil, March 2, 1572. Governor-general of Brazil from 1558 (appointed 1556). In March, 1560, he took the French fort of Villegagnon in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, but was unable to dislodge the interlopers from the interior, and they returned after he had left. In 1566 the city of Rio de Janeiro was founded (see *Sá, Estacio de*), and on Jan. 21, 1567, Mem de Sá completely defeated the French and their Indian allies. He put down several Indian revolts, and laid the foundations of the future prosperity of the country.

Saadi. See *Sadi.*

Saadia Gaon (sä-äd'yä gä-ōn'). Born at Fayum, Egypt, 892: died 942. A celebrated Jewish exegete, religious philosopher, and apologist. He became gaon (*i. e.* head of the Talmudic academy) at Sora. He may be considered as the founder of scientific Judaism, and the creator of religious philosophy in the middle ages. He defended Judaism against Karaism, Christianity, and Islam. Besides his polemical works, he wrote many treatises on the Talmud, composed a Hebrew lexicon ("Iggaron"), and translated the Old Testament into Arabic. But his principal work is on the philosophy of religion, written in Arabic "Kitab al-Amanat wa'l Itiqadot"; in Hebrew, "Emunoth we-Deoth" ("Faiths and Opinions"), in which he attempts to bring the doctrines of Judaism into a system, and to reconcile them with the philosophy of his time. In his various controversies Saadia displayed not only great learning and clearness of thinking, but also mildness and tolerance.

Saalach. See *Saale, Salzburger.*

Saale (zä'le), **Franconian.** A river in Lower Franconia, Bavaria: the chief right-hand tributary of the Main, which it joins at Gemünden, 21 miles northwest of Würzburg. Length, 69 miles.

Saale, Salzburger (zälts'börg-er), or **Saalach** (zä'läch). A river in Salzburg and Bavaria which joins the Salzach 4 miles northwest of Salzburg. Length, about 70 miles.

Saale, Saxon or **Thüringian.** One of the chief tributaries of the Elbe. It rises in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria; traverses Thuringia, Prussian Saxony, and Anhalt, flowing generally north; and joins the Elbe 19 miles southeast of Magdeburg. Its tributaries are the Ilm, Unstrut, Wipper, Bode, and White Elster. Rudolstadt, Jena, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Halle are on its banks. Length, about 225 miles; navigable from Naumburg.

Saalfeld (zäl'felt). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Saale 24 miles south of Weimar. It has manufactures of sewing-machines, etc. It contains the ruined Sorbenburg. On Oct. 10, 1806, a battle occurred in its vicinity between the French and the Prussians, in which the latter were defeated and Prince Ludwig of Prussia was slain. Population (1890), 9,801.

Saalfeld. A former duchy of Germany, founded in 1680 by Johann Ernst, youngest son of Duke Ernst the Pious of Gotha, and annexed to Saxe-Meiningen in 1826.

Saane (zä'ne), F. **Sarine** (sä-rēn'). A river in the cantons of Bern, Vaud, and Fribourg, Switzerland. It rises on the border of Bern and Valais, and joins the Aare 10 miles west by north of Bern. Length, 78 miles.

Saanen (zä'nen). A former division of Switzerland, in the upper valley of the Saane, now divided between Bern and Vaud (the pays d'en-haut).

Saar (zär), F. **Sarre** (sär). [L. *Saravus* or *Sarra.*] A river in Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine Province, which joins the Moselle 5 miles southwest of Treves. In its basin is one of the chief coal-fields of Germany. Length, 130-140 miles. It is navigable from Saargemund to its mouth.

Saarbrücken (zär'brük-en), or **Saarbrück** (zär'brük), F. **Sarrebruck** (sär-brük'). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 38 miles south-southeast of Treves. It is the center of an important and extensive coal-mining district, and has considerable manufactures. In its vicinity occurred a skirmish, the first action of the Franco-German war, Aug. 2, 1870. Its result was favorable to the French, and it was represented by Napoleon III. as an important victory. Population (1890), 13,812.

Saarburg (zär'börɢ), F. **Sarrebourg** (sär-bör'). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Saar 35 miles west-northwest of Strasburg. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), 5,445.

Saardam. See *Zaandam.*

Saargemünd (zär'ge-münt), F. **Sarreguemines** (särg-mēn'). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated at the junction of the Blies with the Saar, 40 miles east of Metz. It has important manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, faience, majolica, plush, and velvet. Population (1890), 13,076.

Saarlouis (zär-lö'i), F. **Sarrelouis** (sär-lö-ē'). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 31 miles south by east of Treves. It is an industrial and commercial center, and one of the strongest border fortresses of Prussia. It was founded by Vauban in 1681; granted to France in 1697; and ceded to Prussia in 1815. It was the birthplace of Ney. Population (1890), 6,844.

Saasgrat. See *Mischabelhörner.*

Saasthal (säs'täl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south-southwest of Brieg: traversed by the Saaser Visp.

Saati (sä'tē). A height west of Massowah, eastern Africa, occupied by the Italians in 1885 as a military post.

Saavedra (sä-ä-vā'ᴛʜrä), **Angel de,** Duke of Rivas. Born at Cordova, Spain, March 1, 1791: died at Madrid, 1865. A Spanish poet, politician, and diplomatist. He was twice exiled. Among his works are the tragedies "Lanuza" and "Don Alvaro" (1835), the epic "Florinda," the narrative poem "El moro expósito" (1834), etc.

Saavedra, Cervantes. See *Cervantes.*

Saavedra y Faxardo (ē fä-ʜär'dō), **Diego.** Born in the province of Murcia, Spain, May 6, 1584: died at Madrid, Aug. 24, 1648. A Spanish diplomatist and author. His chief works are "Empresas politícas" (1640) and "República literaria" (1655).

Saaz (zäts), Bohem. **Žatec** (zhä'tets). A town in northwestern Bohemia, situated on the Eger 43 miles northwest of Prague: the center of an important hop-growing district. It was formerly a Hussite stronghold. Population (1890), 13,234.

Saba (sā'bä̤), or **Sabea** (sa-bē'ä̤). A former kingdom in Yemen, southwestern Arabia: also its chief city. See *Sheba.*

Saba (sä'bä). A small island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated northwest of St. Christopher's, in lat. 17° 39′ N., long. 63° 15′ W. It belongs to the Dutch. Population (1890), 1,883.

Sabaco (sab'a̤-kō), or **Shabaka** (shä'bä-kä). The first of the recognized monarchs of the 25th or Ethiopian dynasty of Manetho: a native of Akesh, in Kush or Ethiopia. He is mentioned by Herodotus. He retired from Egypt in consequence of a dream. The death of an Apis at the Serapeum is recorded in the second year of his reign, and his name is found on the monuments of Karnak. He concluded a treaty with one of the Assyrian monarchs, and the seal which was attached to it was found in the archives of Kuyunjik, the ancient Nineveh. His reign is supposed to have lasted eight years. *Birch.*

> Herodotus mentions only one Sabaco, but the monuments and Manetho notice two, the Sabakòn and Sebichòs (Sevéchos) of Manetho, called Shebek in the hieroglyphics. One of these is the same as So (Savá), the contemporary of Hosea, King of Israel, who is said (in 2 Kings xvii. 4) to have made a treaty with the King of Egypt, and to have refused the annual tribute to Shalmaneser, King of Assyria. *Rawlinson,* Herod., II. 216, note.

Sabah. Same as *British North Borneo.*

Sabako. See *Sabaco.*

Sabanilla. See *Saranilla.*

Sabará (sä-bä-rä'). A town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, situated on the Rio das Velhas, about lat. 19° 54′ S., long. 44° 21′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Sabazius (sa-bā'zhi-us). A Phrygian god of nature, by the Greeks partially identified with Zeus and with Dionysus. His worship, which was orgiastic, was closely connected with that of Cybele and Attis. It was introduced into Rome, and flourished throughout Italy, especially in the latest pagan times. His symbol was the snake.

Sabbatai-Zevi (säb-bä-tī'ze-vē'). Born in Smyrna (Asia Minor), 1626: died 1676. A Hebrew impostor. When 20 years old he proclaimed himself the Messiah, and, favored by the mystical tendencies of the time and the oppression under which the Jews were suffering, obtained a great following among the Eastern Jews, notwithstanding the opposition and anathemas of the most prominent rabbis. When he arrived with his followers in Constantinople, he was seized by Sultan Mohammed IV. and put into prison. The false prophet then embraced Islam, but the movement which he started lasted for many years.

Sabbatians (sa-bā'ṭia̤nz). A Novatian sect of the 4th century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. Also *Sabathians, Sabbathaists, Sabbathians.*

Sabbioneta (säb-bē-ō-nā'tä). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 19 miles southwest of Mantua. It was the chief town of a former principality of Sabbioneta. Population (1881), commune, 7,102.

Sabeans (sa̤-bē'a̤nz). 1. Members of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (*a*) of Seba, son of Cush; (*b*) of Seba, son of Raamah; or (*c*) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Also *Sabæans.*—2. The natives or inhabitants of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabellians (sa-bel'i-a̤nz). 1. A primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.—2. Followers of Sabellius, a philosopher of the 3d century. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be the Son. It is nearly allied to Modalism.

Sabellius (sa-bel'i-us). Lived at the end of the 2d and the beginning of the 3d century A. D. A Roman presbyter, founder of the Sabellians. He was excommunicated by Bishop Callistus.

Sabians (sā'bi-a̤nz). See *Mandæans.*

Sabina (sä-bē'nä), **La.** A mountainous region north-northeast of Rome.

Sabina, Poppæa. See *Poppæa Sabina.*

Sabine (sa-bēn'). A river in eastern Texas, and on the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. It flows into the Gulf of Mexico through Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass. Length, about 500 miles.

Sabine (sab'in), Sir **Edward.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 14, 1788: died at Richmond, June 26, 1883. A British astronomer and physicist. He obtained a commission in the artillery about 1804; accompanied Ross and Parry as astronomer in the arctic expeditions of 1819-20; and was president of the British Association in 1853, and of the Royal Society 1861-71. He published a number of valuable papers pertaining to terrestrial magnetism in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Sabine (sā'bin), **Lorenzo.** Born at Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 28, 1803: died April 14, 1877. An American author and politician, Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1852–53. His works include a "Life of Preble" (1847), "Biographical Sketches of the Loyalists of the American Revolution" (1847), etc.

Sabine Cross-Roads (sa-bēn' krôs'rōdz). A place in Mansfield, De Soto parish, northwestern Louisiana, where, April 8, 1864, the Confederates under Taylor defeated the Federals under Banks.

Sabine Lake. An expansion of the river Sabine, on the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, near the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 18 miles.

Sabine (sā'bīn) **Mountains.** A range of mountains east of Rome, near the eastern border of

Latium. It is a branch of the Apennines. Its highest point is about 4,200 feet.

Sabine Pass (sa-bēn′ pås). A short and narrow passage connecting Sabine Lake with the Gulf of Mexico.

Sabines (sā′bīnz), L. **Sabini** (sa-bī′nī). In ancient history, a people of central Italy, who lived chiefly in the mountains north-northeast of Rome. They were allied to the Umbrians and Oscans, and the Samnites were descended from them. They formed an important element in the composition of the Roman people. The rape of the Sabine women is a notable incident in the legendary history of early Rome. Romulus, finding difficulty in obtaining wives for the men who had gathered around him in his new city, is said to have invited the neighboring tribes to a celebration of games, and the Roman youths took occasion to carry off a number of the Sabine virgins. The chief town of the Sabines was Reate (now Rieti). They were subjugated by the Romans about 290 B. C.

Sabines, Rape of the. See *Rape of the Sabines.*

Sabinum (sa-bī′num). The country villa of Horace, situated not far from Tivoli: celebrated in his poetry.

Sabis (sā′bis). The ancient name of the Sambre.

Sablé (sä-blā′). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe 27 miles southwest of Le Mans. In its vicinity are quarries of black marble. Population (1891), commune, 6,047.

Sable (sā′bl), **Cape.** [F. *sable*, sand.] 1. The southwesternmost extremity of Nova Scotia, in lat. 43° 23′ N., long. 65° 37′ W.—2. The southernmost point of the mainland of Florida and of the United States, in lat. 25° 8′ N.

Sable Island. [F. *sable*, sand.] A sandy island southeast of Nova Scotia, to which it belongs: lat. of eastern lighthouse 43° 58′ N., long. 59° 46′ W. It is surrounded by shoals and sandbanks. Length, about 45 miles.

Sables d'Olonne (sä′bl dō-lon′), **Les.** A seaport in the department of Vendée, France, situated on the Bay of Biscay 21 miles southwest of La-Roche-sur-Yon. It has considerable trade and important fisheries; it is a summer watering-place. Population (1891), commune, 11,557.

Sabra (sā′brä). In the ancient ballads of "St. George and the Dragon," the maiden for whom the knight slew the dragon, and whom he afterward married.

Sabrina (sa-brī′nạ̈). The Roman name of the river Severn.

Sabrina. The legendary daughter of Locrine. She was drowned in the river Severn (Savarina, Sabrina), with her mother, by Locrine's enraged widow, and became its nymph. Milton introduces her in "Comus," and Drayton in the "Polyolbion" and Fletcher in "The Faithful Shepherdess" relate her transformation.

Sabrina (sä-brē′nä). A temporary island formed by volcanic eruptions near the coast of St. Michael, Azores, in June, 1811. It disappeared July–Oct., 1811.

Sabrina Land. [Named by its discoverer, Balleny, captain of an English whaler, from a vessel which accompanied him.] A region in the Antarctic Ocean, about lat. 66° S., long. 120° E.

Sac (såk). [Pl., also *Sacs.*] A tribe of North American Indians who anciently lived at the mouth of the Ottawa River, and were driven by the Iroquois from that region to settle in northern Wisconsin. They united with the Fox tribe, and about 1765 took possession of the land on both sides of the Mississippi River, conquered from the Illinois. In 1810 they held a large territory in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They fought against the United States in 1812, and in 1832 a part of the tribe led by Black Hawk rebelled, and was defeated and removed. Most of them are now in the Indian Territory, their whole number, together with the Foxes, being somewhat less than 1,000. Their name, properly *Osagi*, has been translated as 'people at the mouth of a river,' referring to their early habitat. See *Algonquian.*

Sacæ (sā′sē). In ancient history, a nomadic people dwelling in Central Asia near the sources of the Oxus and the Jaxartes.

Sacapa. See *Zacapa.*

Sacaza (sä-kä′thä), **Roberto.** Born at Leon, Feb. 27, 1840. A Nicaraguan politician. He was a senator, and when President Carazo died (Aug., 1889) was chosen by lot, according to the constitution, to succeed him *ad interim.* By (alleged) arbitrary measures he obtained the position of constitutional president for four years in the election of Nov., 1890. He was overthrown by a revolution, May, 1893, and went to New York.

Saccas. See *Ammonius.*

Saccharissa (sak-ạ-ris′ạ̈). A lady celebrated by Waller in his poems: she was Lady Dorothy Sydney.

Sacer Mons. See *Sacred Mount.*

Sacheverell (sa-shev′e-rel), **Henry.** Born at Marlborough, England, 1672: died at London, June 5, 1724. An English clergyman and Tory politician. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was associated there with Addison, with whom he shared his rooms. He came into notice as preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark. For two sermons criticizing the Whig ministry, preached Aug. 14 and Nov. 5, 1709, he was prosecuted at the instigation of Godolphin, and March 23, 1710, suspended for three years. He was reinstated by the Tory ministry, April 13, 1713.

Sachs (zäks), **Hans.** Born at Nuremberg, Nov. 5, 1494: died there, Jan. 19, 1576. A German poet, the most celebrated of the mastersingers, so called. His father, a tailor, sent him to the Latin school, which he left in his fifteenth year to become a shoemaker. Two years later, as a journeyman of his trade, he wandered through Germany, studying, when the opportunity presented itself in the larger cities, the art of mastersong. Four years afterward, in 1515, he returned to Nuremberg, where he married, in 1519, and where he died. He was a most prolific writer. From 1514, when he began to write, to 1567 he had by his own computation composed 4,275 mastersongs, 208 dramas, 1,558 narratives, fables, allegories, and the like, and 7 prose dialogues—in all 6,048 works, a number that was considerably increased in the succeeding two years of his literary activity. His dramas are tragedies, comedies, and carnival plays. Among them are his first tragedies "Lucretia" (1527) and "Virginia" (1530), and the later ones "Julian der Abtrünnige" ("Julian the Apostate"), "Melusine," "Klytemnestra," "Hürnen Seyfried" ("The Horned Siegfried," 1557); the comedy "Die ungleichen Kinder Evä" ("The Unlike Children of Eve," 1553); the carnival play "Das Narrenschneiden." In the Reformation he arrayed himself on the side of Luther, in praise of whom he wrote, in 1523, his "Wittenbergisch Nachtigall ("Wittenberg Nightingale"); from 1524 are 4 prose dialogues counseling moderation in the religious strife. His literary material is drawn from all available sources of the time: he makes use of the Bible, of ancient history, legends, popular tales, and folk-books. He was a real poet, and his influence upon German literature has been lasting. A selection from his works, "Dichtungen von Hans Sachs," was published at Leipsic, 1870–71, in 3 vols. A new edition of the original one by Hans Sachs himself, has been published at Tubingen, 1870–80, in 12 vols.

Sachsen (zäk′sen). The German name of Saxony.

Sachsenchronik (zäk′sen-krō″nik). ['Saxon Chronicle.'] A universal history, written originally in Low German in the middle of the 13th century. It was attributed to Eike von Repgowe. Also called "Repgauische Chronik."

Sachsenhausen (zäk′sen-hou-zen). That part of Frankfort-on-the-Main which lies on the left bank of the Main.

Sachsenland. See *Saxonland.*

Sachsenspiegel (zäk′sen-spē″gel). [G., 'Saxon Mirror.'] A German book of law, composed by Eike von Repgowe about 1230: widely influential in northern Germany and neighboring lands down to modern times. It was written in Latin, and was soon translated into German. It gives a summary of the laws of northern Germany, especially of the duchy of Saxony.

Sacile (sä-chē′le). [ML. *Sacilum.*] A town in the province of Udine, Italy, situated on the Livenza 38 miles north by east of Venice. It belonged to the republic of Venice 1420–1797. In its vicinity, in 1809, a victory was gained by the Austrians under the archduke John over the French under Eugène de Beauharnais. Population (1881), commune, 5,326.

Sack (zäk), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 17, 1790: died at Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1875. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor of theology (1818–47) and preacher (1819–34) at Bonn, and consistorial councilor at Magdeburg (1847–75). He wrote "Christliche Apologetik" (1829), "Christliche Polemik" (1838), etc.

Sackanoir. See *Lakmiut.*

Sackarson (sak′ạr-sọn). The name of a famous performing bear in Shakspere's time. Slender mentions him to Anne Page, and there are other references to him.

Sackatoo. See *Sokoto.*

Sacken, Osten-. See *Osten-Sacken.*

Sackett's Harbor (sak′ets här′bọr). A lake port of Jefferson County, New York, situated on an arm of Lake Ontario 63 miles north of Syracuse. It was formerly an important naval station. Here, in May, 1813, the Americans under Brown repulsed an attack of the British under Prevost.

Sack of Venezuela, Sp. **Saco de Venezuela.** A name often given to Lake Maracaibo, from its sack-shaped outline.

Sackville (sak′vil). The family name of the English noble family of Dorset.

Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville. See *Germain.*

Sackville, Thomas. Born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536: died at London, April 19, 1608. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford, and entered the Inner Temple. He was for many years one of Elizabeth's chief councilors, holding high office. He was made Lord Buckhurst in 1567, and earl of Dorset at the accession of James I. His poems were the models for some of Spenser's best work, and his induction to the "Mirror for Magistrates" is the best part of that book. He wrote with Norton the tragedy of "Gorboduc" (which see).

Sackville-West (sak′vil-west′), Sir **Lionel Sackville.** Born July 19, 1827. An English diplomatist, younger brother of Baron Sackville: British minister to the United States 1881–88. He received his passports from President Cleveland in 1888 for having written, in answer to a correspondent who represented himself as a naturalized citizen of English birth in search of advice, a letter in which he recommended the inquirer to vote the Democratic ticket as favorable to British interests. The incident occurred during the presidential canvass.

Saco (så′kō). A river in New Hampshire and Maine. It rises in the White Mountains, traverses the White Mountain Notch, and flows into the ocean 14 miles southwest of Portland. Length, about 160 miles.

Saco. A city in York County, Maine, situated on the Saco near its mouth, opposite Biddeford, 16 miles southwest of Portland. It has coasting trade, cotton manufactures, etc. Population (1890), 6,075.

Saco (sä′kō), **José Antonio.** Born at Bayamo, May 7, 1797: died at Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 26, 1879. A Cuban publicist and author. Part of his life was spent in exile for political reasons: he was several times deputy to the Spanish Cortes. Saco is best known for his important works on the history and effects of slavery.

Saco Bay. A small indentation on the coast of Maine, near the mouth of the Saco River.

Sacramento (sak-rạ-men′tō). [Sp., 'sacrament.'] The largest river in California. Its longest head stream, the Pitt River, or Upper Sacramento, rises in Goose Lake on the Oregon frontier. The Sacramento proper rises on the slope of Mount Shasta, flows generally south, enters Suisun Bay, and through San Francisco Bay enters the Pacific. Length, nearly 500 miles.

Sacramento, or **Sacramento City.** A city, the capital of California and of Sacramento County, situated at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers, in lat. 38° 33′ N., long. 121° 20′ W. It is the third city in the State, exports fruit, has extensive manufactures, and is a railway center. Its chief building is the State capitol. Sacramento was settled by J. A. Sutter in 1841. Gold was discovered in the neighborhood in 1848. It became the capital in 1854, and was made a city in 1863. It has been several times devastated by floods. Population (1890), 26,386.

Sacred and Profane Love. A painting by Titian, in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. The scene is a garden. By a fountain sit two women, one nude, the other richly dressed. The former turns her head to see Cupid playing in the water; the latter turns her back on Love.

Sacred Band, The. 1. A band of 300 Thebans formed to take part in the wars of the 4th century B. C. against Sparta. It was especially distinguished at Leuctra in 371 B. C., and was destroyed at Chæronea in 338 B. C.

2. A company of several hundred Greeks, formed in 1821 by Alexander Ypsilanti for service in the Danubian Principalities against the Turks. It was destroyed in the battle of Dragatchan in 1821.

Sacred Mount, L. **Mons Sacer.** A hill 3 miles northeast of Rome, beyond the Anio. It is noted in Roman history as the place of temporary emigrations of the plebeians, undertaken in order to extort civil privileges. The first (494 (?) B. C.) led to the establishment of the tribunate: the second (449 B. C.) resulted in the abolition of the decemvirate.

Sacred Nine, The. The Muses.

Sacred Wars. In Greek history, wars undertaken by members of the Amphictyonic League in defense of the shrine of Delphi. There were four of these wars. (1) In 600–590 B. C. (596–586 ?): the Amphictyons overthrew Crissa and Cirrha. (2) About 448 B. C.: Athens aided the Phocians in recovering Delphi. (3) In 357–346 B. C.: the Phocians, at first successful against the Thebans, Locrians, etc., were overthrown by the aid of Philip of Macedon, who joined the allies in 352; Phocis was replaced by Philip in the League. (4) In 339–338 B. C.: the Amphictyons appointed Philip to punish the Locrians of Amphissa for sacrilege; his successes led to the union of Athens and Thebes against him and their defeat at Chæronea in 338.

Sacred Way. 1. The ancient road from Athens to Eleusis, starting at the Dipylon Gate and traversing the Pass of Daphne. Over it passed every autumn from Athens the solemn procession for the celebration in the shrine of the great Eleusinian sanctuary of the mysteries in honor of Demeter, Persephone, and Iacchus. For almost its whole length it was bordered with tombs, chapels, and even more important foundations. At the outset of the road a number of the tombs remain in place, practically uninjured. (See *Ceramicus.*) Further along the modern road to Eleusis, whose line is almost identical with that of the Sacred Way, many architectural fragments are still visible, and some can be identified from the descriptions of Pausanias. In the middle of the Pass of Daphne rises beside the road a monastery which exhibits, in contrast with its Byzantine architecture, some remnants of French Pointed work. It was founded by the French dukes of Athens, and contains their tombs, but occupies the site of a temple to Apollo. Further on, toward the Bay of Salamis, there are considerable remains of a sanctuary to Aphrodite.

2. [L. *Via Sacra.*] The first street of ancient Rome to be established on the low ground beneath the hills. It had its name either because on its line, according to tradition, Romulus made his treaty with the Sabine chief Tatius, or because on it lay several of the oldest and most revered sanctuaries of Rome, as the temple of Vesta and the Regia. It began at the Clivus Capitolinus at the eastern end of the Forum Romanum,

and ran along the southern side of the Forum, past the Basilica Julia and the temple of Castor and Pollux; then it turned at right angles and crossed the Forum, and turned again to skirt the northern side of the temple of Julius Cæsar. It continued in front of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the basilica of Constantine to the arch of Titus. Under the empire it was extended hence past the Colosseum to a point on the Esquiline. The lava pavement of the Via Sacra, as it now exists, is almost all late in date; and it is probable that the course of the Sacred Way was slightly altered from time to time to meet architectural exigencies.

Sacrificial Stone. The stone on which human victims were sacrificed before the war-god Huitzilopochtli, in the principal Aztec temple at Mexico. It was dug up near the site of the temple in 1791, and is now in the Mexican national museum. The stone is disk-shaped, 8¾ feet in diameter and 2¼ feet thick. The sides are covered with elaborate sculptures.

Sacripant (sak′ri-pant). **1.** A character in the "Orlando Innamorato" of Boiardo and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.—**2.** A character in Tasso's "Secchia Rapita."

Sacriportus (sak-ri-pōr′tus). In ancient geography, a locality in Latium, Italy, near Præneste. Here, in 82 B. C., Sulla decisively defeated the forces of the younger Marius.

Sacsahuana (säk-sä-wä′nä), or **Sacsahuaman** (säk-sä-wä′män). A hill and ancient fortress, northwest of and overlooking the city of Cuzco, Peru. The hill is a terrace of higher mountains, and is so steep as to be practically unassailable on the side toward the city, where it is but slightly defended. The principal works face the other way, inclosing a projecting portion of the terrace. They consist of three walls, each 1,800 feet long, rising one behind the other and supporting artificial terraces, which were defended by parapets. The walls are built with salient and reentering angles, thus embodying a principle of modern fortification; counting from the outer one, they are respectively 27, 18, and 14 feet high. They are formed of immense irregular limestone blocks, fitted together with great skill (see the quotation): some of these were evidently taken from quarries three quarters of a mile distant. There are subsidiary structures, and the place was artificially supplied with water. These works are commonly called the fortress of the Incas or of Cuzco. Garcilasso (followed by Squier) says that they were built by the later Incas, and even names the engineer. Most modern archæologists now assign them to the pre-Incarial period, and they are supposed to be coeval with the structures at Tiahuanacu (see that name and *Piruas*). When Inca Manco besieged the Spaniards in Cuzco (April, 1536), he seized this fortress, and the Indians were dislodged only after a fierce battle.

> The work is altogether without doubt the grandest specimen of the style called cyclopean extant in America. The outer wall, as I have said, is heaviest. Each salient terminates in an immense block of stone, sometimes as high as the terrace which it supports, but generally sustaining one or more great stones only less in size than itself. One of these stones is 27 feet high, 14 broad, and 12 in thickness. Stones of 15 feet in length, 12 in width, and 10 in thickness are common in the outer walls.
>
> *E. G. Squier*, Peru, p. 471.

Sacy (sä-sē′), Baron **Silvestre de (Antoine Isaac Silvestre).** Born at Paris, Sept. 21, 1758: died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1838. A French Orientalist. He became professor of Persian at the Collège de France in 1806. He was the founder of the European study of Arabic. Among his works are "Grammaire arabe" (1810), "Chrestomathie arabe" (1806: revised ed. 1826–31), "Principes de la grammaire générale" (1799), etc.

Sacy, Samuel Ustazade Silvestre de. Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1801: died Feb. 14, 1879. A French publicist and miscellaneous writer, son of Baron Silvestre de Sacy.

Sad (säd). [Ar. *sa′d*, a lucky star.] The name given on some maps to the third-magnitude star η Pegasi. The full name is *Sad-mator*.

Sá da Bandeira (sä dä bän-dā′rä), **Bernardo de.** Born at Santarem, Portugal, Sept. 26, 1795: died Jan. 6, 1876. A Portuguese politician and general. He took part in the insurrections of 1820 and 1846; was several times minister (of war or of marine); and was premier 1865, 1868–69, and 1870.

Sadachbiah (säd-ak-be′yä̤). [Ar. *sa′d-al-aẖbiya*, the lucky (star) of the hidden creatures—"because when it appears the earthworms creep out of their holes" (*Smyth*).] The fourth-magnitude star γ Aquarii.

Sadah (se-de′). The name of the tenth day of the month Bahman: a fire festival on which the Persian kings lighted fires and attached burning wisps to the feet of birds. Firdausi ascribes the festival and its name to Hushang, the king who struck a spark in hurling a stone at a demon, and so discovered fire.

Sadalmelik (säd-al-mel′ik). [Ar. *sa′d-al-melik*, the lucky (star) of the king.] The third-magnitude star α Aquarii.

Sadalsuud (säd-al-sö-öd′ or sad-al-söd′). [Ar. *sa′d-as-su′ūd*, the luckiest of the lucky.] The third-magnitude star β Aquarii.

Sadatoni (sad-ạ-tō′ni). [Ar., corrupted from *dhāt-al-′inān*.] The fourth-magnitude star ζ Aurigæ.

Saddleback (sad′l-bak). A mountain in Cumberland, England, 5 miles northeast of Keswick. Height, 2,847 feet.

Saddleback Mountain. A mountain in Franklin County, western Maine. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Saddle (sad′l) **Mountain.** A mountain of the Taconic range in Berkshire County, northwestern Massachusetts. Its chief peak (Greylock) is about 3,500 feet high.

Sadducees (sad′ụ̄-sēz). A religious and political party in Judea in the last centuries of its existence as a Jewish state. They were the rivals of the Pharisees. The name is probably derived from Zadok, one of the leaders of the party. The Sadducees were recruited from among the aristocracy and the wealthy class, and formed the following of the Hasmonean princes. From them the officers of the state and army were taken. Contrary to the Pharisees, they placed secular interests above those of religion. They did not absolutely reject the tradition and the oral law, but considered only the ordinances which appeared clearly expressed in the Pentateuch as binding, regarding the traditional precepts as subordinate. In like manner they did not exactly deny the immortality of the soul, but repudiated the idea of judgment after death. Owing to this tenet and to their literal interpretation of the Mosaic code, they were very rigorous in the administration of justice. In the last struggle of Judea for independence, the Sadducees mostly sided with Rome. After the fall of Jerusalem, they vanish from history.

Sá de Miranda (sä de mē-rän′dä), **Francisco de.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal, Oct. 27, 1495: died at Coimbra, March 15, 1558. A Portuguese and Spanish poet, writer of comedies, bucolics, and epistles.

Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton, The. A story by George Eliot. It first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" for Jan. and Feb., 1857, and was afterward included in "Scenes of Clerical Life."

Sadi (sa-dē′). [Pers. *Sa′dī.*] One of the most celebrated Persian poets. His real name was Shaikh Muslihu-′d-Din, Sadi being a nom de plume said to be taken from the king Sad ben Zangi, and so meaning 'the Sadyan.' He was born and died at Shiraz, and lived, it is said, 1190–1291 A. D.; but there is great uncertainty as to these dates, as also with regard to many statements concerning his life. He is said to have been educated at Bagdad, to have made the pilgrimage to Mecca 15 times, and to have traveled in parts of Europe and in all the countries between Barbary and India. When near Jerusalem he was captured by the Crusaders and forced to work upon the fortifications of Tripoli, but was ransomed by a citizen of Aleppo, sometimes described as a chief, sometimes as a merchant, who married him to a beautiful but termagant daughter. After her death he married again and unhappily. His son and daughter were children of the first wife. The son died in infancy; the daughter lived to become the wife of the poet Hafiz. Sadi is honored as a saint, and his tomb near Shiraz is still visited. He wrote many works in both prose and verse and in both Arabic and Persian, and Garcin de Tassy declares that he was the first poet who wrote in Hindustani. Among his writings are a divan, or collection of odes, the "Gulistan" ("Rose-Garden"), "Bustan" ("Tree-Garden"), and "Pandnamah," or "Book of Counsel." (See *Gulistan*, *Bustan*.) Elegance, simplicity, and wit are Sadi's chief merits. The first complete edition of his works was that of Harrington (Calcutta, 1791–95). The "Gulistan," first edited with a Latin translation by Gentius (Amsterdam, 1651), has been translated into English by Eastwick in Trübner's Oriental Series; the "Bustan" by Davie (London, 1882).

Sadi-Carnot. See *Carnot, Marie François Sadi.*

Sadir (sä′dēr), or **Sad′r** (sä′dr). [Ar. *al-sadr*, the breast.] The second-magnitude star γ Cygni.

Sadira (sad′ẹ̄-rä). [Ar. *al-na′aím al-çádirah*, the ostrich returning from water (with reference to an old Oriental constellation).] The second-magnitude star σ Sagittarii. It is now probably much brighter than when Bayer assigned the Greek letters to the stars of this constellation.

Sadler (sad′lėr), Sir **Ralph.** Born at Hackney, 1507: died at Standon, Herts, England, March 30, 1587. An English statesman. While a child he entered the service of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Essex introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII., whom he assisted in the dissolution of the monasteries. He visited Scotland 1539–40 and 1541, and in 1542 was sent to negotiate a marriage between Edward, prince of Wales, and the young queen Mary of Scotland. He was knighted in 1543. In 1547 he was appointed by Henry's will a councilor to the 16 nobles, guardians of Edward VI. During the reign of Mary he lived retired at Hackney. On the accession of Elizabeth (1558) he became member of Parliament for the county of Hertford and a privy councilor. In 1584 he was keeper of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury Castle. The letters and negotiations of Sir Ralph Sadler were published in 1720, and by Sir Walter Scott in 1809.

Sado (sä′dō). An island of Japan, west of the main island, in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 38° N. Length, 57 miles.

Sadowa (sä′dō-vä). A village near Königgrätz, Bohemia. Its name is frequently given to the battle commonly known as the battle of Königgrätz (which see).

Sad Shepherd, The. A pastoral drama by Ben Jonson, published posthumously in 1641. It is a tale of Robin Hood, and was left unfinished. It was finished by F. G. Waldron in 1783.

Sá e Benevides (sä ē be-ne-vē′des), **Salvador Corrêa de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, 1594: died at Lisbon, Jan. 1, 1688. A Portuguese soldier and administrator. He was prominent in the wars with the Dutch and Indians in Brazil; governed the captaincy of Rio de Janeiro (1637–42), and the three captaincies composing Southern Brazil (1648–52); and during the latter period recovered from the Dutch the colony of Angola in Africa. From 1658 to 1661 he was again governor of Rio de Janeiro, or Southern Brazil, then a separate colony.

Sæmund (sā′mönd), surnamed "hinn frodhi" ('The Learned'). Born about 1055: died 1133. An Icelandic scholar, long erroneously reputed to be the author of the "Elder" or "Sæmund's" Edda. See *Edda.*

Saenz Peña (sä′ānth pān′yä), **Luis.** Born about 1830. An Argentine jurist and politician. He was a justice of the supreme court, and was elected president of the Argentine Republic for the term beginning Oct. 12, 1892. He resigned Jan. 21, 1895.

Saetersdal (sā′ters-däl). A valley in the southwestern extremity of Norway, north of Christiansand. Length, about 148 miles.

Safed (sä′fed). A city in Palestine, situated on the southern promontory of the Jebl Safed (Mountain of Naphtali), which inclosed the Meron valley. In the Jerusalem Talmud it is referred to as one of the holy cities of Palestine. Safed played a part during the struggles of the Crusades. It experienced many earthquakes, the last of which occurred on New Year's day, 1837, when 5,000 inhabitants were buried under the ruins. It now contains about 25,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Jews. Among its ruins is a medieval castle, oval in plan, with a huge quadrangular keep in the middle: founded in the 12th century by the Crusaders, and rebuilt in the 13th by the Templars.

Safed Koh (kō), or **Suffeed Koh**, etc. A range of mountains in eastern Afghanistan, southeast of Kabul. Height, about 14,000–15,000 feet.

Saffarids (saf′ạ-ridz), or **Soffarids** (sof′ạ-ridz). A Mohammedan dynasty which reigned in Persia in the latter part of the 9th century.

Saffi. See *Safi.*

Saffis. See *Sufis.*

Safford (saf′fọrd), **Truman Henry.** Born at Royalton, Vt., Jan. 6, 1836. An American astronomer and mathematician. He became professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago in 1865, and at Williams College in 1876. His works include star-catalogues, etc.

Saffron Walden (saf′rọn wâl′dn). A town in Essex, England, situated near the Cam 38 miles north-northeast of London. It has a ruined castle. It was the birthplace of Gabriel Harvey, and as such was made famous by the lampoon of Nashe, "Haue with you to Saffron Walden, or Gabriel Harvey's Hand is up," written in 1596. Population (1891), 6,104.

Safi (sä′fē), or **Saffi** (säf′fē), or **Asfi** (äs′fē). A seaport of Morocco, situated on the Atlantic coast 102 miles west-northwest of Morocco. Population, 9,000.

Safor. See *Shahpuhar.*

Safvet Pasha (sä′vet pash′â), **Mehemet.** Born at Constantinople about 1815: died there, Nov. 17, 1883. A Turkish statesman. As minister of foreign affairs he signed the treaty of San Stefano March 3, 1878. He was grand vizir June–Dec., 1878.

Saga (sä′gä). A seaport and commercial center in the island of Kiusiu, Japan, about 74 miles northeast of Nagasaki.

Sagan (zä′gän). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 82 miles northwest of Breslau. It is the capital of the mediatized principality of Sagan. It was formerly a possession of Wallenstein. Population, 12,623.

Sagar (sä-gur′). A sacred island of the Hindus, at the mouth of the Hugli.

Sagar (sä-gur′), or **Saugur** (sâ-gur′), or **Saugor** (sâ-gōr′). **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 78° 40′ E. Area, 4,005 square miles. Population (1881), 564,950.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sagar, situated about lat. 23° 50′ N., long. 78° 45′ E. Population (1881), 44,416.

Sagara (sä-gä′rä), or **Wasagara** (wä-sä-gä′rä), or **Sagala** (sä-gä′lä̤). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, dwelling in a mountainous and fertile region bordering on Uzegua, Ugogo, and Masailand. They vary in stature and color, and have a tribal mark tattooed on their temples. They live in constant fear of attack. Usagara is the name of the country, Kisagara that of the language. The Wamegi are a subtribe. French and English missions are at work in Usagara.

Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), **Praxedes Mateo.** Born at Torrecilla, July 21, 1827. A Spanish liberal statesman. He took part in the unsuccessful insurrections of 1856 and 1866; was minister of the interior in the provisional government of 1868, and president of the Cortes in 1871; and was premier in 1872, 1874, 1881–83, 1885–90, and 1893–95.

Sage, Le. See *Le Sage.*

Sage of Concord, The. Ralph Waldo Emerson: he resided at Concord, Massachusetts.

Sage of Monticello, The. Thomas Jefferson: from his country residence at Monticello, Virginia.

Sage of Samos, The. Pythagoras.

Saghalin, or **Saghalien** (sä-gä-lēn′). [Also *Sakhalin*; Jap. *Karaftu* or *Karafuto*.] An island belonging to Russia, in the Sea of Okhotsk, east of Siberia (separated by the Gulf of Tatary) and north of Yezo, Japan (separated by the Strait of La Pérouse). It is traversed by mountain-ranges. The climate is cold. The inhabitants are Russians, Ainos, Gilyaks, Oroks, and Japanese. It was ceded by Japan to Russia in 1875. Latterly it has been used as a convict station. Length, 670 miles. Area, 24,560 square miles. Population, about 16,000.

Sag Harbor (sag här′bọr). A seaport and summer resort in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, situated on Gardiner's Bay 92 miles east by north of New York.

Saginaw (sag′i-nâ). A river in Michigan which flows into Saginaw Bay. It is formed by the union of the Flint, Shiawassee, Cass, and Tittabawassee.

Saginaw. A city, capital of Saginaw County, Michigan, situated on Saginaw River 98 miles northwest of Detroit. It is a railway center and river port, and has extensive sawmills and various manufactures. Population (1890), 46,322.

Saginaw, East. See *East Saginaw*.

Saginaw Bay. The largest arm of Lake Huron on the United States side. It penetrates about 60 miles into Michigan.

Sagitta (sa-jit′ạ). [L., 'an arrow.'] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between Aquila and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alahance*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā′ri-us). [L., 'the archer.'] A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation (♐) shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.

Sagittary (saj′i-tạ̄-ri). A monster described in medieval romances of the Trojan war as a terrible archer, a centaur armed with a bow. His eyes of fire struck men dead. The allusion in Shakspere's "Othello" i. 1 is conjectured by Knight to be to the official residence at the Arsenal in Venice.

Sago (sā′gō), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** Characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table." Mrs. Sago, an ambitious woman, proud of her intimacy with Lady Reveller, and with a passion for gaming, is in love with Sir James Courtly, and deceives Sago, the druggist, her doting husband.

Sagon (sä-gôṅ′), **François.** See the extract.

> Among the idlest but busiest literary quarrels of the century — a century fertile in such things — was that between Marot and a certain insignificant person named François Sagon, a belated *rhétoriqueur*, who found some other rhymers of the same kind to support him. One of Marot's best things, an answer of which his servant, Fripelipes, is supposed to be the spokesman, came of the quarrel; but of the other contributions, not merely of the principals, but of their followers, the *Marotiques* and *Sagontiques*, nothing survives in general memory, or deserves to survive.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 176.

Sagori (sä-gō′ri), or **Zagore** (zä-gō′re). A small town north of the Sea of Janina, Albania: capital of a small state having a constitution of its own.

Sagoskin. See *Zagoskin*.

Sagras (sā′gras). In ancient geography, a small river in Bruttium, southern Italy, flowing into the Mediterranean north of Locri (identification uncertain): noted for the victory gained near it by the Locrians over the forces of Croton in the 6th century B. C.

Sagres (sä′gres). A small seaport at the southwestern extremity of Portugal, near Cape St. Vincent. It was the headquarters of Prince Henry the Navigator, who erected there an observatory, and directed thence his exploring expeditions.

Saguache (sạ-wach′), or **Sawatch, Range.** A range of the Rocky Mountains, in central Colorado, southwest of Denver and west of the upper course of the Arkansas. It contains several peaks over 14,000 feet high, including Mount Harvard and the Mountain of the Holy Cross.

Saguenay (sag-e-nā′). A river in the province of Quebec, Canada. It traverses Lake St. John, and joins the St. Lawrence at Tadousac, about 115 miles northeast of Quebec. In its lower course (from Ha Ha Bay) it is of great depth and is celebrated for its scenery. Length from Lake St. John, over 100 miles; total length, including its chief affluent, the Chomouchouan, about 400 miles. It is navigable for steamers to Chicoutimi (75 miles).

Saguntum (sa-gun′tum). In ancient geography, a city on the eastern coast of Spain, on the site of the modern Murviedro (which see). It was flourishing in the 3d century B. C., and became an ally of Rome. In 219 B. C. it was besieged and captured by Hannibal: this was the immediate cause of the declaration of war by Rome against Carthage.

Sahagún (sä-ä-gön′), **Bernardino de.** Born at Sahagún, Spain, about 1499: died either at Mexico or at the Convent of Tlatelolco, Feb. 5, 1590. A Franciscan missionary and historian. From 1529 he lived in Mexico, where he held various offices in his order. His historical works, published in modern times, were freely used in manuscript by the old historians. They include accounts of the Aztecs and of the conquest of Mexico. He also published works in the Aztec language.

Sahaptin. See *Chopunnish*.

Sahara (sa-hä′rạ). [Ar. *Sahrâ*, the desert.] The largest desert in the world, situated in northern Africa. Its limits to the north and south are vague and varying; but its boundaries may be given generally as the Atlas Mountains and their eastern continuations on the north, the Nile valley on the east, the Sudan on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. The surface is diversified, comprising plateaus, mountain-ranges, sand-hills, and oases. It includes the Libyan desert, the oases of Fezzan and Air, the plateaus of Ahaggar and Tasili, the depression of Djuf, etc. The eastern half is in the possession of various independent tribes. Southwest of Morocco a large district along the coast is called a Spanish protectorate. The remainder is recognized since 1890 as belonging to the French sphere of influence. It thus connects Algeria with the French possessions in Senegambia and the Niger region. The inhabitants are Tuaregs (Berbers), Arabs, and Negroes. Area, estimated, 3,500,000–4,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 2,500,000. The area of the French Sahara is estimated at 1,550,000 square miles.

Saharanpur (sa-här-ạn-pör′), or **Seharunpoor** (se-här-un-pör′). **1.** A district in the Meerut division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 77° 40′ E. Area, 2,221 square miles. Population (1881), 979,544.—**2.** The capital of the district of Saharanpur, 95 miles north by east of Delhi. Population (1891), 63,194.

Saho (sä′hō), or **Shoho** (shō′hō). A tribe of poor pastoral nomads, dwelling between Abyssinia and Adulis Bay (Red Sea). Of Hamitic race, they belong to the same cluster as the Afar or Danakil, and profess Mohammedanism. They number about 30,000.

Saiaz (sī-az′). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied the tongue of land between Eel River and Van Dusen's Fork, California. See *Athapascan*.

Said (sä-ēd′). The Arabic name for Upper Egypt.

Said Pasha (sä-ēd′ pash′â). Born 1822: died Jan. 18, 1863. Fourth son of Mehemet Ali: viceroy of Egypt 1854–63. He promoted various reforms.

Said Pasha, **Mehemet.** A Turkish politician, premier 1879–82, and grand vizir 1882–85.

Saida (sī′dä). A town in the province of Oran, Algeria, 76 miles southeast of Oran. Population, about 5,000.

Saida, or **Seida** (sī′dä). A seaport in Syria, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 35° 22′ E., on the site of the ancient Sidon. Various antiquities have been discovered there by Renan and others. It was bombarded and taken by the allied Turkish-Austrian-British fleet in 1840. Population, about 10,000.

Saiduka. See *Saidyuka*.

Saidyuka (sīd-ū′kä). A confederacy of 5 small tribes of North American Indians which formerly lived near Pyramid Lake, western Nevada, whence they were forced into Oregon by the Paviotso: now on Klamath reservation. Also *Saiduka*, *Sidocaw*, and *Oregon Snakes*. Number (1893), 145. See *Shoshonean*.

Saigon (sī-gōn′; F. pron. sī-gôṅ′). The capital of French Cochin-China, situated on the Donnai or Saigon River, not far from the China Sea, in lat. 10° 47′ N., long. 106° 42′ E. It is an important commercial center, and has regular steamship communication with France. It was captured by the French in 1859, and was annexed by France in 1862. Population (1890), 16,213; of the business suburb of Cholon, 39,925.

Saigo Takamori (sī′gō tä-kä-mō′rē). Born about 1825: died 1877. A Japanese general, influential in reëstablishing the rule of the mikado in 1868. He was a leader of the Satsuma rebellion of 1877.

Saikio (sī-kē′ō). ['Western capital.'] A name sometimes given to Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, in distinction from Tokio, the eastern capital.

St. For names of saints, see under the proper name, as *George, Saint.*

Saima (sī′mä), **Lake.** A large lake in southern Finland, north of Viborg. Its outlet is into Lake Ladoga.

St.-Affrique (saṅ-täf-rēk′). A town in the department of Aveyron, southern France, situated on the Sorgues 32 miles southeast of Rodez. Population (1891), commune, 7,223.

St. Agnes (sānt ag′nez). **1.** The southwesternmost of the Scilly Isles.—**2.** A small seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on Bristol Channel 8 miles northwest of Truro.

St.-Aignan (saṅ-tān-yoṅ′). A town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Cher 33 miles east-southeast of Tours. It has a ruined château. Population (1891), commune, 3,301.

St. Albans (âl′bạnz). A city in Hertfordshire, England, 20 miles north-northwest of London. The abbey church was constituted a cathedral in 1877. It is a building of great size, founded in the 11th century; the handsome choir is of the 13th. The recent restoration has greatly altered the exterior aspect of the building, and given it a markedly Early English character. This restoration aroused a heated controversy; but it is certain that the new west front, with its three portals and its Decorated central window, and the two side divisions arcaded and flanked by slender turrets, could not be matched architecturally on the western side of the channel. The square central tower is Norman. The interior combines very early and massive Romanesque work with the most graceful fully developed Pointed. The cathedral possesses many notable tombs and brasses. It is 550 feet long (second only to Winchester), and measures 175 across the transepts. The city is situated near the ancient Verulamium, one of the chief towns of the Britons and Romans. St. Alban is said to have been martyred here about 300 A. D. A Benedictine monastery was founded in 793. The first battle in the Wars of the Roses was fought here in May, 1455, the Yorkists under York defeating the Lancastrians under Somerset, and Henry VI. being taken prisoner; and here, Feb. 17, 1461, the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick. Population (1891), 12,895.

St. Albans. The capital of Franklin County, Vermont, situated 45 miles northwest of Montpelier, near Lake Champlain. It has an important trade in dairy products, and some manufactures. Population (1890), 7,771.

St. Albans, Duchess of (Harriet Mellon). Born at London about 1775: died there, Aug. 6, 1837. An English comic actress, of Irish descent. She went on the stage as a child, and appeared, through the influence of Sheridan, at Drury Lane in 1795 as Lydia Languish. She was vivacious and very popular, being eclipsed only by Mrs. Jordan. Her characters included Dorinda, Mrs. Candour, Rosalind, Miranda, Ophelia, Miss Prue, Estifania, etc. In 1815 she married the banker Coutts, and in 1827 the ninth Duke of St. Albans. She left a large fortune to Miss Burdett-Coutts.

St. Albans, Viscount. See *Bacon, Francis*.

St. Alban's Head. A promontory in Dorsetshire, England, which projects into the English Channel 19 miles southeast of Dorchester.

St.-Amand, or **St.-Amand-Montrond** (saṅ-tä-moṅ′môṅ-rôṅ′). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on the Marmande, near the Cher, 25 miles south by east of Bourges. Population (1891), commune, 8,673.

St.-Amand-les-Eaux (-lā-zō′). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the union of the Scarpe and Elnon, 8 miles northwest of Valenciennes: noted for its hot mineral springs. It has a ruined abbey. Population (1891), 8,703; commune, 12,043.

St. Ambrose (sānt am′brōz). A small island in the Pacific, west of Chile and near St. Felix, in lat. 26° 21′ S., long. 79° 40′ W.

St. Andrew (an′drö), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Madagascar, in lat. 16° 12′ S., long. 44° 29′ E.

St. Andrews (an′dröz). A city and seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 11 miles southeast of Dundee. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century, and the castle (now in ruins) was built in the 13th and rebuilt in the 14th century. It may be regarded as the headquarters of the game of golf, which is played on the adjoining "links." The university, founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411, and attended by about 300 students, consists of two colleges: the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, and the college (theological) of St. Mary. St. Andrews was made a bishopric about the 9th century, and was an archbishopric from the 15th century to the 17th. It was the scene of the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton and Wishart, and of the murder of Cardinal Beaton. Population (1891), 6,853.

St. Andrews. A seaport, capital of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, situated on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of St. Croix River, 54 miles west by south of St. John. Population (1881), 2,128.

St. Andrew's Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, situated on the coast of Florida 80 miles east by south of Pensacola. Length, 40 miles.

St. Anthony (an′tọ-ni). A former city of Minnesota, now a part of Minneapolis.

St. Anthony, Falls of. A cataract in the Mississippi River, opposite the city of Minneapolis. Height, 18 feet (or, including the rapids, 50 feet). It is utilized for manufacturing purposes.

St.-Antoine, Faubourg (fō-bör′ saṅ-toṅ-twäṅ′). A faubourg of Paris, lying without the Enceinte of Charles V., and extending from the Place de la Bastille eastward toward Vincennes. As early as the time of Louis XI. the proletariat of Paris began to drift into the neighborhood of the Bastille, the Hôtel St.-Paul, and the Tournelles. When the two palaces were abandoned, the aristocracy of Paris removed permanently to the western side of the city, and the quartier St.-Paul and Faubourg St.-Antoine were abandoned to the lower classes. The emeutes of Paris always come out of this region. It corresponds curiously in almost every way to the Whitechapel region in London. See *Rue St.-Antoine.*

Saint-Arnaud (sañ-tär-nō′), **Jacques Achille Leroy de.** Born at Bordeaux, Aug. 20, 1796: died Sept. 29, 1854. A French general. He subdued the Kabyles in Algeria in 1851; was appointed minister of war Oct., 1851; participated in the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851; was made marshal in 1852; and was appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in the Crimea in 1854. He cooperated with Lord Raglan in the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; but died shortly after on board ship.

St. Asaph (sānt az′af). A city in Flintshire, Wales, situated on the Clwyd 21 miles west-southwest of Liverpool. The present cathedral was built about 1480.

St. Augustine (â′gus-tēn or â-gus′tēn). A city and seaport, capital of St. John's County, Florida, situated near the Atlantic, on the peninsula of the Matanzas and San Sebastian rivers, in lat. 29° 53′ N., long. 81° 19′ W. It is the oldest town in the United States, and a favorite winter resort. The Spanish fort San Marco (Fort Marion) is notable. The town was settled by the Spaniards under Menendez de Avilés in 1565; was plundered by Drake in 1586; was held by the British from 1763 to 1783; and was ceded to the Americans, who took possession in 1821. Population (1890), 4,742.

St. Austell (âs′tel). A town in Cornwall, England, situated near the English Channel, 29 miles west of Plymouth. Population (1891), 3,477.

St. Bartholomew (bär-thol′ọ-mū), F. **St.-Barthélemy** (sañ-bär-tāl-mē′). A small island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 54′ N., long. 62° 51′ W. Chief town, Gustavia. It is a colonial possession of France, and a dependency of Guadeloupe. It was settled by the French in 1648; and was ceded to Sweden in 1784, and ceded back to France in 1878. Population (1889), 2,674.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of. In French history, a massacre of the Huguenots, commencing in Paris on the night of Aug. 23–24 (St. Bartholomew's day), 1572. The anti-Huguenot leaders were the Duke of Guise, the queen mother (Catharine de' Medici), and Charles IX. Coligny was the principal victim, and the total number in France is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The occasion was the wedding festivities of Henry of Navarre. A religious war followed directly. It is disputed whether the massacre was suddenly caused by the discovery of Huguenot plots or had been long premeditated.

St. Bees (bēz). A village in Cumberland, England, situated on the Irish Sea 4 miles south of Whitehaven. It is the seat of St. Bees College (Anglican theological)

St. Bees Head. A headland in Cumberland, England, projecting into the Irish Sea in lat. 54° 31′ N., long. 3° 38′ W

St.-Benoît-sur-Loire (sañ-bė-nwä′sür-lwär′). A place in the department of Loiret, France, on the Loire 20 miles east-southeast of Orléans. It contains a Benedictine monastery. The abbey church, built between 1026 and 1218, is the finest of its type in France. It is preceded by a narthex of 3 bays, with a crypt, and has double transepts and a central tower. It contains the tomb of Philip I., and has fine sculpture and handsome 15th-century choir-stalls.

St. Bernard (sānt bėr-närd′; F. pron. sañ ber-när′), **Great.** An Alpine pass leading from Martigny, Valais, Switzerland, to Aosta, Italy, and connecting the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was traversed by armies in Roman and medieval times. The passage by the French army under Napoleon in May, 1800, is especially noteworthy. The great monastery or hospice of St. Bernard, maintained here for the relief of travelers, consists of two large plain structures of masonry. The larger building dates from the middle of the 16th century; with it is connected the church of 1680. There are many interesting mementos of those who have been saved by the monks. A small separate building serves to receive the bodies of those found dead in the snow. Height of the pass, 8,108 feet.

St. Bernard, Little. An Alpine pass leading from Bourg St.-Maurice, in the valley of the Isère, France, to the valley of the Dora Baltea, Italy. This is almost certainly the pass traversed by Hannibal's army 218 B. C. Height, 7,235 feet.

St. Blaise (blāz). A chestnut race-horse, foaled in 1880, winner of the Derby in 1883. He was imported in 1885, and was sold at auction in 1891 for $100,000. His principal foals are St. Florian, Potomac, La Tosca, and Chesapeake.

St Brandan's Island. See *Brendan, Saint.*

St. Bride's Bay (bridz bā). A bay on the western coast of Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

St.-Brieuc (sañ-brē-ė′). The capital of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated near the entrance of the Gouët into the English Channel, in lat. 48° 31′ N., long 2° 47′ W. It is the seat of a bishopric Its seaport is the neighboring Légué. Population (1891), 19,948.

St.-Calais (sañ-kä-la′). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, 27 miles east-southeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), 3,613.

St. Catharine (sānt kath′a̤-rin) **Island.** An island about 1 mile from the coast of Georgia, to which it belongs, and 27 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, about 14 miles.

St. Catharines (kath′a̤-rinz). A city, capital of Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Welland Canal about 10 miles northwest of Niagara Falls: noted for mineral wells. Population (1891), 9,170.

St. Catharine's Island (Brazil). See *Santa Catharina.*

Saint Cecilia's Day, Ode for. See *Alexander's Feast.*

Saint Cecilia's Day, Song for. A lyrical poem by Dryden.

St.-Cergues (sañ-sãrg′). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 17 miles north of Geneva.

St.-Chamas (sañ-shä-mä′). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 25 miles northwest of Marseilles. It contains a Roman bridge (Pont Flavien) of fine masonry spanning the Touloubre by a single arch. At each end there is a triumphal arch with Corinthian ornament. Population (1891), commune, 2,319.

St.-Chamond (-shä-môñ′). A manufacturing and mining town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Gier 25 miles southwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 14,693.

St. Charles (sānt chärlz). A city, capital of St. Charles County, Missouri, situated on the north bank of the Missouri, 20 miles northwest of St. Louis. The river is spanned here by a long bridge. St. Charles was settled by the Spaniards in 1769. Population (1890), 6,161.

St.-Chinian (sañ-shē-nyoñ′). A town in the department of Hérault, France, 18 miles north of Narbonne. Population (1891), commune, 3,424.

St. Christopher (sānt kris′tọ-fėr), or **St. Kitts** (kits). An island of the Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 62° 43′ W. Capital, Basseterre. It is traversed by mountains. It exports sugar. It is separated from Nevis by a channel about 1½ miles wide, and the two islands are politically united. They form part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. This was the first of the West Indies settled by the French (1625), but the English had a small colony here in 1623. The dispute regarding its possession was settled in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht, which left it in the hands of the English. It was taken by the French in 1782 and restored in 1783. Area, 68 square miles. Population (1891), 30,876.

St. Clair (klãr). A town in St. Clair County, Michigan, situated on St. Clair River 47 miles northeast of Detroit. Population (1890), 2,353.

St. Clair, Arthur. Born at Thurso, Scotland, 1734: died near Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 31, 1818. An American general. He served at Louisburg in 1758 and at Quebec in 1759; took part in the victories of Trenton and Princeton; commanded in 1777 at Ticonderoga, which he evacuated before Burgoyne; and was present at Yorktown. He was president of Congress in 1787, and governor of the Northwest Territory 1789-1802. In 1791 he was defeated by the Indians under Little Turtle near the Miami villages, and resigned his command in 1792. He published "A Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign against the Indians in the year 1791 was conducted under the Command of Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, etc." (1812).

St. Clair, Lake. A lake lying between Michigan and Ontario, Canada. It receives the waters of Lake Huron through St. Clair River, and has its outlet by Detroit River into Lake Erie. Length, 28 miles. Breadth, 12–25 miles.

St. Clair River. The outlet of Lake Huron.

St. Clare (klãr), **Augustine.** One of the leading characters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe: the amiable owner of Uncle Tom and father of Eva.

St.-Claude (sañ-klōd′). A town in the department of Jura, France, situated on the Bienne 19 miles northwest of Geneva. It has varied manufactures. Its cathedral of St. Peter is notable. Population (1891), commune, 9,782.

St.-Cloud (sañ-klö′). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the left bank of the Seine, 1½ miles west of the fortifications of Paris. The castle or palace formerly standing here was rebuilt by Louis XIV. in 1658 for the Duke of Orléans, and bought by Louis XVI. for Marie Antoinette. It was the favorite summer residence of the two Napoleons. The interior was burned in the war of 1870, and the palace has since been demolished. It was the scene of the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, 1799. The treaty for the capitulation of Paris was signed there in 1815; and there, too, the ordinances of July, 1830, were signed by Charles X. Population (1891), 5,660.

St. Cloud (kloud). The capital of Stearns County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi 75 miles northwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 7,686.

St. Croix (West Indies). See *Santa Cruz.*

St. Croix (kroi) **River,** or **Schoodic** (skö′dik). A river on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. It is the outlet of Grand Lake, and flows into Passamaquoddy Bay. Length, about 75 miles.

St. Croix River. A river in northwestern Wisconsin, and on the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota. It joins the Mississippi 20 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, about 200 miles.

Saint-Cyr. See *Gouvion-Saint-Cyr.*

St.-Cyr-l'École (sañ-sēr′lā-kōl′). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 2½ miles west of Versailles. It was formerly the seat of a convent school for young ladies, founded by Madame de Maintenon, which was transformed into a military school (transferred from Fontainebleau) in 1806. Population (1891), commune, 3,641.

St. David (dā′vid) **Islands,** or **Freewill** (frē′-wil) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, situated in lat. 1° N., long. 134° 15′ E.

St. David's (dā′vidz). A city in Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated near the coast, almost at the western extremity of Wales, 15 miles northwest of Milford. It is the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is a late-Norman building, with later modifications. The exterior, with central tower, is varied in outline. The interior is very richly ornamented, but not vaulted. The dimensions are 290 by 70 feet; length of transepts, 120; height of vaulting, 46.

St. David's Head. One of the westernmost points of Wales, situated in Pembrokeshire northwest of St. David's.

St.-Denis (sañ-dė-nē′). A city in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Seine and the Crould, 2½ miles north of the fortifications of Paris. It has important manufactures and trade. The abbey church, the historic burial-place of the kings of France, was founded by Dagobert and rebuilt by Suger (1144), who introduced the pointed arch, one of the earliest authenticated examples. Suger's battlemented west front, with recessed sculptured portals, and his apsidal chapels and crypt survive. The intervening parts form one of the most elegant and purely designed creations of the 13th century, the walls being little but traceried frames of stone in which the glass of the windows is set. The great rose-windows of the transepts are unsurpassed in lightness and beauty. The royal tombs were injured in the Revolution, but have been restored: many of them are of great interest and beauty. The church is 354 feet long; the nave 40 feet wide and 92 high. A victory was gained near St.-Denis, Nov. 10, 1567, by the French Catholics under Montmorency (who was mortally wounded) over the Huguenots under Condé. Population (1891), 50,992.

St.-Denis. A seaport, capital of the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the north coast. Population (1891), 33,233.

St.-Dié (sañ-dyā′). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meurthe 26 miles east-northeast of Épinal. It has a lumber trade and flourishing manufactures, and contains a cathedral. In the latter part of the 15th and first part of the 16th century it had a college and printing-press under the patronage of the dukes of Lorraine. Here, in 1507, the name America was first proposed in a little tract published by Waldseemüller. Population (1891), commune, 18,136.

St.-Dizier (sañ′dē-zyā′). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 35 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It has an important timber trade, and iron manufactures. It was defended against Charles V. in 1544, and was the scene of several combats between the French and the Allies in 1814. Population (1891), commune, 13,372.

St. Domingo. See *Santo Domingo.*

Sainte-Aldegonde (sañt-äl-dė-gôñd′), **Philipp van Marnix.** Born at Brussels, 1538: died at Leyden, Dec. 15, 1598. A Dutch writer and statesman. His early education was received at Ghent, where he was brought up in the Calvinistic faith. After William of Orange, he played the foremost part in the liberation of the Netherlands. The treaty of Breda in 1566 was formulated by him. In 1572 he was governor of Delft and Rotterdam. In 1584–85 he conducted the defense of Antwerp. His principal work is "De Byencorf der h. Roomscher Kercke" ("The Beehive of the Holy Church of Rome"), a Calvinistic satire on Catholicism, published in 1569 under the pseudonym Isaac Rabbotenus. In 1591 he published a metrical translation of the Psalms, and had been commissioned by the States-General to make in Leyden, where he died, a translation of the whole Bible. He was the author of numerous writings in Latin, French, and Flemish on ecclesiastical and political subjects, and is reputed to have written the folk-song "Wilhelmus van Nassouwen" ("William of Nassau"). His "Beehive" was translated into German by Johann Fischart with the title "Bienenkorb" (1579).

Sainte-Anne (sañt-än′). A pilgrim resort in the department of Morbihan, France, 10 miles west-northwest of Vannes.

Sainte-Barbe. See *Noisseville.*

Sainte-Beuve (sañt-bėv′), **Charles Augustin.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804: died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1869. A French poet and critic. He began his studies in his native city, and completed them in Paris at the colleges Charlemagne and Bourbon. On graduation he took a course in medicine, but gave it up a year later as uncongenial. A few book-reviews brought him favorably into notice in literary circles. Among the many friends he made there was Victor Hugo. In 1827 he competed without success for a prize offered by the French Academy for a dissertation on the subject "Tableau de la poesie française au XVI^{e} siècle." An improved edition of this work appeared in 1843, and is considered an authority on the subject and period in question. He was also a contributor to "La Revue de Paris," "La Revue des Deux Mondes," "Le Constitutionnel," "Le Moniteur," and "Le Temps." The revolution of 1830 developed the political instinct within him, and he became closely connected with "Le Globe" and "Le National." His early work embraces some collections of poems, "Poésies de Joseph Delorme" (1829), "Consolations" (1830), and "Pensées d'août" (1837); also a novel, "Volupté" (1832). Of a more serious nature are "L'Histoire de Port-Royal" (1840-1842), and "Châteaubriand et son groupe" (1849). His contributions to periodicals include most of his work as a critic. These so-called "Portraits" and "Causeries" have since been collected, and constitute his strongest claim to literary recognition. They are published as "Portraits littéraires" (1st series, 1832-39; 2d series, 1844), "Portraits de femmes" (1844), "Portraits contemporains" (1846), "Causeries du lundi" (1851-57), "Nouveaux lundis" (1863-72), "Premiers lundis" (1875). In 1845 Sainte-Beuve was elected to the French Academy. He gave a series of lectures on literary subjects at Lausanne in 1837, and at Liège in 1848. For a brief period thereafter he filled the chair in Latin poetry at the Collège de France. His last work as an educator was done in connection with the lectureship he held at the École Normale 1857-61. He was made senator in 1865.

Sainte-Chapelle (saṅt'shä-pel'). [F., 'holy chapel.'] A chapel in Paris, built by St.-Louis as the chapel of his palace, and to receive and enshrine a precious relic—the crown of thorns—preserved in the treasury of the Byzantine emperor. Baudouin (Baldwin), son-in-law of the Emperor of Constantinople, Jean de Brienne, and his designated successor, had bound himself during a visit to Paris to secure this relic for Louis IX. On his return to Constantinople he found the emperor dead, the crown of thorns in pawn with the Venetians, and the treasury without money to redeem it. St.-Louis paid the required ransom (about 100,000 francs, present value), and the relic was sent to him. It arrived Aug. 18, 1239, and was deposited at Vincennes, whence it was carried with great pomp by the king himself to Notre Dame. It was afterward placed in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, then the chapel of the palace. Sainte-Chapelle was then built, and consecrated April 25, 1248. It is now that of the Palais de Justice. It is the most perfect example of its type produced during the best period of Pointed architecture. It consists of two chapels, one below the other. The lower chapel was dedicated to the Virgin, has nave and narrow aisles, and is in itself architecturally remarkable. The upper chapel, 36 by 115 feet, is vaulted in a single span 66 feet high. Almost the entire wall-space is occupied by the great traceried windows, which are all filled with 13th-century glass of indescribable richness of color. The Flamboyant rose-window which occupies the entire upper half of the west end was inserted in the 15th century in place of the original window. All the stonework of the interior is decorated in gold and brilliant color, and there is much delicate sculpture. Beneath the windows is a range of arcades whose quatrefoils are filled with illuminations representing martyrdoms. The graceful wooden tabernacle at the east end is of the 13th century. The upper chapel was built to receive the crown of thorns and other relics. Before the west end there is a two-storied arcaded porch.

Sainte-Claire Deville (saṅt-klãr' dė-vēl'), **Charles.** Born at St. Thomas, West Indies, 1814: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1876. A French scientist. He made a special study of volcanic and seismic phenomena, exploring for this purpose the West Indies, Teneriffe, southern Italy, etc.; was the assistant and successor of Élie de Beaumont in the Collège de France; and established a chain of meteorological stations in France and Algeria. He published "Voyage géologique aux Antilles et aux îles Ténériffe et de Fogo" (7 vols. 1856-64), etc.

Sainte-Croix (saṅt-krwä'). 1. A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 22 miles north-northwest of Lausanne. It has manufactures of watches, etc. Population (1888), 6,009.—2. See *Santa Cruz*.

St. Elian's Well. A celebrated well in Denbighshire, known as "the head of the cursing-wells." It was thought that by throwing a pin or a pebble into the well, inscribed with the name of a hated person, and at the same time performing certain impious rites, the victim would be caused to pine and die, and his fields would be blasted.

St. Elias (ē-lī'as), **Mount.** 1. The name of several mountains in Greece. Mountains so named are situated (*a*) in the western part of Laconia; (*b*) in the southern part of Eubœa; (*c*) in Zea; (*d*) in Milo; (*e*) in Ægina; (*f*) in Paros; (*g*) in Santorin.

2. A mountain in British America, near the Alaskan boundary, in lat. 60° 17′ 35″ N., long. 140° 55′ 47″ W., near the Pacific Ocean. It was once thought to be the highest peak in North America, but is now known to be surpassed by the Peak of Orizaba, in Mexico, and seemingly also by Mount Logan, in British territory, 26 miles northeast of St. Elias. Height, 18,015 feet.

St. Elmo. See *Elmo, Castle of St.*

Sainte-Marguerite (saṅt-mär-grēt'). One of the Îles de Lérins, near Cannes, France. In its fort Monterey the "man with the iron mask" was confined 1686-98; and Bazaine was confined there from 1873 until his escape in 1874.

Sainte-Marie (saṅt-mä-rē'). A small island east of Madagascar, about lat. 17° S. It belongs to the French. Population (1883), 7,496.

Sainte-Menehould (saṅt'mė-nė-öl' or mė-nö'). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Aisne 41 miles east-southeast of Rheims. Population (1891), commune, 5,298.

St.-Émilion (saṅ-tā-mē-lyôṅ'). A small town in the department of Gironde, France, 19 miles east of Bordeaux: noted for its wines.

Saintes (saṅt). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, situated on the Charente 38 miles southeast of La Rochelle: the ancient Mediolanum. It is celebrated for its Roman remains. The triumphal arch, formerly the head of the old Charente bridge, has 2 arched openings, 13 feet wide, between pilasters and engaged Corinthian columns. The height is 38 feet. The inscriptions show that it was built under Nero, in honor of Germanicus, Tiberius, and Drusus. The cathedral and the churches of St. Eutropius and Notre Dame are notable. The town was the capital of the Santones, and afterward of Saintonge; was held by the English in the middle ages; and suffered in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), 18,461.

St.-Étienne (saṅ-tā-tyen'). The capital of the department of Loire, France, situated in lat. 45° 26′ N., long. 4° 23′ E. It is the center of the principal coal-field in southern France, and one of the greatest manufacturing cities of the country; manufactures iron, weapons, cutlery, ribbons, etc.; has a national arms factory; and is an important railway center. It has a school of mines and a palace of arts. Population (1891), 133,443.

St. Eustache. See *Eustache, St.*

St. Eustatius (sānt ū-stā'shi-us), or **St.-Eustache** (saṅ-tė-stäsh'). An island of the Dutch West Indies, a dependency of Curaçao, situated northwest of St. Christopher's in lat. 17° 29′ N., long. 62° 59′ W. Capital, Orangetown. It is of volcanic formation. It was occupied by the Dutch in 1635, and has been held uninterruptedly by them since 1814. Area, 7 square miles. Population (1890), 1,588.

Saint-Évremond (saṅ-tāvr-môṅ'), **Seigneur de** (**Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis**). Born at St.-Denis-di-Guast, near Coutances, France, April 1, 1613: died in England, Sept. 29, 1703. A French author. He was educated by the Jesuits, and served in the Thirty Years' War. He was a favorite of Condé, but incurred his displeasure and later that of the king after the fall of Fouquet by his letter on the peace of the Pyrenees, and also by his adhesion to the school of freethinkers founded or encouraged by Gassendi. In 1660 he went to England, and lived there in exile at the court of Charles II. till his death. His works include critiques, letters, etc., first published in 1705.

St. Felix (fē'liks). A small island in the Pacific, west of Chile, situated in lat. 26° 16′ S., long. 80° 7′ W.

St.-Flour (saṅ-flör'). A town in the department of Cantal, France, 33 miles north by east of Aurillac. Population (1891), commune, 5,308.

St. Francis (fran'sis). 1. A river in eastern Missouri and eastern Arkansas. It forms part of the boundary between these two States, and joins the Mississippi 9 miles north of Helena. Length, about 450 miles.

2. A river in the province of Quebec, Canada, joining the St. Lawrence in Lake St. Peter, 24 miles southwest of Three Rivers. Length, about 175 miles.

St. Francis, Cape. 1. A cape in the peninsula of Avalon, southeastern Newfoundland, at the entrance to Conception Bay.—2. A cape on the southern coast of Cape Colony, situated in lat. 34° 12′ S., long. 24° 50′ E.

St. Francis, Lake. 1. An expansion of the St. Lawrence, below the New York and Canada boundary. Length, about 30 miles. Width, 2-5 miles.—2. A lake in Beauce County, Quebec, Canada, 59 miles south of Quebec. Its outlet is by the St. Francis River into the St. Lawrence. Length, about 14 miles.

St. Gall (sānt gâl), F. **St.-Gall** (saṅ-gäl'), G. **Sankt Gallen** (sänkt gäl'len). 1. A canton of Switzerland. Capital, St. Gall. It is bounded by Thurgau and the Lake of Constance on the north, the Rhine (separating it from Vorarlberg, Liechtenstein, and in part from Grisons) on the east, Grisons and Glarus on the south, and Glarus, Schwyz, Zurich, and Thurgau on the west. It incloses the canton of Appenzell. The surface is mountainous and hilly: the south and center are traversed by the Glarneralpen and Thuralpen. It is largely a manufacturing canton. The prevailing language is German. About two fifths are Protestants and three fifths Roman Catholics. A large part of the territory was formerly subject to the abbey of St. Gall; different portions came under the sovereignty of the confederation in the 15th and 16th centuries; the canton was formed in 1803. Area, 779 square miles. Population (1888), 228,174.

2. The capital of the canton of St. Gall, situated in lat. 47° 26′ N., long. 9° 23′ E., at a height of 2,165 feet above sea-level. It is one of the chief manufacturing and commercial cities in Switzerland, and the center of a large district engaged in the manufacture of embroidery and white goods. The abbey is a famous Benedictine establishment, founded by the Irish missionary St. Gall in the 7th century, and suppressed in 1805. The existing buildings, now used for cantonal offices, schools, episcopal palace, and the valuable library, are not old, the grand medieval structures having unfortunately disappeared. The church dates from 1755. The city grew up around the abbey, and became an important literary center. The abbots obtained extensive power in the middle ages. St. Gall joined the Swiss Confederation in 1451. Population (1888), 27,390.

St.-Galmier (saṅ-gäl-myā'). A town in the department of Loire, France, 28 miles west-southwest of Lyons. It exports mineral waters. Population (1891), commune, 3,257.

St.-Gaudens (saṅ-gō-daṅ'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated near the Garonne 50 miles southwest of Toulouse. It has a Romanesque church. Population (1891), commune, 7,007.

Saint-Gaudens (sānt-gâ'denz), **Augustus.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848. An American sculptor. He studied in New York, Paris, and Rome, where he produced his first statue, "Hiawatha," in 1871. He received the commission for the Farragut monument in Madison Square, New York, in 1876, and finished the work in 1880. Among his other works are "Adoration of the Cross" (a bas-relief in St. Thomas's Church, New York), "The Puritan," statues of Abraham Lincoln, Robert P. Randall, etc., and busts of W. M. Evarts, Theodore D. Woolsey, General Sherman, and others. The "Diana" on the tower of Madison Square Garden is also his.

Saint-Gelais (saṅ-zhė-lā'), **Mellin** (or **Merlin** or **Melusin**) **de.** Born at Angoulême, 1487: died at Paris, Oct., 1558. A French poet. He was the most important poet of the school of Clément Marot. He is noted as the introducer of the sonnet from Italy into France.

St.-Geniez (saṅ-zhė-nyā'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Lot 19 miles east-northeast of Rodez. Population (1891), commune, 3,325.

St. George (jôrj), **Cape.** 1. A cape on a small island off the mouth of the Appalachicola River, in Florida.—2. A cape on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming the northern limit of St. George Bay.

St. George, Cape, or **Cape George.** A cape in the northeastern part of Nova Scotia, at the entrance to St. George Bay.

St. George, Gulf of. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the eastern coast of Argentina, about lat. 45°-47° S.

St. George Bay. An arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the western coast of Newfoundland. Length, about 50 miles.

St. George Bay, or **George Bay.** An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

St. George's (jôr'jez). A seaport, capital of the island of Grenada, British West Indies. Population, about 5,000.

St. George's. 1. One of the Bermuda Islands. Length, 3¼ miles.—2. A seaport in the island of St. George's. Population, about 2,000.

St. George's Bank. A bank about 100 miles east of Cape Cod in Massachusetts. It is often visited by fishermen.

St. George's Channel. A sea passage separating Wales and Ireland, and connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

St. George's Chapel. See *Windsor*.

St. George's Island. An island in the Gulf of Mexico, situated off the coast of Florida, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Length, 19 miles.

St. George's Sound. An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, separating St. George's Island from the mainland of Florida.

Saint-Germain (saṅ-zher-maṅ'). Bishop of Paris and architect of the church which Childebert constructed in honor of St. Vincent, 550 A. D. It became afterward the chapel of the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés. He is also supposed to have built for Childebert a church to St.-Germain l'Auxerrois at Angers, and the monastery at Mans.

Saint-Germain, called **Comte de.** Died in Schleswig or Cassel after 1780. A European adventurer, of unknown origin. He appeared at the court of Louis XV. about 1750, had a large fortune, and was mixed up in all the court intrigues of the day. He claimed the possession of the elixir of life.

St.-Germain (saṅ-zher-maṅ'), **Faubourg of.** A once fashionable quarter of Paris, situated on the south bank of the Seine, long noted as the headquarters of the French royalists. Many of the houses of the old nobility are still standing.

St.-Germain-des-Prés (dā-prā'). The impressive early-Romanesque church of the historic abbey of the same name in Paris, conspicuous by its tall heavy pyramid-pointed tower. The massive columns and arches and the curiously sculptured capitals are of high interest. The walls of the nave are covered with beautiful scriptural paintings by Flandrin.

St.-Germain-en-Laye (-oṅ-lā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the left bank of the Seine, 8 miles west-northwest of the fortifications of Paris. It is a frequented summer residence. The château, a favorite residence of Francis I., Louis XIV., and others, and of James II. of England after his deposition, has, like most of such residences, been constantly altered and renewed with the development of modern civilization. The existing structure, half citadel, dates chiefly from the reign of Francis I. The more luxurious Chateau Neuf, adjoining, was built by Henry II., but, except the Pavillon Henry IV., was demolished in the 18th century. The chapel, which is earlier than the rest, is of remarkable beauty. The château now contains the Museum of French National Antiquities. Among the treaties signed here were that of 1570 between the French Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, whereby the latter received various concessions, and that of 1679 between France and Brandenburg, whereby the latter was obliged to cede Sweden most of its conquests in Pomerania. Population (1891), commune, 14,262.

St.-Germain l'Auxerrois (lō-ser-wä′). The parish church of the kings of France, in Paris. The existing picturesque building dates from the 12th to the 16th century; it has a fine porch of 5 arches, beneath which open the 3 richly sculptured 13th-century portals. The interior has a nave and 4 aisles; it contains fine glass and good modern frescos. The signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was sounded from the small belfry of the south transept.

St.-Gervaix (saṅ-zher-vā′). A watering-place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated in the Arve valley 35 miles southeast of Geneva: noted for its hot baths.

St. Giles's (jil′ziz). A locality in London, west of the City and northeast of Westminster, long noted as a center of poverty and vice.

St.-Gilles (saṅ-zhēl′). A town in the department of Gard, France, 12 miles south by east of Nîmes. It has a remarkable church. Population (1891), commune, 5,947.

St.-Girons (saṅ-zhē-rôṅ′). A town in the department of Ariège, southern France, situated at the junction of the Lez with the Salat, 24 miles west of Foix. Population (1891), commune, 5,448.

St. Gotthard (E. sānt goth′ärd), G. **Sankt Gotthard** (sänkt got′härt). A small town in Hungary, situated on the Raab 41 miles east by south of Gratz. It is memorable for the victory of the Imperialists under Montecuculi over the Turks under Kiuprili Aug. 1, 1664.

St. Gotthard. [G. *Sankt Gotthard*, F. *St.-Gotthard*: named from St. Godehardus, bishop of Hildesheim 1038.] A mountain group of the Lepontine Alps, on the borders of Valais, Uri, Ticino, and Grisons, Switzerland. Highest points, over 10,000 feet.

St. Gotthard, Pass of the. A celebrated pass over the Alps. It leads from Fluelen in Switzerland up the valley of the Reuss, across the St. Gotthard group, and down the valley of the Ticino to Bellinzona. Height of the pass, 6,935 feet. A carriage-road was constructed through it in 1820-23. It was the line of the retreat of Suvaroff in 1799.

St. Gotthard, Tunnel of the. The tunnel through the St. Gotthard group, in the St. Gotthard railway from Lucerne to Milan. It extends from Goschenen to Airolo; was commenced in 1872; and was opened in 1882. It is the longest tunnel in the world, extending to 9¼ miles. Height of central point, 3,786 feet.

St. Helena (he-lē′nä). An island in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated in lat. 15° 55′ S., long. 5° 44′ W. It is about 1,200 miles west of Africa, 1,800 miles east of South America, and 820 miles from Ascension, the nearest land. It is of volcanic origin. The only town is Jamestown. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501; became a British possession in 1651; and is celebrated as the place of imprisonment of Napoleon, who resided here at Longwood, 1815-21. Length, 10 miles. Area, 47 square miles. Population (1891), 4,116.

St. Helena Bay. A bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Cape Colony, about lat. 32° 40′ S.

St. Helena Island. An island on the coast of Beaufort County, South Carolina, southwest of Charleston: noted for the production of sea-island cotton.

St. Helen's (hel′enz). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated 10 miles east-northeast of Liverpool. It has important manufactures of glass, copper, chemicals, etc. Population (1891), 71,288.

St. Helen's, Mount. A volcanic mountain in the State of Washington, one of the highest summits of the Cascade Range, situated in lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 122° 4′ W.

St. Hélier (F. pron. saṅ-tā-lyā′), or **St. Helier's** (sānt hel′yérz). The capital of the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, situated on St. Aubin's Bay in lat. 49° 10′ N., long. 2° 7′ W. It is a fortress, seaport, and watering-place. Population (1891), 29,100.

Saint-Hilaire (saṅ-tē-lãr′), **Augustin François César Provensal de**, called **Auguste de Saint-Hilaire.** Born at Orléans, France, Oct. 4, 1799: died there, Sept. 30, 1853. A French botanist. He traveled in the southern and interior provinces of Brazil 1816-22, bringing back a very valuable collection of plants and animals. His most important writings are "Flora Brasiliæ meridionalis" (3 vols. 1824), and a series of 4 works, in 8 volumes, describing his travels, with the general title "Voyage dans l'intérieur du Brésil" (1830-51).

Saint-Hilaire, Barthélemy-. See *Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire.*

Saint-Hilaire, Geoffroy. See *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

Saint-Hilaire, Marco de (properly **Émile Marc Hilaire**). Born at Versailles, May 22, 1796: died at Neuilly, Nov. 5, 1887. A French writer, page at the court of Napoleon I. He wrote "Mémoires d'un page de la cour impériale" (1830), and other works on Napoleon I. and the empire.

St.-Hubert (saṅ-tü-bãr′). A town in the province of Luxemburg, Belgium, 30 miles northeast of Sedan: noted for its chapel of St. Hubert. Population (1890), 2,712.

St. Hyacinthe (sānt hī′a̤-sinth; F. pron. saṅt-ē-ä-saṅt′). A city, capital of St. Hyacinthe County, Quebec, Canada, situated on the river Yamaska 31 miles east-northeast of Montreal. Population (1891), 7,016.

St.-Imier (saṅ-tē-myā′). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 26 miles northwest of Bern. It has manufactures of watches. Population (1888), 7,613.

St.-Imier, Val, G. **Sankt Immerthal** (sänkt im′mer-täl). A valley in the Jura, canton of Bern, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Bienne.

Saintine (saṅ-tēn′), **Joseph Xavier Boniface**, called. Born at Paris, July 10, 1798: died there, Jan. 21, 1865. A French poet, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote nearly 200 plays, at first under the name of "Xavier," and a number of novels, but is best remembered by his "Picciola," a tale of the love of a prisoner for a flower.

St. Ives (īvz). A seaport and watering-place in Cornwall, England, situated on St. Ives Bay 57 miles west-southwest of Plymouth. It has an important pilchard-fishery, and is a favorite winter resort. Population (1891), 6,094.

St. Ives. A town in Huntingdonshire, England, situated on the Ouse 5 miles east of Huntingdon. Population (1891), 3,005.

St. James's Palace. A palace in London, adapted as a royal residence by Henry VIII., enlarged by Charles I., damaged by fire in 1809, and since restored. Though no longer occupied by the sovereign, it gives its name officially to the British court. The picturesque brick gate toward St. James's street, and the interesting presence-chamber, date from Henry VIII., as does the chapel, which is known as the Chapel Royal. The apartments of state are splendidly decorated.

St. James's Park. A public park of 87 acres, in London, east of Green Park. It originally consisted of fields acquired by Henry VIII. in exchange for lands in Suffolk. The Hospital of St. James, which owned it, was pulled down, and St. James' Palace was erected on its site. It is the first of a series of parks extending from near the Thames at Whitehall to Kensington Palace, 2¼ miles, east and west. It reached its greatest importance in the days of the Stuarts, and is especially associated with the private life of Charles II.

St.-Jean d'Acre. See *Acre.*

St.-Jean d'Angély (saṅ-zhoṅ′ doṅ-zhā-lē′). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Boutonne 35 miles southeast of La Rochelle. It suffered in the Hundred Years' War; was a Calvinist stronghold; and was captured and dismantled by Louis XIII. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey. Population (1891), commune, 7,297.

St.-Jean-de-Luz (-dė-lüz′). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated at the mouth of the Nivelle, in the Gulf of Gascony, 12 miles southwest of Bayonne. It was formerly a center of the whale-fishery. Population (1891), commune, 3,856.

St. John (sānt jon). An island in the Danish West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 18′ N., long. 64° 42′ W. Area, 21 square miles. Population (1890), 984.

St. John. The capital of New Brunswick and of St. John County, situated at the mouth of the St. John River in lat. 45° 16′ N., long. 66° 4′ W. It has a fine harbor, and flourishing foreign and coasting commerce, manufactures (including ship-building), and fisheries. It was settled chiefly by American loyalists at the close of the Revolution; was chartered as a city in 1785; and was partly destroyed by fire in 1877. Population (1891), 39,179.

St. John, or **St. Johns** (jonz). A seaport, capital of Antigua and of the Leeward Islands colony, British West Indies. Population, about 9,000.

St. John (sānt jon′; in England sin′jo̤n). **Bayle.** Born at London, Aug. 9, 1822: died there, Aug. 1, 1859. An English traveler and author, son of J. A. St. John. He wrote "Village Life in Egypt" (1853), "The Subalpine Kingdom" (1856), and other works of travel.

St. John, Charles William George. Born Dec. 3, 1809: died July 22, 1856. A British naturalist and writer on sports.

St. John, Henry, first Viscount Bolingbroke. Born at Battersea, London, Oct. 1, 1678: died at Battersea, Dec. 12, 1751. An English statesman and political writer. He entered Parliament in 1701, and acted with the Tories. He was secretary at war 1704-08, and secretary of state 1710-14, and was created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1714. He was opposed to the accession of the house of Hanover, and on the death of Queen Anne in 1714 fled to France, where he entered the service of the Pretender: he was soon dismissed, however, and subsequently returned to England. He was a friend of Pope and Swift. He wrote "Dissertation on Parties" (1735), "Idea of a Patriot King" (1749), etc.

St. John, James Augustus. Born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, Sept. 24, 1801: died Sept. 22, 1875. An English traveler and miscellaneous author. His works include "Journal of a Residence in Norway" and "Lives of Celebrated Travelers" (1830), "History, Manners, and Customs of the Hindoos" (1832), "Egypt and Mohammed Ali" (1834), "The Hellenes: Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece" (1842), "Egypt and Nubia" (1844), "Views in Borneo" (1847), "Isis, etc." (1853), "History of the Four Conquests of England" (1862), several novels, lives of Raleigh and Louis Napoleon, etc.

St. John, John Pierce. Born in Franklin County, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833. An American politician. He served in the Civil War; was Republican governor of Kansas 1879-83; and was the Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1884.

St. John, Oliver. Born about 1598: died 1673. An English politician and lawyer. He defended Hampden in the "ship-money trial" in 1637; was solicitor-general 1641-43; and was commissioner of the great seal, chief justice of Common Pleas, and councilor of state during the period of the Long Parliament and Commonwealth.

St. John Lateran. [It. *San Giovanni in Laterano.*] A famous church in Rome, "the mother and head of all churches." The original basilica, erected by Constantine in the palace of the Lateran (which see), was destroyed by an earthquake in 896. It was rebuilt, and was twice destroyed by fire (1308, 1360), and at various times remodeled. Extensive changes were made in the latter half of the 16th century. The present classical front is of the 18th century; the heavy Renaissance ornaments of the nave, mostly in stucco, date from 1644. The flat wooden roof is richly coffered. The beautiful 13th-century cloisters have round arcades, slender coupled columns, and mosaics. The octagonal baptistery was founded by Constantine, and is essentially unaltered; it possesses a much-revered font and beautiful old mosaics.

> If it could be ascertained at what period in the life of Constantine these churches were built, some light might be thrown on the history of his personal religion. For, the Lateran being an imperial palace, the grant of a basilica within its walls for the Christian worship (for such we may conjecture to have been the first church) was a kind of direct recognition, if not of his own regular personal attendance, at least of his admission of Christianity within his domestic circle. The palace was afterwards granted to the Christians, the first patrimony of the popes.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 298.

St. John River. A river in Maine and Canada. It rises on the boundary between Maine and Quebec, flows northeast (known in part of its upper course as the Wallastook), forms part of the boundary, then flows east, southeast, and south, and empties into the Bay of Fundy at St. John. Its chief branches are the Alleguash, St. Francis, Madawaska, and Aroostook. Length, about 500 miles; navigable to Fredericton, and for smaller vessels to Grand Falls and above.

St. John's (jonz). A seaport, the capital of Newfoundland, situated almost at the eastern extremity of the island, in lat. 47° 34′ N., long. 52° 41′ W. It exports fish, and has manufactures of cod and seal oils, etc. A large part of it was destroyed by fire, July 8, 1892. Population (1891), 25,738.

St. Johnsbury (jonz′bu-ri). The capital of Caledonia County, Vermont, situated on Passumpsic River 30 miles east-northeast of Montpelier. It is the seat of the largest scale-factory in the world (Fairbanks's scales). Population (1890), 6,567.

St. John's College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, replacing St. John's Hospital, which was established in the 12th century. On the first of the four courts face the hall and the chapel. The former possesses a spacious interior, oak-paneled, and with open-framed wooden roof. The chapel is a very handsome modern Decorated building by Sir Gilbert Scott. The second court, built of brick of a purple tone, is the most beautiful in Cambridge. From the west side of the third court, a covered bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs, whose arched openings are filled with tracery, leads over the Cam to the New Court, whose buildings are of stone in the Elizabethan style.

St. John's College. A college of Oxford University, England, founded in 1555. The buildings are of various dates, and are picturesquely grouped; some of them belonged to the earlier College of St. Bernard, and were built about the middle of the 15th century. The two quadrangles are connected by a vaulted passage.

St. John's Park. A park formerly bounded by Hudson, Beach, Varick, and Laight streets, in New York city. It was originally appropriated from Trinity Church domains, and embellished by the church corporation. It is now covered by a freight depot.

St. John's River. A river in Florida. It flows in general northward nearly parallel to the coast, traversing Lake George and other lakes, and empties into the Atlantic 16 miles east-northeast of Jacksonville. Length, about 350 miles; navigable to Enterprise.

St. John's Wood. A quarter in the northwestern part of London, west of Regent's Park. It is a large colony of second-rate villas. Lord's Cricket Ground is here, where the Eton and Harrow match is played annually in July.

St. Joseph (jō'zef). A city, capital of Buchanan County, western Missouri, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 45′ N. It is the third city in the State, and an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It was founded in 1843, and was formerly a point of departure for Western settlers. Population (1890), 52,324.

St. Joseph (or **Joseph's**) **Bay.** An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, 120 miles east-southeast of Pensacola.

St. Joseph Island. An island belonging to Ontario, Canada, situated in the outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron. Length, 20 miles.

St. Joseph River. 1. A river in southwestern Michigan and northern Indiana. It flows into Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. Length, about 200 miles; navigable for about half its length.

2. A river in southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio, and northeastern Indiana. It unites at Fort Wayne with the St. Mary's to form the Maumee. Length, about 100 miles.

St.-Junien (saṅ'zhü-nyaṅ'). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 19 miles west of Limoges. Population (1891), commune, 9,376.

Saint-Just (saṅ-zhüst'), **Antoine.** Born at Décize, near Nevers, France, Aug. 25, 1767: guillotined at Paris, July 28, 1794. A French revolutionist, an intimate associate of Robespierre, and one of the chief promoters of the Reign of Terror. He became deputy to the Convention in 1792; was a member of the Committee of Public Safety 1793–94; and was sent on missions to the armies on the frontiers 1793–94. He took an active part in the overthrow of the Hebertists and Dantonists, and was involved in the downfall of Robespierre.

St. Kilda (kil'dä). A remote island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, situated west of North Uist, in lat. 57° 49′ N., long. 8° 35′ W. The surface is rocky. Length, 3 miles. Population (1886), 80.

St. Kitts. See *St. Christopher.*

Saint-Lambert (saṅ'loṅ-bãr'), **Jean François, Marquis de.** Born at Nancy, France, Dec. 26, 1716: died Feb. 9, 1803. A French poet and philosopher: one of the encyclopedists. His best-known work is the poem "Les saisons" (1769).

St. Lawrence (lâ'rẹns). One of the principal rivers of North America, the outlet of the Great Lakes. The stream issues from Lake Ontario, and flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Cape Gaspé. For some distance below Lake Ontario it forms the boundary between Canada and the United States (New York). Its chief tributaries are the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay on the left, and the Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudiere on the right. It contains the Thousand Islands, the islands of Montreal, Jesus, Orleans, etc., and forms Lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter. The chief fall is the Lachine Rapids. Length from Lake Ontario, about 740 miles; navigable for the largest vessels to Quebec, for large sea vessels to Montreal. Width of part below Quebec, from 7 to 90 (at its embouchure) miles.

St. Lawrence. An island in Bering Sea, belonging to Alaska, intersected by lat. 63° N., long. 170° W. Length, about 100 miles.

St. Lawrence, Cape. A cape at the northern extremity of Cape Breton Island, projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of. [F. *Golfe du St.-Laurent.*] An arm of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It borders on the province of Quebec on the north, Newfoundland on the east, Nova Scotia on the south, and New Brunswick and Quebec on the west. It communicates with the sea by a wide opening on the southeast, by the Strait of Belle Isle on the northeast, and by the Gut of Canso on the south; and contains Prince Edward Island, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands. The chief branches are Chaleur Bay, Miramichi Bay, Bay of Islands, and St. George Bay. The fisheries are important.

St. Leger (sānt lej'ėr). An English race, second in importance only to the Derby. It was established in 1776, and named from Colonel Anthony St. Leger in 1778. It is a race for three-year-olds, and is run at Doncaster about the second week of September.

St. Leger (sānt lej'ėr or sil'in-jėr), **Barry.** Born 1737: died 1789. A British officer, of Huguenot descent. He served in the French and Indian war and in the Revolutionary War. He commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Fort Stanwix in 1777, and attained the rank of colonel in 1780. He published "St. Leger's Journal of Occurrences in America" (1780).

St. Léon (saṅ-lā-ôṅ'), **Fanny** (originally **Francesca Cerrito**). Born at Naples, March 11, 1821. A noted Italian dancer. She made her début at the San Carlo in 1835, and was a favorite in London 1840–1845. She married the dancer and violinist St. Léon about this time, but was separated from him in 1850. She assisted Gautier in the composition of the ballets "Gemma," "Gipsy," and others.

St.-Léonard (saṅ-lā-ō-när'). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 10 miles east of Limoges. It was the birthplace of Gay-Lussac. Population (1891), commune, 5,981.

St. Leonards (len'ärdz). A western suburb of Hastings, Sussex, England: a watering-place on the English Channel.

St. Leonards, Baron. See *Sugden.*

St.-Leu (saṅ-lė'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, northward of Paris. It is the place of burial of Louis Bonaparte and other Bonapartes.

St.-Leu, Comte de. A name assumed by Louis Bonaparte after his deposition (1810) as king of Holland.

St.-Lô (saṅ-lō'). The capital of the department of Manche, France, situated on the Vire in lat. 49° 7′ N., long. 1° 7′ W. It is largely engaged in cloth manufacture. The Cathedral of Notre Dame has tall spires, and triple portals beneath three great arches inclosing large traceried windows. On the north side of the façade some Flamboyant tabernacle-work was added, which is among the most exquisite productions of that style. St.-Lô was pillaged by the Normans, and later by the English, and suffered in the religious struggles. Population (1891), commune, 11,445.

St. Louis (sānt lö'is or lö'i). A city in Missouri, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, in lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 90° 15′ W. It is the largest city in Missouri and in the Mississippi basin, and fifth city in the United States; one of the chief railway centers of the country; and one of its leading commercial and manufacturing cities. The river is crossed here by a bridge 2,225 feet long, connecting the city with East St. Louis. There is extensive commerce by river: among the leading articles of shipment are grain, live stock, tobacco, flour, cotton, and sugar. The leading manufactures are flour, beer, sugar, iron and steel, tobacco, etc. The chief buildings are the custom-house and post-office, court-house, merchants' exchange, Four Courts, etc. It is the seat of St. Louis and Washington universities, and is noted for its public schools. It was founded by the French in 1764 (see *Chouteau, Auguste*); was formally occupied by the Spaniards in 1771; was ceded to the United States in 1803; was made a city in 1822; and has been several times devastated by cholera and flood, and in 1849 by fire. Its progress was retarded by the Civil War. It was separated from St. Louis County in 1877. Population (1890), 451,770.

St.-Louis (saṅ-lö-ē'). The capital of the French colony of Senegal, West Africa, situated on an island in the Senegal River, near its mouth, in lat. 16° 1′ N., long. 16° 34′ W. (lighthouse). It has considerable commerce. Population, about 20,000.

St. Louis (lö'is or lö'i), **Lake.** An expansion of the St. Lawrence below Lake St. Francis and above Montreal.

St. Louis (lö'is or lö'i) **River.** A river in northeastern Minnesota which flows into Lake Superior 9 miles southwest of Duluth. Length, about 200 miles.

St. Lucas, Cape. See *San Lucas, Cape.*

St. Lucia (lö'shä), or **Santa Lucia** (sän'tä lö-sē'ä). An island of the British West Indies, situated in lat. 14° N., long. 61° W. Capital, Castries. Its surface is mountainous and volcanic. It exports sugar, cacao, etc. It was settled by the English in 1639; was several times held by the French; and has been held permanently by the British since 1803. It forms part of the colony of the Windward Islands. Area, 237 square miles. Population (1892), 43,310.

St. Lucia Bay. An inlet of the Indian Ocean, at the mouth of the Umvolozi River, Zululand, situated south of the St. Lucia Lake. It was claimed by the Germans in 1884, but yielded to the British in 1885.

St. Lucia Lake. A lagoon on the eastern coast of Zululand, South Africa, about lat. 28° S. It communicates with the Indian Ocean by St. Lucia Bay. Length, about 60 miles.

St.-Macaire (saṅ'mä-kãr'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 25 miles southeast of Bordeaux: a Roman and medieval town. Population (1891), commune, 2,249.

St.-Maixent (saṅ'mā-ksoṅ'). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, situated on the Sèvre 30 miles southwest of Poitiers. It contains an interesting church. Population (1891), 5,036.

St.-Malo (saṅ'mä-lō'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on an island at the mouth of the Rance, in lat. 48° 40′ N., long. 1° 59′ W. It is a strong fortress, and an important commercial city and watering-place; has extended quays and docks; and is celebrated for the height of the tides. Its ramparts, castle, and parish church (formerly a cathedral) are notable. It was the birthplace of Cartier, Maupertuis, Lamettrie, Mahé de la Bourdonnais, Châteaubriand, and Lamennais. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1693, 1695, and 1758. Population (1891), commune, 11,896.

Saint-Marc Girardin (saṅ'mär' zhē-rär-daṅ'), **François Auguste** (originally **Marc Girardin**). Born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1801: died at Morsang-sur-Seine, near Paris, April 11, 1873. A French author, publicist, and politician. His works include "Cours de littérature dramatique" (1843–1863), "Essais de littérature et de morale" (1844), etc.

St. Margaret's. A historic church in Westminster, London, founded by Edward I. and modified by Edward IV. Here Sir Walter Raleigh and William Caxton were buried, and Milton was married. The church is full of colored-glass windows and other memorials to the great men who have been associated with it.

St. Mark's (Venice). See *Mark, St., Basilica of.*

St. Mark's Square. The principal square in Venice. It contains St. Mark's Church and the Campanile. Near it are the Ducal Palace, Bridge of Sighs, etc.

Saint-Mars (saṅ-mär'), **Gabrielle Anne de Cisternes de Courtiras, Marquise de Poilow de**: best known by her pseudonym of **Comtesse Dash.** Born at Poitiers, Aug. 2, 1804: died at Paris, Sept. 11, 1872. A French woman of society and writer. Among her books are "Le jeu de la reine," "Les bals masqués," "La chaîne d'or," "Les châteaux en Afrique," "La duchesse d'Éponnes," "Le fruit défendu," "Les galanteries de la cour de Louis XV.," "La régence," "La jeunesse de Louis XV.," "Les maîtresses du roi," "Le parc aux cerfs," "La marquise de Parabère," "La marquise sanglante," "La poudre et la neige," "Le salon du diable," etc.

St. Martin (sānt mär'tin; F. pron. saṅ-mär-taṅ'). An island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 4′ N., long. 63° 5′ W. It is divided between France and the Netherlands. The surface is hilly. St. Martin exports salt, sugar, and live stock. The capital of the French part is Marigot; of the Dutch part, Philippsburg. It was divided between the two nations in 1648. Area of French part, 20 square miles; population (1889), 3,641. Area of Dutch part, 17 square miles; population (1890), 3,882.

St. Martin (mär'tin), or **St. Martin's** (mär'-tinz). One of the Scilly Islands, southwest of Cornwall, England.

Saint-Martin (saṅ'mär-taṅ'), **Antoine Jean.** Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1791: died there, July, 1832. A French Orientalist. His chief work is "Mémoires sur l'histoire et la géographie de l'Arménie" (1818–19).

Saint-Martin, Louis Claude de, styled "Le philosophe inconnu." Born at Amboise, France, Jan. 18, 1743: died at Aunay, near Paris, Oct. 13, 1803. A French mystical philosopher: called "the French Böhme." He entered the army, but abandoned it about 1800, and thereafter lived in retirement, first at Paris and later at Aunay. Among his works are "Des erreurs et de la vérité" (1775), "Tableau naturel des rapports qui existent entre Dieu, l'homme et l'univers" (1782), etc.

Saint-Martin, Louis Vivien de. See *Vivien de Saint-Martin.*

St.-Martin de Ré (dė rā). The capital of the Île de Ré, department of Charente-Inférieure, France. Population (1891), commune, 2,608.

St. Martin's le Grand. A monastery and church formerly in London, dating from very early times. In the second year of William the Conqueror it was exempted from ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction. Its site is now occupied by the General Post Office, built in 1825–29 from Smirke's designs.

St. Mary (Azores). See *Santa Maria.*

St. Mary (mā'ri), **Cape.** 1. The southernmost point of Madagascar, situated in lat. 25° 39′ S., long. 45° 7′ E.—2. A cape in the peninsula of Avalon, southeastern part of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Placentia Bay.—3. A cape at the western extremity of Nova Scotia.

St. Mary Bay. 1. An arm of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of the peninsula of Avalon, Newfoundland.—2. An arm of the Atlantic, on the western coast of Nova Scotia.

St. Mary de Arcubus or **le Bow,** or **Bow Church.** [L. *de arcubus*, of the arches.] A church in London, on Cheapside, within the sound of whose celebrated bells all cockneys are born. It is an excellently designed structure by Wren, begun in 1671. It stands over the fine Norman crypt of the older church, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The spire (235 feet high) is especially admired, and has been pronounced the most graceful in outline and appropriate in details erected since the medieval period.

> Stow, usually very clear, rather contradicts himself for once about the origin of the name of the church. In one place he says it was so called because it was the first London Church built on arches; and elsewhere he says it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower. The latter is more probably the true derivation, for St. Paul's could also boast its Saxon crypt. *Walford and Thornbury*, London, I. 335.

Saint Mary's (mā'riz), or **Saint Mary.** 1. An island of the British colony of Gambia, western Africa, situated at the mouth of the

Gambia.—2. The largest of the Scilly Islands, southwest of Cornwall, England. Area, 2 square miles.

St. Marys. A town in Perth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on a branch of the Thames 65 miles west of Hamilton. Population (1891), 3,416.

St. Mary's Falls. See *Sault Sainte-Marie.*

St. Mary's Loch (loċh). A lake in the county of Selkirk, Scotland, 14 miles west-southwest of Selkirk. Length, including the Loch of the Lowes, 4½ miles.

St. Mary's River. 1. The outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron. Length, 55 miles; navigable by aid of ship-canal.—2. A river on the boundary between Georgia and Florida. It empties into the Atlantic near Fernandina, Florida. Length, about 150 miles.—3. A river in northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana. It unites at Fort Wayne with St. Joseph's River to form the Maumee. Length, about 100 miles.

St. Mary's the Great. The official university church at Cambridge, England. It is a Perpendicular structure, built between 1478 and 1519.

St. Mary the Virgin, Church of. The official university church at Oxford, England. The great tower is surmounted by a superb octagonal spire of 1300, with unusually rich pinnacles at the angles, rising in the form of steps. The existing choir dates from 1460, and the nave from 1488: they exhibit varied types of the Perpendicular. The south porch, with broken pediment and twisted columns, is of the 17th century.

St. Matthew (math′ū). A small island in Bering Sea, belonging to Alaska, south-southwest of St. Lawrence.

St. Matthew (or **Matthew's**) **Island.** A small island of British Burma, lying near the coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 10° N.

St. Maurice (sānt mâ′ris; F. pron. saṅ mō-rēs′). A river in Quebec, Canada, which rises in a chain of lakes, and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. It contains the Falls of Shawenegan (160 feet). Length, about 350 miles.

St.-Maurice (saṅ-mō-rēs′). A commune in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne about 3 miles east-southeast of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 6,653.

St.-Maurice. A town in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhone 28 miles southeast of Lausanne: the Roman Agaunum. The abbey was founded in the 6th century. This was one of the leading towns of the ancient Burgundian kingdom. Population (1888), 1,666.

St.-Maur-les-Fossés (saṅ′mōr′lā-fō-sā′). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 4 miles east-southeast of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 17,333.

St.-Maur-sur-Loire (-sür-lwär′). A Benedictine monastery, founded by St. Maurus, situated near Saumur, France. It was destroyed by the Normans in the 9th century.

Saint-Méry, Médéric Louis Élie Moreau de. See *Moreau de Saint-Méry.*

St. Michael. See *St. Michel.*

St. Michael overcoming Satan. A painting by Raphael (1518), in the Louvre, Paris. The archangel, in glowing corselet, with one foot resting on the prostrate form of his adversary, is about to transfix him with his poised spear. It is a striking work, though black in the shadows.

St. Michael's (mī′kẹlz), or **St. Michael** (mī′kẹl). [Pg. *São Miguel.*] The largest and most populous of the Azores Islands, situated in the easternmost group. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. It exports fruit and wine, and is noted for its hot springs. The chief town is Ponta Delgada. Area, 300 square miles. Population, about 125,000.

St. Michael's Mount. A pyramidal rock in Mount's Bay, on the coast of Cornwall, England, 18 miles west of Falmouth: the ancient Ictis. It is almost isolated from the mainland. Height, 230 feet.

St. Michel (mi′kẹl), or **St. Michael.** 1. A laen in southern Finland, largely occupied by lakes. Area, 8,819 square miles. Population (1890), 180,920.—2. The capital of the laen of St. Michel, 80 miles northwest of Viborg.

St.-Michel, Mont. See *Mont St.-Michel.*

St.-Mihiel (saṅ-mē-yel′). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 33 miles west-northwest of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 8,126.

St.-Nazaire (saṅ-nä-zãr′). A seaport in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire, near its mouth, in lat. 47° 16′ N., long. 2° 12′ W. It is the outer haven of Nantes and the terminus of several ocean steamship lines, and has large docks and quays. Near it is a large granite dolmen. Population (1891), commune, 30,935.

St. Neots (nē′ọts). A town in Huntingdonshire, England, situated on the Ouṡe 17 miles west of Cambridge. Population (1891), 4,077.

St.-Nicolas (saṅ-nē-kō-lä′). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 13 miles west-southwest of Antwerp. It has flourishing manufactures. It was the capital of the ancient Waesland. Population (1893), 28,487.

St.-Nicolas. A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe 6 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 5,654.

St.-Omer (saṅ-tō-mãr′). The capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Aa in lat. 50° 45′ N., long. 2° 15′ E. It is a strong fortress, and a commercial and manufacturing center. The cathedral is a large and handsome building: the choir is of the 13th century, the transepts of the 14th, and the remainder Flamboyant. The interior contains paintings by Rubens and Van Dyck, and several noteworthy tombs. The Church of Notre Dame and the ruined Church of St. Bertin (where Childeric III. died) are also noteworthy. St.-Omer formerly had a Roman Catholic college for British youth. In early times it belonged to Flanders. It was often taken and retaken. In 1677 it was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. and annexed to France. Population (1891), 21,661.

Sainton-Dolby (san′ton-dol′bi), Madame (**Charlotte Helen Dolby**). Born at London, 1821: died there, Feb. 18, 1885. An English singer of ballads and in oratorio, and musical writer. She wrote many songs, three cantatas, etc. In 1860 she married Prosper Sainton, a violinist, and in 1872 opened a "vocal academy."

Saintonge (saṅ-tôṅzh′). A former division of western France, which formed with Angoumois a government before the Revolution. Chief city, Saintes. It was bounded by Aunis and Poitou on the north, Guienne on the east and south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. Angoumois was in its eastern part. Saintonge itself is mostly included in the department of Charente-Inférieure. It passed with Eleanor of Aquitaine to the Plantagenet house, and generally followed the fortunes of Aquitaine.

St.-Ouen (saṅ-tö-oṅ′). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the right bank of the Seine, 1½ miles north of the fortifications of Paris. It has various manufacturing establishments and docks. Population (1891), commune, 25,969.

St.-Ouen, Declaration of. A proclamation to the French nation, made by Louis XVIII. at St.-Ouen, May 2, 1814, promising a constitution.

St. Pancras (pang′kras). A parish in Middlesex, England, including a large part of northwestern London. The borough returns 4 members to Parliament.

Saint Patrick's Day, or the Scheming Lieutenant. A farce by Sheridan, produced in 1775.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. A cave on a small island in Lough Derg, Ireland. It was a famous place of medieval pilgrimage, as the supposed entrance to an earthly purgatory or place of expiation.

St. Paul (pâl). An island in the Indian Ocean, situated in lat. 38° 43′ S., long. 77° 32′ E., about 50 miles south of New Amsterdam. It belongs to France (since 1892). The surface is volcanic. Length, 1½ miles.

St. Paul (sānt pâl; F. pron. saṅ pōl). A small island at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north-northeast of Cape Breton.

St. Paul (sānt pâl). The capital of Minnesota and of Ramsey County, situated on the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 93° 7′ W., south of and adjoining Minneapolis. Next to Minneapolis it is the largest city in the State. It is an important railway center; is at the head of uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi; has extensive commerce; and is a large meat-packing center. Its manufactures include machinery, agricultural implements, furniture, boots and shoes, etc. It was settled in 1838, and became a city in 1854. It is remarkable for its rapid growth. Population (1880), 41,473; (1890), 133,156.

St.-Paul (saṅ-pōl′). A seaport on the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the northwest coast.

St. Paul, or **Paulus.** Mendelssohn's first oratorio, produced in 1836 at Düsseldorf.

St. Paul's (pâlz). A cathedral in London, begun 1675, according to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in place of the old cathedral of the 11th–13th centuries, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Old St. Paul's was a very notable church, 590 feet long, and with a 14th-century wooden central spire 460 feet high. The existing cathedral was first used for divine service in 1697, and was completed in 1710, the cost being about $3,500,000. In plan and architecture it is akin to St. Peter's at Rome, but only one half as great in area, and relatively longer and narrower. Its dimensions are 500 by 118 feet; length of transepts, 250; inner height of dome, 225; height to top of cross, 364; diameter of dome, 112 feet—the diameter of that of St. Peter's being 139½ feet, and of the Pantheon 143. The exterior is classical, with two stories; the front and transepts are pedimented, and the former is flanked by bell-towers. The upper story on the sides is merely a mask, the actual structure of lofty nave and low aisles being the same as in a medieval cathedral. The dome is magnificent: it is perhaps the most imposing in existence. Its drum is surrounded by a range of Corinthian columns, and it is surmounted by a lantern. The interior is impressive from its size, and is not dwarfed like St. Peter's by disproportionate size of its classical details; but its decoration is far from finished, and the effect is bare and cold. The vaulted crypt, like the church itself, contains many tombs of famous men. The modern reredos, in the Italian Renaissance style, is elaborately sculptured.

St. Paul's Bay. A bay on the northern coast of Malta, the traditional scene of Paul's shipwreck.

St. Paul's Churchyard. The open space surrounding St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

St. Paul's Rocks. A group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, east of South America, situated in lat. 0° 55′ N., long. 29° 23′ W.

St. Paul Without the Walls. A famous 4th-century basilica at Rome, unfortunately burned in 1823. The original plans have been reproduced as far as possible. The original façade, the tribune with its important mosaics, and a number of antique columns survive. The rich interior is 411 feet long, the transepts 214 feet. The flat wooden ceiling is elaborately carved. The main cloister is a beautiful work of the 13th century, with round arcades and coupled columns in great variety.

St. Peter (pē′tėr). The capital of Nicollet County, Minnesota, situated on the Minnesota River 62 miles southwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,671.

St. Peter, Lake. An expansion of the St. Lawrence above Three Rivers. Length, 20 miles. Width, 9 miles.

St. Peter Port. A seaport, chief town of Guernsey, Channel Islands, situated on the east side. It is a watering-place, and has a Gothic town church. Population (1891), 16,658.

St. Peter's (pē′tėrz). The metropolitan church of the Roman see. The ancient basilica had become ruinous in 1450, and it was decided to replace it. Little was accomplished until 1506, when the carrying out of the plans of Bramante was begun. Advance was slow until 1534, when Michelangelo's designs were substituted; but the dome was not completed until 1590, and the basilica was dedicated only in 1626. The plan is a Latin cross, 613½ by 446½ feet, with rounded apse and transepts, and a vestibule. The height of the nave is 152½ feet, its width 87½. The interior diameter of the dome is 139½ feet, its height to the top of the cross 448. The architecture is heavy pseudo-Roman, all the members being of such huge size that much of the natural effect of magnitude is lost. The interior is lavishly decorated with stucco ornament and gilding, with colossal statues of saints. The pedimented dome, resting on its four enormous piers, is one of the most magnificent achievements of architecture. The high altar is canopied with a bronze baldacchino 95 feet high, with spiral columns. Parts of the walls and vaults are covered with mosaics. There are many papal and princely tombs rich in statuary, some of it fine. The spacious crypts are in part of the time of Constantine, and contain many interesting memorials and art works.

St. Petersburg (pē′tėrz-bėrg). A government of Russia, bounded by the Gulf of Finland, Finland, Lake Ladoga, and the governments of Olonetz, Novgorod, Pskoff, Livonia, and Esthonia. The surface is generally level. It corresponds to the ancient Ingermanland. Area, 20,760 square miles. Population (1890), 1,688,200.

St. Petersburg. [F. *Saint-Pétersbourg*, G. *Sankt-Petersburg*, *Petersburg*, Russ. *Sanktpeterburg*, *Peterburg.*] The capital of the Russian empire, situated in the government of St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Neva, in lat. 60° N., long. 30° 19′ E. It stands partly on the mainland and partly on low islands formed by the mouths of the river. It is the largest city in the empire, and the fifth in population of Europe; has important manufactures, including cotton, leather, glass, porcelain; and has extensive commerce, foreign (directly and through Kronstadt) and internal, by its system of railways and by the Neva and its connections. St. Isaac's Cathedral is a building of Renaissance style, imposing from its size (364 by 315 feet) and the magnificence of its materials: completed after the middle of this century. The plan is a Greek cross crowned by a fine dome 336 feet high, with lantern and cross. From each face projects an octastyle Corinthian portico with columns 60 feet high, the shafts monoliths of polished granite, and the capitals of bronze. The pediments are filled with sculpture in bronze. The huge doors are of bronze covered with reliefs. In the interior the iconostasis is adorned with remarkable columns of malachite, over 30 feet high, and its royal doors are flanked by great pillars of lapis lazuli. The Kazan cathedral is in plan a Latin cross with hexastyle porticos before the nave and transepts, and an apsidal chevet. Though one third smaller than St. Isaac's, it is still an imposing structure. The chief entrance, which is in the north transept, is preceded by curved porticos of admirable effect, in imitation of those of St. Peter's, Rome. The dome rests on 4 piers from which extend 4 fine double ranges of columns with granite shafts and bronze capitals and bases. The iconostasis is of silver, from the spoils of Napoleon I.; the cathedral contains many other martial trophies. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fortress, has been since the foundation of St. Petersburg the mausoleum of Russian sovereigns. In plan it is rectangular, 3-aisled, 98 by 210 feet; it is rococo in style and crowned by a slender pyramidal spire, of Dutch design, 302 feet high, covered with gilded copper. The imperial tombs are interesting, and the icons and other church ornaments of extreme richness. The interior contains a great number of warlike trophies. The palace of the grand duke Michael, built 1820, is architecturally the finest palace in St. Petersburg, and of a stateliness and harmony of design which would command attention anywhere. The garden front presents long ranges of Corinthian columns resting on a single story of rusticated masonry, the total height being 87 feet. The 12 columns of the central portion stand free, forming a portico. At each end a pavilion projects slightly, and is adorned by six engaged columns surmounted by a pediment. The opposite front is of varied but kindred disposition. The entrance hall, with the grand staircase, is 80 feet square, and all the interior arrangements are at once appropriate and magnificent. The cottage of Peter the Great, built by the czar in 1703, and inhabited by him during the building of St. Petersburg, is carefully preserved as a memorial, and contains many relics of Peter. It is 20 by 55 feet, of wood, with 2 rooms and a kitchen. The czar's bedroom is now arranged as a chapel. The Moscow gate, a fine triumphal arch in a neo-Greek style, was erected in 1838 in commemoration of Russian victories in Poland, Turkey, and Persia. Twelve columns, 68 feet high and 17 in diameter, support an attic which bears 12 angels in relief and inscriptions. Other objects of interest are the winter palace, Hermitage (which see), Anitchkoff palace, Nikolai and Alexander bridges, equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and Alexander column. The Nevski Prospekt is the principal street. The city is the seat of the imperial library (over 1,000,000 vols.), Academy of Sciences (with rich collections), Academy of Arts, various museums, military, mining, naval, medical, and other schools, and learned societies. The university, founded in 1819, has faculties of history and philosophy, physics and mathematics, law, and Oriental studies, and is attended by about 2,000 students. The winter is long and the climate unhealthy. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, and thousands were compelled by the emperor to remove their residences to it. It was largely developed by Catharine II., Alexander I., and Nicholas. Population (1892), with suburbs, 1,035,435.

St. Peter's College, or **Peterhouse** (pē'tėr-hous). The oldest college of Cambridge University, England, founded as a hospital in 1257 and as a college 1280–86 by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, and named from the parish church of St. Peter, which was at first used by the scholars for their devotions. Only parts of the original buildings remain.

St.-Pierre. See *St. Peter Port.*

St.-Pierre (saṅ-pyãr'). 1. A small rocky island belonging to France, south of Newfoundland and southeast of Miquelon. It is connected by cable with France and the United States. The inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery. Area, 10 square miles. Population, with Miquelon (1883), 5,564.

2. A town on the island of St.-Pierre. Population (1883), 4,365.

St.-Pierre. A seaport and the commercial center of Martinique, French West Indies. Population, commune, 23,909.

St.-Pierre. A seaport on the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the southern coast. Population, about 28,000.

Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de. See *Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.*

St.-Pol-de-Léon (saṅ'pōl'dė-lā-ôṅ'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated near the English Channel 32 miles northeast of Brest. The cathedral is a beautiful 13th-century building, with west front flanked by twin spires, a splendid rose in the south transept, and a large porch on the south side. The interior is very beautiful and graceful -the finest in Brittany. The choir is inclosed by a good screen, and possesses handsome 15th-century stalls. The Chapelle de Creizker is chiefly 14th- and 15th-century work. Population (1891), commune, 7,430.

Saint-Preux (saṅ-prė'). The lover of Julie, a leading character in Rousseau's novel "La nouvelle Héloïse."

Saint-Priest (saṅ-prē'), **Alexis Guignard,** Comte **de.** Born at St. Petersburg, April 23, 1805: died at Moscow, Sept. 29, 1851. A French historian and diplomatist. His best-known work is "Histoire de la conquête de Naples par Charles d'Anjou" (1847–48).

St.-Privat-la-Montagne (saṅ-prē-vä'lä-môṅ-täny'). A village 8 miles northwest of Metz. See *Gravelotte.*

St.-Quentin (saṅ-koṅ-taṅ'). A city in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Somme 25 miles northwest of Laon. It is the center of an important manufacturing district, the leading manufactures being cotton and woolen goods. The collegiate church, chiefly of the 13th century, ranks among the most admirable examples of Pointed architecture. The hôtel de ville is a typical Flemish Pointed municipal building. The city, which stands on the site of the Roman Augusta Veromanduorum, was sacked by the Normans in the 9th century. It was the chief town of the former Vermandois. Two battles have been fought in its neighborhood: the army of Philip II. under Philibert Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, defeated the French under the Constable de Montmorency, Aug. 10, 1557; and the Germans under Von Göben defeated the French under Faidherbe, Jan. 19, 1871. The place repulsed a German attack Oct. 8, 1870, but was taken by the Germans Oct. 21. Population (1891), commune, 47,551.

Saint-Réal (saṅ-rā-äl'), **César Vichard,** Abbé **de.** Born at Chambéry, France, 1639: died there, 1692. A French historian. He went to Paris early in life, and devoted himself to the study of history. He went to London, but returned shortly to Paris, and in 1679 to Chambéry, where he became historiographer to the Duke of Savoy. His principal work was the "Conjuration des Espagnols contre Venise" (1672), which was the basis of Otway's "Venice Preserved."

St. Regis (rē'jis). An Iroquois reservation situated on the St. Lawrence River, partly in Quebec, Canada, and partly in New York, 45 miles northeast of Ogdensburg.

St.-Remy (saṅ-rė-mē'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 14 miles northeast of Arles. Near it (about 1¼ miles distant) are antiquities from the Roman town of Glanum Livii. The Roman triumphal arch, noted for its beautiful proportions and ornament, and for its fine reliefs of bound prisoners attended by women, is of date about 100 A. D. The Roman mausoleum, called tomb of the Julii, is of pyramidal outline, about 60 feet high, and includes 2 stories above a square basement encircled by reliefs of military scenes. The lower story is a structure pierced by archways and decorated with Corinthian semi-columns, and the upper is a circular edicule with 10 Corinthian columns and a domical roof sheltering 2 statues. This beautiful monument is assigned to the early empire.

Saint-René Taillandier. See *Taillandier.*

St.-Riquier (saṅ'rē-kyā'), or **St.-Ricquier.** A town in the department of Somme, France, 19 miles northwest of Amiens. Its abbey was notable. The Flamboyant abbey church has a lavishly sculptured façade with a single graceful tower, elaborate vaulting, and fine choir-stalls. The choir is of earlier date. The sacristy is frescoed with a curious "Dance of Death." Population (1891), commune, 1,476.

St. Ronan's Well. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1824.

St. Roque, Cape. See *São Roque.*

Saint-Ruth (saṅ-rüt'). Died 1691. A French general. He commanded the Jacobite forces in Ireland in 1691, and fell at the battle of Aghrim in that year.

Saint-Saëns (saṅ-soṅ'), **Charles Camille.** Born at Paris, Oct. 9, 1835. A noted French composer and pianist. He began to study the piano at the age of seven, in 1847 entered the Conservatoire, and was the pupil of Halévy, Reber, Benoit, and Gounod. In 1851 he composed his first symphony. He was organist of St. Merri in 1853, and of the Madeleine 1858–77. He composed several operas, but his instrumental music and orchestration have brought him fame. His musical criticisms, written for various periodicals, were collected and published in 18-5 as "Harmonie et mélodie." Among his works are the symphonic poems "Phaéton," "Le rouet d'Omphale," "Danse Macabre," "La jeunesse d'Hercule, etc.," a "Suite algérienne," Symphonies in E♭, A minor, and C minor, a barcarolle "Une nuit à Lisbonne," several masses, and much vocal, pianoforte, and chamber music.

Saint-Sauveur (saṅ-sō-vėr'). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau 29 miles south of Tarbes: noted for hot sulphur springs.

Saintsbury (sānts'bu-ri), **George Edward Bateman.** Born at Southampton, Oct. 23, 1845. An English literary critic and historian. He was educated at Oxford (Merton College), where he graduated in 1867. He was classical master at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1868–74, and head-master of the Elgin Educational Institute 1874-76. Soon after 1876 he established himself in London. He has published a "Primer of French Literature" (1880), "Dryden" in English Men of Letters (1881), "A Short History of French Literature" (1882), "French Lyrics: Selected and Annotated" (1883), "Marlborough" in English Worthies (1885), a "History of Elizabethan Literature" (1887), "Essays on English Literature" (1891), "Essays on French Novelists" (1891), etc.

St. Sebastian. See *San Sebastian.*

St. Sepulchre (sep'ul-kėr). A church in Cambridge, England, commonly known as the Round Church: a Norman building dating from 1101. It is the oldest of the four circular churches surviving in England.

St.-Servan (saṅ-ser-voṅ'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on the Rance opposite St.-Malo. Population (1891), commune, 11,608.

Saints' Everlasting Rest, The. A religious work by Richard Baxter, published in 1650.

Saint-Simon (saṅ-sē-môṅ'; Anglicized sānt sī'mọn), **Claude Henri,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1760: died there, May 19, 1825. A French philosopher, the founder of French socialism. He came of an ancient and noble though impoverished family, studied under D'Alembert, and served as a volunteer in the American Revolution. He was prevented by his aristocratic birth from playing a prominent part in the French Revolution (being indeed for a time imprisoned), but accumulated a fortune by speculating in confiscated lands, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy. The latter years of his life were spent in poverty, his fortune having been wasted in costly experiments. His first work, "Lettres d'un habitant de Genève à ses contemporains," appeared in 1802; but it was not until 1817 that a distinct approach to a system of socialism was made in "L'Industrie." The fullest exposition of his socialistic views, which are frequently confused and contradictory, is that given in his "Nouveau Christianisme" (1825). These views were developed by his disciples into the complete system known as St.-Simonism. "According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority." (*J. S. Mill,* Polit. Econ., II. i. § 4.) Among his other works are "De la réorganisation de la société européenne" (1814), "L'Organisateur," "Système industriel," and "Catéchisme des industriels" (1824).

Saint-Simon, Duc de (**Louis de Rouvroy**). Born Jan. 15, 1675: died on his estate Laferté, March 2, 1755. A French soldier, statesman, and writer. He was in the military service of Louis XIV.; and was a member of the council of regency at the beginning of the reign of Louis XV. In 1721 he was ambassador to Spain. His celebrated "Mémoires" on French affairs and the court during the last part of the reign of Louis XIV. and the beginning of the reign of Louis XV. (a period of about 30 years) were first published in a complete form by Sautelet under the title "Mémoires complets et authentiques du duc de Saint-Simon sur le siecle de Louis XIV. et la régence" (20 vols. 1829–30). An improved edition by Chéruel and Régnier appeared 1856–58 (new ed. 1872–).

St. Simon's (sī'mọnz) **Island.** An island on the coast of Georgia, 60 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, 10 miles.

St. Sophia. See *Sophia, Santa.*

St.-Sulpice (saṅ-sül-pēs'). A large church at Paris, built by Louis XIV. The façade of two superposed classical porticos is between square pedimented towers with cylindrical tops. The interior has a nave, aisles, and many chapels, with ovoid vaulting and a low dome at the crossing. The dimensions are 462 by 183 feet; height of vaulting, 108. There are many important frescos, including notable works by Eugène Delacroix.

St. Thomas (tom'as). An island of the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, situated east of Porto Rico, in lat. 18° 20′ N., long. 64° 56′ W. Chief town, and capital of the Danish West Indies, Charlotte Amalie, which is a free port. In 1870 the United States Senate refused to ratify a treaty for the purchase of this island from Denmark. The commerce, formerly extensive, is now declining. Area, 32 square miles. Population (1890), 12,019.

St. Thomas. [Pg. *São Thomé.*] An island belonging to Portugal, situated in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western coast of Africa, in lat. 0° 20′ N., long. 6° 43′ E. The surface is volcanic and mountainous, and the climate unhealthy. Coffee and cacao are produced. The island was discovered by the Portuguese about 1470. Area, 358 square miles. Population (1878), 18,266.

St. Thomas. The capital of Elgin County, Ontario, Canada, situated 75 miles west-southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 10,370.

St. Ubes. See *Setubal.*

St.-Valery-en-Caux (saṅ-väl-rē'oṅ-kō'). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel 34 miles north-northwest of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 4,014.

St.-Valery-sur-Somme (-sür-som'). A seaport in the department of Somme, France, situated at the entrance of the Somme into the English Channel, 36 miles northwest of Amiens. William I. embarked here for the conquest of England in 1066. Population (1891), commune, 3,541.

Saint-Victor (saṅ-vēk-tor'), **Paul Jacques Raymond Binsse,** Comte **de** (usually known as **Paul de Saint-Victor**). Born at Paris, July 11, 1825: died there, July 9, 1881. A French critic. In 1848 he became the secretary of Lamartine; in 1855 theatrical, artistic, and literary critic for "La Presse"; and in 1870 inspector-general of fine arts. He is noted as a stylist. Among his works are "Hommes et dieux," a collection of studies (1867); "Les femmes de Goethe" (1869); "Les dieux et les demi-dieux de la peinture" (1863), with Gautier and Houssaye; "Les deux masques," a history of the stage, unfinished.

St. Vincent (vin'sent). An island of the British West Indies, situated west of Barbados in lat. 13° 9′ N., long. 61° 13′ W. Capital, Kingstown. Its surface is mountainous, and near the northern end there is a volcano, the Soufriere: it is now quiescent, but in 1812 (April 27–May 1) there was a great eruption, apparently a sequence of the earthquakes in Venezuela during the preceding month. Sugar, molasses, arrowroot, etc., are exported. The island was ceded by the French to the British in 1763. Area, 148 square miles. Population (1891), 41,054.

St. Vincent, Cape. 1. A cape at the southwestern extremity of Portugal, projecting into the Atlantic in lat. 37° 1′ N., long. 8° 58′ W. A naval victory was gained off this cape, Feb. 14, 1797, by the British fleet of 15 vessels under Jervis over the Spanish fleet of 27 vessels, 4 of which were captured.

2. A cape on the western coast of Madagascar, in lat. 21° 54′ S., long. 43° 20′ E.

St. Vincent, Earl of. See *Jervis, John.*

St. Vincent, Gulf of. An arm of the sea indenting South Australia, situated east of Yorke Peninsula, which separates it from Spencer Gulf. Length, 100 miles.

St. Vincent Island. An island in the Gulf of Mexico, situated near the mouth of the Appalachicola River, Florida.

St.-Yrieix (saṅ-tē-ryäks′). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Loue 24 miles south of Limoges. Kaolin-quarries were discovered here in 1765. Population (1891), commune, 8,711.

Saiph (sä-if′). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star κ Orionis, in the giant's right knee.

Saïs (sā′is). [Gr. Σάϊς.] In ancient geography, a city in the Delta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, Egypt, about lat. 31° N. Its ruins are near the modern village of Sa-el-hugar. It was an important center of commerce and learning; was at times the capital of Lower Egypt; and furnished kings to the Saitic dynasties (the 24th, 26th, and 28th). The chief local deity was Neith.

Saisan, Lake. See *Zaisan.*

Sajó (sho′yō). A river in northern Hungary which joins the Theiss 40 miles northwest of Debreczin. Near it, in 1241, the Mongols defeated the Hungarians under King Béla IV. Length, about 125 miles.

Sak (säk). A small salt lake in the western part of the Crimea, Russia, situated near Eupatoria and the Black Sea coast.

Sakai (sä′kī). A port near Osaka, in Japan. Population (1891), 45,563.

Sakalava (sä-kä-lä′vä). A collective name for the native tribes which occupy the western part of Madagascar.

Sakanderabad. See *Secunderabad.*

Sakaria (sä-kä-rē′ä). A river in northwestern Asia Minor: the ancient Sangarius. It flows into the Black Sea 93 miles east of Constantinople. The principal tributaries are the Pursak and Enguri Su. Length, about 320 miles. It is not navigable.

Sakhrah (säkh′rä). [Ar. *as-Sakhrah*, the rock.] In Mohammedan belief, a sacred rock in Jerusalem on which the temple was erected, and on which the mosque of Omar stands.

Sakkarah (säk-kä′rä). A village near the ancient Memphis, in Egypt. Near it are important remains of antiquity. The Apis mausoleum (or Serapeum, as it is often called, though the Serapeum, the temple which stood above the subterranean mausoleum, has ceased to exist), a famous sanctuary of the ancient Egyptian cult, was discovered by Mariette in 1860, when the great avenue of sphinxes which preceded the Serapeum was excavated. Access to the Apis tombs is by a sloping subterranean passage. They consist of three groups, beginning in the 18th dynasty (about 1700 B. C.). The first two groups are the least interesting, and are now again inaccessible. The third group, extending from Psammetichus I. of the 26th dynasty (about 650 B. C.) to about 50 B. C., consists of a series of burial-chambers opening from huge galleries about 1,200 feet in extent. Every Apis was buried in a granite sarcophagus about 13 feet long, 7½ wide, and 11 high. The Step Pyramid of Sakkarah is believed to be the oldest pyramid in Egypt. It is assigned with probability to the 4th Pharaoh of the 1st dynasty. It consists of 5 steps or stages with sloping sides; its present height is about 197 feet, and its base measurement 351 by 394. Unlike the other pyramids, it is not oriented toward the cardinal points. There are a number of interior chambers connected by a labyrinth of passages, and a deep dome-shaped excavation in the rock in the axis beneath the base. Some of the chambers are incrusted with blue-green vitrified tiles.

Sakya-Muni. See *Buddha.*

Sala (sä′lạ̈), **George Augustus Henry.** Born at London, 1828. An English novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He was correspondent of the London "Telegraph" in the United States during the Civil War, in France in 1870–71, in Russia in 1876, and in Australia in 1885. He founded "Temple Bar," and was its first editor. Among his works are the novel "Seven Sons of Mammon" (1861), "A Journey due North, etc." (1858), "My Diary in America in the Midst of War" (1865), "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," "Rome and Venice," "Under the Sun, etc." (1872), "A Journey Due South" (1885), etc.

Sala del Maggior Consiglio (sä′lä del mäd′jōr kōn-sēl′yō), or **Hall of the Council of Nobles.** In the Ducal Palace, Venice, an imposing room, 175 feet long, 84 wide, and 51 high, begun in 1310. It was originally painted throughout by Titian, Tintoretto, the Bellini, and Paolo Veronese, but was destroyed by fire in 1577. As restored, the sides are completely covered, except the window-spaces, with paintings by Tintoretto and the later Venetians, and the ceiling contains Paolo Veronese's masterpiece, the "Apotheosis of Venice," framed in gilded ornament and surrounded with other priceless paintings.

Saladin (sal′ạ̈-din) (**Salah-ed din Yusuf ibn Ayub**). Born at Tekrit, 1137: died at Damascus, March, 1193. A famous sultan of Egypt and Syria. He became vizir in Egypt about 1169; suppressed the Fatimite dynasty in 1171; was proclaimed sultan about 1174; and conquered Damascus and the greater part of Syria. He endeavored to drive the Christians from Palestine; totally defeated them near Tiberias in 1187, taking prisoner Guy de Lusignan (king of Jerusalem), Chatillon (grand master of the Templars), and many others; and captured Acre, Jerusalem, Ascalon, etc. The fall of Jerusalem brought on the scene a powerful army of Crusaders under Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip II. of France, which captured Acre in 1191. Richard took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and forced Saladin to accept a truce for three years in 1192. Scott introduces him in "The Talisman" disguised as the Arabian physician Adonbec and as Ilderim.

Salado (sä-lä′ᴛʜō), **Rio.** [Sp., 'salt river.'] 1. A river in the Argentine Republic which joins the Paraná, on the western side, about 100 miles north of Rosario. Length, about 1,000 miles. This, and other smaller rivers of the same name in the republic, are brackish or salty in their lower courses.

2. One of the most considerable streams in Arizona, and the main tributary of the Gila, which it joins below the town of Phenix. The Salado is formed in the Apache reservation by the junction of the White Mountain and Black rivers, and its main course is nearly from east to west. Its waters are very saline, as they pass through large salt-deposits shortly after the junction of the two rivers mentioned. On its banks are interesting aboriginal ruins.

3. A small river in the province of Cadiz, Spain, which flows into the Atlantic near Tarifa. On its banks, in 1340, the Moors were defeated by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal.

Salamanca (sä-lä-män′kä). A province of Spain, in the ancient Leon, bounded by Zamora and Valladolid on the north, Avila on the east, Caceres on the south, and Portugal on the west. It is flat and hilly in the north and mountainous in the south. Area, 4,940 square miles. Population (1887), 314,424.

Salamanca. The capital of the province of Salamanca, situated on the Tormes about lat. 41° N., long. 5° 37′ W.: the Roman Salmantica. The river is crossed here by an ancient Roman bridge. The manufactures and commerce of Salamanca were formerly important. Among its notable buildings are the old and new cathedrals. It contains also the Convent of San Esteban, which sheltered Columbus 1484–86. The church is of the period of transition between Pointed and Renaissance. The front is most elaborately sculptured with figures and arabesques inclosed in a great round arch. The choir is elevated on a broad flat arch at the west end. The cloisters are light and have good sculpture. The once celebrated university was founded in 1415. Salamanca was the chief town of the ancient Vettones. Salamanca was taken by Hannibal in 222 B. C., and was recovered from the Moors in the 11th century. Population (1887), 22,199.

Salamanca, Battle of. A battle fought July 22, 1812, at Arapiles, near Salamanca, in which the British army under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont.

Salamanca, Council or **Junta of.** A meeting held at Salamanca, apparently in the winter of 1486–87, to consider the projects of Columbus. King Ferdinand had referred them to Talavera to be laid by him before a gathering of scholars. The opinions of the majority were against Columbus. Probably the importance of this council has been overestimated.

> There seems no reason to suppose that at best it was anything more than some informal conference of Talavera with a few councilors, and in no way associated with the prestige of the university of Salamanca. The registers of the university, which begin back of the assigned date for such council, have been examined in vain for any reference to it. *Winsor*, Christopher Columbus, p. 162.

Salamis (sal′ạ̈-mis). [Gr. Σαλαμίς.] 1. An island of ancient Greece, situated in the Saronic Gulf, south of Attica, and opposite the harbor of Athens. In early times it was independent, and was contended for by the Megarians and Athenians. It was acquired by Athens in the beginning of the 6th century B. C.; passed to Macedon in 318; and was restored to Athens about 232 B. C. A famous naval victory was gained in the bay between Salamis and Attica, Sept. 20, 480 B. C., by the Greek fleet under Themistocles and Eurybiades over the Persians. It was one of the decisive battles of the Persian wars. Length, 10 miles.

2. A city on the south coast of the island of Salamis, later transferred to the east coast.

Salamis. In ancient geography, a city on the eastern coast of Cyprus. Teucer was its reputed founder. In the Roman period it was rebuilt as Constantia. A naval victory was gained near Salamis, 306 B. C., by Demetrius Poliorcetes over Ptolemy and his allies.

Salammbô (sä-läm-bō′). A novel by Gustave Flaubert, the history of Hannibal's sister Salammbô, published in 1862.

Salang (sä-läng′). An island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam.

Salanio (sạ-lä′ni-ō) and **Salarino** (sä-lạ-rē′nō). Two characters in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." Their names were confused by the early compositors, and the spellings are various. A third character, Salerio, was added to the dramatis personæ by Steevens in his attempt to solve the difficulty, but Dyce, Furness, and others consider it unwarranted and the character to be Salanio misspelled. See *Salerio.*

Salankeman, or **Salankamen.** See *Slankamen.*

Salassi (sa-las′ī). In ancient history, a Celtic or Ligurian tribe which occupied the valley of the Dora Baltea, northwestern Italy. They were in conflict with the Romans 143 B. C. and later, and were finally subdued in 25 B. C. A Roman colony was planted at the modern Aosta.

Salathiel (sa-lā′thi-ẹl). A romance by George Croly, published in 1827, on the subject of the Wandering Jew.

Salaverry (sä-lä-vā′rē), **Felipe Santiago de.** Born at Lima, May 3, 1806: died at Arequipa, Feb. 19, 1836. A Peruvian general. He headed unsuccessful revolts in 1833, and commanded a division in the campaign against Gamarra in 1834. Being in command of the castle at Callao, which he had taken, he declared against President Orbegoso during the latter's absence (Feb. 23, 1835); deposed the vice-president; and on Feb. 25 proclaimed himself supreme chief of Peru. He was soon acknowledged by all the country except Arequipa. Orbegoso invited the aid of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, who marched into Peru, defeated, captured, and shot Salaverry, and established the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. Salaverry was a brilliant leader and extremely popular.

Salawatti, or **Salawati** (sä-lä-wä′tē), or **Salwatti** (säl-wät′tē). An island lying near the northwestern extremity of New Guinea. Length, about 30 miles.

Salayer (sä-lī′er), or **Saleiyer** (sä-lī′yer), or **Saleyer** (sä-lī′er), or **Silayara** (sē-lī′ä-rä). An island directly south of Celebes, East Indies, belonging to the Dutch. Area, estimated, 180 square miles.

Salayer Islands. A group consisting of Salayer and some neighboring islands. Population (1880), 66,276.

Saldanha Bay (säl-dä′nä or säl-dän′yä bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the western coast of Cape Colony, 60 miles north-northwest of Cape Town. Here a Dutch fleet of 6 ships surrendered to Elphinstone Aug. 16 (17?), 1796. Length, about 17 miles.

Saldanha de Oliveira e Daun (säl-dän′yä de ō-lē-vā′rä ē doun), **João Carlos de,** Duke of Saldanha from 1846. Born at Lisbon, Nov. 17, 1791: died at London, Nov. 21, 1876. A Portuguese statesman and general. He was a moderate constitutionalist, and supported Dom Pedro against Dom Miguel, whose forces he defeated in 1834. He was prime minister in 1835, 1846–49, 1851–56, and 1870. He was ambassador at London at the time of his death.

Salé. See *Sallee.*

Sale (sāl). A town in Cheshire, England, 5 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 9,644.

Sale, George. Born in England, probably about 1680: died in London, Nov. 14, 1736. An English Orientalist, best known from his translation of the Koran (1734). His Oriental MSS. are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Salee, or **Saleh.** See *Sallee.*

Saleiyer. See *Salayer.*

Salem (sā′lẹm). [LL. *Salem*, Gr. Σαλήμ, Heb. *Shalēm.*] 1. The name of the place of which Melchizedek was king. It seems to be impossible now to identify it with certainty.—2. An ancient name of Jerusalem: still used rhetorically and in poetry.

Salem. A city, one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on a peninsula between North and South rivers, and on Massachusetts Bay, in lat. 42° 31′ N., long. 70° 54′ W. It has flourishing coasting-trade and manufactures, particularly of leather. Next to Plymouth, it is the oldest town in the State. It was settled by John Endicott in 1628; was noted in connection with the witchcraft delusion in 1692; and was extensively engaged in privateering in the Revolution. At the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century it was famous for its foreign commerce with the East Indies, etc. It has been the home of many noted men. It was the birthplace and for several years the residence of Hawthorne. It became a city in 1836. Population (1890), 30,801.

Salem. A city, capital of Salem County, New Jersey, situated on Salem Creek 31 miles southwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 5,516.

Salem. A city in Columbiana County, eastern Ohio, 62 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 5,780.

Salem. A city, capital of Oregon and of Marion County, situated on the Willamette in lat. 44° 56′ N. It has extensive manufactures, especially of woolens, flour, and tobacco; and is the seat of Willamette University (Methodist). Population (1890), 10,585.

Salem. The capital of Roanoke County, Virginia, situated on Staunton River 55 miles west of Lynchburg. It is the seat of Roanoke College. Population (1890), 3,279.

Salem. 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 12° N., long. 78° E. Area, 7,653 square miles. Population (1881), 1,599,595.—2. The capital of the district of Salem, situated on the river Tirumanimuttar about lat. 11° 39′ N., long. 78° 12′ E. Population (1891), 67,710.

Salemi (sä-lā′mē). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 41 miles southwest of Palermo: the ancient Halicyæ. Population, 11,512.

Salerio (sạ-lē′ri-ō). A messenger from Venice: a character in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." See *Salanio.*

Salerno (sạ-lėr′nō; It. pron. sä-ler′nō). 1. A province in Italy (formerly called Principato-Citeriore), in the kingdom of Naples. Area, 1,916 square miles. Population (1891), 566,870.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Salerno, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Salerno in lat. 40° 41′ N., long. 14° 47° E.: the ancient Salernum. It has some commerce and manufactures of cotton, etc. Its chief building, the Cathedral of San Matteo, was dedicated in 1084. It is preceded by an arcaded atrium or fore court with 28 antique columns. The chief portal is richly sculptured with foliage and animals, and has bronze doors with 54 panels bearing crosses and sacred personages. The pavement is in rich mosaic; the ambones, ornamented with sculpture and mosaics, rank with the best of early medieval art. Salerno was an ancient Roman colony; became the seat of a Lombard principality; and was taken by Robert Guiscard about 1077. Its medical school was famous in the middle ages. The university was closed in 1817. Population (1881), 22,328.

Salerno, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Pæstum.** An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, on the western coast of Italy, southeast of the Bay of Naples.

Sales (säl; E. sālz), **François.** Born in Roussillon, France, 1771: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 16, 1854. A French-American scholar, professor at Harvard. He published a Spanish grammar, and edited Spanish and French classics.

Sales, Francis of. See *Francis of Sales.*

Saleyer. See *Salayer.*

Salford (sâl′fọrd). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, adjoining Manchester, from which it is separated by the Irwell. In industries and interests it is closely connected with Manchester, of which it is practically a part. Population (1891), 198,136.

Salghir, or **Salgir** (säl-gēr′). The principal river of the Crimea. It flows into the Putrid Sea on the eastern coast. Length, about 100 miles.

Salian Emperors. See *Franconian Emperors.*

Salian Franks. See *Salii* and *Franks.*

Salieri (sä-lē-ā′rē), **Antonio.** Born at Legnano, Italy, Aug. 19, 1750: died at Vienna, May 7, 1825. An Italian composer of operas and church music. He went to Vienna in 1766; was made court kapellmeister there 1788–1824; and was director of opera there 1766–90. His works include five masses, a number of Te Deums and lesser church music, four oratorios, between thirty and forty operas, etc. Among the latter are "Les Danaïdes" (1784), "La Grotte de Trofonio" (1785), "Tarare" (first produced in 1787 as "Axur, Re d'Ormus": his most noteworthy work), and "Die Neger" (1804).

Salies (sä-lē′). ['Salt-springs.'] A town and watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, 28 miles east of Bayonne. It has salt-springs. Population (1891), commune, 6,243.

Salii (sā′li-ī). [LL. *Salii, Franci Salii.*] A German tribe, a part of the Franks, first mentioned by Ammianus late in the 4th century. They were settled along the lower Rhine, about the Yssel on the north and the Maas and Schelde on the south to the North Sea. In the 5th century, under Clovis, they overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, and founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy.

Salim (sā′lim). A place (not identified) mentioned in John iii. 23.

Salina (sä-lē′nä). One of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean 4 miles northwest of Lipari. Length, 6 miles.

Salina (sa-lē′nä). [Sp. *salina,* salt-pit, salt-spring.] The capital of Saline County, central Kansas, situated on Smoky Hill River 107 miles west by south of Topeka. Population (1890), 6,149.

Salinan (sä-lē′nạn). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, now represented only by the Chalone tribe, formerly residing at San Antonio and San Miguel missions, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California. The name is derived from that of the Salinas River.

Salinas, Marquis of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Velasco, Luis de.*

Salinas (sä-lē′näs) **River.** A river in California which flows into Monterey Bay 76 miles south-southeast of San Francisco. Length, 125–150 miles.

Saline (sạ-lēn′) **River.** 1. A river in central and southern Arkansas which joins the Washita near the boundary of Louisiana. Length, about 200 miles.—2. A river in southern Illinois which joins the Ohio 9 miles south of Shawneetown. Length, including the South Fork, over 100 miles.—3. A river in Kansas which flows easterly and joins the Smoky Hill River about 100 miles west of Topeka. Length, 250–300 miles.

Salins (sä-lan′). A town in the department of Jura, France, 21 miles south-southwest of Besançon: noted for its salt-springs and salt-works. Population (1891), commune, 6,068.

Salisbury (sâlz′bu-ri), or **New Sarum** (nū sā′rum). [ME. *Salisbury, Salesbury,* AS. *Searesburh,* gen. and dat. *Searesbyrig,* also *Searoburh, Searobyrig, Searebyrig,* appar. 'sear borough,' 'dry town,' but the first element (ML. *Sarum*) is perhaps of other origin.] A city and the capital of Wiltshire, England, situated at the junction of the Wily and Bourne with the Avon, in lat. 51° 4′ N., long. 1° 48′ W. It was formerly noted for cutlery and woolen manufactures. Near it is Old Sarum, from which the episcopal see was transferred in 1220. The cathedral, the most beautiful of English ecclesiastical monuments, was begun in 1220 and finished in 1260, in a uniform and dignified early-Pointed style. The plan has a square chevet with projecting Lady chapel, double transepts, and long nave. The west front, while lacking the clearness and structural propriety of French designs, is a notable work: it is flanked by low towers, and possesses 3 canopied portals, the central one triple. The wall-space and that of the towers is covered with six bands of arcades and quatrefoils, the arcades containing ranges of statues. The capital exterior feature is the superb central tower and spire (406 feet high). The interior is excellently proportioned, with graceful arches and pillars but sober decoration. There is a rich modern metal choir-screen of openwork, and there are a number of fine medieval tombs. The dimensions of the cathedral are 473 by 99 feet; length of west transepts, 230; height of nave-vaulting, 81. The very large 13th-century cloister is of great beauty, and the octagonal chapter-house, vaulted from a central clustered column and arcaded below the windows, is admirable. Population (1891), 15,980.

Salisbury, Earl of. See *Cecil, Robert.*

Salisbury, John of. See *John of Salisbury.*

Salisbury, Third **Marquis of (Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil).** Born at Hatfield House, Herts, Feb. 13, 1830. An English Conservative statesman, second son of the second Marquis of Salisbury. Known at first as Lord Robert Cecil, and after his elder brother's death (June 14, 1865) by the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne, he succeeded his father as marquis April 12, 1868. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford (Christ Church), graduating in 1850. He entered Parliament as member for Stamford in Feb., 1854, and took an active part in the discussion of public questions—notably in opposing the abolition of church rates in 1858, and in support of Disraeli's reform bill in 1859. He held the office of secretary for India in Lord Derby's ministry from July, 1866, to March, 1867. In 1869 he was elected chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1874 he entered the cabinet of Disraeli (later Earl of Beaconsfield), again as secretary for India. On the reopening of the Eastern Question he was sent to Constantinople as the representative of England in a conference of the European powers, and on Lord Derby's resignation in April, 1878, he became foreign secretary. The same year he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Congress of Berlin. The death of Beaconsfield (April 19, 1881) made him the leader of the Conservative party; and he has held office as prime minister in three administrations—from June, 1885, to Jan., 1886, from July, 1886, to Aug., 1892, and from June, 1895. In the first and during the greater part of the second he was foreign secretary as well as premier.

Salisbury Court Theatre. An old London theater. In 1583 it was one of the principal "playhouses." It was destroyed in 1649, and Duke's Theatre took its place in 1660.

Salisbury Crags. A high range of hills east of Edinburgh, on the western side of Arthur's Seat.

Salisbury Island. An island in the western part of Hudson Strait, British America.

Salisbury Plain. An extended undulating and elevated district in Wiltshire, England, between Salisbury and Devizes.

Salish (sā′lish). The leading tribe of the Salishan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived about Flathead Lake and valley, Montana. They are wrongly called Flatheads by surrounding tribes. Wars with the Blackfeet (Algonquian) have decreased their numbers. See *Salishan.*

Salishan (sā′lish-ạn). [From *sälst,* the Okinagan word for 'people.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, living in British Columbia, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. They number nearly 19,000. The principal tribes are the Atnah, Bilqula, Chehalis, Clallam, Colville, Cowichin, Cowlitz, Dwamish, Kalispel, Lummi, Met'how, Nestucca, Nisqualli, Okinagan, Pisquow, Puyallup, Queniult, Salish, Sans Puell, Shooshwap, Skokomish, Spokan, Tillamook, and Twana.

Salis-Seewis (sä′lis-sā′vis or sä-lēs′sā-vēs′), Baron **Johann Gaudenz von.** Born in the Grisons, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1762: died in the Grisons, Jan. 29, 1834. A Swiss poet. He served in the army of the Helvetic Republic, and became adjutant-general to Masséna. He published "Gedichte" (1793). Longfellow translated some of his songs.

Salle, La. See *La Salle.*

Sallee, or **Salee** (sä-lē′), or **Saleh** (sä-le′), or **Salé** (sä-lā′). A seaport on the western coast of Morocco, situated on the north bank of the Bu Rakrak, opposite Rabat, in lat. 34° 4′ N., long. 6° 48′ W. It was formerly an important seaport and pirate headquarters. Population, about 10,000.

Sallet (zä′let), **Friedrich von.** Born at Neisse, Prussia, April 20, 1812: died at Reichau, near Nimptsch, Prussia, Feb. 21, 1843. A German poet. His chief work is "Laienevangelium" ("Laymen's Gospel," 1842).

Sallier Papyrus. See the extract.

> The great event of the reign of Rameses was the campaign against the Khita in his fifth year. It commenced on the ninth of the month Epiphi, and is represented or described in the temples of Luxor, Abusimbel, Beitoualli, and the Ramesseum, as well as on a papyrus in the British Museum, known as the Sallier papyrus, in which the events are described in terms resembling an epic poem, which has been called the Iliad of Egypt.
>
> *Birch,* Egypt, p. 125.

Sallust (sal′ust) **(Caius Sallustius Crispus).** Born at Amiternum, country of the Sabines, Italy, about 86 B. C.: died about 34 B. C. A Roman historian. He was elected tribune of the people in 52. In 50 he was expelled from the senate by the censors on the ground, according to some, of adultery with Fausta, the daughter of the dictator Sulla and wife of T. Annius Milo, but more probably for political reasons, inasmuch as he was an active partizan of Cæsar. He accompanied Cæsar in 46 on his African campaign, at the conclusion of which he was appointed governor of Numidia, a post in which he is said to have amassed a fortune by injustice and extortion. He wrote "Catilina," or "Bellum Catilinarium," and "Jugurtha," or "Bellum Jugurthinum."

Sallust, Gardens of. A noted imperial pleasure-ground in ancient Rome, built originally by the historian Sallust, situated in the northern part, east of the Pincian.

Sallust, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Sally in our Alley. 1. A popular ballad with an original melody by Henry Carey, composed about the middle of the 18th century.—2. A comedy by Douglas Jerrold, produced in 1826.

Salm (selm). In the Shahnamah, the eldest of the three sons—Salm, Tur, and Iraj—of Faridun. His mother was Shahrinaz, daughter of Jamshid. He wedded, like his brothers, one of the three daughters of Sarv, king of Yemen. On the return of the brothers from Yemen, Faridun divided his realms among them, giving to Salm Rum and the West; to Tur, Turan; and to Iraj, Iran. Salm, jealous of Iraj, arouses Tur to jealousy, and the two, after sending a threatening message to Faridun, march against Iran. Iraj peaceably advances to meet his brothers, and offers to resign his throne, but Tur kills him, fills his head with amber and musk, and sends it to Faridun. When they hear of the rise of an avenger in Minuchihr, Salm and Tur make overtures to Faridun, but without result. In the ensuing war Minuchihr slays Tur and sends his head to Faridun, after which Salm thinks of retiring to Alan; but that fortress is taken by Qarin and Shirui, and Salm is forced to fight, this time in alliance with Kakui, Zohak's grandson. Both fall by the hand of Minuchihr, who sends Salm's head to Faridun.

Salmacis (sal′mạ-sis). In Greek mythology, the nymph of a fountain in Caria. She was united with Hermaphroditus into one person.

Salmagundi (sal-mạ-gun′di). A humorous periodical, published in 1807 by Washington Irving, J. K. Paulding, and William Irving. A second series, by J. K. Paulding alone, was published in 1819.

Salmanassar. See *Shalmaneser.*

Salmantica (sal-man′ti-kạ). The Roman name of Salamanca.

Salmasius (sal-mā′shius), **Claudius,** Latinized from **Claude de Saumaise.** Born at Sémur, Côte-d'Or, France, April 15, 1588: died Sept. 3, 1653. A French classical scholar. He succeeded his father as a counselor of the parliament of Dijon, but was ultimately deprived of this post on account of his Protestant faith. He became in 1631 a professor in the University of Leyden, a position which he occupied until his death. He exercised a virtual literary dictatorship throughout western Europe, and his advice was sought in English and Scottish politics. In 1649 he defended the absolutism of Charles I. of England in "Defensio regia pro Carolo I.," which elicited an answer from Milton. Among his other works are editions of Florus (1609) and the "Augustan History" (1620), and "Plinianæ exercitationes in Solinum" (1629).

Salm-Dyck (sälm-dēk′), **Princess of (Constance Marie de Theis:** by her first marriage Madame **Pipelet).** Born at Nantes, France, Nov. 17, 1767: died at Paris, April 13, 1845. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. She married the Prince de Salm-Dyck in 1803. She wrote a series of poems, which she styled "Epitres" (the first of which is "Épitre aux femmes," and the most notable "Epitre sur l'aveuglement du siècle"), "Mes soixante ans" (1833), "Les vingt-quatre heures d'une femme sensible," "Pensées," "Cantate sur le mariage de Napoléon," etc.; also several plays, etc.

Salmon (säm′ọn), **George.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 25, 1819. An Irish divine and mathematician. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1839; took orders in 1844; and became regius professor of divinity at Trinity College in 1866, and provost in 1888. He has published text-books on higher mathematics, and works on theology.

Salmon (sam′ọn) **Falls.** A noted cataract of the Snake River, in Idaho, about long. 114° 50′ W.

Salmon River. A river in Idaho which joins Snake River in lat. 45° 44′ N. Length, about 350–400 miles.

Salmon River Mountains. A range of mountains, outliers of the Rocky Mountains proper, situated in Idaho about lat. 44° N. The loftiest summits are about 10,000–12,000 feet high.

Salm-Salm (zälm-zälm), Madame (**Agnes Leclercq).** Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1840. The wife of Prince Salm-Salm. She obtained some reputation as an actress under the name of Agnes Leclercq; married the prince in 1862; and accompanied him in his campaigns. After his death she organized a hospital brigade which did good service in the Franco-Prussian war. She married Charles Heneage in 1876. She wrote "Ten Years of My Life" (1875). She is living at Bonn.

Salm-Salm, Prince **Felix.** Born at Anholt, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1828: killed at the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. A German soldier of fortune. He was an officer first in the Prussian and afterward in the Austrian service. Compelled to resign from the Austrian army on account of pecuniary difficulties, he came to the United States in 1861, and served in the Union army during the Civil War, attaining the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He entered the service of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, in 1866, and became his aide-de-camp and chief of the imperial household. He returned to Europe on the emperor's execution, reëntered the Prussian army as major in the grenadier guards, and fell at the battle of Gravelotte in the Franco-German war. He published "My Diary in Mexico in 1867, Including the Last Days of the Emperor Maximilian, with Leaves from the Diary of the Princess Salm-Salm" (1868).

Salo (sä′lō). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, situated on the Lago di Garda, 14 miles east-northeast of Brescia. Here, Aug. 3, 1796, the French defeated the Austrians. Population, 3,204.

Saloman (sä-lō-moṅ′), **Louis Étienne Félicité.** Born at Aux Cayes, 1820: died at Paris, France, Oct. 19, 1888. A Haitian general and politician. He was of pure African descent. He was one of Soulouque's ministers, and general-in-chief of his army from 1855. On the overthrow of Soulouque (1859) he fled from the island, but through his friends incited several revolts; returned in 1879; and on Oct. 23 of that year was chosen president for seven years. By reelection in 1886 he ruled until Aug., 1888, when he was deposed by a revolution. As president he was practically dictator, but the republic was unusually prosperous under him.

Salome (sa-lō′me). **1.** Died about 12 A. D. The sister of Herod the Great.—**2.** The daughter of Herodias, and wife of Philip and later of Aristobulus. She caused the death of John the Baptist.

Salome Alexandra. Wife of Alexander Jannæus. She succeeded her husband in 78 B. C. as regent of Judea, and for 9 years managed the affairs of the country with great skill and success. Contrary to the policy of her husband, she favored the Pharisees, but was just and tolerant to the Sadducees. Under her rule Judea for the last time enjoyed peace and prosperity, and she may be considered its last independent ruler.

Salomo, Salomon. See *Solomon.*

Salomon ben Judah aben Gebirol (ge-bē′rōl) or **Gabirol** (ga-bē′rōl), called **Avicebron** (ä-vē-thā-brōn′). Born in Spain: died about 1070. A Jewish poet and philosopher, author of a philosophical work called in the Latin translation "Fons Vitæ" ("Fountain of Life").

Salomon Islands. See *Solomon Islands.*

Salon (sä-lôṅ′), **Le.** **1.** The gallery at the Louvre in which exhibitions of art were formerly held.—**2.** The galleries in Paris in which the works of modern artists are now periodically exhibited.—**3.** The annual exhibition of such works.

Salona (sä-lō′nä). A village in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, 4 miles east-northeast of Spalato. Near it is the site of the ancient Salona, an important Roman city, the birthplace of Diocletian, destroyed by Avars in the 7th century. Many Roman antiquities have been recently discovered in the vicinity (amphitheater, basilica, etc.).

> Salona, on her own inland sea, with her own archipelago in front of her, with her mountain wall rising above her shores, became the greatest city of the Dalmatian coast, and one of the greatest cities of the Roman world.
>
> *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, III. 30.

Salona. A town in the nomarchy of Phthiotis and Phocis, Greece, 51 miles northwest of Corinth, on the site of the ancient Amphissa. Population (1889), 5,180.

Salona Bay. A bay on the northern side of the Gulf of Lepanto, Greece.

Saloniki (sä-lō-nē′kē). **1.** A vilayet of European Turkey. Population (1887), 966,308.—**2.** A seaport, capital of the vilayet of Saloniki, situated at the head of the Gulf of Saloniki, in lat. 40° 37′ N., long. 22° 58′ E.: the ancient Thessalonica. It has a large and increasing foreign commerce, and contains relics of Roman architecture and Byzantine churches. Santa Sophia, now the chief mosque, is a venerable church built by Justinian upon the general lines of the great metropolitan church at Constantinople, but on a smaller scale. The beautiful portico has 8 columns of verd-antique; the dome is lined with a great mosaic of the Saviour. St. George is an ancient church said to have been built by Constantine: now a mosque. The dome (82 feet in diameter) is lined with beautiful mosaics. The city, the ancient Therma, later Thessalonica, became an important Roman commercial center, and the capital of Macedonia. It was the scene of a massacre by Theodosius in 390; was taken by the Saracens in 904; was besieged and taken by the Sicilian Normans in 1185; was the seat of an ephemeral kingdom in the 13th century; and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath II. in 1430. A Mohammedan mob murdered the French and German consuls here in 1876. Population (1893), estimated, 150,000 (?). Also *Salonika, Salonica, Salonichi,* etc.

Saloniki, Gulf of. The northwesternmost arm of the Ægean Sea, situated west of the Chalcidic peninsula: the ancient Sinus Thermaicus. Length, about 60 miles.

Salop. See *Shropshire.*

Salpêtrière (säl-pā-trē-ãr′), **La.** A hospital or almshouse for infirm, insane, and otherwise helpless women, on the Faubourg St.-Victor, Paris, opposite the great arsenal. It covers nearly 80 acres. The general hospital was founded by royal edict in 1656. It contained at one time nearly 10,000 people, and the treatment was extremely brutal. Formerly it was a house of detention as well as a hospital. In 1823 the service was reformed, and the institution assumed its present form. The Bicêtre is a similar institution for men.

Salpi (säl′pē), **Lago di.** A salt lake 20 miles east of Foggia, eastern Italy, near and parallel to the Gulf of Manfredonia. Length, about 12 miles.

Salsette (sal-set′). An island on the western coast of British India, lying near Bombay Island, with which it is connected by causeway and bridge: noted for cave antiquities. The Buddhist chaitya, one of the group of caves at Keneri, is a noted monument. It measures 88½ by 40 feet, and dates from the early 5th century A. D. Salsette was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century; by the Mahrattas in 1739; and by the British in 1774. Area, 241 square miles. Population (1881), 108,149.

Salso (säl′sō). A river in Sicily which flows south into the Mediterranean, 28 miles southeast of Girgenti: the ancient Himera. Length, about 65 miles.

Salt (sâlt), Sir **Titus.** Born at Morley, near Leeds, Sept. 20, 1803: died Dec. 29, 1876. An English manufacturer and philanthropist. He introduced the manufacture of alpaca goods into England. He established the model village of Saltaire around his mills near Bradford. In 1848 he was mayor of Bradford. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1859, and was created a baronet in 1869.

Salta (säl′tä). **1.** A province in the northern part of the Argentine Republic, south of the province of Jujuy and bordering on Chile. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 45,000 square miles. Population, about 200,000.—**2.** The capital of the province of Salta, situated in lat. 24° 48′ S., long. 65° 30′ W. It has a flourishing trade with Bolivia. It was founded in 1582. Population, about 20,000.

Saltaire (sâl′tãr). [Named from Sir Titus Salt.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles north-northwest of Bradford: founded by Sir Titus Salt in 1853. It has manufactures of woolens and worsted (suspended 1892).

Saltcoats (sâlt′kōts). A seaport and watering-place in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 25 miles southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 5,895.

Saltee (sal′tē) **Islands.** Two small islands off the coast of Ireland, 14 miles south-southwest of Wexford.

Saltens Fjord (säl′tens fyôrd). A deep fiord on the coast of northern Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.

Saltillo (säl-tēl′yō). The capital of the state of Coahuila, Mexico, near lat. 25° 25′ N., long. 101° 4′ W. It was founded in 1586. Population (1892), 22,801.

Salt Key Bank (sâlt kē bangk). A bank lying north of Cuba and south of Florida, in about lat. 24° N., long. 80° W.

Salt Lake. See *Great Salt Lake.*

Salt Lake City (sâlt lāk sit′i). The capital of Utah Territory, situated on the Jordan River, near Great Salt Lake, about lat. 40° 45′ N., long. 111° 50′ W. It is the largest city of Utah, the headquarters of Mormonism, and the seat of the (Mormon) University of Deseret (see *Mormons*). Its most noted buildings are the Tabernacle, an elliptical structure 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 70 feet high, capable of seating over 8,000 people, built 1864-67; and the new Temple, a granite structure, built 1853-92, 186 feet long and 99 feet high, with three towers at each end, the loftiest of which is 210 feet high. The cost of the Temple was $3,460,118. The city was laid out by the Mormons in 1847. Population (1890), 44,843.

Salto Grande (säl′tō grän′dā). A cataract in the river Jequitinhonha, Brazil. Height, about 145 feet.

Salton Sea. A large temporary lake recently formed in the Colorado desert of southeastern California. It was shallow, and soon disappeared.

Saltonstall (sâl′tọn-stâl), Sir **Richard.** Born at Halifax, England, 1586: died in England about 1658. One of the early colonists of Massachusetts, son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, lord mayor of London (1597). In 1630 he went to Massachusetts as assistant governor to Winthrop; was one of the founders of Watertown in 1630; and returned to England in 1631.

Saltonstall, Richard. Born at Woodsome, England, 1610: died at Hulme, England, April 29, 1694. An English colonist in Massachusetts, son of Sir Richard Saltonstall. He went out to Massachusetts with his father in 1630, and became one of the governor's assistants in 1637.

Salt (sâlt) **Range,** or **Kalabagh** (kä-lä-bäg′). A mountain-range in the Panjab, India, from the Jhelum westward to Afghanistan, about lat. 32° 35′ N.: noted for its salt-mines. The loftiest summits are about 5,000 feet high.

Salt River. **1.** A river in northern Kentucky which joins the Ohio 19 miles south-southwest of Louisville. Length, over 100 miles.—**2.** A river in northeastern Missouri, formed by the union of its North, Middle, and South forks. It joins the Mississippi 22 miles southeast of Hannibal. Length, including the North Fork, about 180 miles.

Salt Sea. See *Dead Sea.*

Saltström (sält′strėm). A cataract formed by the tide in the Skjerstad Fjord, on the western coast of Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.

Saltus (sâl′tus), **Edgar Evertson.** Born at New York, June 8, 1858. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer. He has written a life of Balzac (1884), "Philosophy of Disenchantment" (1885), "Anatomy of Negation" (1886), "Mr. Incoul's Misadventure" (1887), "Eden" (1888), etc.

Saltzburg. See *Salzburg.*

Saluda (sa-lö′dä). A river in South Carolina which unites at Columbia with the Broad to form the Congaree. Length, nearly 200 miles.

Salus (sā′lus). [L., 'safety,' 'prosperity.'] In Roman mythology, a goddess personifying health and prosperity: often identified with the Greek Hygeia.

Saluzzo (sä-löt′sō). [F. *Saluces.*] A city in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated near the Po 31 miles south-southwest of Turin. It contains a castle and a cathedral. It was the seat of a marquisate from the 12th century to 1548; was taken then by the French; and was ceded to Savoy in 1601. It was the birthplace of Silvio Pellico. Population, 9,716.

Salvador (säl-vä-ᴛʜōr′). [Sp. *República del Salvador;* incorrectly *San Salvador* from its capital.] The smallest but most thickly populated of the Central American republics, lying between Guatemala on the northwest, Honduras on the north and northeast, Nicaragua on the east (separated by the Gulf of Fonseca), and the Pacific Ocean on the south. The surface is traversed by several mountain-chains with intervening fertile valleys and plains: there are many active or quiescent volcanoes, and earthquakes are frequent. The principal products and exports are coffee, indigo, sugar, and balsam of Peru; the manufactures are unimportant. About 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are whites of Spanish descent; the remainder are Indians (55 per cent.), mixed races (40 per cent.), and a few negroes. Spanish is the common language, and the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The government is a centralized republic: the president is elected for 4 years, and congress consists of a single house, the members elected for one year. The territory of Salvador was invaded by Pedro de Alvarado 1524, and conquered by Jorge de Alvarado 1528. Independence was proclaimed in 1821, and from 1823 to 1839 the country was a state of the Central American Union. Since then there have been frequent revolutions and wars with the other Central American republics. The present constitution dates from 1886. Area, 8,300 square miles. Population (estimated, 1891), 777,895.

Salvages (säl-vä′zhāz) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Atlantic, north of the Canary Islands, about lat. 30° 8′ N., long. 15° 51′ W.

Salvandy (säl-voṅ-dē′), Comte **Narcisse Achille de.** Born at Condom, Gers, France, June 11, 1795: died at the Castle of Graveron, Eure, France, Dec. 15, 1856. A French politician, publicist, and historical writer.

Salvatierra (säl-vä-tē-er′rä). A town in Spain, 18 miles south-southeast of Cáceres.

Salvation Army, The. An organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the Christian Mission: the present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British possessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street-singing and -preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, majors, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the services and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches, and especially to those of Methodism.

Salvator (sal-vā′tọr). A famous American race-horse, chestnut with white legs and blaze, foaled in 1886. In 1890 he won the Suburban and the match against Tenny (by Rayon d'Or); and in a race against time on the straight course at Monmouth he made the record for one mile 1:35½. This is still (1895) the fastest time for the distance.

Salvator Rosa. See *Rosa.*

Salve Regina (sal′vē rẹ-jī′nạ̈). [So named from its first words, L. *salve, regina misericordiæ,* hail, queen of compassion!] In the Roman Catholic Church, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary.

It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and from Trinity Sunday to Advent is sung after lauds and complin.

Salvi, Giambattista. See *Sassoferrato.*

Salvianus (sal-vi-ā'nus). A Christian writer who flourished in the 5th century. He appears to have been a native of Cologne, to have been of noble birth, and to have been a priest at Marseilles. He wrote "De gubernatione Dei" and "Adversus avaritiam."

> Near the end of the life of Placidia, a book was written in Gaul, and circulated from monastery to monastery, which evidently produced a profound impression on the minds of the generation who first read it, and which remains to this day one of our most valuable sources of information as to the inner life of the dying Empire and the moral character of its foes. This work is the treatise of St. Salvian, Presbyter of Marseilles, concerning the Government of God, in eight books.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 504.

Salviati (säl-vē-ä'tē), **Antonio.** Born at Vicenza, Italy, in 1816: died at Venice, Jan. 25, 1890. An Italian artist. He revived the ancient Venetian glass industry at Murano in 1860.

Salvini (säl-vē'nē), **Tommaso.** Born at Milan, Jan. 1, 1829. A celebrated Italian tragedian. He studied dramatic art with Gustavo Modena. His reputation was still confined to Italy when his theatrical career was interrupted by the revolution of 1848, in which he took an active part and was taken prisoner with Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Saffi at Genoa. After quiet was restored he devoted a year to classical studies at Florence, and mastered many of his Shaksperian parts. He then returned to the stage and played with great success. He visited South America in 1872 and the United States in 1873 (for the first time), 1880, 1882, 1886 (when he played "Othello" with Edwin Booth as Iago, and the Ghost to Booth's Hamlet), and 1889. He played in England in 1875 and 1884. His principal rôles are Egisto in Alfieri's "Mérope," Paolo in "Francesca da Rimini," Saul in Alfieri's "Saul," Œdipus in a play written for him by Nicolini, Orosmane in Voltaire's "Zaïre," Conrad in "La Morte Civile," Samson, the Gladiator, Hamlet, Macbeth, Coriolanus, Othello, Iago (in Italy, 1891), and King Lear.

Salwatti. See *Salawatti.*

Salwin Hill Tracts. A district in Tenasserim division, British Burma. Area, about 4,646 square miles. Population (1881), 30,009.

Salzach (zält'zäch), or **Salza** (sält'sä). A river in Salzburg which, in its lower course, forms the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria. It is the chief tributary of the Inn, which it joins 35 miles southwest of Passau. Length, 190 miles.

Salzbrunn (zälts'brön), or **Obersalzbrunn** (ō'ber-zälts″brön). ['Salt-spring.'] A village and watering-place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 38 miles southwest of Breslau. It is frequented on account of its saline-alkaline springs. Population (1890), 3,469.

Salzburg (zälts'börG). **1.** A crownland in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Salzburg. It is bounded by Upper Austria on the north, Upper Austria and Styria on the east, Carinthia and Tyrol on the south, and Tyrol and Bavaria on the west. It is mountainous (containing the Noric and Bavarian Alps), and is traversed by the Salzach. Live stock is raised, and there is extensive production of salt and marble. Salzburg has 5 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Landtag of 26 members. The language is German; the religion, Roman Catholic. This crownland formed part of the ancient Noricum. It became a bishopric, and was raised in 798 to an archbishopric. Its archbishops were leading princes of the Empire, and were noted for their intolerance: the Jews were banished in 1498, the Protestants in 1731–32. The bishopric was secularized in 1802, given to Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, and made an electorate. The region was ceded to Austria in 1805; was taken by Napoleon in 1809, and by him given to Bavaria in 1810; was ceded back to Austria in 1814; and became a crownland in 1849. Area, 2,767 square miles. Population (1890), 173,510.
2. The capital of the crownland of Salzburg, situated on the Salzach in lat. 47° 48′ N., long. 13° 3′ E.: the ancient Juvavia. It is noted for its picturesque location; has considerable trade and manufactures; is a tourist resort; and contains many objects of interest. Hohen-Salzburg, the citadel, is a picturesque medieval fortress, crowning an abrupt eminence above the city. The castle displays bartizans at its angles, and is girdled by many square and cylindrical battlemented towers, one of them 80 feet high. The fortress was founded in the 9th century, but in its present form is chiefly of the early 16th. The Chapel of St. George (1502) possesses interesting sculptures, among them the apostles in red marble. The university, founded in 1620, was closed in 1810. Above the city are the Mönchsberg and Kapuzinerberg. It was the birthplace of Mozart. Population (1890), 27,244.

Salzburger Alps (zälts'börG-er alps). A range of the Alps situated on the border between Salzburg and Bavaria.

Salzkammergut (zälts'käm″mer-göt). An Alpine land and imperial domain, situated in the southern part of Upper Austria, adjoining part of Styria. On account of its lakes (Traunsee, etc.) and its natural beauty, it is often called "the Austrian Switzerland." It contains the watering-place Ischl. The highest mountain is the Dachstein. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the production of salt.

Salzungen (zält'söng-en). A town and watering-place in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra 19 miles northwest of Meiningen. It has salt-works. Population (1890), 4,161.

Salzwedel (zälts'vā-del). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Jeetze 53 miles north-northwest of Magdeburg. It is a very ancient place, noted in the Altmark; was a Hanseatic town; and has old churches and other buildings. Population (1890), 9,008.

Sam (sâm). One of the great heroes of the Shahnamah, son of Nariman, father of Zal, and grandfather of Rustam. The most striking episode of his history is his exposure near Mount Alburz of his infant son Zal, whom he disowned because his hair was white, and who was reared by the Simurgh. (See *Simurgh.*) One night Sam saw in a dream a horseman coming from the direction of Hindustan, who gave him news of his son. Called to interpret the dream, the wise men of the realm advised Sam to seek his son, who was brought to Sam by the Simurgh, received with joy, and invested with distinctions by both Sam and King Minuchihr—Sam intrusting to him his realm.

Samaden (sä'mä″den). [Romansh *Samedan.*] A tourist center and health-resort in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Inn 28 miles southeast of Coire. Height, 5,670 feet.

Samael. See *Sammael.*

Samak (sä-mäk'). The chief island of the Bahrein group, Persian Sea, situated in lat. 26° N. Capital, Menama. Length, about 30 miles. Population, 60,000 to 70,000.

Samaná (sä-mä-nä'). A peninsula in the eastern part of the Dominican Republic. Length, about 40 miles.

Samaná, or **Santa Barbara de Samaná** (sän'tä bär'bä-rä dā sä-mä-nä'). A seaport in the Dominican Republic, situated on Samaná Bay in lat. 19° 12′ N., long. 69° 19′ W. Population, about 3,000.

Samaná Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of the Dominican Republic, island of Santo Domingo, south of the peninsula of Samaná. It forms one of the largest and finest harbors in the world.

Samanids (sam'a-nidz). A Persian dynasty which reigned in Transoxiana, Turkestan, from about 872 to 999.

Samar (sä-mär'). One of the Philippine Islands. Capital, Catbalongan. It is separated from Luzon on the northwest by the Strait of San Bernardino, and from Leyte on the southwest by the Strait of San Juanico. Length, 120 miles. Area, 4,367 square miles. Population of province of Samar (including neighboring small islands), 178,890.

Samara (sä-mä'rä). **1.** A government of eastern Russia, situated east of the Volga. It is bounded by the governments of Astrakhan, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Kazan, Ufa, Orenburg, the territory of the Ural Cossacks, and the Kirghiz Steppes. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 58,321 square miles. Population (1890), 2,665,300.
2. The capital of the government of Samara, situated at the junction of the river Samara with the Volga, about lat. 53° N., long. 50° 12′ E. It is one of the chief ports on the Volga, and has a large trade in grain. Population (1891), 99,856.
3. A river in eastern Russia which joins the Volga at Samara. Length, about 300 miles.

Samara (sam'a̤-rä̤). The ancient name of the Somme.

Samara (sä-mä'rä), or **Samhara** (säm-hä'rä). A region in eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea east of Abyssinia.

Samara. See *Samarrah.*

Samarang (sä-mä-räng'). A seaport, capital of the residency of Samarang, Java, situated on the north coast in lat. 6° 58′ S., long. 110° 26′ E. It is one of the chief ports in the island, exporting sugar, coffee, etc. Population, about 70,000.

Samarcand. See *Samarkand.*

Samaria (sa̤-mā'ri-ä). [L. *Samaria*, Gr. *Σαμάρεια*, also *Σεμαρεών*, Heb. *Shomrōn*, city of Shemer (Gr. *Σέμαρος*).] **1.** A name sometimes given to the kingdom of Israel.—**2.** A name given about the beginning of the Christian era to the central division of western Palestine, lying north of Judea and south of Galilee.—**3.** An ancient city of Palestine, situated in lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 35° 12′ E. It was founded by Omri (899–875 B. C.). After a siege of three years by Shalmaneser IV. it was taken by his successor Sargon in 722, and settled with transported colonists. John Hyrcanus destroyed it in 109, but it was soon rebuilt. Pompey included Samaria in the province of Syria, and from the proconsul Gabinius it obtained the name of Gabinia or Gabiniopolis. Herod changed its name to Sebaste (Augusta) in honor of Augustus, and adorned it with magnificent buildings. Gradually Sebaste was surpassed in growth by Nablus (Shechem). Down to the 6th and again in the 12th century an episcopal see of Sebaste is mentioned, and to this day a Greek bishop derives his title from it. At present Sebaste is represented by the insignificant Mohammedan village Sebastieh, in which are still seen the ruins of a church erected by the Crusaders over the supposed grave of John the Baptist.

Samaritans (sa̤-mar'i-ta̤nz). A religious community which originated after the fall of the northern kingdom. In place of the Israelites who had been killed and transported, Sargon brought to the territory of Samaria a colony from Babylon and Cuthah: and this was increased by contingents from the Assyrian provinces (Ezra iv. 2–10). Although priests were sent to instruct these foreigners in the "worship of Jehovah," the population had a mixed belief and practice. After the return from the captivity, the Jews declined the aid of the Samaritans in restoring the walls and the temple of Jerusalem, in consequence of which the breach between them was widened. The Samaritans, under the leadership of Sanballat and his son-in-law, founded a sanctuary of their own on Mount Gerizim (according to Josephus, in 332). In consequence of this the town of Shechem (Nablus), at the base of the mountain, rose in importance, while Samaria declined. The temple was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, and, apart from some rebellions and repeated conflicts between them and the Jews and Christians, the Samaritans henceforward cease to have any noteworthy separate history. The Samaritans are strict monotheists, believe in spirits and a resurrection, expect a Messiah to appear 6,000 years after the creation of the world, and possess only the Pentateuch, written in the old Hebrew characters, in its text more akin to that of the Septuagint than to the Hebrew Massoretic text. They still make a pilgrimage on the three principal festivals to Mount Gerizim. Their numbers are steadily diminishing, consisting at present (1894) of forty or fifty families only, who live in a separate quarter of Nablus.

Samarkand, or **Samarcand** (säm-a̤r-känd'). A city in the district of Serafshan, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated near the Serafshan about lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 67° E.: the ancient Maracanda. It has active commerce, and manufactures of cotton, silk, etc. Among the objects of interest are the grave of Timur, citadel, 3 colleges, and neighboring ruins. The ancient city was destroyed by Alexander the Great. In the middle ages Samarkand was a large and flourishing city, renowned as a seat of learning. It was taken and destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1219; became the capital of Timur; was occupied by the Russians in 1868; and was afterward annexed to Russia. Population (1883), 33,117.

Samarobriva (sam″a̤-rō̤-brī'vä̤). The ancient name of Amiens.

Samarrah, or **Samara** (sä-mä'rä). A small town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris 70 miles north-northwest of Bagdad: a noted Shiite place of pilgrimage.

Samary (sä-mä-rē'), **Jeanne Léonie Pauline.** Born at Neuilly, March 4, 1857: died at Paris, Sept. 18, 1890. A French actress. She was the granddaughter of Suzanne Brohan, and studied with her aunt Augustine Brohan. She entered the Conservatoire in 1871, made her début at the Théâtre Français in 1875 as Dorine in "Tartufe," and gained a success in soubrette parts. Among her favorite rôles were Toinon in "L'Étincelle" and Suzanne de Villiers in "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie," though she attained distinction in the classic repertory. In 1880 she married a banker, M. Lagarde.

Samas. See *Shamash.*

Samaveda (sä-ma̤-vā'da̤). See *Veda.*

Sambalpur, or **Sümbulpur** (sum-bul-pör'). **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 84° E. Area, 4,521 square miles. Population (1881), 693,499.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sambalpur, situated on the Mahanadi. Population, about 14,000.

Sambara (säm-bä'rä), or **Wasambara** (wä-säm-bä'rä), or **Sambala.** A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, in the mountainous district facing the island of Pemba. Vigorous, agricultural, and pastoral, they are nevertheless poor, because they leave all the trade to the Arabs and coast people. Usambara is the name of the country, Kisambara that of the language.

Sambos (säm'bōs). [Sp. *Sambo*, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood.] A name often given to the Mosquitos (which see).

Sambre (soṅbr). A river in northeastern France and Belgium which joins the Meuse at Namur: the Roman Sabis. Cæsar defeated the Nervii on its banks in 57 B. C., and French victories were gained on it in 1794. Length, 110 miles; navigable to Landrecies.

Sambre-et-Meuse (soṅbr'ā-mėz'). A department of France during the period of the republic and the first empire. Capital, Namur.

Sambro (säm'brō), **Cape.** A cape on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, south of Halifax, in lat. 44° 27′ N., long. 63° 35′ W.

Sambwa (säm'bwä). See *Nyamwezi.*

Samgar-Nebo (sam'gär-nē'bō). [Assyr., 'be gracious, Nebo.'] An officer in the army of Nebuchadnezzar, mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.

Samhar. See *Tigré.*

Samhara (eastern Africa). See *Samara.*

Samian Sage, The. See *Sage of Samos.*

Samland (zäm'länt). A district in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, lying between the Frisches Haff and Kurisches Haff, in the vicinity of Königsberg. Its western coast is noted as "the Amber Coast."

Sammael, or **Samael** (sä'mā-el). In rabbinical demonology, a personification of the evil principle.

Samnite Wars (sam'nīt wârz). In Roman history, the wars between Rome and the Samnites. The following are the most important: (*a*) In 343–341 B. C.: the war was ended by a treaty of alliance; Rome received

Capua, the Samnites Teanum. (*b*) In 326–304 B. C.: the Romans were in general successful, though an entire Roman army was captured at the Caudine Forks by Pontius in 321; the Samnites were joined in the last years of the war by the Etruscans, Umbrians, Marsi, Peligni, etc. (*c*) In 298–290: the Samnites were allied with the Umbrians, Etruscans, Cisalpine Gauls, and Lucanians; the Romans gained a decisive victory at Sentinum 295, and the power of the Samnites was broken.

Samnium (sam′ni-um). In ancient geography, a mountainous district in central Italy. It was bounded by the country of the Marsi, Peligni, and Frentani on the north, Apulia on the east, Lucania on the south, Campania on the southwest, and Latium on the west, and was inhabited by the Samnites, a race of Sabine origin. The Samnite confederacy included also the Hirpini and Pentri, and colonists of Samnite stock settled in Lucania and Campania. The first treaty with Rome was concluded in 354 B. C. (For the wars with Rome, see *Samnite Wars*.) Part of the Samnites sided with Hannibal in the second Punic war. They took a leading part against Rome in the Social War of 90–88 B. C., and as partizans of Marius were finally defeated in the battle of the Colline Gate (82 B. C.). The principal towns were Bovianum, Æsernia, and Beneventum.

Samoa. See *Samoan Islands*.

Samoan (sa̤-mō′a̤n or sä-mō′än) **Islands,** or **Samoa** (sa̤-mō′ä̤ or sä-mō′ä), formerly **Navigators′** (nav′i-gā-tōrz) **Islands.** A group of islands in the South Pacific, situated about lat. 13° 30′–14° 30′ S., long. 168°–173° W. They are mostly volcanic. The principal islands are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila; chief town, Apia. The leading exports are copra, cotton, and coffee. Trade is in German and British hands. Samoa was explored by Bougainville in 1768. Christianity was introduced in 1830. In 1872 the harbor of Pango-Pango was granted to the United States as a coaling-station. An opposition king, Tamasese, protegé of the Germans, was in 1886 set up against King Malietoa, and in 1887 Germany declared war with the islands. In 1889 a conference of British, German, and American representatives met at Berlin, and the neutrality of the islands was guaranteed. Malietoa was restored the same year. Area, 1,100 square miles. Population (1887), 35,565. See *Apia*.

Samogitia (sam-ō̤-jish′i-ä̤). A former division of Lithuania, bordering on the Baltic, Prussia, and Courland. Capital, Rossieny. Most of it is now included in the Russian government of Kovno.

Samos (sā′mos). [Gr. Σάμος.] One of the principal islands of the Ægean Sea, situated about lat. 37° N., west of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Capital, Vathy. It is traversed by a mountain-range. The chief exports are wine and raisins. It is a principality tributary to Turkey, administered by a prince appointed by the sultan, assisted by an assembly. The language is Greek; the religion, Greek Catholic. Samos was early colonized by Ionians. It became an important center of Greek commerce, civilization, and art, especially under the despot Polycrates, in the 6th century B. C. It was freed from Persian domination in 479 B. C.; was besieged and taken by Athens in 439 B. C.; and was later under Persian, Athenian, Pergamene, and Roman rule in turn. It took an important part in the Greek war of liberation, but was restored to Turkey in 1830. The present government was constituted in 1832. It is the Turkish Susam Adassi. Length, about 27 miles. Area, 180 square miles. Population (1894), 48,666.

Samos. In ancient geography, the principal city of the island of Samos, situated on the southern coast.

Samos (in Cephalonia). See *Same*.

Samosata (sa-mos′a̤-tä̤). In ancient geography, a town in Commagene, Syria, situated on the Euphrates about lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 38° 36′ E.: the modern Samsat. It was the birthplace of Lucian.

Samoset (sam′ō̤-set). Lived in the first half of the 17th century. An Indian chief, a firm friend of the Pilgrim colonists at Plymouth.

Samothrace (E. pron. sam′ō̤-thrās; L. sā-mō-thrā′sē). [Gr. Σαμοθρᾴκη.] An island in the northern part of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey situated in lat. 40° 25′ N., long. 25° 30′ E.: the modern Samothraki. It was in much vogue in antiquity as a religious center, especially noted for its cult and mysteries of the Cabiri. It was particularly popular during the Alexandrine epoch, from which date many of its interesting monuments, though there are also temples of the archaic period. On this island was found the famous statue called "the Victory of Samothrace," now in the Louvre. The existing remains have recently been scientifically explored by Conze and Niemann. The circular temple, 62 feet in diameter, dedicated by Arsinoe, queen of Ptolemy II., had a basement-wall of masonry, surmounted by 44 square piers with ornate capitals, supporting a Doric entablature. The Doric temple, of unusual plan for its Hellenistic date, apparently foreshadowing Roman types, was prostyle, hexastyle, with 2 intervening columns between angle column and anta on each flank. The cella was divided into 3 aisles, and ended within in an apse, though square outside. The plan measures 43 by 120 feet. The area of the island is about 71 square miles. There are few inhabitants. Mount Phengari rises to the height of 5,248 feet.

Sampson (samp′so̤n). Servant of Capulet, in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."

Sampson, Deborah. Born at Plympton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1760: died at Sharon, Mass., April 29, 1827. An American woman who served in the Revolutionary War disguised under the name of Robert Shurtleff. She published a narrative of her army life, entitled "The Female Review," in 1797.

Sampson, Dominie. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering." He is a homely awkward schoolmaster, loved for his honesty and faithfulness, who educates Godfrey Bertram's children, quotes Latin, and exclaims "Prodigious!"

Samsat. See *Samosata*.

Samsöe (säms′ė). An island belonging to Denmark, situated east of Jutland and northwest of Zealand. Length, 16 miles. Population (1880), 6,599.

Samsöe Belt. A sea passage between Zealand and Samsöe.

Samson (sam′so̤n). [From Heb. *Shemesh*, sun.] Son of Manoah of the tribe of Dan, and the fifteenth in order of the "judges," or deliverers, who managed the affairs of Israel before the monarchy was established. His exploits and adventures with the Philistines, the hereditary enemies of his people, are related in the Book of Judges xiii.–xvi. Some exegetes relegate them to the sphere of myth, considering Samson, both because of his name and his exploits, a Semitic form of the Greek Hercules. It is, however, likely that the accounts of his deeds, though embellished by popular legend, rest on a foundation of historical fact.

Samson. An oratorio by Handel, produced in London in 1743. The words are compiled from Milton's "Samson Agonistes" and several other poems.

Samson (soṅ-sôṅ′), **Joseph Isidore.** Born at St.-Denis, France, July 2, 1793: died at Auteuil, March 28, 1871. A noted French actor. He was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1811, played at first in the provinces, and was engaged at the Odéon in 1819. In 1826 he made his debut at the Comédie Française. He played with success in nearly all the principal parts of classical and modern comedy. He retired from the stage in 1863, and gave lessons in dramatic art as professor at the Conservatoire. He also wrote a number of plays.

Samson Agonistes (sam′so̤n ag-o̤-nis′tēz). [Gr. ἀγωνιστής, struggler, champion.] A classical drama by Milton, printed in 1671.

Samson and Delilah. 1. A painting by Van Dyck, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Samson has sprung from his couch, and, forced down on one knee, is struggling with soldiers who are binding him. Delilah, robed in white and red, looks on from the couch, mocking. 2. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Samson, with one knee resting on Delilah's bed, is struggling against six Philistines, who seek to bind him. Delilah reclines carelessly, holding the scissors.

Samson et Dalila (soṅ-sôṅ′ ā dä-lē-lä′). An opera by Saint-Saëns, first produced at Weimar in 1877.

Samsun (säm-sön′). A seaport in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 36° 21′ E. Population, about 2,000.

Samucus (sä-mö-kös′), or **Zamucus** (thä-mö-kös′). Indians of the department of Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, between lats. 18° and 20° S. (northern border of the Gran Chaco region). They were formerly numerous, and were divided into several small tribes (Morotocos, Tapios, Guaranocas, Samucus proper, etc.). D'Orbigny was the first to apply the name to the whole group. Physically they are a fine race, tall, well formed, and rather light-colored. They are hunters and agriculturists, and brave warriors but not quarrelsome. Their language, closely allied in the different tribes, is soft and musical: it appears to constitute a distinct stock. The race is nearly extinct.

Samuel (sam′ṳ̄-el). [F. *Samuel*, It. *Samuele*, D. G. *Samuel*, LL. *Samuel*, Gr. Σαμουήλ, Heb. *Shemuēl*.] A Hebrew prophet. He was the son of Elkanah and Hannah, of the tribe of Ephraim (according to 1 Chron. vi. 27, 34, of the tribe of Levi), and grew up in the sanctuary of Shiloh, under the eyes of the high priest Eli. In his early youth he felt himself called to the exalted vocation of prophet, and obtained a place in the history of Israel second only to that of Moses. He was the preserver of the work of Moses, reuniting the people and averting the threatening decay and internal corruption. After the fall of the sanctuary of Shiloh and the defeat of Israel by the Philistines, Samuel rallied the people in Mizpah (modern Nebi Samwil), renewed the covenant with Jehovah, and repelled the Philistines. He thus became the religious and political reformer of Israel. To spread a healthy and pure religious life in Israel, he established the so-called "Schools of Prophets," a special feature of which was the cultivation of sacred poetry and song. His sons Joel and Abijah shared with Samuel the management of the affairs of the people. They were disliked, being accused of misusing their power. In addition to this, need for a leader in case of war became more and more felt. This resulted in the demand by the people for Samuel to place a king at the head of the Israelite community. With a heavy heart the aged prophet acceded to the wish of the people, in which he saw the loss of their liberty and independence, and anointed Saul. Saul's disobedience in the war against Amalek caused a rupture between the prophet and himself, and his virtual deposition. Later he anointed David as king, and this is the last act recorded of him. He died at an advanced age in Ramah. The time of his activity falls at the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 11th century B. C. The books of Samuel owe their title to the circumstance that they begin with the history of the prophet: they were not composed by him, nor does his history form the chief part of their contents. Like the books of Kings, the books of Samuel formed originally one book: the division was introduced in the old Greek and Latin versions. The books of Samuel comprise the history of Israel from the birth of Samuel to the death of David (which, however, is not distinctly recorded in the book) *i. e.*, a period of more than 100 years. The first book relates the birth of Samuel, the establishing of the monarchy in Israel, and the conflict between Saul and David, closing with the death of Saul. The second book gives the history of David's reign.

San (sän). See *Bushmen* and *Khoikhoin*.

San. See *Zoan*.

San (sän). A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. It rises in the Carpathians, and joins the Vistula, near the Polish frontier, in long. 21° 50′ E. Length, 243 miles.

San, or **Saint.** For Portuguese and Brazilian names, see *São*.

Sana, or **Sanaa** (sä-nä′). One of the chief towns of Yemen, Arabia, situated about lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 44° 20′ E. It has active commerce and manufactures, and was formerly the most important city of Arabia. It was taken by the Turks in 1872. Population, about 20,000.

San Antonio (san an-tō′ni-ō). A city, capital of Bexar County, Texas, situated on the San Antonio River about lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 98° 25′ W. It consists of the city proper, Chihuahua (Mexican), and Alamo (largely German). Its trade is in wool, cattle, grain, hides, etc. It is a railway center, the chief commercial town of western Texas, and the second city in the State. A fort was built here in 1714; the mission of the Alamo was established in 1718. Population (1890), 37,673.

San Antonio, or **Sant′Antão** (Cape Verd). See *São Antão*.

San Antonio (sän än-tō′nē-ō), **Cape.** 1. A cape in the Argentine Republic, at the southern entrance to the Rio de la Plata.—2. A cape on the eastern coast of Spain, in the province of Alicante, projecting into the Mediterranean. —3. A cape at the western extremity of Cuba.

San Antonio (sän än-tō′ni-ō) **River.** A river in Texas which flows into Espiritu Santo Bay. Length, about 200 miles.

Sanballat (san-bal′a̤t). [Assyro-Babylonian *Sin-uballit*, Sin (the moon-god) has given life.] The chief and most hostile opponent of Nehemiah in his endeavors to restore the city of Jerusalem and its walls. He was connected by marriage with the house of the high priest Eliashib. He was, very likely, head of the Samaritans, and himself, as his name would indicate, a descendant of one of the colonists transplanted by the Assyrian kings to Palestine. See *Samaria*.

San Bernardino (sän ber-när-dē′nō). An Alpine pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It connects the valleys of the Hinterrhein and the Moesa, branching from the Splugen road at Splugen, and leading to Bellinzona. It was known to the Romans. Height, 6,768 feet.

San Bernardino, Mount. The loftiest mountain of the Coast Range, California, giving name to the San Bernardino range. Height, 11,604 feet.

San Blas, Cape. A cape on the southern coast of Florida, 123 miles east-southeast of Pensacola.

San Blas, Bay of. A small inlet of the Caribbean Sea, on the northern side of the Isthmus of Panama.

San Buenaventura Indians. See *Chumashan*.

San Carlo (sän kär′lō). The largest and most famous theater of Naples. It was built in 1737; was burned in 1816, but immediately rebuilt; and in 1844 was thoroughly restored. Since 1860 its popularity has declined.

San Carlos. See *Ancud*.

Sancho (sän′chō) **I.,** King of Castile. See *Sancho III.*, King of Navarre.

Sancho II., "The Strong." King of Castile 1065–72. He conquered Leon and Galicia.

Sancho IV., "The Great." Born 1258: died 1295. King of Castile, son of Alfonso X. whom he succeeded in 1284. He took Tarifa from the Moors.

Sancho I. King of Navarre 905–926.

Sancho III., surnamed "The Great." King of Navarre 1001–1035. His dominion ultimately included Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Aragon.

Sancho (säng′shō̤) **I.** Born 1154: died 1211. King of Portugal 1185–1211, son of Alfonso I.

Sancho II. King of Portugal 1223–48, son of Alfonso II.

Sancho Panza (sang′kō pan′zä̤; Sp. sän′chō pän′thä). The "round, selfish, and self-important" squire of Don Quixote, in Cervantes's romance of that name. On his ass Dapple he faithfully follows the knight. See *Don Quixote*.

At first he is introduced as the opposite of Don Quixote, and used merely to bring out his master's peculiarities in a more striking relief. It is not until we have gone through nearly half of the First Part that he utters one of those proverbs which form afterwards the staple of his conver-

sation and humor; and it is not till the opening of the Second Part, and, indeed, not till he comes forth, in all his mingled shrewdness and credulity, as governor of Barataria, that his character is quite developed and completed to the full measure of its grotesque, yet congruous, proportions.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 146.

Sanchuniathon (san-kū-nī′a̤-thon), or **Sanchoniathon** (san-kō-nī′a̤-thon). [Gr. Σαγχουνιάθων, Σαγχωνιάθων, Σαγχωνιαίθων, said by Movers to mean 'the whole law of Chon,' and thus the name, not of a person, but of a collection of writings.] An (alleged) ancient Phenician writer, said to have lived before the Trojan war, whose works (founded upon records preserved in the temples) Philo Byblius pretended to have translated.

Great importance is usually attributed to the so-called fragments of Sanchoniathon. It is well known that in Eusebius there are complete extracts of a Phœnician history written by a certain Philo of Byblos who lived in the first and second centuries A. D. This Philo of Byblos is said to have translated his history from the Phœnician original of a certain Sanchoniathon. But now the question remains, did this ancient Phœnician document ever exist, or did Philo only wish to cover his own work by the authority of an ancient, more or less mythical, name? This last opinion was formerly maintained by Movers, and quite lately defended with important arguments by Baudissin. This opinion is supported by the strong syncretistic and euhemeristic tendency of the fragments, which betray far too much knowledge of Egyptian, Greek, and perhaps even Persian ideas to be regarded as reliable statements as to the original form of the Phœnician religion.
La Saussaye, Science of Religion, p. 316.

San Cristobal (sän krēs-tō′bäl). A town in Mexico, capital of the state of Chiapa. It was formerly Ciudad Real and Ciudad de Las Casas. Population, about 12,000.

Sancroft (sang′kroft), **William.** Born at Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, Jan. 30, 1617: died there, Nov. 24, 1693. An English prelate. He graduated at Cambridge (Emmanuel College) in 1641, and became dean of York in 1663, dean of St. Paul's in 1664, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1677. He wrote the petition against reading the Declaration of Indulgence in 1687; was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower and tried in 1688; and was deprived of office in 1691 for refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

Sand (soṅd; E. sand), **George:** nom de plume of **Armandine Lucile Aurore Dupin,** Baroness **Dudevant.** Born at Paris, July 5, 1804: died at Nohant, Indre, June 8, 1876. A noted French novelist and playwright. Her early life was spent in the quiet of her grandmother's country house, and in 1817 she entered the Couvent des Dames Anglaises in Paris, where she remained till 1820. Her marriage with Baron Dudevant, a retired army officer, was celebrated in 1822. Their union, although blessed with two children, was not happy, and in 1831 she went to Paris with Jules Sandeau in search of a life of independence born of literary work. Her first writing was done in collaboration with Jules Sandeau, and was signed jointly "Jules Sand." On St. George's day, Sandeau urged her to work on her own account and receive the full credit due her. From this concourse of circumstances arose her nom de plume. Embracing the views of advanced republicanism, she mingled freely in politics: she published a couple of open letters, and made prefatory remarks, at the request of Louis Blanc, to his "Histoire de la révolution française" (1847), and also to the official "Bulletins de la république." At various times she contributed to "La Revue Indépendante" and "La Commune de Paris," and in 1848 she even started a newspaper of her own, "La Cause du Peuple." The preface to a work with socialistic tendencies, "Les conteurs ouvriers" (1849), was written by her, and under the title "République et royauté en Italie" (1850) she published a translation of a book by the celebrated Italian revolutionist Joseph Mazzini. But her best work is in her novels, as for instance in "Indiana" (1831), "Valentine" (1832), "Lélia" (1833), "Le secrétaire intime" (1834), "Jacques" (1834), "Mauprat" (1836), "Consuelo" (1842), "François le Champi," "La mare au diable," "La petite Fadette" (1846–48), "Les maîtres sonneurs" (1853), "Mont-Revêche" (1855), "Elle et lui" (1858) (which called out De Musset's "Lui et elle"), "L'Homme de neige" (1859), "Jean de la Roche" (1860), "Mlle. de la Quintinie" (1864), "Pierre qui roule" (1869), "Nanon" (1872), etc. Most of these books appeared first in serial form in "La Revue des Deux-Mondes." Of the above, "Le secrétaire intime" and "Elle et lui," and also another work, "Lettres d'un voyageur" (1830–36), deal with the period of George Sand's intimacy with Alfred de Musset. The great novelist herself dramatized her story of "François le Champi" in 1849; most of her plays, however, were written direct for the stage, and include "Claudie" (1851), "Le pressoir" (1853), and many others.

Sand, Maurice. The pseudonym of Maurice Dudevant, the son of George Sand.

Sandabar (sen-de-bär′). The Mishle Sandabar, 'Parables of Sandabar,' are a medieval collection of tales in Hebrew. They are substantially the same book as the Greek "Syntipas, the Philosopher," and the Arabic "Romance of the Seven Vizirs." The name *Sandabar* is supposed (Keith-Falconer's "Bidpai's Fables," p. lxxii.) to come from a misreading of the unpointed Arabic name *Baidaba* (the Sanskrit *vidyapati*, 'lord of wisdom'), which has become *Bidpai* and *Pilpay*. *Baidaba* may have had in an earlier form a final *d* to represent the *t* of *pati*: thus, when misread, yielding the form *Sandabad* (pron. sen-de-ba′d), which also occurs. As written in Hebrew the final *d* might be confounded with *r*, thus giving the form *Sandabar*. The "Parables of Sandabar" must not be confounded with the Hebrew versions of the Arabic "Kalilah and Dimnah." See "Paraboles de Sendabar, traduites de l'Hébreu par E. Carmoly," Paris (1849); "Syntipas. De Syntipa et Cyri filio Andreopuli narratio edita a Boissonade," Paris (1828); and for the "Seven Vizirs," "Tales, Anecdotes and Letters," translated from the Arabic and the Persian by Jonathan Scott, Shrewsbury (1800); also Comparetti, "Researches Respecting the Book of Sindibad" publication ix. of the Folk-lore Society; and "Sindban oder die 7 weisen Meister. Syrisch u. deutsch von Fr. Baethgen," Leipsic (1879).

The famous collection which in the East went under the title of *Sendabad* was translated into Latin at least early in the 13th century, and became very popular in almost every language of Western Europe under the name of the Romance of the Seven Sages.
T. Wright, Essays, II. 60.

Sandakan (sän-dä-kän′). The chief town of British North Borneo, on the eastern coast. Population, 7,000.

Sandalphon (san-dal′fon). In Jewish angelology, one of the three angels whose duty is to receive the prayers of the Israelites and weave them into crowns. Longfellow has a poem on the subject.

Sandalwood (san′da̤l-wụ̇d) **Island,** or **Sumba** (söm′bä). An island of the Dutch East Indies, in the residency of Timor, south of Flores. Area, 4,385 square miles. Population, 200,000.

Sanday. See *Sanda.*

Sandby (sand′bi), **Paul.** Born at Nottingham, 1725: died at London, Nov. 9, 1809. An English landscape-painter, the founder of the English school of water-color painting. He studied in London, and in 1746 was appointed by the Duke of Cumberland draftsman to the survey of the Highlands. In 1752 he retired to Windsor and devoted himself to water-color painting. His water-colors are mainly topographical.

Sandeau (soṅ-dō′), **Léonard Sylvain Jules.** Born at Aubusson, Creuse, France, Feb. 19, 1811: died at Paris, April 24, 1883. A French novelist and dramatist. Having made the acquaintance of George Sand, they went to Paris together in 1831 to try their fortune in the world of letters. They lived and worked together, and their articles were published in "Figaro." In 1833 Sandeau went to Italy, and their liaison came to an end. He returned to Paris in 1834. In 1853 he was made librarian of the Mazarin Library, and curator in 1859. He wrote, under the joint nom de plume "Jules Sand," in collaboration with George Sand, the novel "Rose et Blanche" (1831). Independently he wrote the novel "Marianna" and others. He wrote, in collaboration with Augier, the comedies "Mlle. de la Seiglière," "Le gendre de Monsieur Poirier" (1854), etc., and became a member of the Academy in 1858.

Sandeman (san′dē̤-ma̤n), **Robert.** Born at Perth, Scotland, 1718: died at Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1771. A Scottish elder, son-in-law of John Glas: one of the founders of the Sandemanians or Glassites.

Sandemanians (san-dē̤-mā′ni-a̤nz). A denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718–1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous disciple of John Glas. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassites* in Scotland.

Sanderson (san′dėr-so̤n), **Robert.** Born either at Sheffield or at Gilthwaite Hall, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 19, 1587: died at his palace of Buckden, Hunts, Jan. 29, 1663. An English bishop and writer. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; took orders in 1611; in 1631 was a royal chaplain; and was regius professor of divinity at Oxford 1646–1648. At the Restoration he was created bishop of Lincoln. The "Cases of Conscience," his most celebrated work, composed of deliberate judgments on points of morality, was published after his death. His "Compendium of Logic" was published in 1615.

Sanderson, Robert. Born at Eggleston Hall, Durham, July 27, 1660: died Dec. 25, 1741. An English antiquarian. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and became a lawyer in London, and clerk of the rolls. He assisted Thomas Rymer in preparing the "Fœdera," and printed the work after his death.

Sandford and Merton, History of. A popular book for children, by Thomas Day, published 1783–89: named from its heroes, two schoolboys.

Sandgate (sand′gāt). A watering-place on the coast of Kent, England, near Hythe.

Sandhurst (sand′hėrst). A parish in Berkshire, England, 33 miles west-southwest of London. It is the seat of the Royal Military College, and near it is the Staff College.

Sandhurst. A city in Bendigo County, Victoria, Australia, situated on Bendigo Creek 85 miles north-northwest of Melbourne. It is the center of a gold-mining district. Population (1890), with suburbs, 37,000.

San Diego (sän dē-ā′gō). A seaport, capital of San Diego County, California, situated on the Pacific, at nearly the southwestern extremity of the country, in lat. 32° 43′ N., long. 117° 10′ W. It has one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast; is on the Southern California Railroad; and is a winter health-resort. It was founded by Roman Catholic missionaries in 1769. Population (1890), 16,159.

San Diego, Cape. A cape at the eastern extremity of the main island of Tierra del Fuego.

Sand Lots Party. An anti-Chinese workingmen's party in California about the period 1877–1880: so called from a place of meeting — the Sand Lots, an open space in the western part of San Francisco. Its leader was Denis Kearney.

Sandō (sän′dė), or **Sandōe** (sän′dė). ['Sand island.'] One of the Faroe Islands.

San Domingo. See *Santo Domingo.*

San Domingo, Republic of. See *Dominican Republic.*

Sandomir (zän-dō-mēr′), Pol. **Sandomierz** (sän-dō′myärzh). A town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, situated on the Vistula on the frontier of Galicia. Under the Jagellons it was one of the chief cities of Poland. A synod held there in April (9–15), 1570, effected the union of various bodies of Polish Protestants. The town was destroyed by the Swedes in 1656. Population, 5,765.

Sandoval (sän-dō-väl′), **Gonzalo de.** Born at Medellin, Estremadura, 1496: died at Palos, Dec. (?), 1528. A Spanish soldier, one of the principal lieutenants of Cortés in the conquest of Mexico (1519–21).

Sandoval, Prudencio de. Born about 1560: died at Pamplona, Spain, March 17, 1621. A Spanish historian. His best-known work is "Historia de la vida y hechos del Emperador Carlos V." ("History of the Life and Deeds of the Emperor Charles V.," 1604).

Sandown (san′doun). A watering-place on the eastern coast of the Isle of Wight, England, 10 miles south by west of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 3,592.

Sandoz Knob (san′doz nob). A peak of the Black Mountains, in the western part of North Carolina. Height, 6,600 feet.

Sandringham (sand′ring-a̤m). The residence of the Prince of Wales, near the coast of Norfolk, England, north of Lynn.

Sandrocottus (san-drō-kot′us), or **Sandrokottos** (san-drō-kot′os), or **Chandragupta** (chun-dra̤-göp′tä̤). The founder of the Maurya or Mägadha kingdom in India (capital Patna). He reigned about 315–291 B. C. According to Greek tradition he was an Indian king who in the time of Seleucus Nicator ruled over the Gangaridæ and Prasii on the banks of the Ganges. He was of mean origin, and was the leader of a band of robbers before obtaining the supreme power. In the troubles following the death of Alexander, he extended his sway over the greater part of northern India, conquering the Macedonians left by Alexander in the Panjab. Seleucus invaded his dominions, but did not succeed, and, concluding a peace, ceded to Sandrocottus his conquests in the Panjab and the country of the Paropamisus, receiving in return 500 war elephants. For many years afterward Seleucus had as his ambassador at the court of Sandrocottus, Megasthenes, to whose work entitled "Indica" later Greek writers were chiefly indebted for their accounts of India. The identity of Chandragupta and Sandrocottus admits of no reasonable doubt. The identification is of the utmost importance to Indian chronology, in which everything depends upon the date of Chandragupta as ascertained from that of Sandrocottus as given by the classical writers. His accession is the subject of the Sanskrit drama "Mudrarakshasa." Hindu and Buddhist writers are entirely silent as to Alexander, but show that Chandragupta overthrew the dynasty of the Nandas and "established freedom in India by the help of robbers." His capital was Pataliputra (in Greek Palibothra), the modern Patna. The dynasty of the Nandas is often spoken of as the "nine Nandas," meaning 'nine descents,' or, according to some, 'the last king Mahapadma and eight sons.' Mahapadma Nanda was the son of a Shudra, and so by law a Shudra himself. He was a tyrant. The Brahman Chanakya is represented as having brought about his fall. Chandragupta was then raised to the throne and founded the Mauryan dynasty, of which the great Ashoka was the third king. The commentator on the Vishnupurana says that he was a son of Nanda by a low-caste woman named Mura (whence he and his descendants were called Mauryas). The Buddhists claim that the Mauryas were of the same family with Buddha, the Shakyas.

Sands, Robert Charles. Born at Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., May 11, 1799: died at Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 17, 1832. An American poet and author. He was associated with Bryant and Verplanck in the authorship of the annual "Talisman" (1828–30). His works were edited by Verplanck (1834).

Sandusky (san-dus′ki). A city, lake port, and capital of Erie County, Ohio, situated on Sandusky Bay in lat. 41° 26′ N., long. 82° 43′ W. It has a large trade in fish, also in lime, fruit, lumber, ice, etc.; is the center of an important wine-growing region; has manufactures of wood, etc.; and is the seat of a large fish-hatchery. Population (1890), 18,471.

Sandusky Bay. An arm of Lake Erie, near Sandusky. Length, about 20 miles.

Sandusky River. A river in Ohio which flows into Sandusky Bay at Sandusky. Length, about 125 miles.

Sandwich (sand′wich). [ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwic*, sand-town.] One of the Cinque Ports, situated in Kent, England, on the Stour and near the coast opposite the Downs, 11 miles north of Dover. It was an important seaport in the middle ages. Population (1891), 2,796.

Sandwich, Earls of. See *Montagu.*

Sandwich Bay. An inlet on the eastern coast of Labrador, about lat. 53° 30′ N.

Sandwich Dome. A mountain in central New Hampshire, on the boundary of Grafton and Carroll counties, 43 miles north of Concord. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Sandwich Island. See *Vaté.*

Sandwich Islands. [Named by Cook for the Earl of Sandwich.] See *Hawaiian Islands.*

Sandwich Land. An island group in the South Atlantic, about lat. 58° S., long. 27° W.

Sandy (san′di) **Cape.** A cape in Queensland, Australia, on Great Sandy Island, at the entrance to Hervey Bay.

Sandy Hook. A narrow sandy peninsula in Monmouth County, New Jersey, which projects into the Lower Bay of New York, about 16 miles south of New York. Length, 8 miles.

Sandy Hook Bay. An arm of the Lower Bay of New York, lying west of Sandy Hook.

Sandy River. See *Big Sandy.*

Sandys (san′dis or sandz), **Edwin.** Born at Hawkshead, Lancashire, England, 1519: died at Southwell, England, July 10, 1588. An English prelate, archbishop of York. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1539. He embraced the Reformation. In 1553 he became vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. He refused to proclaim Queen Mary, and was imprisoned in the Tower. After the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Worcester (Dec. 21, 1559), of London (1570), and archbishop of York (1576). He was one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible" (1565).

Sandys, Sir Edwin. Born at Worcester about 1561: died at Northborne, Kent, Oct., 1629. An English politician and author, son of Archbishop Sandys. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was associated with Bacon in drawing up the "Remonstrance" of 1604; became treasurer of the Second Virginia Company in 1619; and assisted the Pilgrims in chartering the Mayflower. He was knighted in 1603. He wrote "Europæ Speculum" (1605).

Sandys, George. Born at York, 1577: died at Bexley Abbey, Kent, March, 1644. An English traveler and translator, brother of Sir Edwin Sandys. He was educated at Oxford, and began to travel in 1610. His records were a valuable contribution to early geography and ethnology. In 1615 he published a valuable account of a journey to Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt. He came out to Virginia as colonial treasurer in 1621. He built the first water-mill, the first iron works, and the first ship in Virginia. He returned to England in 1624. He subsequently printed various religious works and a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and paraphrased the Psalms, the Book of Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Sanetsch (sä′nech). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Valais and Bern, Switzerland, north of Sion. It connects the valleys of the Morge (tributary of the Rhone) and the Saane.

San Fele (sän fā′le). A town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, 17 miles northwest of Potenza. Population (1881), 9,704.

Sanfelice, Giovanni Vicenzo. See *Bagnuolo, Count.*

San Felipe (sän fā-lē′pā). [Sp., 'Saint Philip.'] The capital of the province of Aconcagua, Chile, 55 miles east-northeast of Valparaiso. Population (1885), 11,768.

San Felipe. A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the west bank of the Rio Grande, above Bernalillo, north central New Mexico. The name originally was applied by the Spanish to the mission. They number 554. See *Keresan.*

San Felipe de Jativa. See *Jativa.*

San Fernando (sän fer-nän′dō). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, on the Isla de Leon, in the Bay of Cadiz, 8 miles southeast of Cadiz. It exports salt. Population (1887), 29,287.

San Fernando de Apuré (dā ä-pö-rā′). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Apuré, at the mouth of the Portuguesa, about 187 miles southwest of Caracas. Population, about 3,000.

San Filippo d'Argirò. See *Agira.*

San Francisco (san fran-sis′kō). [Sp., 'Saint Francis.'] A city and seaport of California, situated on San Francisco Bay, in lat. 37° 47′ 55″ N., long. 122° 24′ 32″ W. (Washington Square). It occupies the northern part of a peninsula between the bay and the Pacific and forms a county. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the world; is the largest city on the Pacific coast, and one of the chief seaports in the country; and has regular steam communication with China, Japan, Australia, Central America, etc. It exports silver, gold, quicksilver, wheat flour, wool, etc.; and has manufactures of boots and shoes, cigars, flour, iron and wooden articles, etc. It contains a United States mint. A Spanish post and mission station were established there in 1776. The mission was secularized in 1834, and a town was laid out in 1835. A United States man-of-war took possession of it in 1846, and it became an important place in 1849 on account of the discovery of gold (1848). It was devastated by fires 1849–51. In 1850 it was incorporated as a city. The original name of the place was Yerba Buena (Sp., 'good herb'). It was changed to San Francisco in 1847. Population (1890), 298,997.

San Francisco (sän frän-this′kō), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Ecuador, lat. 0° 40′ N., long. 80° 7′ W.

San Francisco Bay (san fran-sis′kō bā). A landlocked inlet of the Pacific, in California. The entrance to it from the ocean is by the passage called the Golden Gate, on the northwest of San Francisco city. It extends southeast for about 40 miles, widening about its center to 12 miles. San Pablo Bay is an extension of it toward the north.

San Francisco Mountain or **Mountains.** The loftiest mountain group in Arizona. Its chief summit (Humphrey's Peak) is about 12,800 feet high.

Sangai (sän-gī′). A volcano in the Andes of Ecuador, 120 miles south of Quito. It is in a state of constant activity. Height, 17,464 feet (Reiss and Stübel).

> The saying is current that eruptions of Sangai are to be apprehended when Cotopaxi becomes tranquil, and the opinion seems to prevail that the two mountains act as safety-valves to each other.
>
> *Whymper*, Travels amongst the Great Andes of the [Equator, p. 73.

Sangallo (säng-gäl′lō), **Antonio da,** "The Elder." Born 1450: died 1543. An Italian architect and military engineer, brother of Giuliano da Sangallo.

Sangallo, Antonio da, "The Younger." Born at Mugello, near Florence, 1485: died at Terni, 1546. An Italian architect, nephew of Giuliano da Sangallo. He worked on the Vatican, Farnese Palace, and other buildings in Rome.

Sangallo, Francesco da. Born 1493: died 1570. A Florentine sculptor, son of Giuliano da Sangallo the architect. His best works are the statues of the Bishop of Cortona in the Florentine Certosa, and the Bishop of Nocera in the cloisters of San Lorenzo.

Sangallo, Giuliano da. Born at Florence, 1445: died there, Oct. 20, 1516. An Italian architect, military engineer, and sculptor. He went to Rome and in 1465 began the famous album of the Bibliothèque Barberini, a book of sketches of antique monuments many of which have since been destroyed. He entered the service of Paul II. as mason, and later as superintendent of the Tribune of St. Peter's. In 1478 he fortified the city of Castellina and defended it against a siege directed by Francesco di Giorgio Martini. About 1489 he built the octagonal sacristy of Santo Spirito at Florence and the Villa di Poggio at Cajano. In 1492 he commenced the cloister of Cestello and Santa Maria Maddelena de' Pazzi, using an Ionic capital found at Fiesole as a model for his order. He was at this time especially attached to the Cardinal della Rovere (later Julius II.), and executed a long series of works for him. He was probably in France with the cardinal about 1494, and returned to Italy in 1497. From this time until the accession of Della Rovere as Julius II. (1503), Giuliano was engaged on many important works, the chief of which is the Palazzo Gondi at Florence, the sculptured decorations of which are by his own hand. After the accession of Julius II. Giuliano associated himself with Michelangelo in the competition with Raphael and Bramante for the works of St. Peter's. (See *Bramante.*) On the accession of Leo X. he was associated with Raphael in the work of St. Peter's (about 1514). In 1516 he made a design for the façade of San Lorenzo at Florence.

Sangamon (sang′ga-mon) **River.** A river in central Illinois, joining the Illinois River 45 miles west-northwest of Springfield. Length, including the North Fork, about 225 miles.

Sangarius (sang-gā′ri-us) The ancient name of the Sakaria.

Sangar Strait (sän-gär′ strät), or **Tsugaru Strait** (tsö-gä′rö strät). A sea passage which separates the main island of Japan from Yezo, and connects the Sea of Japan with the Pacific.

Sangay. See *Sangai.*

San Germano. Same as *Cassino* (Italy).

Sangir (säng-gēr′) **Islands.** A group of small islands between Celebes and the Philippine Islands. They are under the suzerainty of the Dutch. The chief island contains a volcano, an eruption of which in 1856 killed 12,000 inhabitants and nearly destroyed the island.

Sangpo. See *Sanpu.*

Sangraal, or **Sangreal.** See *Grail.*

Sangrado (san-grä′ᴛʜō), **Doctor.** A character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." His treatment consists in profuse blood-letting and the drinking of hot water. He resembles Doctor Sagredo in Espinel's "Marcos de Obregon."

Sangre de Cristo (sän′grā dā kris′tō). [Sp., 'blood of Christ.'] A range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, on the northeastern boundary of San Luis Park. It contains Blanca Peak, the highest summit in the Rocky Mountains proper of the United States (14,463 feet).

Sangrus (sang′grus). The Roman name of the Sangro.

Sanguinetto (sän-gwē-net′tō). A small river, a tributary of the Lake of Perugia, in Italy. On its banks is supposed to have occurred the battle of Lake Trasimene.

Sanhita (saṅ′hi-tä). [Skt., 'combination': *sam*, together, and √ *dhā*, put.] Technically, in Sanskrit literature, the real continuous text of the Veda as recited, in which the individual words are subjected to sandhi, or the rules of euphonic combination characteristic of Sanskrit: in distinction from the pada text, in which the words (padas) appear each for itself uninfluenced by sandhi. The Pratishakhyas teach how the padas must be changed to form the sanhita; thence *sanhita* is also used to designate the collection of mantras or hymns thus formed, as in the expression Rigvedasanhita.

San Ildefonso. See *La Granja.*

San Jacinto (san ja-sin′tō). A river in southern Texas, which flows into Galveston Bay north of Galveston. Length, about 120 miles.

San Jacinto, Battle of. A battle fought on the banks of the San Jacinto River, 17 miles east-southeast of the present city of Houston, between the Mexicans (1,600) under Santa Anna and the Texans (783) under Sam Houston (April 21, 1836). Santa Anna was completely defeated and was captured. This victory decided the independence of Texas.

San Joaquin (sän hō-ä-kēn′). A river in California which rises in the Sierra Nevada, traverses the fertile San Joaquin Valley, and unites with the Sacramento near its entrance into Suisun Bay. Length, about 350 miles. It is navigable for large steamers to Stockton, and for small steamers for about two thirds of its course.

San José (sän hō-sā′). A city, capital of Santa Clara County, California, 48 miles southeast of San Francisco. The first California legislature met there 1849–50. Population (1890), 18,060.

San José. The capital of Costa Rica, Central America, near lat. 9° 56′ N., long. 84° 8′ W. Its seaports are Limon on the Caribbean coast and Punta Arenas on the Gulf of Nicoya. It was founded about 1738, and has been the capital, except for short intervals, since 1823. Population (1892), 39,112.

San Juan (sän hö-än′). [Sp., 'Saint John.'] A province in the western part of the Argentine Republic, bordering on Chile. Area, about 38,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), 125,000–150,000.

San Juan. The principal pueblo of the Tewa division of the Tañoan stock of North American Indians, 26 miles northwest of Santa Fé, New Mexico. Population, 406. See *Tewa.*

San Juan. 1. A river of Central America, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua, flowing into the Caribbean Sea near lat. 10° 55′ N. The lower portion forms part of the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; the remainder is entirely in Nicaraguan territory. The channel is obstructed, especially near its mouth; but it is proposed to utilize the upper course for the interoceanic canal (see *Nicaragua Canal*). Length, about 108 miles. **2.** A river in southern Bolivia, a tributary of the Pilaya and subtributary of the Pilcomayo. Length, about 300 miles.—**3.** A river in the province of San Juan, in the western part of the Argentine Republic, flowing into the Lagoon of Guanacache. Length, about 250 miles.

San Juan. The name given by Columbus (1493) to the island of Puerto Rico: it was in common use until the 18th century. Subsequently the island was known as San Juan de Puerto Rico, from its capital; now generally shortened to Puerto Rico.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera** (dā lä frōn-tā′rä). The capital of the province of San Juan, Argentine Republic, situated on the river San Juan 92 miles north of Mendoza. Population (estimated, 1893), 15,000.

San Juan, Cape. A cape at the northeastern extremity of Porto Rico.

San Juan Bautista. See *San Juan de Porto Rico.*

San Juan de Fuca. See *Juan de Fuca.*

San Juan de las Aguilas. See *Aguilas.*

San Juan del Norte (del nōr′tā), or **San Juan de Nicaragua** (nē-kä-rä′gwä), or **Greytown** (grā′toun). A seaport of Nicaragua, situated at the mouth of the river San Juan in lat. 10° 55′ N., long. 83° 42′ W. It is the only important Atlantic seaport of the republic. It was bombarded and burned by Commander Hollins of the United States sloop of war Cyane, July 13, 1854. Population, 1,200–1,500.

San Juan de los Lagos (dā lōs lä′gōs), or **Lagos.** A town in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, east of Guadalajara. Population (1889), 13,500.

San Juan de Porto Rico (dā pōr′tō rē′kō), or **San Juan Bautista** (bou-tēs′tä). A seaport, capital of the island of Porto Rico, situated on the northern coast in lat. 18° 29′ N., long. 66° 7′ W. It was founded in 1511. Population (municipality, 1887), 26,387.

San Juan de Ulúa (ö-lö′ä), often called **San Juan de Ulloa.** A fort, on a small island of the same name, protecting the harbor of Vera

Cruz, Mexico. It was built in the 17th century, was the strongest fortification of Mexico, and has had an important place in the history of the country. It was the last post held by the Spaniards in North America, capitulating Nov. 19, 1825.

San Juan Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Georgia, belonging to the State of Washington (see below). The principal islands are San Juan, Orcas, Lopez, and Shaw.

San Juan Question, The. A dispute concerning the possession of the San Juan Islands in the Gulf of Georgia, southeast of Vancouver, which arose through different interpretation of the treaty of 1846. They were occupied jointly by British and American garrisons in 1859. By the treaty of Washington the question was referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States in Oct., 1872.

San Juan Range. A range of the Rocky Mountains, on the western border of San Luis Park, southern Colorado. Highest peaks, over 14,000 feet.

Sankey (sang′ki), **Ira David.** Born at Edinburgh, Pa., Aug. 28, 1840. An American evangelist, singer, and composer of popular religious music: associated in evangelistic work with D. L. Moody.

Sankhya (säṅ′khya̤). [Skt.: from *saṅkhyā*, 'reckoning, enumeration,' comes the adjective *sāṅkhya*, 'relating to number, reckoning, calculating,' of which *Sāṅkhya* is the masc. or neuter sing. used substantively in the sense of the primitive.] The third of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, ascribed to the sage Kapila. It repudiates the notion that matter can originate from spirit, and that anything can be produced from nothing. Instead of an analytical inquiry into the universe as existing, it proceeds synthetically, starting from an original primordial tattva, or 'eternally existing essence,' called prakriti, a word meaning in philosophy 'that which evolves or produces everything else.' Beginning with this original, eternal germ, the Sankhya reckons up (whence its name) 23 other tattvas or 'entities,' all productions of the first and evolving themselves spontaneously out of it. Of these 23, 7 are produced and producers, whence come 16 productions. The 7 are (1) intellect (buddhi), (2) self-consciousness (ahankara, the "I-making" faculty), (3) five principles called tanmatras ('subtle elementary particles'). The 16 are the 5 mahabhuta or grosser elements (viz., ether, air, fire or light, water, and earth, these being produced by the tanmatras), followed by the 11 organs produced by the ahankara (viz., 5 organs of sense and 5 organs of action, together with an 11th, standing between the two sets, called manas, 'mind,' an internal organ of perception, volition, and action). Purusha, 'the soul,' is the 25th entity. It is neither producer nor produced, but eternal like prakriti, and quite distinct from the produced and producing elements of the phenomenal world. The 8 producers, the 5 grosser elements, and the 11 organs constitute the phenomenal world; but as ahankara or 'self-consciousness' is after prakriti the most important producer, the whole world of sense is, according to the Sankhya, practically created by the Ego. Prakriti again is viewed as constituted of 3 principles in equipoise called gunas, 'qualities,' viz. goodness or purity, passion or activity, and darkness or ignorance. As the ingredients of prakriti they affect all that is evolved from it. The ethical end of the Sankhya system is to effect the liberation of the purusha or 'soul' from the fetters in which it is involved by union with prakriti. This is done by prama or 'correct knowledge' of the 24 constituent principles of creation, and discriminating the soul from them, its pramanas, or 'means of obtaining the correct measure of existing things,' being 3—viz., sense-perception, inference, and credible assertion or trustworthy testimony. Some adherents of the Sankhya maintain the existence of a supreme soul called Hiranyagarbha. The Sankhya proper not so much denies the existence of a supreme being as ignores it as incapable of dialectical demonstration. "He must be free from desires and not bound by troubles," say in substance the 92d and following aphorisms. "If he were free from desires, he could have no wish to create. If he were bound by desires of any kind, he would be under bondage and deficient in power."

Sankhyakarika (säṅ-khya̤-kä′ri-kä). [Skt.: *sāṅkhya* and *kārikā*, 'concise metrical explanation of difficult rules,' especially in philosophy and grammar, 'a memorial verse, or collection of such verses.'] In Sanskrit literature, a collection of memorial verses by Ishvarakrishna, in which is given a summary of the Sankhya philosophy. It dates perhaps from the 6th century A. D. It has been edited and translated both by Colebrooke and by Wilson.

Sankhyasara (säṅ-khya̤-sä′rä). 'The essence of the Sankhya' philosophy: a work by Vijnanabhikshu. It has been edited and translated by Hall.

Sankt Andreasberg. See *Andreasberg.*

Sankt Beatenberg (sänkt bā-ä′ten-berɢ). A health-resort in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Thun, near Interlaken.

Sankt Blasien (blä′zē-en). A health-resort in Baden, situated on the Alb 20 miles southeast of Freiburg: formerly noted as the seat of an imperial abbey.

Sankt Gallen (gäl′len). The German name of St. Gall.

Sankt Goar (gō′är). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 16 miles southeast of Coblenz. Near it is the castle of Rheinfels. Population (1890), 1,468.

Sankt-Ingbert (ing′bert). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 40 miles southeast of Treves. It is the center of a coal- and iron-mining district. Population (1890), 10,847.

Sankt Jakob (yä′kop). A village 1 mile southeast of Basel, Switzerland: famous for the heroic battle, Aug. 26, 1444, between about 20,000 Armagnacs under the dauphin (Louis XI.) and 1,600 Swiss. The latter were all killed except 16, after slaying about 8,000 of the enemy.

Sankt Johann (yō′hän). A town lying opposite Saarbrücken (which see).

Sankt Moritz (mō′rits), Romansh **San Murezzan** (sän mö-ret′sän). A village and watering-place in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated near the Inn in lat. 46° 29′ N., long. 9° 51′ E. It is one of the most celebrated and frequented health-resorts in Switzerland, and has noted mineral springs. Elevation, 6,090 feet (highest in the Engadine).

Sankt Veit (fīt). A town in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Glan 11 miles north of Klagenfurt. Population, 3,971.

San Lazaro, or **San Lazzaro** (sän läd′zä-rō). ['Saint Lazarus.'] A small island 2 miles south of Venice, noted as the seat of the Mekhitarists. The monastery contains a large Oriental library.

San Lorenzo (lō-ren′thō), **Cape.** ['Saint Laurence.'] A cape on the western coast of Ecuador, lat. 1° 3′ S., long. 80° 55′ W.

San Lucar de Barrameda (lö′kär dā bär-rä-mā′ᴛʜä). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir 18 miles north of Cadiz. It exports sherry. It was the starting-point of Magellan on his great voyage. Population, 22,667.

San Lucas (lö′käs), or **Saint Lucas** (lū′kas), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Lower California, in lat. 22° 53′ N., long. 109° 55′ W.

San Luis (lö-ēs′). **1.** A province in the interior of the Argentine Republic, east of Mendoza. It is rich in mines. Area, 30,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), 100,000.—**2.** The capital of the province of San Luis, 155 miles east-southeast of Mendoza. Population, about 10,000.

San Luis Park. The largest and one of the finest of the Rocky Mountain parks, situated in the southern part of Colorado and the northern part of New Mexico. It is partly traversed by the Rio Grande. Length, about 140 miles. Average width, about 60 miles. Area, about 9,000 square miles.

San Luis Potosí (lö-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by Zacatecas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Querétaro, and Guanajuato. Much of the surface is mountainous or hilly, and it is rich in silver and other minerals, as well as in fertile lands. Area, 24,446 square miles. Population (1894), 546,447.

2. The capital of the state of San Luis Potosí, 225 miles north-northwest of Mexico. It was founded in 1576. It is an important railroad center, and has thriving manufactures and commerce. Population (1892), 62,573.

San Marcos, University of. A university at Lima, Peru. It is the oldest in America (founded in 1551), and is still one of the most famous in Spanish America. Its building was sacked by the Chileans in 1881, but was reopened for lectures in 1886.

San Marino (mä-rē′nō). **1.** The smallest republic in Europe, situated between the provinces of Forli and Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, on spurs of the Apennines. It is governed by a great council of 60 members and 2 captains regent. It has been an independent community since the middle ages: its independence was confirmed by the Pope in 1631, and several times since. Area, 23 square miles. Population, 8,000.

2. The capital of the republic of San Marino. Population, 1,600.

San Martin, Cape. A cape in the province of Alicante, Spain, projecting into the Mediterranean directly south of Cape San Antonio.

San Martin (sän mär-tēn′), **José de.** Born at Yapeyú, Misiones (now in the Argentine Republic), Feb. 25, 1778: died at Boulogne, France, Aug. 17, 1850. A celebrated Spanish-American general in the war for independence. He served in Spain against the French (1793–1811), attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel; resigned in the latter year; and early in 1812 went to Buenos Ayres, where he joined the patriots. In 1813 he received command of the army operating in Upper Peru or Bolivia. Heretofore the patriots had endeavored to strike the central Spanish power in Peru by way of Chuquisaca and Lake Titicaca. San Martin resolved to open a new line of operations through Chile, and in this he was efficiently supported by the supreme director Pueyrredon. An army of invasion was organized and drilled at Mendoza during two years; and on Jan. 17, 1817, San Martin, with 4,000 men, began his celebrated march over the Andes by the Uspallata Pass (12,800 feet high). The victory of Chacabuco (Feb. 12, 1817) was followed by the occupation of Santiago (Feb. 15). On March 19, 1818, he was defeated at Cancha Rayada; but his brilliant victory at the Maipo (April 5, 1818) virtually expelled the Spaniards from Chile. He had declined the office of supreme director of Chile, and prepared for the invasion of Peru. A small navy was organized, and in Aug., 1820, the patriot army of 4,500 men sailed for the Peruvian coast. Mainly by skilful manœuvers, San Martin was able to occupy Lima July 9, 1821, and Callao soon after. On Aug. 3 he was proclaimed supreme protector of Peru. The approach of Bolivar with another army from the north threatened a strife for leadership, and San Martin patriotically gave way to his rival: after an interview with Bolivar at Guayaquil (July 26, 1822) he resigned his office to the Peruvian congress (Sept. 22), issued an eloquent farewell address, and soon after left the country. The emancipation of Peru was completed by Bolivar. San Martin spent the rest of his life in comparative poverty in France, taking no further part in South American affairs.

San Matias (sän mä-tē′äs), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Atlantic, on the eastern coast of Argentina, about lat. 41°–42° S.

San Miguel. See *St. Michaels.*

San Miguel (mē-gel′). A small island off the coast of California, immediately northwest of Santa Rosa.

San Miguel. A town in Salvador, Central America, 74 miles east of San Salvador. Population (municipality, 1890), 23,800.

San Miguel, Duke **Evaristo.** Born about 1780: died at Madrid, May 29, 1862. A Spanish politician and general. He was prominent in the revolution of 1820–23; was minister of foreign affairs in 1822; and was a leader in the events of 1854. He wrote a history of Philip II., and other works.

San Miguel, Gulf of. An eastern arm of the Bay of Panama.

San Miguel de Allende (dā äl-yen′dā), or **Allende San Miguel,** or **Allende.** A town in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. Population (1889), 15,000.

San Miniato (mē-nē-ä′tō). **1.** A town in the province of Florence, Italy, 21 miles west-southwest of Florence. It contains a cathedral, founded in the 10th century and remodeled in 1488. Population (1881), 2,189; commune, 16,850.—**2.** A church on a hill southeast of Florence, on the other side of the Arno. It was built before or in the early part of the 12th century, and, with its grounds covering the whole hill, is now used as a cemetery.

Sannazaro (sän-näd-zä′rō), **Jacopo.** Born at Naples, July 28, 1458: died at Naples, April 27, 1530. An Italian poet. He wrote in Italian a prose pastoral "Arcadia," sonnets, etc., and in Latin "De partu virginis" and other poems.

> Sannazaro—a Neapolitan gentleman, whose family had been carried from Spain to Naples by the political revolutions of the preceding century—is the true father of the modern prose pastoral, which, from him, passed directly to Spain, and, during a long period of success in that country, never entirely lost the character its author had originally impressed upon it. His "Arcadia"—written, probably, without any reference to the Greek pastoral of Longus, but hardly without a knowledge of the "Ameto" of Boccaccio and the Eclogues of Bembo—was first published entire, at Naples, in 1504.
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> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 81.

San Pablo Bay (pä′blō bā). A bay in California, connected with San Francisco Bay (of which it really forms a part) on the south. It contains Mare Island. Length, about 13 miles.

San Pedro Bay (pē′drō bā). A bay on the coast of southern California.

San Pier d'Arena. See *Sampierdarena.*

San Pietro (pē-ā′trō). A small island southwest of the island of Sardinia, belonging to Italy: the ancient Accipitrum.

San Pietro in Vincoli (ēn vēng′kō-lē). [It., 'St. Peter in chains.'] A noted church in Rome, situated north of the Colosseum.

Sanpu (sän-pö′). A name given to the Brahmaputra in the upper part of its course.

San Rafael (rä-fä-el′). The capital of Marin County, California, and a summer resort, situated near San Francisco Bay 12 miles northwest of San Francisco. Population (1890), 3,290.

San Remo (rā′mō). A seaport in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Riviera 26 miles east-northeast of Nice. It is frequented as a health-resort on account of its climate. It was the residence of the Crown Prince (Frederick III.) of Germany 1887–88. Population, 12,000.

San Roque (rō′kā), or **Saint Roque** (sānt rōk), **Cape.** See *São Roque.*

San Salvador (sän säl-vä-ᴛʜōr′). [Sp., 'holy Saviour.'] The name given by Columbus to the first island discovered by him in the New World. See *Guanahani.*

San Salvador, Republic of. See *Salvador.*

San Salvador. The capital of the republic of Salvador, situated inland, near lat. 13° 43′ N., long. 89° 12′ W. It contains a university and cathedral. It was founded in 1528, and has often been devastated by earthquakes: the latest and most destructive of these disasters were in 1854 and 1873. Population, about 25,000.

San Salvador, or **Quezaltepec** (kā-zäl-tā-pāk′). An extinct volcano in the republic of Salvador, 3 miles northwest of the city of San Salvador. Height, about 8,000 feet.

Sansanding (sän-sän-ding′), or **Sansandig** (sän-sän-dig′). A town in Segu, western Africa, situated on the Niger about lat. 13° 40′ N., long. 6° 25′ W. Population, about 40,000.

San Sebastian (sā-Bäs-tē-än′), or **Saint Sebastian** (sānt se-bas′tyan). A seaport, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, in lat. 43° 20′ N., long. 1° 59′ W. It is an important fortress, has considerable trade, and is a fashionable bathing-resort. It was besieged by Wellington, and taken by assault Aug. 31, 1813.

Sans Gêne (soṅ jān′), **Madame.** [F., 'without constraint,' hence in a free and easy manner. without troubling one's self as to the opinions or convenience of others.] A nickname of the wife of Marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic, who was raised from the ranks by Napoleon I. She was originally a washerwoman, and followed her husband to the wars as a vivandière. She was rude, kind-hearted, and without knowledge of social etiquette, and became the butt of the court. Her high temper and natural shrewdness gave her the advantage in the long run. The play of this name by Sardou was produced in 1893.

Sansovino (sän-sō-vē′nō), **Andrea** (**Andrea Contucci da Monte Sansovino**). Born at Monte Sansovino, Tuscany, 1460: died at Rome, 1529. A Tuscan sculptor and architect. He studied in Florence with Pollajuolo. About 1490 he was appointed architect and sculptor to King John of Portugal, for whom he built a royal palace and made some sculpture still to be seen at Coimbra. He returned to Florence in 1500. To 1502 belongs the group of the "Baptism of Christ" over one of the doors of the baptistery. In 1509 he went to Rome and was commissioned by Pope Julius II. to make the tombs of the two cardinals Rovere and Sforza for Santa Maria del Popolo (his masterpieces). His group of the "Madonna and Child" in Sant' Agostino, ordered by the German prelate Corycius, was made the subject of a collection of 120 sonnets called "Coryciana." In 1513 he was sent by Leo X. to Loreto to execute the bas-reliefs on the exterior of the marble temple which incloses the Santa Casa.

Sans Souci (F. pron. soṅ sö-sē′). [F., 'free from care.'] A palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great 1745–47, and enlarged and adorned by Frederick William IV. It is of a single story, with a projecting semicircular central pavilion, and large arched windows opening between coupled pilasters terminating above in caryatids and atlantes.

San Stefano (sän stef′ä-nō), **Treaty of.** A treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey March 3, 1878, at San Stefano (a small port on the Sea of Marmora, west of Constantinople), which put an end to the Russo-Turkish war. Russia was to receive the Dobrudja, Kars, Batum, and other possessions, as well as a war indemnity of 300,000,000 rubles; a principality of Bulgaria was to be created, extending from the Danube to the Ægean; Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro were recognized as independent. The provisions of this treaty were, however, greatly altered by the Congress of Berlin, June–July, 1878.

Santa (sän′tä). A river in Peru. It flows into the Pacific about lat. 9° S. Length, about 200 miles.

Santa Ana (sän′tä ä′nä). A tribe of North American Indians which inhabit a pueblo of the same name on the Rio Jemez, a western affluent of the Rio Grande, in north central New Mexico. The name originally was applied by the Spanish to the mission, the native name of the pueblo being Tamaya. Number, 253. See *Keresan.*

Santa Anna, originally **Santa Ana** (sän′tä ä′nä), **Antonio Lopez de.** Born at Jalapa, Feb. 21, 1795: died at Mexico City, June 21, 1876. A Mexican general and politician. He served in the Spanish army from 1810, and supported Iturbide in 1821, but was the prime cause of his overthrow by the revolt which he led at Vera Cruz, Dec. 2, 1822. He also led the revolts which overthrew Pedraza (1828) and Bustamante (1832), and was elected president for the term beginning April 1, 1833. During this and his succeeding occupations of the office he frequently retired to his estate or took command of the army, leaving the administration in the hands of acting presidents, who were generally more or less subservient to him and took the odium of arbitrary proceedings. In 1836 he led the army against the revolted Texans. His first successes were followed by massacres of the prisoners. He was defeated and captured at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, and released only on agreeing to favor the independence of Texas. The popularity lost in this campaign was regained by the part which he took in the unsuccessful defense, against the French of Vera Cruz, where he lost a leg (Dec., 1838). He was prominent in the defeat of the federalist revolt of 1839, supporting President Bustamante; but in Oct., 1841, he forced Bustamante's resignation and was again proclaimed president. By a new constitution, adopted June 12, 1843, he became practically dictator. He was deposed and exiled in 1845; recalled and again made president in Dec., 1846; and commanded the army in the war with the United States. After Scott's occupation of Mexico (Sept., 1847) he resigned and left the country. By a revolt of the army he was recalled and made president, April, 1853, assuming dictatorial powers. The revolution which quickly followed drove him into exile in Aug., 1855; and, though he made an unsuccessful attempt to interfere in Mexican affairs in 1864, he never after rose to prominence. He returned to Mexico after the death of Juarez, and died almost forgotten.

Santa Barbara (bär′ba̤-rä). The capital of Santa Barbara County, California, situated on the coast in lat. 34° 26′ N., long. 119° 43′ W. It is a watering-place, known as the American Mentone. Population (1890), 5,864.

Santa Barbara. A small island off the coast of southern California, 60 miles southwest of Los Angeles.

Santa Barbara Channel. A sea passage which separates Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and other small islands from the mainland of California.

Santa Barbara Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Santa Barbara Islands. A group of 8 islands in the Pacific, near the coast of southern California, to which they belong. The principal are Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente.

Santa Catalina (kä-tä-lē′na̤). An island off the coast of southern California, 50 miles south of Los Angeles. Length, 20 miles.

Santa Catharina (kä-tä-rē′nä). An island separated by a narrow channel from the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil, to which it belongs. It contains the capital, Desterro. Length, about 30 miles.

Santa Catharina. A maritime state of southern Brazil, lying northeast of Rio Grande do Sul. It has many European colonists, especially Germans. Area, 28,627 square miles. Population (1888), 236,346.

Santa Claus or **Klaus** (san′ta̤ klâz). [An adapted form of the D. *Sant Nikolaas, Niklaas,* or *Klaas.*] The Dutch name of Saint Nicholas, patron saint of children, and dispenser of gifts on Christmas eve. See *Nicholas, Saint.*

Santa Croce sull' Arno (sän′tä krō′che söl lär′nō). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, on the Arno 24 miles west by south of Florence.

Santa Cruz (san′ta̤ kröz), or **Saint Croix** (sānt kroi), or **Sainte Croix** (saṅt krwä). ['Holy Cross.'] An island in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, in lat. (of Christiansted) 17° 45′ N., long. 64° 41′ W. Chief town, Christiansted. The surface is hilly. The chief products are sugar and rum. It has been a Danish possession since 1733. Area, 84 square miles. Population (1890), 19,783.

Santa Cruz. An island off the coast of California, in lat. 34° N. Length, 23 miles.

Santa Cruz. A territory of the Argentine Republic, comprising the southern part of Patagonia, south of Chubut. Area, about 111,000 square miles. Population (1893), less than 3,000.

Santa Cruz. The capital of Santa Cruz County, California, situated on the Bay of Monterey in lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 122° 1′ W. Population (1890), 5,596.

Santa Cruz (sän′tä kröth). An eastern department of Bolivia, bordering on Brazil. The eastern portion, which is a plain, is very thinly inhabited. Area, 126,317 square miles. Population, 97,185.

Santa Cruz, or **Nitendi** (nē-ten′dē). The chief of the Santa Cruz Islands, in the South Pacific in lat. 10° 40′ S., long. 166° E.

Santa Cruz (sän′tä kröth′), **Andres.** Born at La Paz about 1794: died near Nantes, France, 1865. A Bolivian general and politician, of Indian race. He was a colonel in the Spanish army; but, being captured by the patriots in 1820, joined them, rose to be general, and led an unsuccessful invasion of Upper Peru in 1823. From Sept., 1826, to June, 1827, he was president of Peru. After the deposition of Sucre, president of Bolivia, Santa Cruz was elected president of that country for ten years (beginning Jan. 1, 1829), with the military grade of grand marshal. His rule was firm and progressive. In 1835 he interfered in the affairs of Peru, ostensibly to reinstate the deposed president, Orbegoso; defeated Gamarra and Salaverry (condemning the latter to death); and formed the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation (proclaimed Oct. 28, 1836), with himself at its head as "protector." Gamarra and other fugitive Peruvians obtained the aid of Chile; a Chilean army invaded Peru; and Santa Cruz was finally defeated at the battle of Yungay (Jan., 1839). He immediately left the country, and the confederation was broken up. Most of his subsequent life was passed in Europe, where he long held diplomatic positions for Bolivia.

Santa Cruz de la Palma (dā lä päl′mä). A seaport, capital of the island of Palma, Canary Islands. Population, about 6,000.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra (dā lä sē-er′rä). The capital of the department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, situated near the Piray 165 miles northeast of Sucre. Population, 10,288.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe (ten-e̤-rif′) or **de Santiago** (dā sän-tē-ä′gō). A seaport and the capital of the Canary Islands, situated on Teneriffe in lat. 28° 28′ N., long. 16° 15′ W. It is the chief commercial place in the islands. Population, about 16,000.

Santa Cruz Islands. A group of small islands in the South Pacific, north of the New Hebrides and east-southeast of the Solomon Islands.

Santa Fé (fā). [Sp., 'holy faith.'] 1. A province of the Argentine Republic, west of the river Paraná and north of the province of Buenos Ayres. Area, 50,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), nearly 300,000.—2. The capital of the province of Santa Fé, situated on the Salado, near the Paraná, 90 miles north of Rosario. Population, about 20,000.

Santa Fé. The capital of New Mexico. It was founded by Juan de Oñate in 1598, and has remained the seat of government since that time. In 1846 the United States forces under General Kearny occupied Santa Fé without resistance. It was held by the Confederates in 1862. There are remains (very indistinct) of an ancient Indian village at Santa Fé, but the pueblo had been abandoned long previous to the 16th century, and the site was deserted when Oñate founded Santa Fé in 1598. The stories that it was once a "capital" of all the Pueblo tribes of New Mexico, and that its Spanish settlement was founded in 1540, or 1550, or 1583, are mythical. Population (1890), 6,185.

Santa Fé, Audience of. The supreme court of colonial New Granada, sitting at Santa Fé de Bogotá. The governors, and subsequently the viceroys, were presidents of the audience, which ruled in case of a vacancy. New Granada was sometimes called the kingdom (reino) of Santa Fé. See *New Granada.*

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See *Bogotá.*

Santa Inez Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Santal Insurrection. An unsuccessful revolt by the Santals of the Rajmahal Hills (Bengal, British India, northwest of Calcutta) in 1855.

Santal Parganas (sän-täl′ pär-gun′as). A district in Bengal, intersected by lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 87° E. Area, 5,456 square miles. Population (1881), 1,568,093.

Santa Lucia. See *St. Lucia.*

Santa Luzia (sän′tä lö-zē′ä). A small island of the Cape Verd group.

Santa Maria (sän′tä mä-rē′ä), **La.** The largest vessel of Columbus, and his flag-ship, in the voyage of 1492. She was a decked boat of the type known as a carack, over 200 tons burden, and about 63 feet long and 20 feet beam. Some accounts call her the Marie Galante. The flag-ship was a dull sailer. She was wrecked on the coast of Española, Dec. 25, 1492.

Santa Maria, or **Saint Mary.** The southeasternmost island of the Azores, south of St. Michael. Area, 37 square miles.

Santa Maria, Puerto de. See *Puerto de Santa Maria.*

Santa Maria degli Angeli (del′yē än′je-lē). [It., 'Saint Mary of the Angels.'] A church on the site of the baths of Diocletian, at Rome, constructed by Michelangelo, and later remodeled by Vanvitelli. The vestibule is the original circular laconicum, 56 feet in diameter, of the ancient baths. The tepidarium of the baths, now the transept of the church, retains much of its ancient decoration. It is a splendid hall, 297½ feet long, 91 wide, and 84 high, with three groined vaults whose apparent imposts are received by eight antique granite columns. The church possesses fine paintings.

Santa Maria del Popolo (del pō′pō-lō). [It., 'Saint Mary of the People.'] A church at Rome, founded, according to tradition, in 1099 (?) to quiet the phantom of Nero, on whose burial-place it was built, and rebuilt by the Roman people in 1227. It is now modernized, but is remarkable for its splendid Renaissance tombs (those of Cardinals Girolamo Basso della Rovere and Ascanio Maria Sforza, by Sansovino, are artistically the most important in Rome), for its fine paintings and frescos by Pinturicchio, and for its magnificent Renaissance glass and mosaics.

Santa Maria del Sole (del sō′le). [It., 'Saint Mary of the Sun.'] A circular temple at Rome (now a church), near the Ponte Rotto, now held to be that of Hercules, but familiar under the name of temple of Vesta. The cella is circular, 33 feet in diameter, with a peristyle of 20 graceful Corinthian columns 32 feet high. The entablature and the ancient roof are gone. The probable date is the beginning of the empire.

Santa Maria di Leuca (dē lā′ö-kä), **Cape.** A cape at the southeastern extremity of Italy, in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 18° 22′ E.: the ancient Salentinum Promontorium.

Santa Maria in Ara Cœli (ā′rä sē′lī). ['Saint Mary of the Altar of Heaven': from the tradition that an altar was here erected by Augustus, in recognition of a heavenly vision of the Virgin and Christ.] An old and interesting church at Rome, rich in its 22 varied ancient columns, its curious mosaic pavement, its beautiful frescos of the life of St. Bernardino by Pinturicchio, its medieval ambones covered with mosaics, and its fine paintings and tombs. This church possesses the famous miracle-working image of the Santissimo Bambino ('most holy infant').

Santa Maria in Cosmedin (in kos′me-din). [It., 'Saint Mary in Cosmedin,' a square in Constantinople: it originally belonged to a Greek brotherhood.] A very early church at Rome, with antique columns, raised choir, crypt, me dieval ambones and tabernacle, fine mosaic pavement, and medieval campanile. The church is important as having replaced the ancient temple of Ceres, Liber, and Libera, a large peripteral structure, with Composite columns, which served as the treasury and record-office of the ediles of the people. Ten peristyle columns and parts of the cella-wall remain *in situ*. In the vestibule is preserved a large ancient mask with pierced mouth and eyes popularly called the *Bocca della Verità*. It was originally set in a pavement to permit water to drain into a sewer.

Santa Maria Maggiore (mäd-jō′re). [It., 'Saint Mary the Greater.'] A church at Rome, built 352 A. D., and keeping much of its original character. The two-tiered loggia of the façade is of the last century. The interior has a wide nave bounded by ranges of Ionic columns with horizontal entablature, above which is a row of arcaded windows and fine Old Testament mosaics of the 5th century. The mosaics of the apse, with the Coronation of the Virgin, are splendid works of the 13th century. There are many fine monuments and sculptures.

Santa Maria Novella (nō-vel′lä). A church in Florence, built 1278–1349 on the site of an older church on the Piazza di Santa Maria Novella. It is an example of the purest Tuscan Gothic. In 1456-70 a marble façade was added, with a fine portal. Its cloisters are the largest in Florence, and it is celebrated for its frescos by Ghirlandajo, Orcagna, and others.

Santa Maria sopra Minerva (sō′prä mē-ner′vä). [It., 'Saint Mary above Minerva.'] A church at Rome, so named from being built over a temple of Minerva: the only medieval church in Rome which retains its Pointed forms and decoration. The church contains beautiful tombs, notable paintings by Filippino Lippi and others, and important sculptures, among them Michelangelo's Christ.

Santa Marta, or Santa Martha (mär′tä). ['Saint Martha.'] A seaport, capital of the state of Magdalena, Colombia, situated on a bay of the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° 15′ N., long. 74° 14′ W. Except Cumaná it is the oldest city of European origin in continental South America, having been founded by Bastidas in 1525. From this point Quesada started on the expedition which resulted in the subjugation of the plateau of New Granada. The port was long important for its trade with the Magdalena River, but is now in decadence. It is the seat of a bishop. Population, estimated, 6.000.

Santa Maura (mou′rä), or **Leucadia** (mod. Gr. pron. lef-kä-ᴛʜē′ä). 1. One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, situated west of Acarnania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel: the ancient Leukas. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The chief products are currants, wine, and oil. In its southwestern part is a steep cliff, known as Sappho's Leap, from which Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea. Length, 23 miles. Area, 110 miles.
2. The chief town of the island of Santa Maura, situated on the northern coast. See *Levkas.*

Santana. See *Santa Ana.*

Santana (sän-tä′nä), **Pedro.** Born at Hincha, June 29, 1801: died at Santo Domingo, June 14, 1864. A general and politician of the Dominican Republic. He led the revolution by which the republic separated from Haiti in 1844; was president 1844–1848; repulsed the invasion of Soulouque in 1849; was again president 1853-56, when he was deposed; and, his successor Baez having been deposed, was a third time elected president in Nov., 1858, holding the post until March 18, 1861, when he delivered over the country to Spain.

Santander (sän-tän-dār′). 1. A province of Spain, bounded by the Bay of Biscay on the north, Vizcaya on the east, Burgos and Palencia on the south, and Oviedo and Leon on the west: a part of Old Castile. It is traversed by the Cantabrian Mountains. It has flourishing agriculture and manufactures. Area, 2,113 square miles. Population (1887), 242,843.
2. A seaport, capital of the province of Santander, situated on a harbor of the Bay of Biscay, in lat 43° 28′ N., long. 3° 49′ W. It is the terminus of steam-lines; exports grain, iron ore, wine, etc.; and is a favorite summer watering-place. It was sacked by Soult in 1808. Population (1887), 41,829.

Santander. A department in the eastern part of Colombia, bordering on Venezuela and on the Magdalena River, and north-northeast of Bogotá. Capital, Bucaramanga. Area, 18,000 square miles. Population, about 425,000, besides wild Indians.

Santander, or Jimenez, or Rio de las Palmas. A river in eastern Mexico which flows into the Gulf of Mexico 100 miles north of Tampico. Length, about 150 miles.

Santander (sän-tän-dār′), **Francisco de Paula.** Born at Rosario de Cúcuta, April 2, 1792: died at Bogotá, May 5, 1840. A New Granadan general and politician. He served in the revolutionary army; was made general of division on the field of Boyacá Aug. 7, 1819; was appointed vice-president (governor) of Cundinamarca Sept., 1819; and on Sept. 7, 1821, was elected vice-president of Colombia. During Bolivar's absence in the south (Dec., 1821,– Nov., 1826) and in Venezuela (Jan.–Sept., 1827), he acted as president. In 1827-28 he led the federalist opposition to Bolivar. Bolivar assumed dictatorial powers and deposed him June, 1828; and soon afterward he was condemned to death for alleged complicity in an attempt to assassinate Bolivar, but the sentence was commuted to banishment and loss of rank (1829). During his absence the republic of Colombia fell to pieces, and on March 9, 1832, he was elected president of the new republic of New Granada, the vice-president, Marquez, presiding until his return. He held the post until the beginning of 1837, and subsequently was an active member of congress. Santander is regarded as the founder of New Granada (the modern Colombia).

Sant' Angelo (sänt än′je-lō), **Castle of.** See *Angelo, Sant'.*

Santarem (sän-tä-raṅ′). A city in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Tagus 46 miles northeast of Lisbon: the ancient Scalabis Præsidium Julium. It was taken from the Moors in 1146, and the Almohades were defeated near it in 1184. On May 16, 1834, the Miguelists were totally defeated there by Napier and Villaflor. Population (1878), 7,001.

Santarem. A district in the province of Estremadura, Portugal. Population (1881), 227,943.

Santarem. A town in the state of Pará, Brazil, situated on the Tapajós, near its junction with the Amazon, in lat. 2° 24′ S., long. 54° 40′ W. It has a considerable river trade. Population, about 7,000.

Santarem, Viscount of (Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa). Born at Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1791: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1856. A Portuguese politician and author. He was director of the archives of Portugal 1823–27, and minister of state under the regency and Dom Miguel 1827-33; subsequently he resided in Paris. His many important works relate to early Portuguese discoveries, diplomatic history, chartography, etc. They include "Recherches sur l'Améric Vespuce" (1842), "Essai sur l'histoire de la cosmographie et de la cartographie pendant le moyen âge" (3 vols. 1849–52; succeeding volumes by Mendes Leal), and "Quadro elementar das relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal" (10 vols. published up to 1854; completed by Rebello da Silva).

Santarem Channel. A channel between the Great Bahama Bank and the Salt Key Bank, north of Cuba.

Santa Rosa (rō′zä). An island off the coast of California, in lat. 33° 55′ N., long. 120° 8′ W. Length, 18 miles.

Santa Rosa. The capital of Sonoma County, California, 50 miles north by west of San Francisco. It is the center of a wine-producing district. Population (1890), 5,220.

Santa Rosa Islanders. See *Chumashan.*

Santa Sophia. See *Sophia, Santa.*

Santa Victoria do Ameixial (sän′tä vē-tō′rē-ä dǫ ä-mā-shē-äl′). A place near Estremoz, Alemtejo, Portugal, noted for the victory gained there by the Portuguese over the Spaniards in 1663.

Santee (san-tē′). A river in South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree about 30 miles southeast of Columbia. It flows into the Atlantic in lat. 33° 7′ N. Length, about 150 miles. Total length, including the Wateree or Catawba, over 400 miles.

Sant' Elmo Castle. A great fortress at Naples, Italy, built in the 16th century by Pedro de Toledo. It was built on a very much earlier structure of great strength as a fortification, on a high rock, called the hill of Sant' Elmo, overlooking the city.

Santerre (soṅ-tãr′). A former small division of Picardy, France, now divided between the departments of Oise and Somme. Capital, Péronne.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph. Born at Paris, March 16, 1752: died Feb. 6, 1809. A French revolutionist and general. He took an active part in the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the overthrow of the monarchy in 1792; was commander of the national guard of Paris in 1792–93; fought against the Vendeans in 1793; and was imprisoned 1793–94.

Santerre, Jean Baptiste. Born at Magny, France, Jan. 1, 1658: died at Paris, Nov. 21, 1717. A French genre- and portrait-painter. His "Susanna Bathing" (1704) is in the Louvre.

Sant' Eufemia (sänt ā-ö-fā′mē-ä), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Calabria, southern Italy.

San Thiago. See *São Thiago.*

Santiago (sän-tē-ä′gō). [Sp., 'Saint James.'] A province in the central part of Chile. Area, 5,223 square miles. Population (1894), 401,561.

Santiago, called **Santiago de Chile.** The capital of Chile and of the province of Santiago, in lat. 33° 27′ S., long. 70° 40′ W., on the Rio Mapocho. It is the most populous city on the Pacific side of South America, and has many public institutions, including a university, cathedral, military, art, and music schools, national library, mint, etc. It was founded by Pedro de Valdivia in 1541. Earthquakes are frequent, but have seldom been very destructive. On Dec. 8, 1863, occurred the burning of the Jesuit church, in which 2,000 people perished. Population (1885), 189,332.

Santiago, or Santiago de los Caballeros (dā lōs kä-ʙäl-yā′rōs). [Sp., 'St. James of the Knights.'] A town of the Dominican Republic, situated on the Yaqui 87 miles west of Samaná. It is the richest town in the republic, and has an extensive trade, especially in tobacco. Population, about 10,000.

Santiago de Compostella (dā kōm-pōs-tel′yä) or **Compostela** (kōm-pōs-tā′lä). A city in the province of Corunna, Spain, situated on the slope of Monte Pedroso in lat. 42° 52′ N., long. 8° 30′ W.: famous from the 9th century as containing the relics of St. James the Great. It is the seat of an archbishop, one of the chief Spanish prelates, and has a university. In the middle ages the town was one of the principal pilgrim resorts in the world. It was the capital of ancient Galicia. Population (1887), 24,300.

Santiago de Cuba (dā kö′bä; E. kū′bạ), often locally called **Cuba** (kö′bä). A seaport, the capital of the eastern department of Cuba, situated on the southern coast in lat. 20° N., long. 75° 50′ W. It exports sugar, coffee, tobacco, copper ore, etc. It was founded in 1514, and for several years was the capital of the island. In 1873 it was the scene of the execution of various persons on the Virginius (which see). Population (municipality, 1891), about 71 000.

Santiago del Estero (del es-tā′rō), or **Santiago.** 1. A province in the interior of the Argentine Republic, between Córdoba and the territory of Chaco. Area, 39,500 square miles. Population (estimated), about 150,000.—2. The capital of the province of Santiago del Estero, situated on the Rio Dulce about lat. 27° 45′ S. Population, about 15,000.

Santillana (sän-tēl-yä′nä), **Marquis of (Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza).** Born at Carrion de los Condes, Spain, Aug. 19, 1398: died at Guadalajara, Spain, March 25, 1458. A Spanish poet, distinguished in the military and political service of Castile. Among his works are the didactic dialogue poem "Bias contra fortuna"; "Los proverbios," a collection of rimed proverbs made at the request of John II., printed in 1496 (he made another collection, first printed in 1508, which were not rimed); the "Comedieta de Ponza," a dramatic poem; and serranillas.

Santillana de la Mar (dā lä mär). A small town in Spain, west of Santander, near the Bay of Biscay: birthplace of Gil Blas in Le Sage's novel of that name.

Santley (sant′li), **Charles.** Born at Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1834. An English barytone singer. He was educated at Milan. In 1857 he returned to England, and studied with Manuel Garcia. He made his début in Haydn's "Creation" in 1857, and first sang in opera in 1859. He sang with success in the United States in 1871, and in 1889 sang in Australia.

Santlow (sant′lō), **Hester.** See under *Booth, Barton.*

Santo Antonio (Cape Verd). See *São Antão.*

Santo Domingo. See *Dominican Republic.*

Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō-mēng′gō). The capital of the Dominican Republic, situated at the mouth of the Ozama River, in lat. 18° 28′ N., long. 69° 53′ W. It was founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1496, and is the oldest European city, and was long the most important place, in the New World. It was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Population, 25,000.

Santo Domingo. A name often given to the island of Haiti (which see).

Santo Domingo, Audience of. A Spanish high court and governing body at Santo Domingo. It was established in 1511, being the first audience in the New World: until 1528 its jurisdiction included all of Spanish America. Cortés derived his first legal authority from it, as did Gil Gonzalez Davila and other conquerors. Later this audience became subordinate to that of Mexico. It existed as a legal tribunal until the union of Santo Domingo with Haiti.

Santo Espíritu (sän′tō es-pē′rē-tö). [Sp., 'holy spirit.'] A town on the southern coast of Cuba.

Santorin (sän-tō-rēn′). An island in the southern part of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, situated in lat. 36° 25′ N., long. 25° 27′ E.: the ancient Thera. Capital, Thira. It rises steeply from the sea, and is celebrated as a center of great volcanic activity. Eruptions caused the appearance of the islets Palæa Kaumene in 199 or 196 B. C., Mikra Kaumene in 1573, and Nea Kaumene in 1707. It sent forth the colony of Cyrene in 631 B. C. It produces wine and pozzuolana. Length, 10 miles. Population (1889), 17,382.

Santos (sän′tǫs). A seaport of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated on Santos Bay in lat. 23° 56′ S., long. 46° 19′ W. As a coffee-shipping port it is second only to Rio de Janeiro. Epidemics of yellow fever are frequent and often severe. Population, about 15,000.

Santos (sän′tōs), **Juan.** Died about 1760. A Peruvian Indian who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient sovereigns of Peru, and took the name Apu Inca. He led an insurrection in 1741–1743, and subsequently lived as a bandit in the eastern mountains.

San Vito (sän vē′tō), **Cape.** A cape which forms the northwestern extremity of Sicily.

São Antão (säṅ än-täṅ′). [Pg., 'St. Anthony.'] The most northwesterly of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa. It is mountainous and fertile. Population, about 20,000. Also written *San Antão, San Antonio*, and *Santo Antonio.*

São Francisco (säṅ frän-sēs'kǫ). [Pg., 'St. Francis.'] A river in eastern Brazil. It rises in Minas Geraes, traverses Bahia (separating Pernambuco), separates Alagoas and Sergipe, and flows into the Atlantic in lat. 10° 25' S. The chief tributaries are the Rio das Velhas, Verde Grande, and Piracatú. Length, about 1,800 miles; navigable below the cataract of Paulo Affonso 150 miles, and for several hundred miles above it.

São Francisco. A small island on the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil (to which it belongs), in lat. 26° 14' S.

São Jorge (säṅ zhōr'zhe), or **St. George.** [Pg., 'St. George.'] One of the Azores Islands, west of Terceira. Area, 94 square miles.

São José do Rio Negro. See *Rio Negro, São José do.*

São Leopoldo (säṅ lē-ǫ-pōl'dǫ). A town in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, situated on the Sinos 28 miles north of Porto Alegre. There is a population of from 3,000 to 4,000, chiefly German colonists, forming the center of a German district of about 30,000.

São Miguel (säṅ mē-gel'). The Portuguese name of St. Michael.

Saona (sä-ō'nä). A small island in the West Indies, near the southeastern extremity of the Dominican Republic, to which it belongs.

Saône (sōn). The principal tributary of the Rhone: the Roman Arar. It rises in the department of Vosges, and joins the Rhone at Lyons. The chief tributaries are the Doubs and Ognon. It is connected by canals with the Loire, Seine, and Rhine. Length, 280 miles; navigable from Gray.

Saône, Haute-. See *Haute-Saône.*

Saône-et-Loire (sōn'ā-lwär'). A department of France, capital Mâcon, formed from part of the ancient Burgundy. It is bounded by Côte-d'Or on the north, Jura and Ain on the east, Ain, Rhône, and Loire on the south, and Allier and Nièvre on the west, and is traversed by a low range of mountains. Agriculture and manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Wine and coal are among the chief products. Area, 3,302 square miles. Population (1891), 619,523.

São Paulo (säṅ pou'lǫ). [Pg., 'St. Paul.'] 1. A maritime state of southern Brazil, lying south of Minas Geraes and northeast of Paraná. It is the principal coffee-producing state, and one of the richest and most populous in the empire. Area, 112,330 square miles. Population (1888), 1,306,272.

2. The capital of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated in lat. 23° 33' S., long. 46° 39' W. It is one of the most flourishing cities of southern Brazil, and contains several professional schools. Originally it was an Indian village (Piratininga) in which the Jesuit Anchieta founded a mission, 1564. It became the capital of the captaincy in 1681. Population (1892), 100,000.

São Paulo de Loanda. See *Loanda.*

São Pedro. See *Rio Grande do Sul.*

São Roque (säṅ rō'kā), or **Saint Roque** (sānt rōk), **Cape.** A low headland of the Brazilian coast (state of Rio Grande do Norte), in lat. 5° 29' 15" S., long. 35° 14' 1" W. (Mouchez). It is improperly called a cape, as there is hardly any projection. It is one of the most easterly points of continental America. The extreme eastern point is Ponta de Pedras in Pernambuco (lat. 7° 35' 24" S., long. 34° 45' 42" W.), 145 miles further to the south.

São Roque. A town in Brazil, situated 32 miles west-southwest of São Paulo.

São Salvador. See *Bahia.*

São Salvador, or **Ambassi** (ăm-bă'sē), or **Kongo** (kong'gō). The capital of the native kingdom of Kongo, and one of the chief towns of the district of Kongo in the province of Angola. Famous and flourishing in the 16th century, it declined after the rise of Loanda. Of late years it has reassumed some commercial importance.

São Salvador da Bahia. See *Bahia.*

São Thiago (säṅ tē-ä'gō). [Pg., 'Saint James.'] The largest of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa. The surface is hilly. Porto Praia is the chief place. Area, 360 square miles. Population, about 40,000. Also *San Thiago.*

São Thomé (tō-mā'), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Brazil, in lat. 22° S., long. 40° 59' W.

São Vicente (säṅ vē-sen'te). One of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa.

São Vicente. A colonial captaincy of Brazil, formed in 1534. It corresponded to the coast from a point 45 miles north of Cape Frio southward to the river Paranaguá, now in Paraná. Subsequently it was extended southward and westward to the limits of Brazil. From it were successively cut off the captaincies (now states) of Rio de Janeiro (1568), Minas Geraes (1720), Santa Catharina (then embracing Rio Grande do Sul) (1738), and Goyaz and Matto Grosso (1748). In 1681 the capital was removed to São Paulo, and the captaincy soon became known by the name of that city, which it has since retained as a province and state. (See *São Paulo.*) Paraná was separated from it in 1853.

Sapelo (sa-pē'lō) **Island.** An island on the coast of Georgia, belonging to McIntosh County, 42 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, 12 miles.

Sapho (sä-fō'). A name by which the novelist Mademoiselle de Scudéry was known among her intimate friends. See *Sappho.*

Sapho. [It. *Saffo.*] An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1851, and with alterations in 1884.

Sapienza (sä-pē-en'tsä). A small island off the southwest coast of Messenia, Greece, to which it belongs: one of the ancient Œnussæ Islands.

Sapor (sā'pǫr) **I.,** or **Shapur** (shä-pör'). King of Persia 242 (240? 239?)–about 272, son of Ardashir. He waged war with the Romans and took prisoner the emperor Valerian, and was defeated by Odenathus.

Sapor II., surnamed "The Great." King of Persia from about 310 to 380 (381?). He waged war against the Arabs; was for many years at war with Rome; and defeated Constantius in 348. He unsuccessfully besieged Nisibis and other cities. Persia was invaded by Julian 362–363, who was repulsed and died in the retreat. By peace with Jovian, Persia obtained territory east of the Tigris, including Nisibis, Singara, etc. Sapor II. conquered Armenia and persecuted the Christians.

Sapor III. King of Persia from about 384 to about 389, son of Sapor II.

Saporogians (sā-pō-rō'ji-ạnz). A warlike division of the Cossacks, who formerly dwelt along the lower Dnieper. They were compelled to remove in the 18th century to the Crimea, and later to the Kuban, etc. Also *Zaporogians.*

Sappa (sap'ạ̈) **Creek.** A river in northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska. It is formed by the union of its North and South Forks, and joins Beaver Creek (a tributary of the Republican River) about long. 99° 35' W. Length, about 175 miles.

Sapphira (sa-fī'rạ̈). In New Testament history, a woman who, with her husband Ananias, was struck dead for lying.

Sappho (saf'ō). [Gr. Σαπφώ, F. *Sapho,* It. *Saffo.*] A Greek lyric poet who flourished about 600 B. C. She appears to have been a native of Mytilene, in Lesbos, where she probably spent her life. According to Suidas, her father's name was Scamandronymus, her mother's Cleis. She had a brother, Larichus, who in his youth acted as cup-bearer in the prytaneum of Mytilene, an office assigned only to beautiful youths of noble birth. Another brother, Charaxus, a merchant, became enamoured of the courtezan and slave Doricha, surnamed Rhodopis, at Naucratis, in Egypt, and purchased her freedom at an immense price. So much is known of the brothers from Sappho's poems. She also mentions a daughter, named Cleis. Her husband's name is said to have been Cercolas or Cercylas of Andros. She was a contemporary of Alcæus, with whom she maintained friendly relations, and with whom she shared the supremacy of the Æolian school of lyric poetry. She appears to have given instruction in the art of versification, and to have been the center of a literary coterie of women. There is no foundation for the story that she threw herself from the Leucadian promontory into the sea, out of love for a beautiful youth, Phaon, who disdained her advances. She wrote nine books of lyric poems, all of which are lost except an ode to Aphrodite and a number of fragments. She was called "the tenth Muse."

> Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called "The Poetess," as Homer was called "The Poet." Aristotle quoted without question a judgment that placed her in the same rank as Homer and Archilochus. Plato, in the Phædrus, mentioned her as the tenth Muse.
> *Symonds,* Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 309.

Sappho of Toulouse, The. Clémence Isaure.

Sappho's Leap (saf'ōz lēp). A steep cliff in the southwestern extremity of Leucas (Santa Maura), Ionian Islands: so called from the tradition that Sappho, for love of Phaon, threw herself from it into the sea.

Sarabat (sä-rä-bät'). A modern name of the river Hermus.

Saracens (sar'ạ-sẹnz). [Ar., 'easterns,' 'orientals.'] Originally the name of a predatory Arab tribe (the Saraceni) which harassed the Roman frontiers, afterward applied in a broader sense to the Bedouins, later the designation of the Arab followers of Mohammed, who established the great realm of the califs, and finally a name embracing the Moslems in general with whom the medieval Christian states were at war, including the enemies encountered in the Crusades. The Saracens conquered Syria, Palestine, Persia, and Egypt between 634 and 641; completed the conquest of northern Africa in 709; invaded Spain in 711, and soon conquered it; invaded France, and were overthrown at Poitiers in 732. Their subsequent conquests included that of Sicily in 827–878. The disruption of their realm began with the establishment of the kingdom (later califate) of Cordova in 756.

Saracus (sar'ạ-kus). [Gr. Σάρακος.] The name of the last Assyrian king, Sin-shar-ishkun.

Saragossa (sar-ạ-gos'ạ̈). A province of Aragon, Spain. It is bounded by Navarre on the north, Huesca, Lerida, and Tarragona on the east, Teruel and Guadalajara on the south, and Soria and Navarre on the west; is traversed by the Abro; and is mountainous in the north and west. Area, 6,607 square miles. Population (1887), 415,195.

Saragossa, Sp. **Zaragoza** (thä-rä-gō'thä), F. **Saragosse** (sä-rä-gos'). The capital of the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Ebro, at its junction with the Huerva, in lat. 41° 39' N., long. 0° 58' W. It has considerable trade. The principal objects of note are the two cathedrals (founded in the 14th and 17th centuries respectively), university (founded 1474), leaning tower (Torre Nueva), bourse, and citadel. The ancient name of the town (Salduba) was changed by the Romans to Cæsaraugusta (whence the modern name). It was taken by northern invaders in the 5th century; became important after its conquest by the Moors in the 8th century; and was regained by the Christians under Alfonso I. in 1118, becoming the capital of Aragon. Philip V. was defeated here in 1710. It was twice besieged by the French in 1808. The first siege began in June, the French being commanded by Lefebvre (later by Verdier), and the defenders by Palafox; the French raised the siege in Aug. The second siege began in Dec., the French being commanded by Moncey and Mortier (later by Lannes), and the Spanish by Palafox; the town capitulated, after an obstinate defense (with prolonged house-to-house fighting), Feb. 21, 1809. Population (1887), 92,407.

Saragossa, Maid of. See *Agustina.*

Sarah (sā'rạ̈). [Heb., 'princess.'] In Old Testament history, the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac. Her name was at first Sarai (Heb., probably 'contentious').

Sarai (sä-rī'), or **Serai** (sā-rī'). A medieval city, capital of the khanate of Kiptchak. Its ruins are in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, along the Akhtuba branch of the Volga, near Zarevka.

Sarakhs (sä-rächs'). A Persian fort on the Russian frontier, situated near the Tejend, east-northeast of Meshhed, and 62 miles southwest of Merv. It was occupied by the Russians in 1884.

Sarama (sa-ra'mä). In the Rigveda, a dog, a messenger of Indra and the Angirases, who discovers the place where the Panis have hidden the stolen cows of Indra, and recovers them. Adalbert Kuhn, the first comparative student of the myth, concluded that Sarama meant 'storm.' Max Müller regards her as the dawn, and identifies her with the Homeric Helen.

Saramaca, or **Saramacca** (sä-rä-mäk'kä). A river in Dutch Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean 47 miles west-northwest of Paramaribo. Length, over 200 miles.

Saran. See *Sarun.*

Saranac (sar'ạ-nak) **Lake, Lower.** A lake in the Adirondacks, east of Upper Saranac Lake, with which it is connected by Round Lake. Length, 6 miles.

Saranac Lake, Upper. A lake in Franklin County, New York, in the Adirondacks 64 miles southeast of Ogdensburg. Length, 8 miles.

Saranac River. A river in northeastern New York which issues from Lower Saranac Lake and flows into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg. Length, about 65 miles.

Sarapis. See *Serapis.*

Sarasate y Navascues (sä-rä-sä'tā ē nä-väs'-kö-ās), **Pablo Martin Meliton.** Born at Pamplona, Spain, March 10, 1844. A noted Spanish violinist. He was taken to Paris as a child, and entered the Conservatoire in 1856. Shortly after 1859 he began successful concert tours. He has visited all parts of Europe and many parts of North and South America. He has composed a number of fantasias, arrangements of Spanish airs and dances, etc.

Sarasota Bay (sä-rä-sō'tä bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is separated by a chain of keys, situated on the western coast of Florida south of Tampa Bay. Length, about 30 miles.

Sarasvati (sa'rạs-wa-tē). [Skt., 'rich in waters.'] 1. In the Rigveda, the name of a mighty river emptying into the sea (conjectured by Roth to be the Indus), and of its genius, who protects the dwellers upon its banks, and bestows upon them blessings of every kind. Roth regards Sarasvati as the special and sacred, Sindhu as the general and profane, name of the stream, and thinks that its name and sacred attributes were transferred in later times to the little river in Madhyadesha, to which in his opinion the description in the Rigveda cannot with probability be applied.

2. Several times in the Rigveda, and very often in the later literature, a little river, regarded as sacred, that with the Drishadvati forms the boundaries of Brahmavarta, and is lost in the sand, but at last, according to the view of the Hindus, running on under the earth, unites itself with the Ganges and the Jumna. Muir ("Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 337–343) refers the name only to the latter river, and explains the development of the idea of the goddess. The region between the Sarasvati and the Drishadvati, called Brahmavarta, having long been a stronghold of Brahmanic culture, the Sarasvati became to the early Indians what the Ganges has been to their descendants; hence the Sarasvati personified became the patroness of sacrifice, and was imagined to have a part in the composition of the hymns and so identified with Vach, the goddess of speech. As Brahma is essentially in origin the personification of the Brahmanic order and of Brahmanism, Sarasvati is Brahma's wife.

Saratoff (sä-rä'tof). 1. A government of eastern Russia. It is on the right bank of the Volga, and is surrounded by the governments of Penza, Simbirsk, Samara, Astrakhan, the province of the Don Cossacks, Voronezh, and Tamboff. There is plateau land in the north and steppes in the south. The soil is fertile. Area, 32,624 square miles. Population (1890), 2,427,600.

2. The capital of the government of Saratoff, situated on the Volga about lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 45° 45′ E. It is one of the chief commercial cities in Russia, with a trade in corn, tallow, salt, wood, etc., and has various manufactures. It was founded on its present site about 1605. Population (1893), 123,230.

Saratoga. See *Saratoga Springs.*

Saratoga (sar-a̤-tō′gä), **Battles of.** Two battles in the American Revolution, fought near the Hudson 12 miles east of Saratoga Springs. The first was an indecisive battle between the British under Burgoyne and the Americans under Gates (with Morgan and Arnold under him), fought Sept. 19, 1777. The second was a decisive victory of the Americans over the British (both armies under the above-mentioned commanders), Oct. 7, 1777: it was followed by the surrender of Burgoyne and his army (about 6,000) to the Americans, Oct. 17. These are called also the battles of Stillwater or of Bemis's Heights.

Saratoga Lake. A lake in Saratoga County, New York, 4 miles east of Saratoga Springs. Length, about 5 miles.

Saratoga Springs. A village and watering-place in Saratoga County, New York, 29 miles north of Albany. It is one of the principal summer resorts in the United States. It has mineral springs (chalybeate, sulphur, etc.). Population (1890), 11,975.

Saravia, Antonio Gonzales de. See *Mollinedo y Saravia.*

Saravia, Melchor Bravo de. See *Bravo de Saravia Sotomayor.*

Sarawak (sä-rä-wäk′). A British protectorate in the western part of Borneo. Capital, Kuching. Its surface is largely hilly. It produces sago, etc., and has mines of gold, coal, antimony, quicksilver, etc. The government is an absolute monarchy, vested in the Brooke family. It was formerly subject to Brunei. It was first visited by Sir James Brooke in 1839–40; he was appointed governor in 1841, and rajah in 1842. Sarawak was recognized by Great Britain as independent in 1863. In 1888 it was placed under British protection. Area, about 41,000 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Sarawan (sä-rä-wän′). A district in northern Baluchistan, situated north and west of Khelat.

Sarcey (sär-sā′), **Francisque.** Born at Dourdan, Seine-et-Oise, Oct. 8, 1828. A French dramatic critic, lecturer, and novelist. He graduated with high honors from the Lycée Charlemagne in Paris, and entered then the École Normale, where he prepared himself for a professor's career. After teaching some time in the provinces, he came to Paris in 1859 on leave of absence for one year, and tried his hand at journalism. He contributed to the "Figaro" and other papers, and in 1860 resigned his professorship to become dramatic critic on "L'Opinion Nationale," which had just been founded. He was employed in the same capacity on "Le Temps" after 1867. For three or four years he contributed frequently to a new paper, "Le Gaulois," started in 1868. Since then he has been actively connected with "Le XIX^{e} Siècle," besides writing incidentally for "Le Gagne-Petit," "L'Estafette," "La France," etc. Sarcey's most important work is in the line of dramatic criticism. In the course of his long and successful career he has appeared repeatedly as a polemical writer in defense of his own views and opinions. He is known furthermore as the author of a few novels and other compositions, including "Le nouveau seigneur de village" (1862), "Le mot et la chose" (1862), "Le siège de Paris" (1871), "Étienne Moret" (1876), "Le piano de Jeanne" (1876), "Comédiens et comédiennes" (first series 1876–77; second series 1878–84), "Les misères d'un fonctionnaire chinois" (1882), "Souvenirs de jeunesse" (1885), "Souvenirs d'âge mûr" (1892), and the second volume of "Paris-vivant," entitled "Le théâtre" (1893).

Sarci (sär′sē). A tribe of North American Indians, an offshoot of the Tsa ottine or Beaver, and one of the tribes of the Montagnards. It is now confederated with the Siksika or Blackfeet of the Algonquian stock. See *Montagnards.*

Sardanapalus. See *Asurbanipal.*

Sardanapalus. A tragedy by Lord Byron, published in 1821. Macready produced it, and played the principal part.

Sardes. See *Sardis.*

Sardinia (sär-din′i-ä̤). A former kingdom, constituted in 1720 out of the duchy of Savoy, to which the island of Sardinia had just been ceded. It comprised Savoy proper, Nice, Aosta, Montferrat, Piedmont, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. It made acquisitions from Milan in 1736 and 1748; joined the Allies against France in the French Revolution; lost dominions on the mainland to France in 1798, and recovered them in 1814. An insurrection in 1821 was suppressed with the aid of Austria. King Charles Albert was at war with Austria in 1848–49; was defeated at Novara, March 23, 1849; and immediately abdicated in favor of Victor Emmanuel. The leading more recent events are the following: accession of Cavour to the premiership, 1852; union with the Allies against Russia in the Crimean war, 1855; successful war in alliance with France against Austria ended by the treaty of Villafranca, 1859; Lombardy annexed, 1859; Savoy and Nice ceded to France, 1860; Emilia, Tuscany, and the greater part of the Papal States annexed, 1860; kingdom of Naples invaded by Garibaldi and annexed, 1860; title of king of Italy assumed by Victor Emmanuel, 1861. See *Savoy* and *Italy.*

Sardinia, It. **Sardegna** (sär-dān′yä), F. **Sardaigne** (sär-dāny′), Sp. **Cerdeña** (ther-dān′yä). An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy: the ancient Greek Ichnousa ('Ιχνοῦσα) and Sardo (Σαρδώ), and the Roman Sardinia. Capital, Cagliari. It lies south of Corsica (separated by the Strait of Bonifacio), and about 150 miles west of the mainland of Italy. Its surface is largely mountainous, particularly in the east (highest point, over 6,000 feet). It has mineral wealth in the south (lead, zinc, iron, silver, etc.). The leading exports are ores and live stock. It is divided into the two provinces of Sassari and Cagliari. It was settled and conquered by the Carthaginians about 500 B. C.; became a Roman possession in 238; was one of the chief sources of grain-supply for Rome; was ravaged by the Vandals, Goths, and Saracens (the Pisans dispossessing the Saracens about the middle of the 11th century); passed to Aragon about 1325; continued Spanish until granted by the treaty of Utrecht to Austria in 1713; was ceded to Savoy in 1720; and became part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1861 of the kingdom of Italy. Area, 9,294 square miles. Population of compartimento (1891), 731,467.

Sardinian Convention. A convention between Sardinia, France, and Great Britain, Jan., 1855, by which Sardinia agreed to furnish a military contingent against Russia in the Crimean war.

Sardis (sär′dis), or **Sardes** (sär′dēz). [Gr. Σάρδεις, Σάρδις.] In ancient geography, the capital of Lydia, Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, on the Pactolus near the Hermus, in lat. 38° 29′ N., long. 28° 5′ E. It was a flourishing city under Crœsus; was taken by the Athenians and Ionians from the Persians about 498 B. C.; was the residence of Persian satraps in western Asia; and was later an important Roman city. Its church was one of the seven addressed by the apostle John in Revelation. Sardis was several times destroyed, last by Timur. Its site is occupied by the village Sart. The tomb of Alyattes here is a conical tumulus 1,180 feet in diameter and 142 high, with a sloping base-revetment of massive masonry. The temple of Cybele, a famous sanctuary, in its existing remains of Hellenistic date, was an Ionic dipteros of 8 by 17 columns, with 3 ranges of columns on the front, and measured 144 by 261 feet. The columns are 6½ feet in diameter and about 58½ high.

Sardona (sär-dō′nä). A group of the Glarner Alps, on the confines of the cantons of Glarus, St. Gall, and Grisons, Switzerland. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Sardou (sär-dö′), **Victorien.** Born at Paris, Sept. 7, 1831. A noted French dramatist. His extreme poverty as a young man compelled him to give up his medical studies. In 1854 he wrote a play, "La taverne des étudiants," which proved a complete failure. Discouraged and broken down in health, he fell dangerously ill. He was cared for by a charitable neighbor, Mademoiselle de Brécourt, whom he subsequently married, and who was largely instrumental in restoring his enthusiasm for dramatic writing. A fortunate introduction into theatrical circles enabled him to place his plays: his first success may be said to date from his productions of "M. Garat" and "Les prés Saint-Gervais" (1860–61). Among his numerous plays are the comedies "Les pattes de mouche" (1861), "Nos intimes" (1861), "La famille Benoîton" (1865), "Les bons villageois" (1866), "Maison neuve" (1866), "Ferréol" (1875), "Dora" (1877), "Daniel Rochat" (1880), "Divorçons" (1880), "Odette" (1881), "Georgette" (1885), "Marquise" (1889), and "Belle-Maman" (1889). He is also the author of "Rabagas" (1871), a political satire; "L'Oncle Sam" (1873), a satire on American society; "Les bourgeois de Pont-Arcy" (1878); "Fédora" (1882); "Le crocodile" (1886); and "Madame Sans-Gêne" (with others, 1894). Sardou has acquired reputation for a more serious style of work, as "Patrie" (1869), "La haine" (1874), and "Théodora" (1884), "La Tosca" (1887), "Cléopâtre" (1890), "Thermidor" (1891). The accusation of plagiarism has repeatedly been brought against Sardou: for instance, "Les pattes de mouche" has been said to be based on "The Purloined Letter" by Edgar Allan Poe; "L'Oncle Sam" to have been borrowed from Alfred Assollant's "Scènes de la vie des États-Unis" (1858), etc. In addition to winning cases of this kind before the courts, Sardou wrote "Mes plagiats" (1883) in refutation of such attacks. He was elected to the French Academy June 7, 1877.

Sarduris. See *Armenia.*

Saree. See *Sari.*

Sarepta (sa-rep′tä̤), or **Zarephath** (zar′e-fath). [Heb., 'smelting-house.'] An ancient city situated between Tyre and Sidon in Phenicia. It is mentioned in 1 Ki. xvii. as the home of the widow at whose house the prophet Elijah performed a miracle. In the cuneiform inscriptions of Sennacherib it is mentioned under the name of *Cariptu.* Its wine was celebrated. The Crusaders established there an episcopal see. It is now represented by the village Sarfend.

Sarepta (sä-rep′tä). A small town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated near the junction of the Sarpa with the Volga, 230 miles northwest of Astrakhan. It was founded by the Moravian Brethren.

Sargasso (sär-gas′ō) **Sea.** A region (or, more properly, regions) within the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic. It is so named from the abundance in it of the weed *Sargassum bacciferum.* There existed no such delimited fucus-bank as was supposed by Humboldt, but merely areas where the sargassum was most abundant. The maximum development appears to be south of the 35th parallel of latitude and west of long. 52° W.

Sargent (sär′jẹnt), **Charles Sprague.** Born at Boston, Mass., April 24, 1841. An American arboriculturist and botanist. He was director of the botanic garden and Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University 1872–78, and was appointed Arnold professor of arboriculture in 1878. Since 1888 he has also been editor of "Garden and Forest." He has published "Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America" (1880), "The Woods of the United States" (1885), etc.

Sargent, Epes. Born at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1812: died at Boston, Dec. 31, 1880. An American miscellaneous author and journalist. He was for a number of years editor of the "Boston Evening Transcript," from which he retired in order to devote himself to authorship. He published "The Bride of Genoa" (1836), "Velasco" (1837), "Change Makes Change," "The Priestess"; poems, including "Life on the Ocean Wave"; tales; lives of Henry Clay and Benjamin Franklin; edited English poets, and public-school readers and other school text-books. He also published "The Modern Drama" (1846–), "Proof Palpable of Immortality: an account of the Materialization Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism" (1875) and other works on Spiritualism, "Cyclopædia of English and American Poetry" (1881), and other compilations.

Sargent, John Singer. Born at Florence, Italy, 1856. A noted American portrait- and genre-painter: a pupil of Carolus Duran. In 1878 he received an honorable mention at the Salon, and in 1881 a medal of the second class. At the International Exhibition of 1889 he obtained a medal of honor, and was awarded the Temple medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1894. Among his pictures are "Portrait of Carolus Duran" (1879), "El Jaleo" (1882), etc. Many of his portraits are in America. He has also executed a series of decorative panels for the Boston Public Library.

Sargent, Lucius Manlius. Born at Boston, June 25, 1786: died at West Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1867. An American poet, journalist, temperance lecturer, and miscellaneous author, brother of Henry Sargent. He wrote "Temperance Tales," "The Irrepressible Conflict" (1861), etc.

Sargent, Nathan. Born at Pultney, Vt., May 5, 1794: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1875. An American journalist and politician. He was register of the United States treasury 1851–53, and commissioner of customs 1861–67. He wrote "Life of Henry Clay" (1844) and "Public Men and Events" (1875).

Sargent, Winthrop. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1825: died at Paris, May 18, 1870. An American antiquary and bibliographer, grandson of Winthrop Sargent (1753–1820). He wrote a "History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1755, under Major-General Braddock" (1855), "Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution" (1857), "Life and Career of Major John André" (1861), etc.

Sargon (sär′gon). [Assyr. *Sharru-kenu,* the legitimate king.] 1. The first historical king in the old Babylonian period. An inscription of Nabonidus, the last king of the Babylonian empire (555–538 B. C.), speaks of Sargon's son Naram-Sin as having ruled 3,200 years before (about 3750 B. C.). Sargon's reign may therefore be placed at about 3800 B. C. Sargon ruled over North Babylonia, with his residence in Agade (Akkad). He made conquests in the west (Elam and Syria), and erected the temple Eulbar in honor of Anunit.

2. King of Assyria 722–705 B. C. He was probably a usurper and assumed this significant name after his accession to the throne. He is one of the most imposing characters among the Assyrian kings, great both as a warrior and ruler. He was the consolidator of the Assyrian empire, by subduing with an iron hand the rebellions which continually broke out in all parts of the vast empire, and by employing the policy of transplanting the subjugated peoples to remote provinces, thus crushing their national existence. The first act recorded of him was the conquest of Samaria and the destruction of the northern kingdom of Israel. The inhabitants of Samaria (according to Sargon's account, 27,290 in number) were transported to "Halah, Habor by the river of Gozan, and the cities of the Medes," and in their place were settled peoples from "Babel, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sepharvaim" (2 Ki. xvii. 6, 24). (See *Samaria.*) Of Sargon's other expeditions may be mentioned those against Ilubi'di (or Yahubi'di) of Hamath in 720, Carchemish in 717, Ashdod in 711 (cf. Isaiah xx. 1), and especially his war against Merodach Baladan of Babylon, which ended with the defeat of the latter and Sargon's taking possession of Babylon. He received an embassy and gifts from seven kings who ruled in Cyprus, in return for which he presented them with a stele bearing his image and an inscription which is now preserved in the Royal Museum of Berlin. No less energetic was Sargon in works of peace. He established a city for his residence, naming it Dur-Sharrukin. It was situated at the foot of the mountain Musri, north of Nineveh, and is now represented by the ruins of Khorsabad. Cruel as Sargon was in war, he had great care and concern for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects.

Sari (sä-rē′). The capital of the province of Mazanderan, northern Persia, situated 114 miles northeast of Teheran.

Sarine (sä-rēn′). The French name of the Saane.

Sari-su, or **Sary-su** (sä-rē′sö). A river in Akmolinsk, Russian Central Asia, situated northeast of the Sir-Daria. Its waters are absorbed by the desert. Length, about 400–500 miles.

Sarju, or **Sarjou** (sär-jö′). A name given to the river Gogra in part of its course.

Sark (särk), or **Sercq,** or **Serk** (sãrk). One of the Channel Islands, situated 6 miles east of Guernsey, of which it is a dependency. The scenery is very picturesque. Length, 3½ miles.

Sarlat (sär-lä′). A cathedral city in the department of Dordogne, France, 32 miles southeast of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 6,615.

Sarmatia (sär-mā′shiä̤). [Gr. Σαρμάτια.] In ancient geography, according to Ptolemy, a territory extending from the Vistula to the Volga. It comprised a large part of Russia and of Poland. The Sarmatians were probably of Median origin; according to Herodotus, they were allied to the Scythians. In the time of the Roman Empire they penetrated into Hungary, the lower Danube valley, etc. The Jazyges and Roxolani were among the principal tribes. They became finally absorbed in other peoples, as the Avars.

Sarmaticum Mare (sär-mat′i-kum mā′rē), or **Sarmaticus Oceanus** (sär-mat′i-kus ō-sē′a-nus). In ancient geography, a name of the Baltic Sea.

Sarmiento (sär-mē-en′tō), **Domingo Faustino.** Born at San Juan, Feb. 15, 1811: died at Asuncion, Paraguay, Sept. 11, 1888. An Argentinian educator, journalist, author, and statesman. He was minister of public instruction 1860, and of the interior 1861; governor of San Juan; and while minister to the United States was elected president of the Argentine Republic for the term Oct. 12, 1868, - Oct. 12, 1874. During this period his efforts to improve the educational system of the republic were continued with great success; the Paraguayan war was brought to a close; and an insurrection was put down. Sarmiento published many books, including "Vida de Quiroga" (1851), travels, etc.

Sarmiento (sär-mē-en′tō), **Mount.** The highest mountain of the Tierra del Fuego group, situated in the southwestern part of the main island. Height, about 6,900 feet.

Sarmiento de Gamboa (sär-mē-en′tō dā gäm-bō′ä), **Pedro.** Born in Galicia about 1530: died after 1589. A Spanish navigator, long prominent on the Peruvian coast. In 1579 he was sent with a fleet to the Strait of Magellan in a vain attempt to intercept Drake, who, it was supposed, would return through the strait after his ravages on the Pacific coast. Sarmiento went on to Spain, and in 1581 was associated with Flores Valdez in command of a powerful expedition destined to plant a colony on the strait. Many of the ships were lost: the commanders quarreled; and Flores returned to Spain, leaving Sarmiento with only four vessels. He left a colony on the strait (1583), and while returning to Europe was captured by English ships belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh, and remained a prisoner until 1588. The colony perished of hunger, only two persons being rescued (whence the site is still called Port Famine). Sarmiento's report was published in 1708. Often written *Pedro de Sarmiento Gamboa.*

Sarnen (zär′nen). The capital of the half-canton of Unterwalden Obwald, Switzerland, situated at the northern end of the Lake of Sarnen, 12 miles south-southwest of Lucerne. Population (1888), 3,928.

Sarnen, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, 5 miles southwest of the Lake of Lucerne, into which it discharges. Length, 3 miles.

Sarnia (sär′ni-ä̤). The Roman name of the island of Guernsey.

Sarnia (sär′ni-ä̤). The capital of Lambton County, Ontario, Canada, situated on St. Clair River, near Lake Huron, 55 miles northeast of Detroit. Population (1891), 6,693.

Sarnus (sär′nus). In ancient geography, a small river of Italy, which flows into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii: the modern Sarno. Near it the Goths under Teias were totally defeated by the Romans under Narses in 553 or 552.

Saronic Gulf (sa-ron′ik gulf). [L. *Saronicus Sinus.*] An arm of the Ægean Sea, lying southwest of Attica and northeast of Argolis, Greece: the modern Gulf of Ægina. It contains the islands of Salamis and Ægina. Length, about 50 miles.

Saronno (sä-ron′nō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lura 15 miles north-northwest of Milan. The Sanctuary of the Virgin, a domed church of the 16th century, is remarkable for its series of frescos by Gaudenzio Ferrari and Bernardino Luini. Population (1881), 5,869.

Saros (sä′ros), **Gulf of.** A gulf in the northeastern extremity of the Ægean Sea, north of the peninsula of Gallipoli: the ancient Melas Sinus.

Sáros-Patak, or **Sáros-Nagy-Patak** (shä′rosh-nody-po′tok). A town in the county of Zemplin, northern Hungary, situated on the Bodrog 54 miles north of Debreczin. Population (1890), 6,350.

Sarpa (sär′pä). A river in the government of Astrakhan, Russia. It joins the Volga near Sarepta. Length, 150 to 200 miles.

Sarpedon (sär-pē′don). [Gr. Σαρπήδων.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Zeus and Europa, and king of the Lydians: often confounded with (*b*). (*b*) A Lycian prince, son of Zeus and Laodamia, or, according to others, of Evander and Deidameia. He was an ally of the Trojans in the Trojan war, during which he fell by the hand of Patroclus. His body was, at the command of Zeus, anointed with ambrosia by Apollo and carried by Sleep and Death to Lycia for burial.

Sarpi (sär′pē), **Pietro** or **Paolo,** called **Fra Paolo** ('Brother Paul'), and surnamed **Servita.** Born at Venice, Aug. 14, 1552: died there, Jan. 15, 1623. A Venetian historian. He entered the Order of the Servites in 1565. In 1570 he was made professor of philosophy in the Servite monastery, Venice. He was distinguished, in the controversy with Pope Paul V. 1606–07, as the champion of free thought. His chief work is "Istoria del concilio di Trento" ("History of the Council of Trent"), published in London (1619) by Antonio de Dominis. He was noted also for his letters and scientific attainments, and corresponded with Galileo, Harvey, Bacon, and others.

Sarpsfos (särps′fōs). A cataract in the river Glommen, Norway, northeast of Fredrikstad. Height, 74 feet. The fall is crossed by a suspension bridge built in 1854.

Sarre. The French name of the Saar.

Sarrebourg. The French name of Saarburg.

Sarrebruck. The French name of Saarbrücken.

Sarreguemines. The French name of Saargemünd.

Sarrelouis. The French name of Saarlouis.

Sars (särs), **Michael.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Aug. 30, 1805: died Oct. 22, 1869. A noted Norwegian zoölogist, professor at the University of Christiania from 1854. His works include "Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ" (1846), etc.

Sarsfield (särs′fēld), **Patrick,** Earl of Lucan. Killed at the battle of Neerwinden, July, 1693. An Irish Jacobite general. He served against Monmouth at Sedgmoor in 1685; was a member of the Irish Parliament; and served in the army of James II. in Ireland. He was present at the battle of the Boyne in 1690; forced William III. to raise the siege of Limerick in the same year; and negotiated the final capitulation of Limerick in 1691. He thereupon entered the service of France.

Sartain (sär-tān′), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 24, 1808. An English-American engraver, pioneer in mezzotint-engraving in the United States, to which country he came in 1830. Until about 1840 he painted portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory. He published "Sartain's Union Magazine" (1848–1852), and was editor of several other magazines.

Sartain, William. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1843. An American landscape- and genre-painter, son of John Sartain.

Sarthe (särt). A river in northwestern France which unites near Angers with the Mayenne to form the Maine. Its chief tributaries are the Huisne and Loir. Length, about 170 miles; navigable from Le Mans.

Sarthe. A department of France, capital Le Mans, formed from the eastern part of Maine and small portions of Anjou and Perche. It is bounded by Orne on the north, Eure-et-Loir on the northeast, Loir-et-Cher on the east, Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire on the south, and Mayenne on the west. The surface is hilly. Area, 2,396 square miles. Population (1891), 429,737.

Sarti (sär′tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Faenza, Italy, Dec. 1, 1729: died at Berlin, July 28, 1802. An Italian composer. He wrote many operas (among which are "Il Rè pastore," "Armida e Rinaldo," "Didone Abbandonata," etc.) and much sacred music. He also invented a machine for counting the vibrations of sound.

Sarto (sär′tō), **Andrea del.** Born near Florence, July 16, 1486: died at Florence, Jan. 22, 1531. A noted Florentine painter, famous for his frescos, many of which are in Florence. His real name was Andrea d'Angelo di Francesco, but he was called del Sarto because his father Angelo was a tailor; the name Vanucchi has been given him without good reason. The subjects of the frescos are mostly religious. Among them are the "Madonna del Sacco" in the cloisters of San Annunziata; the "Madonna di San Francesco" and "Birth of St. John" at the Scalzo; the "Last Supper" at San Salvi; five frescos illustrating scenes in the life of St. Philip, in the court of Sant' Annunziata de' Servi; a "Procession of the Magi" and the "Nativity of the Virgin" in the court of the Servi (this "Nativity" is said to be the best fresco ever painted). Among his easel-pictures are two "Annunciations," two "Assumptions," a "Deposition from the Cross," a "Holy Family," a "Madonna," etc., at the Pitti Palace, Florence; "Charity" and a "Holy Family" at the Louvre; a portrait of himself and a "Holy Family" at the National Gallery, London; and pictures at Vienna, Dresden, St. Petersburg, and other galleries.

Sartoris (sär-tō′ris), Mrs. (**Adelaide Kemble**). Born in 1814: died in 1879. An English singer and writer, the daughter of Charles Kemble. She appeared first in 1835, and retired from the stage on her marriage in 1843. She published "A Week in a French Country House" (1867), "Medusa, etc." (1868), "Past Hours," edited by her daughter (1880).

Sartorōe (sär′tōr-ė′). An island off the western coast of Norway, 10 miles west of Bergen. Length, 20 miles.

Sartor Resartus (sär′tor rē-sär′tus). [L., 'the tailor patched.'] A satirical work by Thomas Carlyle, published in "Fraser's Magazine" 1833–34, and in book form in 1835.

Sarum, New. See *Salisbury.*

Sarum, Old. See *Old Sarum.*

Sarun, or **Saran** (sä-run′). A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 84° 30′ E. Area, 2,622 square miles. Population (1881), 2,280,382.

Sarus (sā′rus). The ancient name of the river Sihun.

Sarv (surv). [Pers., 'cypress.'] In the Shahnamah, the king of Yemen whose three daughters were wedded to Salm, Tur, and Iraj, the three sons of Faridun.

Sarzeau (sär-zō′). A town in the department of Morbihan, northwestern France, situated on the Gulf of Morbihan 33 miles southeast of Lorient: the birthplace of Le Sage. Population (1891), commune, 5,686.

Sasanians. See *Sassanids.*

Sasbach (zäs′bäċh). A village in Baden, 29 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. Here, July 27, 1675, Marshal Turenne was killed in a skirmish.

Sasik, or **Sasyk** (sä-sik′), or **Kunduk** (kön-dök′), **Lake.** A coast lake of Bessarabia, Russia, situated near the Black Sea, with which it communicates near the Kilia mouth of the Danube. Length, 20 miles.

Saskatchewan (sas-kach′e-wa̤n). 1. A river in British America. It is formed by the North Branch and South Branch (which rise in the Rocky Mountains, and unite about long. 105° W.), flows through Lake Winnipeg, and issues thence as the Nelson River. The chief tributaries of the system are the Red Deer River, Battle River, and Red River of the North. The total length is about 1,500 miles.

2. A district formed in 1882 from part of the northwest territories of Canada. It lies north of Manitoba and Assiniboia and east of Alberta. Area, 107,092 square miles. Population (1891), 11,146.

Sassanians. See *Sassanids.*

Sassanids (sas′ạ-nidz), or **Sassanians** (sa-sā′ni-a̤nz). The dynasty of Persian kings which ruled from about 226 A. D., when Ardashir I. overthrew the Parthian realm of the Arsacids, until about 641, when it was overthrown by the Arabs at Nehavend. It was at the height of its power under Khusrau I. and Khusrau II. The Persian empire in that period is sometimes called the Sassanian empire.

Sassari (säs′sä-rē). 1. The northernmost of the two provinces of the island of Sardinia, Italy. Area, 4,090 square miles. Population (1892), 282,575.—2. The capital of the province of Sassari, situated in lat. 40° 44′ N., long. 8° 34′ E. Its port is Porto Torres. It contains a cathedral, university, and castle. Population (1892), 41,000.

Sassenach (sas′e-naċh). A Saxon: a term sometimes applied by the Scottish Highlanders to Englishmen.

Sassoferrato (säs-sō-fer-rä′tō). A small town in the province of Ancona, Italy, situated on the Sentino 36 miles west-southwest of Ancona. Near it is the site of the ancient Sentinum.

Sassoferrato, Giovanni Battista Salvi, called **Il.** Born at Sassoferrato, July 11, 1605: died at Rome, April 8, 1685. An Italian painter. He devoted himself principally to devotional subjects and Madonnas.

Sastean (sas′tē-a̤n). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly dwelt in California in the valleys of Shasta and Scott rivers, and along the Klamath from beyond Bogus Creek to the range of hills above Happy Camp. It once extended into Oregon as far as Ashland, and was composed of the 3 tribes or divisions Autire, Edohwe, and Iruwai. They number now (1893) about 60. Also *Shasta, Shastica, Chestes.*

Satan (sā′ta̤n). [Heb., 'an enemy,' 'Satan.'] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil.

Satanella (sat-a-nel′ä̤), **or the Power of Love.** An opera by Balfe, produced at London in 1858.

Satanic School. In 19th-century literary history, a name first given by Southey to a class of writers who were supposed to write in opposition to the received principles of morality and the Christian religion. Among the most prominent were Byron, Moore, Shelley, Bulwer, Paul de Kock, Victor Hugo, etc.

Satanstoe (sā′ta̤nz-tō). A novel by Cooper, published in 1845.

Satara, or **Sattara** (sä-tä′rä). 1. A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 17° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 4,988 square miles. Population (1881), 1,062,350.—2. The capital of Satara district, situated in lat. 17° 41′ N., long. 74° E. Population (1881), 28,601.

Saterland (zä′ter-länt). A small district in the western part of Oldenburg, Germany, west of the city of Oldenburg.

Satilla (sa-til′ä̤). A river in southeastern Georgia which flows into the Atlantic 82 miles south-southwest of Savannah. Length, about 200 miles.

Satire Ménippée (sä-tēr′ mā-nē-pā′). A French political satire (in prose and verse) which appeared in 1594, and was directed against the

League. It was written by 7 men (Leroy, Gillot, Passerat, Rapin, Chrestien, Pithou, and Durant), most of them lawyers.

The plan of the [Satire] Ménippée (the title of which, it is hardly necessary to say, is borrowed from the name of the cynic philosopher celebrated by Lucian) is for the time singularly original and bold; but the spirit in which the subject is treated is more original still. Generally speaking, the piece has the form of a *compte-rendu* of the assembly of the states at Paris. The full title is "De la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne et de la Tenue des États de Paris." The preface contains a sarcastic harangue in orthodox charlatan style on the merits of the new Catholicon or Panacea. Then comes a description (in which, as throughout the work, actual facts are blended inextricably with satirical comment) of the procession of opening. To this succeeds a sketch of the tapestries with which the hall of meeting was hung, all of which are, of course, allegorical, and deal with murders of princes, betrayal of native countries to foreigners, etc. Then comes "L'Ordre tenu pour les Séances," in which the chief personages on the side of the League are enumerated in a long catalogue, every item of which contains some bitter allusion to the private or public conduct of the person named. Seven solemn speeches are then delivered by the Duke de Mayenne as lieutenant, by the legate, by the Cardinal de Pelvé, by the Bishop of Lyons, by Rose the fanatical rector of the University, by the Sieur de Rieux as representative of the nobility, and, lastly, by a certain Monsieur d'Aubray for the Tiers-État. A burlesque *coda* concludes the volume, the joints of which are, first, a short verse satire on Pelvé; secondly, a collection of epigrams; and, thirdly, Durant's "Regret Funèbre à Mademoiselle ma Commère sur le Trépas de son Âne," a delightful satire on the Leaguers, which did not appear in the first edition, but which yields to few things in the book. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 259.

Satire of the Three Estates. A morality play by Sir David Lindsay, produced in 1540.

Satiromastix (sat″i-rō-mas′tiks), **or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet.** A play by Dekker, acted in 1601 and printed in 1602. It is Dekker's answer to Jonson's "Poetaster," which is thought to be a direct attack on him. In 1603, however, Jonson and Dekker were joint authors of a pageant for the reception of James I.

Satlej. See *Sutlej.*

Sátoralja-Ujhely (sä′tō-rol-yo-öy′hely). The capital of the county of Zemplin, Hungary, situated 61 miles north of Debreczin. Population (1890), 13,017.

Satpura (sät-pö′rä) **Mountains.** A mountain-range in central India, extending generally east and west between the valley of the Nerbudda on the north and that of the Tapti on the south. Height, 2,000–4,000 feet.

Satsuma (sät-sö′mä). A province in the southern part of the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It is one of the most flourishing provinces of the empire, and is especially noted for its pottery, called Satsuma ware. It was the principal seat of the unsuccessful rebellion in 1877 against the mikado's government.

Sattel (zät′tel). [G., 'saddle.'] A village and pass in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, north of Schwyz. The pass is notable for defeats of the French by the men of Schwyz and Uri, May 2 and 3, 1798.

Saturday (sat′ėr-dā). [From L. *Saturni dies*, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week: the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturn (sat′ėrn). [L. *Saturnus.*] **1.** An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Cronus of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. **2.** The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic. Its mean distance from the sun is 9½ times that of the earth, or 883,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29 Julian years and 167 days; its synodical, 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6°.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50′ behind and Jupiter had advanced 20′ beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 629 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter (75,800 miles) being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 1⅙ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. Its albedo is 0.5 (about that of a cloud), but its color is decidedly orange; it shows some bands and spots upon the surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Asaph Hall, is performed in 10 h. 14.4 m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the 4 satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have 2 and Saturn 6 or 8 moons. In fact, Saturn has 8 satellites: Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion, and Japetus. This planet has the unique appendage of a surrounding ring—consisting really of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The ring is 5,900 miles from the surface of Saturn, and its total breadth is 48,500 miles, its total diameter being thus 172,800 miles. The thickness of the ring is considerably less than 100 miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10′ to the earth's orbit. It is best seen when the planet is in Taurus or in Scorpio. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, probably representing a scythe.

Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā′li-ä). In Roman antiquity, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

Satyrane (sat′i-rān). A type of the natural man in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He was bred in the woods, and shows in the outer world all the might and courage of his race.

Satyre Ménippée. See *Satire Ménippée.*

Sau. See *Save.*

Sauchieburn (sâċh′i-bėrn). A small stream near Stirling, Scotland, near which James III. was defeated by insurgent nobles in 1488.

Saucourt (sō-kör′). A village near Abbeville, department of Somme, France: noted for the defeat of the Northmen by Louis III. in 880.

Sauer. See *Sure.*

Sauerland (zou′er-länt). The southern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia.

Sauerland Mountains. A plateau region in the southern part of the province of Westphalia and the adjoining part of the Rhine Province. Highest point, the Kahler Astenberg (about 2,700 feet).

Saugerties (sâ′gėr-tiz). A town in Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 43 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 4,237.

Saugor (sâ-gōr′). An island of Bengal, situated in the Ganges delta, at the mouth of the Hugli, 50 miles south of Calcutta.

Saugur, or **Saugor.** See *Sagar.*

Sauk (sâk) **River.** A river in Minnesota which joins the Mississippi near St. Cloud.

Saul (sâl). [LL. *Saul*, Gr. *Σαούλ*, Heb. *Shaûl*, asked (of God).] The first king of the Hebrews (1055–1033 B. C.—Duncker), son of Kish of the tribe of Benjamin. His reign was occupied by wars against the Philistines, Amalekites, and other Gentile nations. He fell in battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa. See *David* and *Samuel.*

Saul. The original name of the apostle Paul.

Saul. **1.** An oratorio by Handel, produced at London in 1739. It contains a notable "Dead March."—**2.** A tragedy by Alfieri, printed in 1783. It was a favorite with its author, and has retained a place on the stage. It is more Shaksperian and less classical than any of his other plays.
3. A poem by Robert Browning, published in his collected works.

Saulcy (sō-sē′), **Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de.** Born at Lille, France, March 19, 1807: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1880. A French numismatist, archæologist, and Orientalist. He traveled extensively in Palestine. Among his works are "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte" (1852–54), "Recherches sur la numismatique judaïque" (1854), "Campagnes de Jules César dans les Gaules" (1862), "Voyage en terre sainte" (1865), "Derniers jours de Jérusalem" (1866), "Histoire d'Hérode" (1867), "Numismatique de la terre sainte" (1873), "Sept siècles de l'histoire judaïque" (1874).

Saulsbury (sâlz′bu-ri), **Eli.** Born in Kent County, Del., Dec. 29, 1817: died at Dover, Del., March 22, 1893. An American politician, Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1871–89.

Saulsbury, Willard. Born in Kent County, Del., June 2, 1820: died at Dover, Del., April 6, 1892. An American politician, brother of Eli Saulsbury. He was attorney-general of Delaware 1850–1855; Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1859–71; and chancellor of Delaware from 1874 until his death.

Saulteurs. See *Ojibwa.*

Sault (or **Saut**) **Sainte Marie** (sö sānt mā′ri; F. pron. sō sañt mä-rē′). **1.** The capital of Chippewa County, Michigan, situated at the rapids of St. Mary's River, near the outlet of Lake Superior. Population (1890), 5,760.—**2.** A small town in Ontario, Canada, situated opposite Sault Sainte Marie in Michigan.

Sault Sainte Marie, or **Saint Mary's Falls.** The rapids in St. Mary's River between Lakes Superior and Huron. The impediment to navigation, produced by the fall of 18 feet, has been obviated by a ship-canal built in 1855 and enlarged in 1870.

Saumaise. See *Salmasius.*

Saumarez, or **Sausmarez** (sō-mä-rā′), **James,** first Baron de Saumarez. Born in Guernsey, March 11, 1757: died in Guernsey, Oct. 9, 1836. A British admiral. He served at the battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1797 and at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and defeated the allied French and Spanish fleets in 1801. He was created Baron de Saumarez in 1831.

Saumur (sō-mür′). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 27 miles southeast of Angers. It has manufactures of rosaries, enamels, etc., and has an important trade, particularly in sparkling wines. The chief buildings are the castle and the churches of Notre Dame de Nantilly and St. Pierre. There are Roman and Celtic antiquities in the vicinity, including the dolmen of Bagneux. The place is the seat of a cavalry school. It was a Huguenot stronghold and the seat of a Protestant academy until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. A victory was gained here by the Vendeans, June 9–10, 1793, over the republicans, and the city was taken by the Vendeans. Population (1891), commune, 14,867.

Saunders (sän′dėrz), **Frederick.** Born at London, Aug. 13, 1807. An American author. He emigrated to the United States in 1837, and became assistant librarian of the Astor Library at New York in 1859, and librarian in 1876. He published "Memoirs of the Great Metropolis" (1852), "Salad for the Solitary" (1853), "Salad for the Social" (1856), "Pearls of Thought" (1858), "Festival of Song" (1866), "Evenings with the Sacred Poets" (1869), etc.

Saunders, Nicholas. Born near Reigate, 1527: died in Ireland between 1580–83. An English polemical writer. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and became fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1548, and regius professor of common law in 1558. He went to Rome, and was ordained priest in 1561, and subsequently was professor of theology for 13 years at Louvain. He is the author of "De visibile monarchia ecclesiæ" (1571) and "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani" (1585).

Saunders, Richard. The pseudonym under which Benjamin Franklin published his almanac in 1733. It was known as "Poor Richard's Almanac," and was issued by him for 25 years.

Sausmarez. See *Saumarez.*

Saussier (sō-syā′), **Félix Gustave.** Born at Troyes, France, Jan. 16, 1828. A French general and politician. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Algeria in 1881, and became military governor of Paris in 1885.

Saussure (sō-sür′), **Horace Bénédicte de.** Born at Geneva, Feb. 17, 1740: died there, Jan. 22, 1799. A Swiss geologist, physicist, and naturalist, professor of philosophy at Geneva. He traveled extensively, especially in the Alps; made in 1787 the second ascent of Mont Blanc; and made many researches in meteorology, the hygrometer, etc. His chief work is "Voyages dans les Alpes" (1779–86).

Sauternes (sō-tãrn′). A village in the department of Gironde, France, 23 miles south-southeast of Bordeaux. It is celebrated for the production of white wines.

Savage (sav′āj), **James.** Born at Boston, July 13, 1784: died there, March 8, 1873. An American antiquary. He edited Winthrop's "History of New England" (1825–26), Paley's works (1828), and published a "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" (4 vols. 1864).

Savage, John. Born at Dublin, Dec. 13, 1828: died at Spragueville, Pa., Oct. 9, 1888. An Irish-American journalist, poet, and dramatist. He came to America in 1848. He wrote "'98 and '48: the Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland" (1856), "Sibyl," a tragedy (produced in 1858, printed in 1865), "Our Living Representative Men" (1860), "Life of Andrew Johnson" (1865), "Fenian Heroes, etc." (1868), and a number of popular songs, including "The Starry Flag."

Savage, Richard. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1698 (?): died at Bristol, England, 1743. An English poet. He maintained that he was the illegitimate son of the fourth Rivers and the Countess of Macclesfield, but the child born of that connection is thought to have died. He owes his literary fame to the life which Johnson wrote. His life was disreputable, and he abused the charity of his friends. During his last years he lived on a pension allowed him by Pope, and finally died miserably in a debtors' prison. He published a poem on the Bangorian Controversy (1717), adapted a play ("Woman's a Riddle") already translated from the Spanish (1717), published "Love in a Veil" (1719: a comedy), "Sir Thomas Overbury" (1724), in which he played (very indifferently) the hero, "The Bastard" (1728: a poem addressed to his supposed mother), "The Wanderer" (1729), etc. In 1775 his works were collected and published with Johnson's "Life of Savage" prefixed.

Savage's Station. A place 10 miles east of Richmond, Virginia. It was the scene of a battle between a part of the Federal army of McClellan under Sumner and a part of the Confederate army of Lee under Magruder, June 29, 1862, forming part of the Seven Days' Battles.

Savaii (sä-vī′ē), or **Sawaii.** The largest of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 13° 45′ S., long. 172° 17′ W. The surface is mountainous. Length, 43 miles. Area, about 650–700 square miles. Population, 12,500.

Savanilla (sä-vä-nēl′yä), or **Sabanilla** (sä-bä-nēl′yä). A town and port on a bay of the northern coast of Colombia, situated in lat. 11° 3′ N., long. 74° 58′ W. The port proper is Puerto Colombia, 8 miles from the town. A large part of the commerce of Colombia passes through it to and from Baranquilla on the river Magdalena.

Savanna. See *Shawano.*

Savannah (sa̤-van′ä). A seaport, capital of Chatham County, Georgia, situated on the Savannah River, 18 miles from the ocean, in lat. 32° 5′ N., long. 81° 5′ W. It is one of the largest cities in the State and the second cotton-port in the country, and has also a large trade in rice, resin, turpentine, and lumber. Its harbor is one of the best in the South. It was settled by Oglethorpe in 1733; repelled a British attack in 1776; and was taken by the British in 1778. An unsuccessful attempt to recover it was made by the French and Americans in Oct., 1779, when Pulaski was killed in the assault. It became a city in 1789; was devastated by fire in 1796 and in 1820; was an important Confederate post; was invested by the Federals under Sherman Dec. 10, 1864; and was occupied by them Dec. 23. Population (1890), 43,189.

Savannah River. A river on the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. It is formed by the union of the Tugaloo and Kiowe, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 32° N. Length, including the Tugaloo and subtributary Chattooga, about 550 miles; navigable for large vessels to Savannah, for smaller vessels to Augusta.

Savary (sä-vä-rē′), **Anne Jean Marie René,** Duc de Rovigo. Born at Marcq, Ardennes, France, April 26, 1774: died at Paris, June 2, 1833. A French general and politician. He entered the army in 1790; became the confidential agent of Napoleon about 1800; presided at the trial of the Duc d'Enghien in 1804; captured Hameln in 1806; defeated the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807; and was engaged in various diplomatic missions, particularly in Spain (1808). He was minister of police 1810–14, and was commander-in-chief of the army in Algeria 1831–33. He published "Mémoires" (1828).

Save (säv), G. **Sau** (sou). One of the principal tributaries of the Danube: the Latin Savus. It rises near the Terglou, traverses Carniola, forms the boundary between Carniola and Styria, traverses Croatia-Slavonia, forms the boundary between Croatia-Slavonia on the north and Bosnia and Servia on the south, and joins the Danube at Belgrad. Its chief tributaries are the Kulpa, Unna, Bosna, and Drina. Length, about 550 miles; navigable from the mouth of the Laibach.

Save. A river in southwestern France which joins the Garonne 17 miles northwest of Toulouse. Length, about 85 miles.

Savelan (sä-ve-län′), or **Sevellan** (sā-vel-län′). A mountain in the province of Azerbaijan, northwestern Persia, 90 miles east by north of Tabriz. Height, about 15,790 feet.

Savenay (säv-nā′). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 22 miles northwest of Nantes. By a victory which the republicans under Kléber and Marceau gained here over the Vendeans (Dec. 22, 1793), the power of the latter was almost annihilated. Population (1891), commune, 3,272.

Savernake. A celebrated forest region in Wiltshire, England, near Marlborough.

Saverne. The French name of Zabern.

Saverne (sä-vãrn′), **Col de, or Zabern Pass** (tsä′bern päs). A low pass over the Vosges, near the town of Saverne (Zabern).

Savigliano (sä-vēl-yä′nō). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated near the Maira 29 miles south of Turin. Population (1881), 9,932; commune, 17,150.

Savigny (sä-vēn-yē′), **Friedrich Karl von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 21, 1779: died at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1861. A celebrated German jurist and politician: one of the greatest of modern jurists, and one of the founders of the historical school of jurisprudence. He became professor in Berlin in 1810; held various Prussian offices; and was minister for the revision of the legislation 1842–48. His works include "Das Recht des Besitzes" ("Right of Possession," 1803), "Vom Beruf unserer Zeit fur Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft" (1814), "Geschichte des romischen Rechts im Mittelalter" ("History of Roman Law in the Middle Ages," 1815–31), "System des heutigen romischen Rechts" ("System of Modern Roman Law," 1840–49), "Das Obligationenrecht" (1851-53).

Savigny, Karl Friedrich von. Born at Berlin, Sept. 19, 1814: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 11, 1875. A Prussian diplomatist and politician, son of F. K. von Savigny. He was ambassador at Frankfort 1864–66; a leading negotiator in the treaties and arrangements of 1866; and after 1867 a leading member of the Centre in the Reichstag and Landtag.

Savile (sav′il), **George,** first Marquis of Halifax. Born 1630: died at London, April 20, 1695. An English statesman, author, and orator. He was made privy councilor 1672; and in 1680 caused the rejection of the Exclusion Bill debarring the Duke of York, as a papist, from succeeding to the throne. He was lord privy seal 1682–85 and 1689, and was the chief of the party called the "Trimmers." His "Miscellanies" were published in 1700.

Savile, Sir **Henry.** Born near Halifax, England, Nov. 30, 1549: died at Eton, England, Feb. 19, 1622. An English classical scholar and mathematician. Besides mathematical works he published "Rerum Anglicarum scriptores post Bedam" (1596), an edition of Chrysostom, etc.

Savio (sä′vē-ō). A small river in eastern Italy which flows into the Adriatic 8 miles southeast of Ravenna: the ancient Sapis.

Saviolina (sav″i-ō-lī′nä). A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour": "a court lady, whose weightiest praise is a light wit, admired by herself and one more, her servant Brisk."

Savior of Rome. A title given to Marius for his victories over the Teutones and Cimbri 102–101 B. C.

Savior of Society. A title given to Napoleon III.

Savior of the Nations. A title given to the Duke of Wellington.

Savitri (sä′vi-trē). **1.** The celebrated verse of the Rigveda III. lxii. 10, repeated by every Brahman at his morning and evening devotions, and often in religious ceremonies, as especially in investing the members of the three castes of the twice-born with the sacred sacrificial thread (whence the thread itself is also known as savitra). The verse is so called as addressed to the Sun (Savitri). It is also called Gayatri. See that word, under which it is quoted.

2. The heroine of an episode of the Mahabharata. She was the daughter of Ashvapati, king of Madra, and beautiful as Lakshmi; but, when the time came for her to choose a husband in accordance with the custom of the svayamvara (which see), chose Satyavant, the son of the blind and exiled king Dyumatsena, who dwelt with his wife and son in the forest. The divine seer Narada warns against the choice, as Satyavant, though handsome, magnanimous, and pious, has only a year to live. Savitri is firm, weds Satyavant, and lives in joy with him until the approach of the fatal day. On that day Satyavant and Savitri go together into the forest. Satyavant sinks to the ground in deadly illness; and, while Savitri supports his head upon her bosom, Yama the death-god appears and withdraws Satyavant's soul. As Yama turns to go, Savitri follows him, asking her husband's life. Yama urges her to return, offering her other gifts but not Satyavant. She obtains the restoration of Dyumatsena's sight and kingdom, for her father a hundred sons, and a hundred sons for herself and Satyavant, but still insists upon following Satyavant into the realm of death if his life is not restored. At last Yama relents, and when Savitri goes back to Satyavant's body and again takes his head upon her bosom, he awakes as from a sleep, and the two live happy many years in the recovered kingdom of the now-seeing Dyumatsena. The Savitri episode has been translated into German by Bopp, Rückert, Höfer, Holtzmann, Meier, and Merkel.

Savoie (sä-vwä′). A department of France, capital Chambéry, formed in 1860 from a part of Savoy ceded by Sardinia. It is bounded by Haute-Savoie on the north, Italy on the east, Italy and Hautes-Alpes on the south, Isère on the southwest and west, and Ain on the northwest. The surface is mountainous. The leading occupation is agriculture. Area, 2,224 square miles. Population (1891), 263,297.

Savoie, Haute-. See *Haute-Savoie.*

Savona (sä-vō′nä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 23 miles west-southwest of Genoa: the ancient Savo. It is one of the chief cities of the Riviera; has an active trade in silk, fruits, etc.; and has manufactures of pottery, soap, cloth, glass, etc. The cathedral is a very good classical church of 1598, containing magnificent inlaid choir-stalls from the older cathedral, and some excellent sculptures and paintings. The harbor was destroyed by the Genoese in 1525. The place was conquered by Sardinia in 1746, but restored to Genoa. It was the enforced residence of Pope Pius VII. 1809–12. Population (1881), 24,481.

Savonarola (sä-vō-nä-rō′lä), **Girolamo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Sept. 21, 1452: executed at Florence, May 23, 1498. An Italian moral, political, and religious reformer. He became a Dominican monk at Bologna in 1475; and in 1482 removed to Florence, where he became prior of St. Mark's in 1491. He brought about a religious revival by his denunciation of the vice and corruption prevalent both in the church and in the state, and was one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of the Medici and the restoration of the republic in 1494. He was for a time virtually dictator of Florence, but incurred the enmity of Pope Alexander VI., whom he had denounced, and was in consequence excommunicated in 1497. He was arrested at Florence in April, 1498, and put to death (strangled and then burned) at the instance of the Pope.

Savou, or **Savu** (sä-vö′). A small island and island group in the East Indies, belonging to the Dutch, situated east of Sandalwood Island and west of Timor. Also *Savoe,* etc.

Savoy (sa-voi′), F. **Savoie** (sä-vwä′), It. **Savoja** (sä-vō′yä). A former duchy, now divided into the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie (which see) in France. It was occupied in ancient times by the Allobroges; passed to Rome about 122 B. C.; was conquered by the Burgundians in the 5th century, and by the Franks in the 6th century; and later was part of the kingdom of Arles until 1032, passing then under German suzerainty. The rise of the counts of Savoy dates from the middle of the 11th century, and Turin and Aosta were annexed in that century. Savoy was made a county of the empire in 1111; Valais was annexed in the 13th century; and Nice was added in the 14th century. Savoy was made a duchy in 1416; Vaud, Geneva, Valais, Chablais, and Gex were lost 1533–36. Montferrat was acquired in part in 1631 and in part in 1708. Sicily was granted to Savoy in 1713, and was exchanged for the island of Sardinia in 1720. Savoy was made the kingdom of Sardinia in 1720. See *Sardinia.*

Savoy, House of. A royal family of Europe, now the reigning house of the kingdom of Italy. Its members are descended from Humbert the White-handed (died 1048?), count of Savoy. They have been dukes of Savoy since 1416, kings of Sardinia since 1720, and kings of Italy since 1861.

Savoy, The. A former London palace, now a chapel royal. On Feb. 12, 1246, a grant of land lying between the "Straunde" and the Thames was made by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, and he built the palace there. Peter died and left his property to the friars of Montjoy, who sold the palace to Queen Eleanor in 1270. In 1284 she gave it to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and later it became the town seat of the dukes of Lancaster. When the Savoy was occupied by John of Gaunt in 1376, it was twice attacked by a mob and again by Wat Tyler's followers in 1381, who completely destroyed the palace. It was rebuilt about 1505 as a hospital, and endowed by the will of Henry VII.; suppressed by Edward VI.; refounded by Mary; and finally dissolved by Elizabeth. The present chapel royal was built on the ruins of a chapel of John of Gaunt, dedicated in 1511. The style is Perpendicular; the wooden ceiling is modern; there is excellent glass. This is the only one of the old buildings remaining, and was made a chapel royal by George III. in 1773; in 1864 it was partly destroyed by fire, and was reopened in 1865: it is entirely supported from the queen's privy purse. The French Protestants had a chapel here from the time of Charles II. till about 1737: this is the origin of the name Savoy, given in the 18th century to the psalm-tune known as "Old Hundredth." The Savoy Theatre was built near here on the Strand, and opened in 1881.

Savoy Conference. A conference held at the Savoy in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between 21 Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

Savoy Declaration. A "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting at the Savoy, London, in 1658. Doctrinally it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's confession of faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among Congregational churches. Also called *Savoy Confession.*

Savus (sā′vus). The Roman name of the river Save.

Sawaii. See *Savaii.*

Sawantwari (sä-wunt-wä′rē). A native state in India, under British control, situated near the western coast, north of Goa, about lat. 16° N. Area, about 900 square miles. Population (1881), 174,433.

Sawatch Range. See *Saguache Range.*

Sawney (sâ′ni). [A corruption of *Sandy,* which is a familiar contraction of *Alexander.*] A nickname for a Scotsman.

Sawtelle's Peak (sâ-telz′ pēk). A volcanic peak in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana.

Sawyer (sâ′yėr), **Bob.** A medical student in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Sawyer, Frederick Adolphus. Born at Bolton, Mass., Dec. 12, 1822: died at Sewanee, Tenn., July 31, 1891. An American politician. He was a Republican United States senator from South Carolina from 1868 to 1873, when he became assistant secretary of the treasury, a post which he occupied about a year.

Sawyer, Mother. The "witch of Edmonton" in the play of that name by Ford, Dekker, and Rowley.

Sax (säks), **Antoine Joseph,** known as **Adolphe Sax.** Born at Dinant, Nov. 6, 1814: died Feb. 9, 1894. A noted Belgian-French maker of musical instruments, the son of Charles Joseph Sax, also a well-known instrument-maker (1791–1865). Adolphe Sax patented the saxhorn, the saxotromba, and the saxophone.

Saxa Rubra (sak′sä rö′brä). [L., 'red stones.'] An ancient station on the Flaminian Way, 8 miles north of Rome.

Saxe. The French name for Saxony.

Saxe (saks), **John Godfrey.** Born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816: died at Albany, N. Y., March 31, 1887. An American poet, journalist, and lecturer. He is best known from his humorous poems, which include "Rhyme of the Rail," "The Proud Miss McBride," etc. He published "Progress" (1846), "Humorous and Satirical Poems" (1850), "The Money King and Other Poems" (1859), "Clever Stories of Many Nations," "Masquerade and Other Poems" (1866), "Fables and Legends, etc." (1872), "Leisure-Day Rhymes" (1875), etc. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in 1859 and 1860.

Saxe, Comte **Maurice de,** generally called **Marshal de Saxe** or **Marshal Saxe.** Born at Goslar, Germany, Oct. 28, 1696: died at Chambord, France, Nov. 30, 1750. A French marshal, illegitimate son of Augustus II. of Saxony and Aurora von Königsmark. He served under Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession, and under Prince Eugene against the Turks; was made a maréchal de camp in the French service in 1720; became titular duke of Courland in 1726; served under Berwick in 1734; captured Prague in 1741 and Eger in 1742; was made marshal of France in 1744; gained the victory of Fontenoy in 1745; gained the victory of Raucoux in 1746; was made marshal general in 1747, and gained the victory of Laffeld and stormed Bergen-op-Zoom in the same year; and captured Maestricht in 1748. He wrote "Rêveries" (1757) and "Lettres et mémoires" (1794).

Saxe-Altenburg (saks-al′ten-bėrg), G. **Sachsen-Altenburg** (zäk′sen-äl′ten-börg). A duchy, one of the states of the German Empire, situated in the eastern part of Thuringia. Capital, Altenburg. It consists of two detached parts, the eastern bordering on the kingdom of Saxony, and the western separated from the other by Reuss, and bordering on Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. The eastern part is traversed by outliers of the Erzgebirge, the western by spurs of the Thuringerwald. Agriculture and manufactures are flourishing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The duchy sends one member each to the Bundesrat and Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The Altenburg branch of the Ernestine line, founded in 1603, became extinct in 1672, and was followed by the line of Gotha-Altenburg which became extinct in 1825. Altenburg was assigned in 1826 to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who took the title of duke of Saxe-Altenburg. A constitution was granted in 1831: it was made more liberal in 1848, and has been since modified. Area, 511 square miles. Population (1890), 170,864.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (saks-kō′bėrg-gō′tạ̈), G. **Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha** (zäk′sen-kō′börG-gō′tä). A duchy in Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capitals, Gotha and Coburg. It consists principally of two detached portions: the duchy of Gotha in the north, surrounded by Prussia, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, etc., and the duchy of Coburg in the south, surrounded by Bavaria and Saxe-Meiningen. Coburg is hilly and Gotha mountainous, containing the highest summits of the Thüringerwald. The leading occupation is agriculture. The manufactures are varied and flourishing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The duchy has 1 member in the Bundesrat and 2 in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The line of Saxe-Coburg was founded in 1680, but became extinct in 1699. The title of duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld was assumed in 1735. Its duke was deposed by Napoleon in 1807, but was restored and entered the Confederation of the Rhine. A constitution was granted in 1821. The duchy ceded Saalfeld in 1826, and received Gotha and other possessions and took the title of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Lichtenberg (acquired in 1816) was sold in 1834 to Prussia. Area, 755 square miles. Population (1890), 206,513.

Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (saks-gō′tạ̈-al′ten-bėrg). A former duchy of Germany. The Gotha line was founded in 1640, and acquired part of Eisenach in 1645 and Altenburg in 1672. The line of Gotha-Altenburg became extinct in 1825. The line of Hildburghausen succeeded in 1826. See *Saxe-Altenburg.*

Saxe-Hildburghausen (saks-hild′börG-hou-zen). A former Saxon duchy, founded in 1680, the ruler of which became in 1826 the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Saxe-Lauenburg. See *Lauenburg.*

Saxe-Meiningen (saks-mī′ning-en), G. **Sachsen-Meiningen** (zäk′sen-mī′ning-en). A duchy in Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Meiningen. It consists of a main division bounded by Bavaria, Coburg, Prussia, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, etc., and several small exclaves. The surface is generally mountainous. It has active manufactures of iron, glass, porcelain, toys, cloth, etc. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 2 in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The duchy was founded in 1680; joined the Confederation of the Rhine; and annexed in 1826 Hildburghausen, Saalfeld, etc. It sided with Austria in 1866. Area, 953 square miles. Population (1890), 223,832.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (saks-vī′mär-ī′ze-nȧċh), G. **Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach** (zäk′sen-vī′mär-ī′ze-nȧċh). A grand duchy of Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Weimar. It is composed of three main detached portions: Weimar, bounded by Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, etc.; Eisenach, lying west of Saxe-Meiningen and Gotha; and Neustadt, separated from Weimar by Saxe-Altenburg. It also contains several exclaves, as Ilmenau, Allstedt, etc. It is partly occupied by the Thuringerwald and spurs of the Rhöngebirge. The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 3 members in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The present Weimar line was founded in 1640; Jena was reunited to Weimar in 1690, and Eisenach in 1741. The state was a famous center of learning and literature under Charles Augustus (1775–1828). It entered the Confederation of the Rhine and was changed from a principality to a duchy in 1806. It received additional territory in 1814–15, and was made a grand duchy. A constitution was granted in 1816. It sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 1,388 square miles. Population (1890), 326,091.

Saxe-Wittenberg (saks-vit′ten-berG). A medieval duchy, part of the old Saxon duchy which was broken up on the deposition of Henry the Lion in 1180. Its capital was Wittenberg. It was merged in the later electorate of Saxony.

Saxnot (säks′not). [AS. *Sæxneát*, OS. *Saxnót.*] In Germanic mythology, a name of the god of war. He is known only from Saxon sources: in Anglo-Saxon he appears as a son of Wodan (Odin).

Saxo Grammaticus (sak′sō gra-mat′i-kus). A Danish historian of the 13th century. Little is known with certainty of his personal history, except that he was a clerk, and that his father and grandfather fought under Waldemar the Great. He had the surname Longus, but is commonly known as Grammaticus from his fluent style as a writer. His history, called "Gesta Danorum" or "Historia Danica," is written in Latin, and was undertaken at the instance of Archbishop Absalom, whose secretary he probably was. Parts of the work, from internal evidence, were written before 1202; he is supposed to have died shortly after the year 1208. The history consists of 16 books: the first 9 are purely legendary; the 2 following partly; authentic history begins with the twelfth book. The whole ends with the year 1186. The material for the earliest part was oral traditions, myths, legends, and poems, most of which have else been lost, although a few have been preserved in the original Old Norse form. Among others of the kind it contains the Hamlet ("Amleth") legend, of which it is the single extant source. The oldest edition is that of Kristiern Pedersen, Paris, 1514, according to which all subsequent editions have been printed. The classical Danish translation is by Anders Sörensen Vedel (1542–1616), published first at Copenhagen in 1575.

Saxon Duchies. A collective designation for the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

Saxon Dynasty. A line of German kings and emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. It commenced with Henry the Fowler in 919, and ended with Henry II. in 1024.

Saxonland (sak′sn-land), G. **Sachsenland** (zäk′sen-länt). That part of Transylvania which was settled principally by descendants of the Saxons, who immigrated in the 12th century and later. It lies mostly in the south of Transylvania, the county of Hermannstadt forming the main part of it.

Saxon Mark. See the extract.

> In Saxony beyond the Elbe, the modern Holstein, the Slaves held the western coast, and the narrow Saxon Mark fenced off the German land. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 198.

Saxons (sak′snz). [Usually explained as lit. 'sword-men,' from OHG. *sahs*, a short sword.] **1.** The nation or people that formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; also, their descendants.—**2.** The English race or English-speaking races. The name is sometimes used for the Lowlanders of Scotland as distinguished from the Highlanders or Gaels, and in Ireland for Englishmen as distinguished from Irishmen.

3. The inhabitants of Saxony in its later German sense, including Saxony and the Saxon duchies (which see).

Saxon Shore. That portion of the eastern and southern British coast which was exposed to forays of Saxon pirates at the time of the Roman occupation. The Saxon Shore was guarded by a force of Roman soldiers, whose commander enjoyed the title of Comes Litoris Saxonici, or Count of the Saxon Shore, and whose jurisdiction extended from Sussex to Norfolk. Compare the extract.

> There is some question whether Frisian or Saxon tribes were not settled on the eastern coasts of Britain before the landing of Cæsar. This theory rests chiefly on the supposed Germanic names of two tribes, the Coritavi and the Catieuchlani; on a remark of Tacitus that the Caledonians were large-limbed and red-haired like the Germans; on the title "Comes Litoris Saxonici," given to the Roman officer who governed the littoral from the Wash to the Adur; and on the fact that the Saxons in the fifth century seem to have found a kindred people already established in East Anglia, since no conquest of that district is on record. *Pearson*, Hist. Eng., I. 6.

Saxon Siberia (sī-bē′ri-ạ̈). A portion of the kingdom of Saxony in the Erzgebirge, noted for its severe climate (whence the name).

Saxon Switzerland (swit′zėr-lạnd). [G. *Sächsische Schweiz*, *Elbsandsteingebirge*, *Meissner Hochland*, or *Sächsisch-Böhmische Schweiz.*] A mountainous region in the southern part of the kingdom of Saxony. It lies on both sides of the Elbe, from Pirna above Dresden to Tetschen, Bohemia. It is noted for its rock-formations and its picturesque beauty. Highest mountains, 2,000–2,300 feet.

Saxony (sak′sn-i). [ML. *Saxonia*, It. *Sassonia*, F. *Saxe*, from G. *Sachsen* (AS. *Seaxan*), prop. a tribe name, 'Saxons.'] The land of the Saxons: a geographical name the use of which has greatly varied in medieval and modern times. The ancient duchy of Saxony was one of the four great duchies of the old German kingdom. It was in northern Germany, comprised (roughly) between the Ems, North Sea, Eider, and Elbe, and extending to the south of the Harz, touching Franconia, but not the Rhine. Saxons appear first about 150 A. D., dwelling north of the Elbe estuary. Later they absorbed the Chauci, Cherusci, and Angrivarii; spread westward to the Rhine; and became noted as pirates, plundering the coasts of Gaul and Britain. They aided Carausius in 287; were defeated by Valentinian; founded Essex, Sussex, and Wessex in Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; and settled at the mouth of the Loire and on the coast of Normandy. Their four divisions in northern Germany were the Westfalia, Ostfalia, Engern, and Nordalbingia. They were reduced by Charles the Great in a series of wars 772–804, and obliged to accept Christianity. About 800, bishoprics were established at Osnabrück, Verden, Bremen, Paderborn, Minden, Munster, Hildesheim, and Halberstadt. The duchy of Saxony arose under the Liudolfinger in the middle of the 9th century. It furnished the Saxon line of German kings and emperors from Henry the Fowler (919) to Henry II. (1024). "The modern kingdom of Saxony has nothing but its name in common with the Saxony which was brought under Frankish dominion by Charles the Great." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 196.) It was governed later by the house of Billing, and opposed Henry IV. Its duke Lothaire became king of Germany in 1125. Henry the Lion of Saxony and Bavaria (duke from 1139) extended the territory, but was overthrown by Frederick Barbarossa in 1180. "The duchy of Saxony consisted of three main divisions, Westfalia, Engern or Angria, and Eastfalia. . . . The duchy was capable of any amount of extension towards the east, and the lands gradually won from the Wends on this side were all looked on as additions made to the Saxon territory. But the great Saxon duchy was broken up at the fall of Henry the Lion. . . . The name of Saxony, as a geographical expression, now clave to the Eastfalian remnant of the old duchy, and to Thuringia and the Slavonic conquests to the east." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 212.) Westphalia fell, as a duchy, to Cologne; the eastern part of Saxony fell to Bernard of Ascania; Bavaria passed to the Wittelsbach family. "The duchy of Saxony . . . was granted to Bernard of Ballensted [Duke of Saxony 1180–1212], the founder of the Ascanian house. Of the older Saxon land his house kept only for a while the small district north of the Elbe which kept the name of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and which in the end became part of the Hanover electorate. But in Thuringia and the conquered Slavonic lands to the east of Thuringia a new Saxony arose." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 213.) This was the later duchy of Saxony, the capital of which was Wittenberg. The strife for the electorate between the two branches of Saxe-Wittenberg and Saxe-Lauenburg was decided in favor of the former by the Golden Bull of 1356. On the extinction of the Ascanian house of Saxe-Wittenberg, the electorate and duchy were conferred on Frederick, margrave of Meissen. Thuringia was separated in 1445, and reunited in 1482. Frederick's grandsons, Ernest and Albert, ruled jointly from 1482 to 1485, when there was a partition of the territories, Ernest receiving the electorate, Thuringia, etc., and Albert Meissen, etc., while Osterland was divided. This was the origin of the Ernestine and Albertine lines. The elector Frederick the Wise (the son of Ernest) became a champion of the Reformation. By the capitulation of Wittenberg (1547) the electorate and various territories were transferred to Maurice of the Albertine line. Saxony flourished under Maurice and his brother Augustus; suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War, and vacillated between the parties; and acquired in 1635 and 1648 Lusatia, the bishopric of Merseburg, etc. Its electors were kings of Poland from 1697 to 1763; suffered severely in the Silesian and Seven Years' wars, in which it generally opposed Prussia; sided with Prussia in the War of the Bavarian Succession; joined the Furstenbund in 1785; joined in the first coalition against France, and sided with Prussia in 1806, but went over to Napoleon; and entered the Confederation of the Rhine, and became a kingdom. (See *Meissen*, *Thuringia*, and *Saxony, Kingdom of.*) The portion of Saxony left to the Ernestine line in 1547 soon became divided into the Thuringian petty states of Weimar, Gotha, Altenburg, Meiningen, etc. See *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach*, etc.

Saxony, Kingdom of. [G. *Königreich Sachsen.*] A kingdom of Germany, the fifth in area and third in population of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Dresden. It is bounded by Prussia on the north, northeast, and east, Bohemia on the southeast and south, Bavaria on the southwest, and Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Reuss on the west. The surface is level in the north, elsewhere hilly, and in the south mountainous, with outliers of the Erzgebirge, and the Saxon Switzerland. It lies mostly in the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from south to north. It is noted for its mineral wealth, manufacturing activity, and agricultural progress; produces cereals, fruit, etc.; and has mines of coal, silver, tin, lead, iron, zinc, porcelain-earth, etc. It is especially famous for its textiles (cottons, woolens, half-woolens, yarns, hosiery, etc.). Other leading manufactures are machinery, tools, porcelain, paper, glass, tobacco, musical instruments, china, and confectionery. It has extensive trade, which is largely concentrated in Leipsic, and exports manufactured articles. It has 4 administrative districts: Zwickau, Leipsic, Dresden, and Bautzen. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king, an upper chamber, and a lower chamber of 80 deputies. Saxony sends 4 representatives to the Bundesrat and 23 to the Reichstag. Over 96 per cent. of the population is Protestant. About 50,000 are Wends. The electorate of Saxony (see above) became a kingdom in 1806 under Frederick Augustus I. The duchy of Warsaw was created for him by Napoleon in 1807. In 1809 its extent was greatly increased. The king sided with the Allies after the battle of Leipsic in 1813; and in consequence had to cede half of Saxony to Prussia in 1815 (besides losing the duchy of Warsaw); Saxony was the scene of riots in 1830, and received a new constitution in 1831. A revolutionary outbreak in 1849 was suppressed by Prussian arms. Saxony formed an alliance with Prussia and Hannover in 1849; sided with Austria in 1866; was occupied by Prussian troops, and forced to pay an indemnity; entered the North German Confederation in 1866; and entered the German Empire in 1871. (See *Saxony.*) Area, 5,787 square miles. Population (1890), 3,502,684.

Saxony, Lower. See *Lower Saxon Circle.*

Saxony, Province of, or **Prussian Saxony.** [G. *Provinz Sachsen.*] A province of Prussia. It is bounded by Hannover and Brandenburg on the north, Brandenburg and Silesia on the east, Saxony and Thuringia on the south, and Brunswick, Hannover, and Hesse-Nassau on the west. It has also several exclaves, and surrounds portions of other states. It produces sugar-beets, wheat, barley, rye, etc.; has large and varied manufactures; and has mines of salt, coal, copper, silver, etc. It is divided into the government districts of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. It was formed from various territories, including parts of Saxony ceded to Prussia in 1815, the Altmark, Magdeburg, Mansfeld, Halberstadt, Quedlinburg, Erfurt, etc. Area, 9,746 square miles. Population (1890), 2,580,010.

Saxony, Upper. See *Upper Saxon Circle.*

Saxton (saks′tọn), **Joseph.** Born at Huntingdon, Pa., March 22, 1799: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1873. An American inventor. He accepted a position in the United States mint at Philadelphia in 1837, and in 1843 became connected with the United States Coast Survey, having in charge the construction of standard weights, balances, and measures. Among his inventions were a locomotive differential pulley, a deep-sea thermometer, and an immersed hydrometer.

Say (sā), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Lyons, Jan. 5, 1767: died at Paris, Nov. 15, 1832. A noted French political economist, a member of the tribunate 1799–1804. His chief works are "Traité d'économie politique" (1803), "Catéchisme d'économie politique" (1815), "Cours complet d'économie politique pratique" (1828–30), "De l'Angleterre et des Anglais" (1815).

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. Born at Paris, June 6, 1826. A French financier and politician, grandson of J. B. Say. He was minister of finance 1872–73, 1875–76, 1876–79, and 1882; and was elected a member of the Academy in 1874. He has published, conjointly with Foyot and Lanjalley, "Dictionnaire des finances" (1889).

Say, Thomas. Born at Philadelphia, July 27, 1787: died at New Harmony, Ind., Oct. 10, 1834. An American naturalist. He accompanied Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains 1819–20, and that to the sources of St. Peter's River in 1823. He was a member of Robert Owen's short-lived communistic settlement at New Harmony (1825–27). His "American Entomology" was first published 1824–28, and this title is given to a collected edition of his entomological writings, with notes by Leconte (2 vols. 1869). Say also published papers on the *Mollusca*, etc.

Sayana (sä′yạ-nạ). A great Hindu scholar of the 14th century A. D., brother of Madhavacarya and minister of Vira Bukka, raja of Vijayanagara. (For Burnell's identification of Sayana and Madhava, see *Madhava*). Sayana is especially famous as the reputed author of a great commentary on the Rigveda, the value of which in Vedic exegesis has been the subject of a sometimes heated discussion, in which all the most eminent Vedic scholars have taken part, the conclusion of which is that the commentary, whatever may be its value in suggestion, does not represent a genuine tradition and is not authoritative. On this discussion, see Whitney's "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," I. 100.

Saybrook (sā′brůk). A town in Middlesex County, Connecticut, situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River 28 miles east of New Haven. Population (1890), 1,484.

Saybrook Platform. A declaration of principles adopted by a Congregational synod at Saybrook in 1708, substantially the same as the Cambridge platform (which see).

Sayce (sās), **Archibald Henry.** Born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, England, Sept. 25, 1846. An English philologist, deputy professor of comparative philology at Oxford 1876–90, and professor of Assyriology from 1891. He is especially noted as an Orientalist. His works include an Akkadian and an Assyrian grammar, "Principles of Comparative Philology" (1874), "The Monuments of the Hittites" (1881), "Ancient Empires of the East" (1884), "Herodotus i.-iii." (1883), "Records of the Past" (2d series, 1888–91), etc.

Saye (sā) (or **Say**) **and Sele** (sēl), **First Viscount** (**William Fiennes**). Born May 28, 1582: died April 14, 1662. An English politician, son of Richard Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele. He took his seat in the House of Lords on the death of his father in 1613, and became one of the most prominent opponents of the court. He was created viscount in 1624 at the instance of Buckingham, who was seeking to conciliate the popular leaders with a view to bringing on war against Spain after the breaking off of the Spanish match. In association with Lord Brooke and ten others he obtained, March 19, 1632, a patent for a large tract of land on the Connecticut River from Lord Warwick and the New England Company. John Winthrop was appointed governor, and a fort was established at the mouth of the river, which received the name of Saybrook. Lord Saye and Sele was appointed a privy councilor, master of the court of wards, and a commissioner of the treasury in 1641. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a regiment for the Parliament, but did not favor the abolition of the monarchy, and retired to private life after the execution of the king. He was appointed to the council of the colonies in 1660, after the Restoration.

Sayes Court (saz kort). The estate of John Evelyn at Deptford, England. It came to him with his wife, who held it on a lease from the crown. On his removal to Wotton, Sayes Court and its gardens were let. Peter the Great occupied it in 1698; in 1759 it was used as a workhouse. In 1881 the owner, a descendant of Evelyn, converted it into the Evelyn Almshouses, and in 1886 a public garden was endowed. The Sayes Court Museum and cricket-ground are quite near it.

Saypan. See *Seypan*.

Sayre (sãr), **Lewis Albert.** Born at Bottle Hill (now Madison), N. J., Feb. 29, 1820. An American surgeon, professor (since 1861) at Bellevue Medical College, New York city. He has invented many surgical instruments and appliances, and was the first to use plaster of Paris "jackets" in spinal diseases and curvature. He has published "Practical Manual of the Treatment of Club-Foot" (1869), "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints" (1876), etc.

Sayri Tupac (sä-ē′rē tö′päk). Born about 1530: died near Cuzco, 1560. A Peruvian chief, son of Inca Manco and, by the Inca succession, legitimate sovereign of Peru. After the death of his father (1544) he kept up an independent rule in the mountains until 1558, when he was induced to resign his rights, receiving the Spanish title of adelantado, with a pension; but he quickly sank into melancholy and died.

S. C. An abbreviation of *South Carolina*.

Scævola (sev′ọ-lạ) ('Left-handed'), **C. Mucius.** A Roman hero. According to legend, when Lars Porsena was besieging Rome in 509 B. C., Mucius, concealing a dagger about his person, went out to the king's camp with the intention of putting him to death, but killed instead a royal secretary whom he mistook for Porsena. He was threatened with death by fire unless he revealed the details of a conspiracy which he said had been formed at Rome for the purpose of assassinating Porsena, whereupon he thrust his right hand into a sacrificial fire burning on an altar hard by. This firmness excited the admiration of Porsena, who ordered him to be released.

Scævola, Q. Mucius. Died 82 B. C. A Roman jurist. He was a tribune of the people in 106, curule edile in 104, and consul in 95. He was subsequently proconsul of the province of Asia, and ultimately became pontifex maximus. He was proscribed by the Marian party during the Social War, and was killed in sanctuary. Excerpts from his writings are preserved in the Digest.

Scafell, or **Scawfell** (skâ-fel′). A mountain in the Lake District of England, adjoining Scafell Pike. Height, 3,162 feet.

Scafell Pike. The highest mountain in England, in the Lake District, Cumberland, 10 miles west of Ambleside. Height, 3,210 feet.

Scala (skä′lä), **Cane Grande della** (usually known as **Can Grande**). Born at Verona in 1291: died at Treviso, July 22, 1329. A sovereign prince of Verona. He was the most illustrious of his line, and conquered Vicenza, Padua, and Treviso. He is famous as the patron of Dante.

Scala (skä′lä), **La.** A theater in Milan, one of the largest in the world: inaugurated 1778.

Scala Nova, Gulf of. An arm of the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, partly inclosed by Samos.

Scala Santa (skä′lä sän′tä), or **Pilate's Staircase.** [It., 'holy stairway.'] A stairway on the north side of St. John Lateran, at Rome. It consists of 28 marble steps, said to have come from the house of Pilate in Jerusalem, and leads to the medieval papal chapel in the Lateran Palace. The stairs can be ascended only by penitents on their knees. The treasure of the chapel is the painting of the Saviour as a boy, said to have been drawn by St. Luke and finished by an angel. The painting appears to be Greek.

Scaldis (skal′dis). The Roman name of the Schelde.

Scaletta (skä-let′tä). An Alpine pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, leading from Davos (east of Coire) to Capella in the Upper Engadine.

Scaliger (skal′i-jėr), **Joseph Justus.** Born at Agen, France, Aug. 5, 1540: died at Leyden, Jan. 21, 1609. A celebrated Protestant scholar, son of J. C. Scaliger. He studied at Bordeaux and Paris; traveled in Italy, England, and Scotland; lectured in Geneva 1572–74; lived with his patron La Roche Pozay; and became professor at Leyden in 1593. By his "De emendatione temporum" (1583) and "Thesaurus temporum" (1606) he became the founder of modern chronology. He edited Catullus, Propertius, Tibullus, etc. His "Opuscula varia" were edited by J. Casaubon in 1610.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar (originally **Della Scala**, a nickname of his father, Benedetto Bordone). Born near Lago di Garda, Italy, April 23, 1484: died at Agen, France, Oct. 21, 1558. A noted Italian humanist, philosopher, and scientist. He lived until 1526 at Venice or Padua, and then at Agen, where he practised as a physician. His chief philosophical work is "Exercitationes" on the "De subtilitate" of Cardan (1557). He wrote also Latin verse, "Poetices" (1561), commentaries on Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Theophrastus, etc.

Scalloway (skal′ọ-wā). A small seaport on Mainland, Shetland Islands, Scotland, 6 miles from Lerwick.

Scalpa (skal′pạ). 1. An island of the Hebrides, Scotland, east of Harris. Length, about 3 miles.—2. An island of the Hebrides, Scotland, east and north of Skye and south of Raasay. Length, 4½ miles.

Scalve (skäl′ve), **Val di.** An Alpine valley in Bergamasca, province of Bergamo, northern Italy, 25 to 30 miles northeast of Bergamo.

Scamander (ska-man′dėr), or **Xanthus** (zan′thus). The ancient name of a river in Mysia, Asia Minor: the modern Mendere (which see).

Scanderbeg, or **Skanderbeg** (skan′dėr-beg), from **Iskander** (**Alexander**) Bey (originally **George Castriota**). Born 1403: died at Alessio, Jan. 17, 1468. An Albanian commander. He was the son of Ivan (John) Castriota, lord of a hereditary principality in Albania, and in his youth was sent as a hostage to the Ottoman court. On the death of his father in 1443, the Porte decided to annex this principality, which had hitherto enjoyed a semi-independent existence. He returned to Albania in 1444, proclaimed his independence, and maintained himself successfully against Amurath II. and Mohammed II.

Scandia (skan′di-ạ). In ancient geography, a supposed island, identical with the southern part of Sweden.

Scandinavia (skan-di-nā′vi-ạ). A name denoting either the peninsula which comprises Norway and Sweden, or the lands occupied by the Scandinavian peoples, including Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Scandinavians (skan-di-nā′vi-anz). Natives of the region loosely called Scandinavia.

> The [ancient] Scandinavians, a tall Northern dolichocephalic race, represented by the Row Grave and Staengenaes skeletons, and the people of the kitchen-middens. The stature averaged 5 feet 10 inches. They were dolichocephalic, with an index of from 70 to 73, and somewhat prognathous, with fair hair and blue eyes, and a white skin. They are represented by the Swedes, the Frisians, and the fair North Germans. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 213.

Scapa Flow (skä′pạ flō). An inclosed sheet of water in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, south of Mainland.

Scapin (skä-paṅ′; E. skā′pin). [F., from It. *Scapino*.] A wily intriguing valet in Molière's comedy "Les fourberies de Scapin." He is fertile in expedients, and a consummate deceiver. He conducts the affairs of four lovers, against the wishes of their respective fathers, to the desired end. In order to escape the consequences of his insolence in having severely beaten Géronte, the father of Hyacinthe, he has himself brought in in an apparently dying condition, and obtains his pardon. The nickname of Jupiter Scapin was given to the first Napoleon by the Abbé de Pradt, in allusion to his disposition to employ trickery.

Scapino (skä-pē′nō). [It.] A typical character in Italian masked comedy, the cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano, originally speaking the dialect of Bergamo. Molière introduced him to French comedy (see *Scapin*) in such a manner as to turn his name into a proverb.

Scaramouche (skar′ạ-mouch; F. skä-rä-mösh′). [F.] The Italian Scaramuccia (which see). It was introduced into France about 1640 by an Italian actor, Tiberio Fiurelli (1608–96).

Scaramuccia (skä-rä-mö′chä). [It.; F. *Scaramouche*, G. *Scaramuz*.] A boaster and clown who is in mortal fear of Polichinelle or Harlequin: a typical character in Italian comedy. He grew out of the old pantomimic character Capitan (which see), which was turned into Scaramuccia after the Spaniards lost their influence in Italy. See *Scaramouche*.

Scarborough (skär′bu-rō). A borough and watering-place in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the North Sea 36 miles northeast of York. The ruins of its ancient castle are situated on a promontory northeast of the town. It is frequented for sea-bathing and for its mineral springs. It has a picturesque situation and environs, and is sometimes called "the Queen of Watering-places." Population (1891), 33,776.

Scarborough. The capital of Tobago, British West Indies, situated on the southeastern coast.

Scarborough Islands, or **Scarborough Range.** A group of the Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Scaria (skä′rē-ä), **Emil.** Born at Gratz, Styria, 1838: died July 22, 1886. A German bass opera-singer. He made his début at Pest, and went to London in 1860, to Dessau in 1862, to Dresden in 1865, and to Vienna in 1872, where he sang for many years. He was noted in Wagnerian opera.

Scarlatti (skär-lät′tē), **Alessandro.** Born at Trapani, Sicily, 1659: died at Naples, Oct. 24, 1725. A celebrated Italian composer. He is called the founder of modern opera. Little is known of his early life, but he was a most prolific composer, leaving over 100 operas and 200 masses, besides cantatas and oratorios. He was the reputed inventor of accompanied recitatives and of the "da capo," but the latter was first used by Cavalli in his opera "Giasone" (1655). He became a professor in three of the Naples conservatories, and many celebrated musicians were his pupils.

Scarlatti, Domenico. Born probably at Naples, 1683: died there, 1757. An Italian musician, son of Alessandro Scarlatti. He was a noted performer on the harpsichord and organ; composed many works for the harpsichord; and did much for modern technic. Mendelssohn and Liszt and other composers show his influence in this particular. His sonatas and fugues, especially the "Cat's Fugue," are still played.

Scarlet (skär′lẹt), **Will.** One of the companions of Robin Hood. He is also known in old ballads as Scadlock and Scathelock.

Scarlet Letter, The. A romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1850. The scene is laid in New England in the middle of the 17th century. See *Prynne, Hester*.

Scarlett (skär′let), Sir **James.** Born in Jamaica, 1769: died at Bury St. Edmunds, April 7, 1844. An English jurist. In 1790 he graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) and entered the Inner Temple; in 1818 was elected member of Parliament for Peterborough; in 1827 was appointed attorney-general by Canning; and in 1834 chief baron of the Court of King's Bench and Baron Abinger.

Scarlett, Sir **James Yorke.** Born 1799: died 1871. An English major-general, younger son of Lord Abinger. He served with distinction in the Crimean war, particularly at the battle of Balaklava.

Scarlet Woman, The. A name sometimes given by Protestants to the Church of Rome, in allusion to Rev. xvii.

Scarpa (skär′pä), or **Scarp** (skärp). An island of the Outer Hebrides, county of Inverness, Scotland, west of Harris. Length, 3 miles.

Scarpa (skär′pä), **Antonio.** Born at Motta, northeastern Italy, June 13, 1747: died Oct. 31, 1832. A noted Italian anatomist and surgeon.

He became professor of anatomy at Modena in 1772, and at Pavia in 1784. He was chief surgeon to Napoleon I. He published numerous anatomical and surgical works, of which a collective edition was published by Vacconi in 1836.

Scarpanto (skär′pän-tō). An island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated northeast of Crete and about 30 miles southwest of Rhodes: the ancient Carpathus. The surface is mountainous. Its early inhabitants were Dorians. Length, 31 miles. Population, about 5,000 (Greeks).

Scarpe (skärp). A river in northeastern France which joins the Schelde 11 miles north by west of Valenciennes. Length, 70 miles.

Scarron (skä-rôṅ′), **Paul.** Born at Paris in 1610: died there, Oct. 14, 1660. A French burlesque poet and dramatist. As a child, his strained relations with his stepmother led him to live away from home even during his father's lifetime. He began to study for the church, and lived meanwhile on an allowance amply sufficient to meet all his needs. About 1638 he sustained some serious accident that left him a deformed paralytic deprived of the use of his lower limbs. About the same time his father died, leaving him without any share in the patrimony. He obtained some pensions and sought besides to help himself along by means of his pen. He attempted the burlesque style, and made a success of it in his first publication, "Le Typhon, ou la Gigantomachie" (1644). His style of writing became at once the fashion: this made the more acceptable his comedies "Jodelet, ou le maître valet" and "Les trois Dorothée, ou Jodelet souffleté" (1645), and his farce "Scènes du capitan Matamore et de Boniface pédant" (1647). In 1648 he began the publication of "Virgile travesti." Then he wrote some stinging pamphlets, among others "La mazarinade," and scored a great success with his "Roman comique" (1651). The following year Scarron married Françoise d'Aubigné, who became later Madame de Maintenon. During the last period of his life he wrote several short stories, "Nouvelles tragi-comiques" (1654), one of which ("L'Hypocrite") underlies Molière's "Tartufe," and composed also his best comedies, "Don Japhet d'Arménie" (1653), "L'Écolier de Salamanque" (1654), and "Le marquis ridicule" (1656), and a couple of posthumous plays, "La fausse apparence" and "Le prince corsaire" (1662).

Scartazzini (skär-tät-sē′nē), **Johann Andreas.** Born at Bondo, Switzerland, Dec. 30, 1837. A Swiss author, noted as a student of Dante. Among his works are "Dante Alighieri, seine Zeit, sein Leben und seine Werke" (1869), "Divina Commedia" with commentary (1874–82), and editions of Tasso and Petrarch.

Scawfell. See *Scafell.*

Sceaux (sō). A town in the department of Seine, France, 4 miles south of the fortifications of Paris. It was the scene of an unsuccessful sortie of the French Sept. 19, 1870. Population (1891), 3,567.

Scesaplana (shā-zä-plä′nä). The highest mountain of the Rhätikon, situated on the border of Vorarlberg and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 17 miles north-northeast of Coire. Height, 9,738 feet.

Schächenthal (shäch′en-täl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, east of Altdorf: a side valley of the Reuss.

Schack (shäk), Count **Adolf Friedrich von.** Born at Brüsewitz, near Schwerin, Germany, Aug. 2, 1815. A German poet, translator, and literary historian. Among his works are "Geschichte der dramatischen Litteratur und Kunst in Spanien" (1845–1846), "Poesie und Kunst der Araber in Spanien und Sicilien" (2d ed. 1877), translations from the Spanish and from Firdausi, and dramatic, epic, and lyric poems.

Schadow (shä′dō), **Wilhelm Friedrich von.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 6, 1789: died at Düsseldorf, March 19, 1862. A German painter and teacher of painting, son of J. G. Schadow. He became professor at the Berlin Academy in 1819, and exerted great influence as the director of the Dusseldorf Academy 1826–59, becoming the founder of a modern school of German painters. See *Overbeck.*

Schadow, Johann Gottfried. Born at Berlin, May 20, 1764: died there, Jan. 27, 1850. A noted German sculptor, founder of the modern Berlin school of sculptors. His works include statues of Frederick the Great (Stettin), Blücher (Rostock), Luther (Wittenberg), and the quadriga on the Brandenburger Thor (Berlin). He also wrote several works on art.

Schafarik (shä′fä-rik) (Bohem. **Šafařík**), **Paul Joseph.** Born at Kobelyarowo, northern Hungary, May 13, 1795: died June 26, 1861. A Slovak philologist, noted for his researches in Slavic speech, literature, and history. He was professor at the gymnasium at Neusatz 1819–33, and its director 1819–1825; and was connected with the library of Prague 1841–1857. Among his principal works are "Slavic Antiquities" (1837), "History of the Slavic Language and Literature" (1826), "Slavic Ethnography" (1842), a collection of Slovak songs and works on Bohemian and South Slavic philology and literature.

Schafberg (shäf′berG). A mountain on the border of Salzburg and Upper Austria, 19 miles east of Salzburg. It is called "the Austrian Rigi" on account of its extensive view. Height, 5,840 feet.

Schäfer, or **Schaefer** (shā′fer), **Arnold.** Born at Seehausen, near Bremen, Oct. 16, 1819: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1883. A German historian, brother of J. W. Schäfer: professor of history at Bonn from 1865. He wrote "Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Kriegs" (1867–74), etc.

Schäfer, or **Schaefer, Heinrich.** Born at Schlitz, Germany, April 25, 1794: died at Giessen, Germany, July 2, 1869. A German historian, professor of history at Giessen from 1833, and director of the university library from 1864. He wrote "Geschichte von Portugal" ("History of Portugal," 1836–54), "Geschichte von Spanien" (1831–67), etc.

Schäfer, or **Schaefer, Johann Wilhelm.** Born at Seehausen, near Bremen, Sept. 17, 1809: died at Bremen, March 2, 1880. A German historian of literature. His works include "Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1836), "Handbuch der Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1842–44), "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1855), lives of Goethe and Schiller, etc.

Schaff (shäf), **Philip.** Born at Coire, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819: died at New York, Oct. 20, 1893. A German-American church historian, theologian, and miscellaneous writer. He graduated at the University of Berlin in 1841, and in 1844 accepted a professorship in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church of the United States at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania: a post which he occupied until 1863. He was appointed professor of sacred literature in Union Theological Seminary at New York in 1870, being elected president in 1887, and retired as professor emeritus in the spring of 1893. He was president of the American committee for the revision of the authorized version of the Bible. Among his works are "History of the Christian Church" (new ed., Vols. I–IV, and VI, 1882–88), "Creeds of Christendom" (1877), "The Person of Christ" (1865), "Through Bible Lands" (1878), and "Bible Dictionary" (1880). He edited "Christ in Song" (1868), and, with others, "Library of Religious Poetry" (1881), "Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopædia" (3 vols. and supp. 1882–87), etc.

Schaffhausen (shäf′hou-zen). 1. A canton of Switzerland, situated north of the Rhine, and lying partly in the Swabian Jura and partly in the Klettgau. Capital, Schaffhausen. It is nearly surrounded by Baden, and is bounded also on the south by the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau. It has also two small exclaves north of the Rhine. It sends 2 members each to the State and National councils. The language is German, and the prevailing religion Protestant. It freed itself from Austrian rule in 1419; was allied to the Swiss Confederates in 1454; became a canton in 1501; and received a democratic constitution in 1876. Area, 114 square miles. Population (1888), 37,783.

2. The capital of the canton of Schaffhausen, situated on the Rhine in lat. 47° 41′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. It has various manufactures, and contains the castle of Munoth, a cathedral, "Imthurneum," etc. It became a free imperial city in 1264, and passed later to the Hapsburgs. Population (1888), including Feuerthalen (canton of Zurich), 13,654.

Schaffhausen, Falls of. A cataract of the Rhine, at Laufen, near Schaffhausen. Height, about 60 feet; including rapids, about 100 feet. Width above the falls, about 375 feet.

Schäffle (shef′fle), **Albert Eberhard Friedrich.** Born at Nürtingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 24, 1831. A German political economist. He became professor of political economy at Tübingen in 1861 and at Vienna in 1868, and was Austrian minister of commerce in 1871. He afterward removed to Stuttgart, and devoted himself wholly to literature. He has published "Die Nationalökonomie" (1861), the third edition of which was renamed "Das gesellschaftliche System der menschlichen Wirtschaft" (1873), "Kapitalismus und Socialismus" (1870), "Quintessenz des Socialismus" (1874), etc.

Schamir (shä′mēr). A mysterious worm which, according to Persian and other traditions adopted by the Jews and woven around the legends of Solomon, was able to cut the hardest stone. It was about the size of a barleycorn, but nothing could resist its strength. It was with the aid of Schamir that Solomon built the temple, the stones of which were not hewn by human hands. In some versions it is called a stone. In early rabbinical fable it is not a worm, and is something more than a stone, being called a "creature." It is an impersonation of a mysterious force. The story passed over to the Greeks, and the force became a plant. In the English "Gesta Romanorum" it is again a worm called Thumare. Gervaise of Tilbury speaks of it in connection with Solomon as a worm called Thamir. The same legend in different forms is met with in Iceland and many other European countries. In some forms Schamir has the power of giving life or of paralyzing life.

> It bursts locks and shatters stones; it opens in the mountains the hidden treasures hitherto concealed from men; or it paralyses, lulling into a magic sleep; or, again, it restores to life. I believe the varied fables relate to one and the same object—and that, the lightning.
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> *S. Baring-Gould,* Curious Myths of Mid. Ages, 2d ser., p. 144.

Schamyl (shä′mil). Born 1797: died at Medina, March, 1871. A Caucasian leader. He was elected imam of the Lesghians in 1834, and acquired a complete ascendancy over all the tribes of Daghestan, which he led in a 30 years' struggle for independence against Russia. His last stronghold, Weden, was taken April 12, 1859, and he himself was surprised and captured in the following Sept. He was assigned a residence in the interior of Russia, and died on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Schandau (shän′dou). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated at the junction of the Kirnitsch with the Elbe, in the midst of the Saxon Switzerland, 21 miles southeast of Dresden. It is a tourist center. Population, 3,155.

Schanfigg (shän-fig′), or **Schalfigg** (shäl-fig′). An Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Coire, traversed by the Plessur.

Schar-Dagh (shär-däg′), or **Tchar-Dagh.** A mountain-range in the western part of European Turkey, on the eastern border of Albania: the ancient Scardus. It separates the valleys of the Drin and Vardar. Highest peak, 10,005 feet.

Scharf (shärf), **John Thomas.** Born at Baltimore, May 1, 1843. An American historian. He served in the Confederate army and navy during the Civil War, and afterward engaged in journalism. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and was appointed commissioner of the land office of Maryland in 1884. Among his works are "History of Maryland" (1879), "History of the Confederate States Navy" (1887), "History of Delaware" (1888).

Scharnhorst (shärn′horst), **Gerhard Johann David von.** Born at Bordenau, Hannover, Nov. 12, 1755: died at Prague, June 28, 1813. A German general and military writer. He was in the Hanoverian service until 1801, and then in that of Prussia. He was director of a Prussian military school 1801–03; served against the French 1806–07; was president of the commission for reorganizing the Prussian army; and was director of the department of war 1807–10. He was severely wounded at Grossgörschen in 1813. He wrote "Handbuch für Offiziere" (1781–90), etc.

Scharwenka (shär-veng′kä), **Philipp.** Born at Samter, East Prussia, Feb. 16, 1847. A German musician and composer, the brother of Xaver Scharwenka. He was a pupil of Kullak, and has taught in the latter's academy at Berlin. He is also a caricaturist.

Scharwenka, Xaver. Born at Samter, East Prussia, Jan. 6, 1850. A noted German pianist and composer. He was a pupil and teacher at Kullak's academy; and played in public at Berlin in 1869, and in England in 1879, and also in the United States. He established a school of music in New York in 1891. He has published a number of pianoforte concertos, songs, sonatas, etc.; also a good deal of chamber-music.

Schässburg (shes′börG), Hung. **Segesvár** (she′-gesh-vär). The capital of the county of Nagy-Küküllö, Transylvania, situated on the Nagy-Küküllö in lat. 46° 10′ N., long. 24° 47′ E. Here, July 31, 1849, the Russians under Lüders defeated the Hungarians under Bem. Population (1890), 9,618.

Schaumburg (shoum′börG). 1. A former countship of Germany, in the valley of the Weser. It was divided in 1648 between Lippe and Hesse-Cassel. The former part is now Schaumburg-Lippe.

2. A countship in Prussia, on the Lahn. The title is now in the family of Oldenburg.

Schaumburg-Lippe (shoum′börG-lip′pe). A principality and state of the German Empire, situated west of Hannover, and surrounded by Hannover, Westphalia, and the Prussian part of Schaumburg. Capital, Bückeburg. The surface is level or hilly. It is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, and has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. The present line was founded in 1613, and was at first called Bückeburg-Lippe. It was raised to a principality in 1807. It sided at first with Austria in 1866, but changed to the Prussian side. Area, 131 square miles. Population (1890), 39,163.

Scheat (shē′at). [Ar.: a corruption of *sá'id*, the arm or cubit.] A name given to the second-magnitude star β Pegasi, sometimes called *Menkib*, and also to the third-magnitude star δ Aquarii. As applied to the latter star the name is often spelled *Skat.*

Schedir, or **Shedir** (shā′dėr or shē′dėr). [Ar. *al-çadr*, the breast.] The second-magnitude star α Cassiopeiæ, in the breast of the figure.

Scheele (shā′le), **Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Stralsund, Dec. 2, 1742: died at Köping, Sweden, May, 1786. A celebrated Swedish chemist. He lived as an apothecary at Köping from 1777. He was the independent discoverer of oxygen, ammonia, and hydrochloric-acid gas, and discovered many other important substances, including manganese, chlorin, baryta, tartaric acid, Scheele's green, arsenic acid, glycerin, lactic acid, etc. His collected works were published in 1793.

Scheffel (shef′fel), **Joseph Victor von.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Feb. 16, 1826: died there, April 9, 1886. A German poet and novelist. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. In 1850 he occupied a minor judicial position in Sackingen, and in 1852 in Bruchsal. Subsequently he traveled in Italy, and lived afterward at various places in Germany, Switzerland, and the south of France. In 1857 he was given the position of librarian at Donaueschingen. In 1872 he removed to Rudolfszall, on the Lake of Constance, where he lived until his death. In 1876 he was ennobled. His first important work was the idyl "Der Trompeter von Säckingen" ("The Trumpeter of Säckingen"), which appeared in 1853. The historical novel "Ekkehard" is from 1855. "Frau Aventiure," a collection of lyrics, appeared in 1863, "Juniperus" in 1868, "Bergpsalmen" ("Mountain Psalms") in 1870, "Waldeinsamkeit" ("Forest Solitude") in 1881. "Gaudeamus," a collection of popular poems of a humorous character, has been published in some 40 editions.

Scheffer (shef′fer), **Ary.** Born at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Feb. 12, 1795: died at Paris, June 5, 1858. A French painter, of a style between the classical and Romantic schools. Among his works are "Suliote Women," "Eberhard the Weeper," several on the subjects of "Faust," "Mignon," and "Gretchen," "Francesca da Rimini," "Charlemagne and Wittekind," "St. Augustine and his Mother," "Christus Consolator," "Christus Remunerator," "Dante and Beatrice," "Christ Bearing the Cross," etc.; portraits of Béranger, Marshal Ney, Liszt, Rossini, the artist's mother, etc.

Scheffer, Henry. Born at The Hague, Sept. 27, 1798: died at Paris, March 15, 1862. A French historical and genre painter, brother of Ary Scheffer.

Scheffler, Johannes. See *Angelus Silesius.*

Schehallion. See *Schiehallion.*

Scheherazade, or **Sheherazade** (she-hē′rä-zäd), or **Shahrazad** (shä-rä-zäd′). A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," daughter of the grand vizir and wife of Schariar, sultan of India. The tales which she nightly relates so interest the sultan that he spares her life from day to day in order to hear more, and finally repeals the law condemning to death each morning his bride of the previous night. See *Arabian Nights.*

Scheideck (shīd′ek), or **Scheidegg.** A spur of the Rigi, in Switzerland.

Scheideck, Great. The height of the pass between Grindelwald and Meiringen, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Height, 6,430 feet.

Scheideck, Little, or **Wengern-Scheideck** (veng′ėrn-shī′dek). A pass in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, leading from Grindelwald over the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen. Height, 6,788 feet.

Scheideck, Reschen-. A pass in western Tyrol, near the Swiss frontier, leading from Landeck in the valley of the Inn to the Vintschgau in the valley of the upper Adige.

Schelde (sċhel′de), or **Scheldt** (skelt). [D. *Schelde*, formerly also *Scheldt*, F. *Escaut*, from L. *Scaldis.*] A river in Europe which rises in the department of Aisne, northeastern France, traverses Belgium, and flows in the Netherlands into the North Sea by its chief arms, the West Schelde (or Hont) and the East Schelde. Its chief branches are the Selle, Scarpe, Lys, and Rupel; the chief towns on its banks are Tournai, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. It was closed to navigation 1648–1792. Length, 250 miles; navigable to near Catelet.

Scheler (shā′ler), **Johann August Huldreich.** Born at Ebnat, Switzerland, April 6, 1819: died at Brussels, Nov. 17, 1890. A noted philologist. He held a professorship in the University of Brussels from 1876 until his death, and wrote a number of works on Romance philology, including "Dictionnaire d'étymologie française" (1861), and "Exposé des lois qui régissent la transformation française des mots latins" (1875).

Schellenberg (shel′len-berG). A hill near Donauwörth, Bavaria, on which, July 2, 1704, the Bavarians and French were totally defeated by the Imperialists under Marlborough and Louis of Baden.

Schelling (shel′ling), **Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von.** Born at Leonberg, Würtemberg, Jan. 27, 1775: died at Ragatz, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1854. A celebrated German philosopher. He was educated at Tubingen; became professor at Jena in 1798, and at Wurzburg in 1803; occupied various official positions at Munich 1806–41 (as secretary of the Academy of Arts, from 1827 as professor of philosophy, and later director of the Academy of Sciences); lectured at various times at Stuttgart and Erlangen; became a member of the Berlin Academy; and 1841–46 was lecturer at the University of Berlin. His works include "Erster Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie" ("First Plan of a System of the Philosophy of Nature," 1799), "Der transcendentale Idealismus" (1800), "Darstellung meines Systems der Philosophie" ("Presentation of my System of Philosophy," 1801), "Bruno" (1802), "Philosophie und Religion" (1804), "Menschliche Freiheit" (1809), etc. His collected works were published in 14 vols. 1856–61.

Schemnitz (shem′nits), Hung. **Selmecz-Bánya** (shel-mets′bän′yo). A town in the county of Honth, Hungary, 67 miles north of Budapest. It is the most important mining town in Hungary, with mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.; and has an academy of mining and forestry. It existed as early as the 8th century. Population (1890), 15,280.

Schenck (skengk), **Robert Cumming.** Born at Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809: died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890. An American politician, diplomatist, and general. He was admitted to the bar in 1831; was a Whig member of Congress from Ohio 1843–51; was United States minister to Brazil 1851–53; and served in the Union army in the Civil War, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, the battle of Cross Keys, and the second battle of Bull Run, and attaining the rank of major-general. He was a Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1863–71, and United States minister to Great Britain 1871–76.

Schenectady (ske-nek′ta-di). A city, capital of Schenectady County, New York, situated on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 17 miles northwest of Albany. It has manufactures of locomotives, agricultural implements, etc., and is the seat of Union College. It was burned by the French and Indians Feb. 8, 1690, and the inhabitants were massacred. Population (1890), 19,902.

Schenkel (sheng′kel), **Daniel.** Born at Dägerlen, canton of Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 21, 1813: died May 19, 1885. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Heidelberg from 1851: one of the chief founders of the German Protestant Union. Among his works are "Christliche Dogmatik" (1858–59), "Das Charakterbild Jesu" (1864), etc.

Schenkendorf (shengk′en-dorf), **Max von.** Born at Tilsit, Prussia, Dec. 11, 1783: died at Coblenz, Dec. 11, 1817. A German lyric poet. He studied jurisprudence in Königsberg, where in 1812 he became a referendary; but with the advent of the French army in that year he left, and was subsequently in Berlin, Weimar, and Karlsruhe. In 1813, in response to the Prussian call to arms, he joined the army in Silesia, and fought in the battle of Leipsic. After the war, in 1815, he was made counselor at Coblenz, where he died. His lyrics, many of them patriotic songs, appeared under the title "Gedichte" ("Poems") in 1815.

Schérer (shā-rãr′), **Barthélemy Louis Joseph.** Born at Delle, near Belfort, France, Dec. 18, 1747: died on his estate Chauny, Aisne, Aug. 19, 1804. A French general. He served in the revolutionary armies; as commander-in-chief in Italy gained the battle of Loano Nov. 24, 1795; was minister of war 1797–1799; and was defeated by the Austrians in Italy in 1799.

Schérer, Edmond Henri Adolphe. Born at Paris, April 8, 1815: died at Versailles, March 16, 1889. A French Protestant theologian of the radical school, politician, and critic. He was made professor of exegesis at the École Évangélique at Geneva in 1845; resigned in 1850, and became a leader in the liberal movement in Protestant theology; became chief literary critic of "Le Temps" in 1860; and later was its editor in chief. He was elected member of the National Assembly in 1871, and of the Senate in 1875. He wrote "Mélanges de critique religieuse," seven volumes of literary criticisms, etc.

Scherer (shā′rer), **Wilhelm.** Born at Schönborn, Lower Austria, April 26, 1841: died at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1886. A German philologist and literary historian. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1883), etc.

Scheria (skē′ri-ạ̈). [Gr. Σχερία.] In the Odyssey, a mythical island, the abode of the Phæacians: identified by the ancients with Corcyra.

Scherr (sher), **Johannes.** Born at Hohenrechberg, Würtemberg, Oct. 3, 1817: died at Zurich, Nov. 21, 1886. A German historian and democratic leader in Würtemberg until his flight to Switzerland in 1849. He was professor in the Polytechnic School at Zurich from 1860. His works include "Deutsche Kultur- und Sittengeschichte" ("History of German Civilization and Manners," 1852), "Schiller und seine Zeit" (1859), "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (2d ed. 1854), "Geschichte der englischen Litteratur" (1854), "Allgemeine Geschichte der Litteratur" (1851), "Geschichte der Religion" (1855–57), "Blücher" (1862), "Geschichte der deutschen Frauenwelt" (3d ed. 1873).

Scherzer (shert′ser), **Karl von.** Born at Vienna, May 1, 1821. An Austrian traveler. He traversed North and Central America 1852–55; was a member of the Novara expedition round the world 1857–59; was chief of an expedition to eastern Asia in 1869; and has been Austrian consul-general at Genoa since 1884. Besides books of travel he has published "Weltindustrien" (1880) and "Das wirtschaftliche Leben der Völker" (1885), etc.

Scheuren (shoi′ren), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 22, 1810: died 1887. A German landscape-painter, of the Düsseldorf school. He became professor at the Düsseldorf Academy in 1855. His pictures are mostly in German galleries.

Scheveningen (sċhā′ven-inG-en). A fishing village in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the North Sea 3 miles northwest of The Hague. It is a celebrated watering-place, and a favorite resort for artists. Near it, Aug. 10 (O. S. July 31), 1653, the English fleet under Monk defeated the Dutch under Tromp, who fell in the engagement. Population (1889) 17,277.

Schiaparelli (skyä-pä-rel′lē), **Giovanni Virginio.** Born at Savigliano, Italy, March 4, 1835. An Italian astronomer. He was appointed director of the observatory at Milan in 1862. He has published "Note e reflessioni sulla teoria astronomica delle stelle cadenti" (1870) and "I precursori di Copernico nell' antichità" (1876). He has also published investigations in meteorology and the topography of Mars.

Schick (shik), **Gottlieb.** Born at Stuttgart, Aug. 15, 1779: died there, April 11, 1812. A German historical painter. In 1799–1802 he studied at Paris with David, and at Rome 1802–11. He is called one of the regenerators of German art.

Schiedam (sċhē-däm′). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated near the junction of the Schie and Meuse, 3½ miles west of Rotterdam. It is noted as a center of gin manufacture (Hollands and Geneva). Population (1891), 25,371.

Schiefner (shēf′ner), **Franz Anton.** Born at Reval, Russia, July 18, 1817: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 16, 1879. A Russian philologist, noted for his researches in Tibetan, Mongolian, and the Finnic and Caucasian groups of languages. He was a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and was connected with its library from 1863.

Schiehallion (shē-hal′yon). A mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, 30 miles northwest of Perth. It was here that Maskelyne conducted his experiments for determining the density of the earth. Height, 3,547 feet. Also *Schehallion.*

Schiermonnikoog (sċhēr-mon′nik-ōG). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Friesland, Netherlands, 5 miles north of the mainland. Length, 8 miles.

Schikaneder (shē-kä-nā′der), **Emanuel.** Born at Ratisbon, 1751: died at Vienna, Sept. 21, 1812. A German librettist, manager, singer, and actor. In 1780, while manager of a company of strolling players, he met Mozart. He wrote the text of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" in 1791, and played Papageno himself.

Schiller (shil′ler), **Johann Christoph Friedrich von.** Born at Marbach, Würtemberg, Nov. 10, 1759: died at Weimar, May 9, 1805. A famous German poet, dramatist, and historian. His father, who had previously been a surgeon, entered the Würtemberg service at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, and at the time of the birth of the poet was a lieutenant. Subsequently he rose to the rank of captain, and in 1768 was given the position of park-keeper at Ludwigsburg and the duke's country-seat, Solitude. He married, in 1749, Elizabeth Dorothea Kodweis, daughter of the landlord of the Golden Lion in Marbach. Schiller's earliest education was obtained in the village of Lorch, and then at the Latin school of Ludwigsburg. It was his original intention to study theology, but in accordance with the demand of the duke, Karl Eugen, who in 1770 had set up a military academy at his castle, Solitude, he entered there in 1773 and began the study of jurisprudence. In 1775 the academy was removed to Stuttgart, where he exchanged the study of law for that of medicine; and in 1780, on the conclusion of his studies, was appointed regimental surgeon at Stuttgart. His literary career began in 1781 with the publication of the tragedy "Die Räuber" ("The Robbers"), the plan of which he had conceived as early as 1778, when a pupil at the military academy. He was not able to find a publisher, and was obliged to print the work at his own expense, but the following year it was successfully produced at Mannheim. The publication of the drama had drawn upon him the displeasure of the duke, which was intensified when he went secretly to Mannheim in order to be present at its first representation. Subsequently he was forbidden by the duke to print anything which did not relate to his profession. Once more he went to Mannheim without leave, in order to see his drama, and this time, when it was discovered, he was condemned to a fortnight's arrest. He now determined to escape from this restraint, and the same year (1782) fled in company with a friend to Mannheim, and thence went to Darmstadt and Frankfort. Under the assumed name of Dr. Schmidt, he lived for a time at the village of Oggersheim, near Mannheim, and, not believing himself here free from pursuit, accepted the invitation of Frau von Wolzogen, and took up his abode on her estate Bauerbach, near Meiningen. In the meantime he had been at work on another drama which finally appeared in 1783, after having been twice rejected by the theater direction at Mannheim. This is his "Fiesco" (full title "Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua: republikanisches Trauerspiel": "The Conspiracy of Fiesco at Genoa: a Republican Tragedy"). At Bauerbach he lived until July, 1783, under the name of Dr. Ritter, engaged upon a third tragedy which he at first called "Luise Millerin," but which was published in 1784 under the name of "Kabale und Liebe" ("Love and Intrigue"). In 1783 he returned to Mannheim to accept the position of theater poet with a stipend of 300 florins, for which he was to furnish three plays a year: to eke out a support he had founded a journal (which was abandoned in 1793) called "Die rheinische Thalia" ("The Rhenish Thalia"), afterward "Die neue Thalia" ("The New Thalia"). His connection with the theater lasted only until Nov., 1784, when he resigned. In 1785, with the advice and assistance of Christian Gottfried Körner, the father of the poet Körner, he left Mannheim for Leipsic, where he arrived in April. Shortly after he moved out to the little village of Gohlis, near by, and then, that same year, accompanied Korner to Dresden: here, and in the village of Loschwitz, where his friend had a villa, he lived until 1787. In 1786 three lyrical poems had appeared in the "Thalia": "Freigeisterei der Leidenschaft" ("Free-thinking of Passion"), "Resignation," and "Lied an die Freude" ("Hymn to Joy"), the last written in Gohlis. In the garden-house at Loschwitz he completed the drama "Don Carlos," begun at Mannheim and finally published in 1787. Unlike the preceding dramas, which are all in prose, this, like its successors, is written in iambic pentameter. To the Dresden period belongs, further, a novel that was never completed, called "Der Geisterseher" ("The Ghost-seer"). In 1787, having grown tired of his life in Dresden, he removed to Weimar, where, with the exception of the period from 1789 to 1799, he subsequently lived. In 1788 appeared his first historical work, the "Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande" ("History of the Revolt of the Netherlands"). Belonging also to this early time in Weimar are the poems "Die Götter Griechenlands" ("The Gods of Greece") and "Die Künstler" ("The Artists"). In 1789 he was called as professor extraordinarius of history, but without a stipend, to the University of Jena. The succeeding year (1790) he married Lotte von Lengefeld, having previously been granted, on his application, a small stipend by the Duke of Weimar. During 1790–93 appeared his second historical work, the "Geschichte des dreiszigjahrigen Kriegs" ("History of the Thirty Years' War"). In 1794 falls the beginning of the intimate association with Goethe, which had a marked influence upon both poets. In 1795, with the coöperation of Goethe, he founded the journal "Die Horen" ("The Horæ"), which was continued down to 1798. In 1796 the annual "Der Musenalmanach" ("The Almanac of the Muses") was begun under his editorship, and was published down to 1800, when it was abandoned. In it appeared the satiric epigrams, the famous "Xenien," written in collaboration with Goethe, and a number of his most celebrated poems, among them "Der Handschuh"

("The Glove"), "Der Ring des Polykrates" ("The Ring of Polycrates"), "Ritter Toggenburg" ("Knight Toggenburg"), "Der Taucher" ("The Diver"), "Die Kraniche des Ibycus" ("The Cranes of Ibycus"), "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer" ("The Walk to the Forge"), "Der Kampf mit dem Drachen" ("The Fight with the Dragon"), "Das Eleusische Fest" ("The Eleusinian Festival"), and (1800) "Das Lied von der Glocke" ("The Song of the Bell"), the most popular of all his poems. In 1799 another drama had been completed, and the following year it was revised for publication. This is the trilogy "Wallenstein," which consists of the prelude "Wallensteins Lager" ("Wallenstein's Camp"), "Die Piccolomini" ("The Piccolomini"), a drama in five acts, and "Wallensteins Tod" ("Wallenstein's Death"), also in five acts. In 1798, further, he gave up his professorship at Jena and went back to Weimar, which was henceforth his home. The succeeding years were characterized by extraordinary dramatic productiveness. The tragedy "Maria Stuart" appeared in 1801. "Die Jungfrau von Orleans" ("The Maid of Orléans"), which he calls "a romantic tragedy," followed in 1802. This same year he was ennobled by the emperor Francis II. In 1803 appeared, further, "Die Braut von Messina" ("The Bride of Messina"), with the subtitle "Die feindlichen Bruder: Trauerspiel mit Choren" ("The Hostile Brothers: a Tragedy with Choruses"); and finally, in 1804, the drama "Wilhelm Tell." He died suddenly in 1805. Still another tragedy, "Demetrius," was left uncompleted at his death. His life may be divided into 3 periods. The first is that of his youth, from 1759 to 1785, when he removed to Leipsic: in this period fall the "Storm and Stress" dramas "The Robbers," "Fiesco," and "Love and Intrigue," and the lyric poems published in his "Anthologie" of 1782. A second period is the period of scientific production, in reality a time of research, from 1785 down to his intimate association with Goethe in the publication of the "Horen": in this period fall, most especially, "Don Carlos," his historical works, and several philosophical and esthetic treatises, the principal among them being that on "Naive und sentimentalische Dichtung" ("Naive and Sentimental Poetry"). A third and last period is from 1794 until his death in 1805. This is the time of his greatest productivity: in it fall the best of his poems, of which there are many besides the ballads mentioned, and the most important of his dramas. A critical edition of his complete works was published at Stuttgart, 1867–76, in 17 volumes.

Schiller-Stiftung (shil'ler-stif'töng). [G., 'Schiller Institution.'] A German society founded in 1855 (definitely organized at Dresden, Oct., 1859) for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to German authors needing assistance.

Schilling (shil'ling), **Johannes.** Born at Mittweida, Saxony, June 23, 1828. A German sculptor, professor at Dresden. Among his works are the Schiller statue in Vienna, statues in the Brühl Terrace, Dresden, and the national monument in the Niederwald.

Schilthorn (shilt'horn). A mountain in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, southwest of Lauterbrunnen. Height, 9,748 feet.

Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp. Born at Dosenheim, Alsace, Jan. 12, 1808: died May 20, 1880. An Alsatian botanist and paleontologist. He published "Traité de paléontologie végétale" (1867–69), researches on bryology, etc.

Schipka Pass. See *Shipka Pass.*

Schirmer (shir'mer), **Johann Wilhelm.** Born at Jülich, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1807: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Sept. 11, 1863. A German landscape-painter. His subjects were taken largely from Bible scenes.

Schirmer, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, May 6, 1802: died at Nyon, Switzerland, June 8, 1866. A German landscape-painter. His subjects were taken chiefly from the South.

Schism, The Great. 1. The division between the Latin and Greek churches, which began in the 9th century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the "filioque" in the creed. The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church, while the Greeks claim that they have remained faithful to the Catholic creed and ancient usages.

2. The forty years' division (1378–1417) between different parties in the Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.

Schlagintweit (shlä'gin-tvit), **Adolf von.** Born Jan. 9, 1829: killed in Kashgar, 1857. Brother of Hermann Schlagintweit, and his associate in travel and collaborator in his works.

Schlagintweit, Hermann von. Born at Munich, May 13, 1826: died at Munich, Jan. 19, 1882. A German traveler and scientist. He explored the Alps in company with Adolf von Schlagintweit 1846–48, and published their results in "Untersuchungen über die physikalische Geographie der Alpen" ("Researches on the Physical Geography of the Alps," 1850). He made further journeys with his brother, ascending Monte Rosa (first ascent made) in 1851. They published "Neue Untersuchungen, etc." (1854). In 1854 he started on an expedition to India with his brothers Adolf and Robert, and the three, together or separately, explored India, the Himalaya, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Kashmir, Ladak, Nepal, and the Karakorum and Kuenlun mountains (1855–57). Their travels were published in "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia" (1860–66) and "Reisen in Indien und Hochasien" (1869–80). He received the surname "Sakunlunski" in 1864 from his passage of the Kwenlun.

Schlagintweit, Robert von. Born Oct. 27, 1833: died at Giessen, Germany, June 6, 1885. A brother of Hermann von Schlagintweit, whom he accompanied to India and central Asia. He traveled in the United States 1868–69 and 1880, and published the results of the journey in "Die Pacific-Eisenbahn" (1870), "Californien" (1871), etc.

Schlangenbad (shläng'en-bäd). A watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 6 miles west of Wiesbaden: noted for its mineral springs.

Schlegel (shlā'gel), **August Wilhelm von.** Born at Hannover, Sept. 8, 1767: died at Bonn, May 12, 1845. A celebrated German poet and critic. He studied at Göttingen. Subsequently he was a tutor for three years at Amsterdam. Returning thence to Germany, he devoted himself wholly to literature, until in 1798 was made professor of literature and esthetics at the University of Jena. He had founded, with his brother Friedrich von Schlegel, the critical journal "Athenæum," which became the organ of the Romantic school in Germany. In 1801 he left Jena for Berlin, where in 1803–04 he delivered lectures on literature. After 1804 he traveled extensively, and was in France, Italy, Austria, and Sweden, the greater part of the time in the company of Madame de Staël, with whom he afterward also spent some time at her castle at Coppet in Switzerland. In Sweden, as the secretary of the crown prince Bernadotte, he was ennobled. In 1818 he was made professor of esthetics and literature at the University of Bonn, where he subsequently lived, and where he died. He was several times in France, and in 1823 in England, engaged in Oriental studies. He wrote distichs, romances, sonnets, odes, and elegies. His first volume of poems appeared in 1800. The tragedy "Ion" (1803), which was produced at Weimar, was not successful. His work as a critic, and particularly as a translator, is of especial importance. His "Spanisches Theater" ("Spanish Theater") appeared 1803–09; "Vorlesungen über dramatische Kunst und Litteratur" ("Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature"), delivered originally in Vienna, were published 1809–11; his translation of Shakspere, afterward continued by Ludwig Tieck, appeared 1797–1810. From 1823 to 1830 he published the "Indische Bibliothek" ("Indian Library"), a periodical devoted to Oriental languages, and printed several Sanskrit texts in the printing-office which had been equipped by the Prussian government at his suggestion. His complete works were published at Leipsic, 1846–47, in 12 vols.

Schlegel, Madame **von (Dorothea** (originally **Veronika) Mendelssohn,** Madame **Veit).** Born at Berlin, Oct. 24, 1763: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 3, 1839. A German author, daughter of Moses Mendelssohn and wife of K. W. F. von Schlegel. By her first husband she was the mother of the painter Philipp Veit.

Schlegel, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von. Born at Hannover, March 10, 1772: died at Dresden, Jan. 12, 1829. A noted German poet, author, and critic. He studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and subsequently lived in Dresden, Berlin, and Jena, where he settled in 1800 as docent at the university. In 1802 he renounced this position to study Oriental languages in Paris, where he remained two years. In 1803 he went over to the Roman Catholic Church. In 1808 he went to Vienna, where he became secretary to the state chancery. From 1815 to 1818 he was Austrian counselor of legation at the Diet in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He died at Dresden, whither he had gone to deliver a course of lectures. He wrote numerous lyrics, the drama "Alarcos," and the novel "Lucinde" (1799). More important are his essay "Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier" ("On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians," 1808) and the "Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der alten und neuen Literatur" ("Lectures on the History of Old and Modern Literature," 1815). His complete works ("Sammtliche Werke") were published at Vienna, 1822–25, in 10 vols., increased in the edition of 1846 to 15 vols.

Schlei, or **Schley** (shlī), or **Sley** (slī). A narrow inlet of the Baltic Sea, in the eastern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which it penetrates as far as Schleswig. Length, 25 miles.

Schleicher (shlī'ċher), **August.** Born at Meiningen, Germany, Feb. 19, 1821: died at Jena, Dec. 6, 1868. A noted German philologist, professor at Jena from 1857. His works include "Die Sprachen Europas" ("The Languages of Europe," 1850), "Kompendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen" ("Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages," 1862), works on the Lithuanian and Slavic languages, etc.

Schleiden (shlī'den), **Matthias Jakob.** Born at Hamburg, April 5, 1804: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 23, 1881. A noted German botanist. He was professor at Jena 1839–62, and at Dorpat 1863–64. His chief work is "Grundzüge der wissenschaftlichen Botanik" ("Principles of Scientific Botany," 1842–43). He also wrote "Die Pflanze und ihr Leben" (1850), "Für Baum und Wald" (1870), etc.

Schleiermacher (shlī'er-mäċh-er), **Friedrich Ernst Daniel.** Born at Breslau, Nov. 21, 1768: died at Berlin, Feb. 12, 1834. A celebrated German philosopher and theologian. He was the son of a clergyman of the Reformed Church. The greater part of his youth was spent in the Moravian schools at Niesky and Barby. Subsequently he studied theology at Halle, and in 1794 was ordained. From 1796 to 1802 he was pastor of the Charité Hospital in Berlin. In 1802 he went as pastor to the little town of Stolpe, in Pomerania, where he remained two years. From 1804 to 1807 he was university preacher and professor at Halle. Thence he went once more to Berlin, where he was appointed pastor of the Trinity Church, and in 1810 was made professor of theology at the new university of Berlin, in both of which positions he remained active until his death. His most important works are his "Reden über die Religion" ("Addresses on Religion," 1799), "Monologen" ("Monologues," 1800), "Grundlinien einer Kritik der bisherigen Sittenlehre" ("Basis of a Critique of Ethics to the Present Time," 1803: the first of his philosophical works), "Weinachtsfeier" ("Christmas Celebration," 1806), and "Kurze Darstellung des theologischen Studiums" ("A Short Statement of Theological Study," 1810), with which he began his professorial career in Berlin. His principal theological work, "Der christliche Glaube nach den Grundsatzen der evangelischen Kirche" ("Christian Dogma According to the Fundamental Principles of the Evangelical Church"), appeared first in 1821–22, and in a second edition, greatly altered, in 1830–31. "Studien und Kritiken" ("Studies and Criticisms") appeared in 1829. He made the classical translation of Plato, the first volume of which was published in 1804; the last, the "Republic," in 1828. As a theologian he made a deep impression upon the theology and the religious life of his own day; his fame as a philosopher is, however, almost wholly posthumous.

Schleissheim (shlīs'hīm). A royal Bavarian castle, 8 miles north of Munich. It has a noted picture-gallery.

Schleiz (shlīts). A town in the principality of Reuss (younger line), Germany, situated on the Wiesenthal 36 miles southeast of Weimar. It is the second town of the principality, and was the capital of the former principality of Reuss-Schleiz. It has a palace. Here, Oct. 9, 1806, the French defeated the Prussians. Population (1890), 4,928.

Schlern (shlern). One of the Dolomite Mountains of Tyrol, east of Botzen. Height, 8,402 feet.

Schlesien (shlā'zē-en). The German name of Silesia.

Schleswig (shlāz'viG), or **Sleswick** (sles'wik), Dan. **Slesvig** (sles'viG). The northern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, separated from Holstein by the Eider and the Baltic Canal. The "Danish Mark" was organized by the German sovereigns in the 10th century. About 1026 the emperor Conrad II. ceded the region to Canute, king of Denmark, and for about 200 years Schleswig was closely connected with Denmark, being generally ruled by members of the Danish royal house, after which it was a hereditary duchy, a fief of the Danish crown (ruled from 1232 to 1375 by a branch of the Danish dynasty). In 1386 Schleswig and Holstein were formally united. From 1460 the kings of Denmark of the Oldenburg line ruled over Schleswig-Holstein (being princes of the German Empire as dukes of Holstein). Under this house various divisions and subdivisions took place, but in 1777 nearly all of Schleswig-Holstein was reunited with Denmark. The King of Denmark entered the Germanic Confederation for Holstein in 1815. The dual relations of Schleswig and Holstein toward Denmark and Germany led to the Schleswig-Holstein wars of 1848–50 and 1864 (see below). A provisional government of the duchies was formed in 1848; and Danish rule was restored in 1851. The question was reopened by the death of the King of Denmark in 1863. In consequence of the war of 1864, Schleswig and Holstein were handed over to Prussia and Austria; and in 1865, by the Convention of Gastein, Schleswig fell under Prussian rule. After the war of 1866 both Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Prussia. See *Holstein.*

> The history of the relations of Denmark and the Duchies to the Romano-Germanic Empire is a very small part of the great Schleswig-Holstein controversy. But having been unnecessarily mixed up with two questions properly quite distinct,—the first, as to the relation of Schleswig to Holstein, and of both jointly to the Danish crown; the second, as to the diplomatic engagements which the Danish kings have in recent times contracted with the German powers,—it has borne its part in making the whole question the most intricate and interminable that has vexed Europe for two centuries and a half. Setting aside irrelevant matter, the facts as to the Empire are as follows:—I. The Danish kings began to own the supremacy of the Frankish Emperors early in the ninth century. Having recovered their independence in the confusion that followed the fall of the Carolingian dynasty, they were again subdued by Henry the Fowler and Otto the Great, and continued tolerably submissive till the death of Frederick II. and the period of anarchy which followed. Since that time Denmark has always been independent, although her king was, until the treaty of 1865, a member of the German Confederation as duke of Holstein and Lauenburg. II. Schleswig was in Carolingian times Danish; the Eyder being, as Eginhard tells us, the boundary between Saxonia Transalbiana (Holstein) and the Terra Nortmannorum (wherein lay the town of Sliesthorp), inhabited by the Scandinavian heathen. Otto the Great conquered all Schleswig, and, it is said, Jutland also, and added the southern part of Schleswig to the immediate territory of the Empire, erecting it into a margraviate. So it remained till the days of Conrad II., who made the Eyder again the boundary. III. Holstein always was an integral part of the Empire, as it was afterwards of the Germanic Confederation and is now of the new German Empire.
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> *Bryce,* Holy Roman Empire, p. 450.

Schleswig. The capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated at the western extremity of the Schlei, in lat. 54° 31'

N., long. 9° 34′ E. It contains a cathedral and the ducal castle of Gottorp. A church was founded here by Ansgar about 850. The town was the ancient capital of Schleswig, and formerly a commercial center; was occupied in turn by the Danes and the allies in April, 1848; was regained by the Danes July, 1850; and was occupied by the Austrians in Feb., 1864. Population (1890), 15,123.

Schleswig-Holstein (shläz′viɢ-hol′stīn). A province of Prussia. Capital, Schleswig; chief cities, Kiel and Altona. It is bounded by Denmark on the north, the Little Belt, Baltic Sea, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg on the east, Hamburg and the province of Hannover on the south, and the North Sea on the west, and consists of the divisions of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. It contains various islands, including Fehmern, Alsen, and the North Friesian Islands, and includes several enclaves of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg. It nearly surrounds the principality of Lubeck in the southeast. Its surface is generally level, but in parts hilly. It is noted for its cattle. The prevailing religion is Protestantism. The prevailing language is German; but there are many Danes in the north. It was made a Prussian province after the war of 1866. Area, 7,273 square miles. Population (1890), 1,217,437.

Schleswig-Holstein Wars. 1. A war carried on with Denmark in 1848–50. The Schleswig-Holsteiners formed a provisional government in March, 1848, and were supported by German troops (chiefly Prussians). The Danes invaded Schleswig, but were driven back by the Prussians. The war was suspended by truce in Aug., 1848, but was renewed in March, 1849, the Schleswig-Holsteiners being aided again by German troops. Operations were again suspended by a truce from July, 1849, to July, 1850. The Germanic Confederation then formally withdrew from the struggle, which was, however, renewed by Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark. The victory of the latter at Idstedt, July 24–25, 1850, restored Danish rule. 2. A war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864, the object of which was to prevent the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark. Schleswig was invaded by Austrians and Prussians in Feb., and the Duppel was stormed in April. The success of the allies in July led to the treaty of Vienna in Oct., and the cession by Denmark of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. See *Schleswig*.

Schlettstadt (shlet′stät), sometimes **Schlestadt** (shlā′stät). A town in Alsace-Lorraine, on the Ill 27 miles south-southwest of Strasburg. It was formerly a free imperial city. A noted academy was founded there by Agricola in the 15th century. It was annexed to France in 1634; and was besieged and taken by the Germans in Oct., 1870. Population (1890), 9,418.

Schleusingen (shloi′zing-en). A small town in Prussian Saxony, 29 miles south of Gotha. It was the residence of the counts of Henneberg.

Schley. See *Schlei*.

Schley (shlā), **Winfield Scott.** Born in Frederick County, Md., Oct. 9, 1839. An American naval commander. He graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1860; served in the Union navy during the Civil War; was instructor at the Naval Academy 1866–1869 and 1874–76; and commanded the relief expedition which rescued Greely and six of his companions in 1884. He was promoted captain in 1888, and has published, conjointly with Soley, "The Rescue of Greely" (1885).

Schliemann (shlē′män), **Heinrich.** Born at Neu-Buckow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Jan. 6, 1822: died at Naples, Dec. 27, 1890. A noted German archæologist and traveler. He acquired a large property as a merchant; traveled extensively in Greece and elsewhere in Europe, the East, and around the world; and became famous from his explorations of Greek sites and antiquities. From 1870 to 1882 he explored the site of ancient Troy, making many remarkable discoveries, and began similar work in 1876 in Mycenæ, in 1881 in Orchomenus, and in 1884 in Tiryns. He wrote "La Chine et le Japon" (1866), "Ithaka, der Peloponnesus und Troja" (1869), "Trojanische Altertümer" ("Trojan Antiquities," 1874), "Mykena" (1878), "Ilios" (1881), "Orchomenos" (1881), "Reise in der Troas" (1881), "Troja" (1883), "Tiryns" (1886).

Schliengen (shlēng′gen). A small town in Baden, situated near the Rhine 20 miles southwest of Freiburg. Here, Oct. 24, 1796, the archduke Charles defeated the French under Moreau, compelling their retreat across the Rhine.

Schlik or **Schlick** (shlik) **zu Bassano und Weisskirchen,** Count **Franz von.** Born at Prague, May 23, 1789: died at Vienna, March 17, 1862. An Austrian general. He served in the wars against Napoleon; was distinguished in the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49; and commanded the right wing at Solferino in 1859.

Schlosser (shlos′ser), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Jever, Germany, Nov. 17, 1776: died at Heidelberg, Sept. 23, 1861. A German historian, professor at Heidelberg from 1817. His works include "Weltgeschichte in zusammenhangender Erzahlung" ("History of the World in Connected Narrative," 1817–24), "Geschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts" ("History of the 18th Century," 1823: continued into the 19th century to the overthrow of the French empire: 5th ed., 8 vols., 1866–1868), "Universalhistorische Übersicht der Geschichte der alten Welt" ("Universal Historical View of the History of the Ancient World," 1824–36), planned for and partly contributed to a "Weltgeschichte fur das deutsche Volk" ("History of the World for the German people," 1842–54).

Schlucht (shlöċht). A pass over the Vosges which leads from the valley of the Münster in Alsace to that of Gérardmer in France. Height, 3,735 feet.

Schlüsselburg (shlüs′sel-börɢ). A town and fortress in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated at the exit of the Neva from Lake Ladoga, about 30 miles east of St. Petersburg. Ivan VI. was imprisoned here 1756–64. Population, about 4,000.

Schmadrifall (shmä′dri-fäl). A waterfall in the Ammertenthal, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of Lauterbrunnen, formed by the Schmadribach. Height, over 200 feet.

Schmalkalden (shmäl′käl″den), sometimes in E. **Smalkald** or **Smalcald** (smal′kâld). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Stille and Schmalkalde, 18 miles southwest of Gotha. It is a center of iron and steel manufactures. It passed with Hesse-Cassel to Prussia in 1866. It is an ancient town, noted in the Reformation period. (See *Smalkaldic Articles* and *Smalkaldic League*.) Population (1890), 7,318.

Schmerling (shmer′ling), **Anton von.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1805: died at Vienna, May 23, 1893. An Austrian statesman. He was imperial minister in the provisional national government instituted by the Frankfort parliament in 1848; Austrian premier 1860–65; a leading liberal member of the Austrian upper house from 1867; and president of the supreme court of Austria (Cisleithania) from 1865–91.

Schmidel (shmē′del), **Ulrich.** Born at Straubingen, Bavaria: died there, after 1557. A German adventurer. He served as a common soldier in Paraguay 1552–52, and shared in most of the prominent explorations and conquests. In 1557 he published in German an account of his travels. Though obscured by barbarous orthography, it is of great historical value. There are old and modern editions in several languages.

Schmidt (shmit), **Heinrich Julian.** Born at Marienwerder, Prussia, March 7, 1818: died March 27, 1886. A German literary historian and journalist. His chief works are "Geschichte der Romantik im Zeitalter der Reformation und Revolution" (1850), "Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur im 19. Jahrhundert' ("History of the German National Literature in the 19th Century," 1853), "Geschichte der franzosischen Literatur seit der Revolution" (1858), "Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit" (1870–78).

Schmoller (shmol′ler), **Gustav.** Born at Heilbronn, Würtemberg, June 24, 1838. A German political economist. He became professor of political economy at Halle in 1864, at Strasburg in 1872, and at Berlin in 1882. He has published "Über einige Grundfragen des Rechts und der Volkswirtschaft" (1875), etc.

Schnaase (shnä′ze), **Karl.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Sept. 7, 1798: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, May 20, 1875. A German writer on art. His chief work is "Geschichte der bildenden Künste" ("History of the Fine Arts," 7 vols. 1843–64).

Schneckenburger (shnek′en-börg-er), **Max.** Born at Thalheim, Würtemberg, Feb. 17, 1819: died at Burgdorf, near Bern, May 3, 1849. A German poet, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein" ("The Watch on the Rhine," 1840).

Schneeberg (shnā′berɢ). [G., 'snow-mountain.'] 1. A summit of the Austrian Alps, about 20 miles southwest of Vienna. Height, 6,808 feet.—2. The highest mountain of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, 15 miles northeast of Bayreuth. Height, 3,454 feet.

Schneeberg. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 21 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It was noted formerly for mining, and is now for its manufactures of lace, chemicals, etc. It has a noted Gothic church. Population (1890), 8,213.

Schneeberg, Great. A mountain on the frontier of Prussian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, 46 miles north-northwest of Olmütz. Height, 4,660 feet.

Schneekopf (shnā′kopf). [G., 'snow head.'] One of the highest mountains of the Thüringerwald, situated in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, 19 miles south of Gotha. Height, 3,210 feet.

Schneidemühl (shnī′de-mül), Pol. **Pila.** A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Küddow 53 miles north of Posen. Population (1890), 14,443.

Schneider (shnī′dėr). The dog of Rip van Winkle in the play of that name.

Schneider (shnī′der), **Friedrich Johann Christian.** Born at Alt-Waltersdorf, near Zittau, Saxony, Jan. 3, 1786: died at Dessau, Nov. 23, 1853. A German composer, teacher, and conductor. Among his works are the oratorios "Die Sündflut," "Das verlorene Paradies," "Pharao," "Christus das Kind," a number of masses and cantatas, and about 400 songs for men's voices, etc. He conducted musical festivals in all parts of Germany from 1825 till nearly 1850.

Schneider (shnā-dãr′), **Hortense Catherine.** Born at Bordeaux about 1838. A French actress. She went on the stage at the age of fifteen, and after playing minor rôles made a hit at the Variétés in 1864 in "La Belle Hélène," and till 1881, when she married and retired from the stage, was a popular favorite in operas of this class.

Schneider (shnā-dãr′), **Joseph Eugène.** Born at Nancy, 1805: died Nov. 27, 1875. A French manufacturer and politician. He was director of the manufacturing establishment at Le Creusot; became minister of commerce in 1851; and was president of the Corps Législatif 1867–70.

Schnitzer (shnits′er), **Eduard.** See *Emin Pasha*.

Schnitzler (shnits′ler), **Jean Henri.** Born at Strasburg, June 1, 1802: died there, Nov. 19, 1871. An Alsatian writer, best known from his works on the history and statistics of Russia.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld (shnor fon kär′olsfelt) or **Carolsfeld, Julius.** Born at Leipsic, March 26, 1794: died May 24, 1872. A German historical and landscape painter. He executed frescos (from Ariosto) at the Villa Massimi at Rome, and held appointments at Munich and later at Dresden. He painted frescos (from the "Nibelungenlied") at Munich (1830–50), and other frescos from the Charlemagne and other cycles of romance, etc. He published a pictorial Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern" (1852–60).

Schoelcher (skel-shãr′ or shėl′ċher), **Victor.** Born at Paris, July 21, 1804: died at Paris, Dec. 26, 1893. A French politician and author, noted for his efforts in behalf of the emancipation of slaves. He published various works, including "De l'esclavage des noirs" (1833), "Abolition de l'esclavage" (1840), "Des colonies françaises" (1842), "Colonies étrangères" (1843), etc. As under secretary for the navy he procured the abolition of slavery in the colonies in 1848. During the reign of Napoleon III. (1852–70) he lived in exile, chiefly in England. Returning to France, he served in the siege of Paris, and became a deputy and senator.

Schöffer, or **Schoeffer** (shėf′fer), **Peter.** Born at Germersheim, Bavaria: died about 1502. One of the earliest German printers, an associate of Gutenberg and Fust.

> His reputation as the father of letter-founders, and the inventor of matrices and the type-mould, is entirely undeserved. His types show that he had no skill as a letter-cutter or mechanic. It is not possible that a man who has shown such feeble evidences of mechanical ability could have been the first inventor of the matrices and the type-mould. While Gutenberg and Fust were living, Schoeffer never made the claim that he was the inventor, or even a co-inventor, of printing. But when they were buried, he claimed that he was superior to both, and that he was really the first to enter the sanctuary of the art. In 1468 he falsely said that although Gutenberg was the first inventor, he was the man who perfected the art.
>
> *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 472.

Schofield (skō′fēld), **John McAllister.** Born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was professor at West Point 1855–60; became chief of staff to General Nathaniel Lyon in 1861; commanded the Army of the Frontier 1862–63, and the Department of the Missouri 1863–64; was appointed commander of the Army of the Ohio in 1864; took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and gained the victory of Franklin over Hood in the same year; commanded the Department of North Carolina in 1865; was secretary of war 1868–69; became commander of the Department of the Missouri in 1869; was commander of the Division of the Pacific 1870–76 and 1882–83, of the Division of the Missouri 1883–86, and of the Division of the Atlantic 1886–88; was superintendent of the West Point Academy 1876–81; and became general-in-chief of the army in 1888 and lieutenant-general in 1895.

Scholastic Doctor, The. Anselm of Laon.

Schöllenen (shėl′len-en). A deep Alpine ravine in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, north of Andermatt. It is traversed by the Reuss. Length, 2½ miles.

Scholten (sċhol′ten), **Johannes Hendrik.** Born near Utrecht, Netherlands, Aug. 17, 1811: died at Leyden, April 10, 1885. A Dutch Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Leyden 1843–81. Among his works are "De leer der revormde kerk" ("The Doctrine of the Reformed Church," 1848–50), "Geschiedenis van Godsdienst en wysbegeerte" ("History of Religion and Philosophy," 1853), "De vrije wil" ("Free Will," 1859), "Het Evangelie naar Johannes" ("The Gospel According to John," 1864), "Het oudste Evangelie" ("The Oldest Gospel," 1868).

Schomberg (shom′berɢ; F. pron. shôṅ-bãr′), **Friedrich von,** Duke of Schomberg. Born at Heidelberg, Dec., 1615: killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 (O. S.), 1690. A noted general. He entered the French service in 1650; commanded successfully in Portugal against the Spaniards 1661–1668; was naturalized in France in 1668, and was made a grandee and marshal in 1675; left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685); became commander-in-chief of the Brandenburg army; accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688; and commanded in Ireland 1689–90. He was created duke of Schomberg in 1689.

Schomberg, Comte **Henri de.** Born about 1575: died 1632. A French marshal, distinguished in the wars against the Huguenots and in Italy in 1630.

Schomburgk (shom′bėrk; G. pron. shom′börk), **Moritz Richard.** Born at Freiburg, 1811: died at Adelaide, Australia, March 24, 1891. A Prussian botanist, brother of Sir R. H. Schomburgk, whom he accompanied in the exploration of Guiana 1841–44. He published "Reisen in Britisch-Guiana" (3 vols. 1847–48) and many botanical papers. In 1865 he was made director of the botanical garden at Adelaide, Australia.

Schomburgk (shom′bėrk; G. pron. shom′börk), **Robert Hermann.** Born at Freiburg-an-der-Unstrut, June 5, 1804: died near Berlin, March 11, 1865. A Prussian traveler. He went as a clerk to the United States in 1826; thence passed to the West Indies in 1830, and, assisted by the Royal Geographical Society, made a geographical and botanical exploration of British Guiana, 1833-39. Among the many new plants which he made known was the *Victoria regia*. In 1841-1844 he surveyed the boundary of British Guiana and Brazil for the British government. Subsequently he held consular positions in the Dominican Republic and Siam. His works include several books and many scientific papers on Guiana, and a "History of Barbadoes" (1847). He was knighted in England in 1845.

Schön, Martin. See *Schongauer.*

Schönbein (shėn'bīn), **Christian Friedrich.** Born at Metzingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 18, 1799: died at Baden-Baden, Aug. 29, 1868. A German chemist, professor at Basel. He discovered ozone in 1839, and guncotton and collodion in 1845. He wrote "Das Verhalten des Eisens zum Sauerstoff" (1837), "Über die Erzeugung des Ozons" (1844), etc.

Schönberg in Mecklenburg (shėn'berG in mek'len-börG). The capital of the principality of Ratzeburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated on the Maurine 11 miles east of Lübeck. Population (1890), 2,846.

Schönbrunn (shėn'brön). An imperial castle three miles southwest of Vienna. It is noted for its gardens and works of art. It was several times occupied by Napoleon I., and is historically important (see below).

Schönbrunn, Proclamation of. A proclamation issued Dec. 27, 1805, by Napoleon I. at Schönbrunn, declaring that the Bourbon dynasty in Naples had ceased to reign.

Schönbrunn, Treaty of. **1.** A treaty concluded at Schönbrunn, Dec. 15, 1805, between Napoleon I. and Haugwitz (acting for Prussia). Prussia ceded Cleves, Ausbach, and Neuchâtel to France, and received Hannover.

2. A treaty (called also the treaty of Vienna) concluded Oct. 14, 1809, at Schönbrunn, between Napoleon I. and Francis I. of Austria. Austria ceded Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, the Innviertel, and part of the Hausruckviertel to Bavaria; part of Galicia to the duchy of Warsaw, and part to Russia; and part of Carinthia, Carniola, parts of Croatia and Hungary, the Maritime Province, etc., to Napoleon, who formed from them the government of the Illyrian Provinces. Austria joined the Continental system, and paid an indemnity.

Schönbuch (shėn'böch). A plateau region in Würtemberg, situated south of Stuttgart and north of Tübingen.

Schönebeck (shė'ne-bek). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 9 miles south-southeast of Magdeburg. Its saltworks are the most important in Europe. It has manufactures of chemicals, etc. Population (1890), 14,189.

Schöneberg (shė'ne-berG). A suburb of Berlin, 2 miles to the southwest. Population (1890), 28,721.

Schönefeld (shė'ne-felt). A village 2 miles northeast of Leipsic. It was an important position in the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16-18, 1813.

Schönemann (shė'ne-män), **Anna Elisabeth,** later Frau **von Türckheim.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 23, 1758: died May 6, 1817. A German lady, celebrated by Goethe under the name of Lili.

Schonen. See *Skåne.*

Schöner (shė'ner), **Johann.** Born at Karlstadt, 1477: died at Nuremberg, Jan. 16, 1547. A German mathematician. He took orders; subsequently joined the Protestants; was a friend of Melanchthon; and was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Schoner published several mathematical and geographical works. He made at least two globes (1515 and 1520: the former known only in copies), which are among the earliest showing the name America. They also indicate a strait (probably conjectural) at the southern end of South America. Often written *Schoner.*

Schongauer (shon'gou-er), **Martin,** called **Bel Martino, Hipsch** (**Hübsch**) **Martin,** and **Martin Schön.** Born at Kolmar, Alsace, about 1446: died there, Feb. 2, 1488. A noted German historical painter and engraver, said to be the greatest of the 15th century, the founder of a school of painting at Kolmar. His chief painting is a Virgin and Child, called "The Madonna of the Rose-hedge" (1473), at Kolmar.

Schönhausen (shėn'hou-zen). A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated near the Elbe 8 miles east of Stendal: noted as the family seat and birthplace of Bismarck.

Schoodic Lake (skö'dik lāk). A lake on the border of Maine and New Brunswick. Its two chief divisions are sometimes called Grand Lake and First Lake. Its outlet is into the St. Croix River. Length, about 25 miles.

Schoolcraft (sköl'kråft), **Henry Rowe.** Born at Watervliet (Guilderland), N. Y., March 28, 1793: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1864. An American ethnologist and explorer. He traveled in Missouri and Arkansas 1817-18; was geologist to Cass's expedition to Lake Superior in 1820; was appointed Indian agent in the lake region in 1822; discovered the source of the Mississippi in Itasca Lake in 1832; negotiated a land cession from the Indians in 1836; and held various government positions relating to Indian matters. He published, under government auspices, "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, etc., of the Indian Tribes of the United States" (6 vols. 1851-57). Among his other works are "Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley" (1825), "Expedition to Itasca Lake" (1834), "Algic Researches" (1839), "Notes on the Iroquois" (1846), and "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes" (1851).

Schooley's (skö'liz) **Mountain.** **1.** A mountain ridge of northern New Jersey, the continuation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—**2.** A summer resort in Washington township, Morris County, New Jersey, 44 miles west of New York.

School for Husbands. See *École des Maris, L'.*

School for Scandal, The. A play by Sheridan, produced at Drury Lane Theatre, May 8, 1777. It took its position at once as the most brilliant comedy of modern society on the English stage. "In 1788 the screen and auction scenes were embodied in a piece called 'Les Deux Neveux,' played with success in Paris, and later on it was produced at the Théâtre Français [in 1803] under the title 'Le Tartufe des Mœurs,' and at the Porte St. Martin as 'L'École du Scandale.' A version of the comedy was produced in Vienna by Schröder, an actor and author of repute, who had traveled to England for the purpose of seeing it played; and it has also been played in The Hague." *Molloy,* Famous Plays.

School for Wives. See *École des Femmes, L'.*

Schoolmaster, The. A treatise on education by Roger Ascham, published in 1570 by his widow. It was the result of a conversation between the author and Sir Richard Sackville, who asked him to put in writing "the chief points of this our talk . . . for the good bringing up of children and young men." The whole title is "The Scholemaster, a plaine and perfite way of teachyng children to vnderstand, write and speake in Latin tong." It has been many times reprinted.

Schoolmistress, The. A poem by Shenstone, published in 1742. It originally had a ludicrous turn, and Shenstone expressly says: "I have added a ludicrous index purely to show (fools) that I am in jest." Dodsley, however, in a later edition omitted the "ludicrous index," and, as the poet foresaw, his object was mistaken.

School of Abuse, A. A book by Stephen Gosson, published in 1579.

Gosson's book was entitled "A School of Abuse," and it professed to contain "a pleasant invective against poets, players, jesters, and such like caterpillars of a Commonwealth." Gosson's pleasantry consists in his illogical employment of invective. *Doran,* English Stage, I. 20.

School of Athens, The. **1.** A fresco by Raphael, in the Stanza della Segnatura of the Vatican, Rome. The subject is Philosophy — the joy of pure knowledge and humanism as contrasted with the triumph of religion. The great Greek philosophers occupy the center; around them are assembled the great teachers of natural history, logic, and ethics, with votaries of learning among Raphael's contemporaries. The grouping is admirable. The architectural setting of porticos and dome is probably based on Bramante's design for St. Peter's.

2. A cartoon by Raphael for the picture in the Vatican, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. It is of full size, in black chalk on a gray ground, and is considered one of the most important and instructive of such examples.

Schopenhauer (shō'pen-hou-er), **Arthur.** Born at Dantzic, Feb. 22, 1788: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 21, 1860. A celebrated German philosopher, the chief expounder of pessimism. His father was a well-to-do merchant. At the outset he, too, was intended for a mercantile career, and with this end in view was placed, in 1805, in the office of a merchant in Hamburg. His father died a few months later, and as soon as he had become of age he gave up the idea of a business career, and studied first in Göttingen and then in Berlin and Jena. His first work was the monograph "Über die vierfache Wurzel des Satzes vom zureichenden Grunde" ("On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason'), which was published in 1813. His principal work, "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung" ("The World as Will and Idea"), appeared in 1819. In 1820 he settled as docent at the University of Berlin, but, having failed to obtain a professorship, withdrew, in 1831, into private life at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he subsequently lived. His other important works are "Über den Willen in der Natur" ("On the Will in Nature," 1836), which was directed against the professorial philosophy of the day, and "Die beiden Grundprobleme der Ethik" ("The Two Fundamental Problems of Ethics," 1841). A collection of his minor essays was published, in 1851, under the title "Parerga und Paralipomena." His complete works appeared at Leipsic, 1873-74, in 6 vols.

Schopenhauer, Madame (**Johanna Henriette Trosina**). Born at Dantzic, July 9, 1766: died at Jena, April 16, 1838. A German author, mother of Arthur Schopenhauer. She wrote novels, books of travel, etc.

Schott (shot), **Anton.** Born at Staufeneck, Swabia, June 25, 1846. A noted German tenor. He served as an officer of artillery in the war of 1866, but his voice attracted attention, and he made his first appearance on the stage at Frankfort in 1870. He did not leave the army, however, till the close of the war of 1870, when he obtained a captaincy. He has been much admired in England and America, as well as in Germany, for his impersonation of heroic parts, among which are Lohengrin, Tannhäuser, Max ("Der Freischütz"), John of Leyden, Vasco da Gama, etc.

Schott, Wilhelm. Born at Mainz, Germany, Sept. 3, 1802: died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1889. A German Orientalist, professor at Berlin. He published many works on the languages and literatures of the Tatars, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Annamese, etc.

Schouler (skö'lėr), **James.** Born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., March 20, 1839. An American historian and legal writer, son of William Schouler. He graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He was appointed lecturer in the Boston University Law School, and in the National Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, and lectured on American constitutional history in Johns Hopkins University. Among his works are "Treatise on the Law of Bailments" (1880) and "History of the United States under the Constitution" (1880-).

Schouler, William. Born at Kilbarchan, Scotland, Dec. 31, 1814: died near Boston, Oct. 24, 1872. An American journalist and politician, author of "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" (1868-71), etc.

Schouten (schou'ten), **Willem Cornelis.** Born at Hoorn, about 1567: died on the coast of Madagascar, 1625. A Dutch navigator, long in the service of the East India Company. Aided by the merchant Isaac Lemaire, he made a voyage to the East Indies by the west, being the first to double Cape Horn (1616). The cape had been seen by earlier explorers.

Schouten (shö'ten) **Island.** A small island off the eastern coast of Tasmania, south of Freycinet Peninsula.

Schouten Islands. **1.** A group of islands northwest of New Guinea, about long. 136° E., containing Misory and other islands.—**2.** A group of small islands north of New Guinea, about long. 144°-145° E.

Schouvaloff. See *Shuvaloff.*

Schrader (shrä'der), **Eberhard.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 5, 1836. A noted German Orientalist (especially Assyriologist) and Protestant theologian: professor at Berlin from 1875. He has published "Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" ("The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," 1872) and numerous other works on Oriental philology, ethnology, and history.

Schrader, Julius. Born at Berlin, June 16, 1815. A German historical painter, a master of color. He was a pupil of the Berlin Academy and of W. Schadow at Düsseldorf, and studied in Italy 1845-47. In 1848 he was elected professor at the Berlin Academy. Among his principal paintings are "Death of Leonardo da Vinci" (1851), "Dedication of the Church of St. Sophia in Constantinople" (fresco, in Berlin), "Charles I. taking Leave of his Family" (1855), "Esther before Ahasuerus" (1856), portraits of A. von Humboldt, Von Ranke, Von Moltke, etc.

Schreckhorn, or **Great Schreckhorn** (shrek'-horn). One of the chief summits of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, situated 15 miles southeast of Interlaken. It was first ascended in 1861. Height, 13,386 feet. This mountain and the peaks in the immediate vicinity are called the Schreckhörner.

Schreiberhau (shrī'ber-hou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated 36 miles southwest of Liegnitz. Population (1890), 3,509.

Schreiner (shrī'nėr), **Olive.** Born about 1863. A South African author, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman at Cape Town. She came to England about 1883 with her book "The Story of an African Farm," which she published in 1883 under the pseudonym Ralph Iron. She has also published "Dreams" (1890) and "Dream Life and Real Life" (1893).

Schreyer (shrī'er), **Adolf.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 9, 1828. A German animal- and genre-painter. He was a pupil of the Städel Institute at Frankfort, and has traveled much in Russia, in Syria and Egypt, etc., devoting himself to the study of the horse. Most of his pictures depict horsemen with horses in rapid action. He lives alternately at Paris and at Kronberg near Frankfort. Among his pictures are "Artillery attacked by Prussian Hussars" (1854: at Berlin), "Battle near Waghausel" (1858: at Schwerin), "Cossack Horses" (1864), "Charge of Artillery" (1865: at one time in the Luxembourg), "Cuirassiers' Attack," "Tunisian Cavalry" (1883), "Arabs Resting," "Arabs Retreating," "Watering-Place," "Wallachian Teamsters," "Danger," "Arabs on the March," "Arab Scout," etc. The last seven and a number of others are in the United States.

Schröckh (shrėk), **Johann Matthias.** Born at Vienna, July 26, 1733: died Aug., 1808. A German Protestant church historian. His chief work is "Christliche Kirchengeschichte" (35 vols. 1768-1803: continued for the post-Reformation period 1804-12).

Schröder (shrė'der), Madame (**Antoinette Sophie Bürger**). Born at Paderborn, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1781: died at Munich, Feb. 25, 1868. A noted German tragic actress, known as "the German Siddons." She was a member of the Hamburg, Vienna, and Munich theaters. Her chief parts were Phædra, Lady Macbeth, Medea, Sappho, etc.

Schröder, Friedrich Ludwig. Born at Schwerin, Germany, Nov. 3, 1744: died Sept. 3, 1816. A noted German actor, theatrical director, and playwright. He was director of the Hamburg theater. He wrote various plays and arrangements of English plays.

Schröder-Devrient (shrė'der-dev-ryoṅ'), **Wilhelmine.** Born at Hamburg, Dec., 1804: died at Coburg, Jan. 26, 1860. A noted German opera-singer, daughter of Madame A. S. Schröder. She made a very successful first appearance in 1821 at Vienna in "Die Zauberflote"; and in 1823 she created the part of Leonore in Beethoven's "Fidelio," on its revival in Vienna, to the satisfaction of the composer. In 1823 she sang in Dresden, and from that time till 1837 continued her successes as a popular favorite. She then began gradually to lose power, though she still delighted her audiences and did not cease singing till about 1856. Her unusual dramatic power excelled the quality of her voice, which was a strong soprano. She married Karl Devrient in 1823; was divorced or separated in 1828; married a Herr von Döring who wasted her money and from whom she was divorced; and in 1850 married Herr von Bock. Her répertoire was very extensive.

Schrödter (shrėt'ter), **Adolf.** Born at Schwedt, Prussia, June 28, 1805: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Dec. 9, 1875. A German genre-painter and etcher. He was a pupil of the Berlin Academy and of W. Schadow at Düsseldorf; lived at Frankfort 1848–54; and was professor in the polytechnic school at Karlsruhe 1859–1872. He was noted for his humorous representations of "Don Quixote," Falstaff's life, "Auerbachs Keller," "Hans Sachs," etc.

Schroon (skrön) **Lake.** An expansion of Schroon River, on the border of Essex and Warren counties, New York. Length, about 8 miles.

Schroon River. A small river in eastern New York which joins the Hudson 7 miles northwest of Caldwell.

Schubart (shö'bärt), **Christian Friedrich Daniel.** Born at Obersontheim, Swabia, March 24, 1739: died Oct. 10, 1791. A German poet. He was imprisoned by the Duke of Würtemberg 1777–87. His collected poems were published 1785–86, including religious poems, hymn to Frederick the Great, etc.

Schubert (shö'bert), **Franz Peter.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 31, 1797: died there, Nov. 19, 1828. A celebrated Austrian composer. When little over 10 years old he was first soprano in the choir of Lichtenthal, the district or parish in which he was born, and had composed songs and violin solos. He was educated in music at the Imperial Konvikt, a school in Vienna. In 1818 he became teacher of music in the Esterházy family; but soon returned to Vienna, and lived there for a time with Mayrhofer the poet. In 1819 his song the "Schafers Klagelied" was performed in public at Vienna. In 1825 he made a tour with his friend Vogl, who sang Schubert's songs from "The Lady of the Lake" to the latter's accompaniments. He next directed his attention to dramatic music. By 1827 his prospects had decidedly brightened, and he composed ceaselessly, surpassing his former achievements, and having many demands from foreign publishers; but poverty and hard work had already weakened his system, and in 1828 he succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. The number of his compositions is large, including several operas, cantatas, 10 symphonies, many sonatas, masses, marches, quartets, fantasias, etc., and more than five hundred songs, in which he reached the highest level of song-writing. Among the songs are "Erlkonig," "The Wanderer," "The Trout," "Who is Sylvia?" "Hark, Hark, the Lark," etc. The great mass of his works published after his death almost excited suspicion as to their genuineness.

Schubert, Gotthilf Heinrich von. Born at Hohenstein, Saxony, April 26, 1780: died July 1, 1860. A German naturalist, natural philosopher, and mystic. Among his works are "Ansichten von der Nachtseite der Naturwissenschaften" (1808), "Symbolik des Traums" (1814), "Geschichte der Seele" (1830), etc.

Schücking (shük'ing), **Christoph Bernhard Levin.** Born at Clemenswerth, ancient bishopric of Münster, Sept. 6, 1814: died Aug. 31, 1883. A German novelist. His novels include "Die Ritterburtigen" (1846), "Ein Sohn des Volks" (1849), "Schloss Dornegge" (1868), etc.

Schulpforta. See *Pforta.*

Schuls. See *Tarasp-Schuls.*

Schulte (shöl'te), **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Winterberg, Westphalia, April 23, 1827. A German Roman Catholic author, professor at Bonn from 1873: after 1870 one of the leaders of the Old Catholics. He has published "Lehrbuch des katholischen Kirchenrechts" ("Manual of Catholic Ecclesiastical Law," 1863), and other works on Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law, etc.

Schultze (shölt'se), **Max Johann Sigismund.** Born at Freiburg, Baden, March 25, 1825: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1874. A German anatomist and biologist, professor at Bonn from 1859. He is best known from his contributions to microscopic anatomy, and his researches on protoplasm, the protozoa, etc.

Schulz (shölts), **Albert:** pseudonym **San-Marte.** Born at Schwedt, Prussia, May 18, 1802: died at Magdeburg, June 3, 1893. A German scholar and critic. He published studies on medieval literature, including the Arthurian cycle of romance, Wolfram von Eschenbach, etc.

Schulz, Johann Abraham Peter. Born at Lüneburg, Prussia, March, 1747: died at Schwedt, Prussia, June 10, 1800. A German composer, noted for his folk-songs. Among his compositions were 10 operas and some sacred music. He published "Lieder im Volkston, bei dem Klavier zu singen" (1782), containing nearly 50 songs, and other works.

Schulze (shölt'se), **Gottlob Ernst.** Born at Heldrungen, Thuringia, 1761: died at Göttingen, 1833. A German skeptical philosopher, professor at Helmstedt 1788–1810, and at Göttingen 1810–33. Chief work: "Kritik der theoretischen Philosophie."

Schulze-Delitzsch (shölt'se-dā'lich), **Hermann.** Born at Delitzsch, Prussia, Aug. 29, 1808: died at Potsdam, April 29, 1883. A German politician. He studied jurisprudence at Leipsic and Halle; was for a time employed in the civil service of Prussia; and in 1841 became a Patrimonialrichter (a kind of estate manager with judicial and administrative functions) at Delitzsch. He is chiefly known as the founder of the system of working-men's coöperative associations in Germany, including the people's bank. He published "Vorschuss- und Kredit-Vereine als Volksbanken" (5th ed. 1876), etc.

Schumacher (shö'mäċh-er), **Heinrich Christian.** Born at Bramstedt, Holstein, Sept. 3, 1780: died at Altona, Holstein, Dec. 28, 1850. A German astronomer, director of the observatory at Altona. He founded the "Astronomische Nachrichten" in 1821.

Schumann (shö'män), Madame (**Clara Josephine Wieck**). Born at Leipsic, Sept. 13, 1819. A noted German pianist and composer, wife of Robert Schumann. She was especially successful in rendering the music of Chopin (which she was the first in Germany to play for the public) and Schumann. She made her début about 1832, and visited England first in 1856. After the death of her husband she lived at Düsseldorf, and then at Berlin and Baden-Baden, and in 1878 was made principal teacher of the pianoforte at the conservatoire at Frankfort.

Schumann, Robert. Born at Zwickau, Saxony, June 8, 1810: died at Endenich, near Bonn, Prussia, July 29, 1856. A distinguished German composer and musical critic, an exponent of the Romantic school. He studied at Heidelberg 1828–30, and then at Leipsic under Wieck; founded the musical journal "Die neue Zeitschrift fur Musik" in 1834; and remained its editor until 1844. In 1835 he met Mendelssohn. In 1840 he married Clara Wieck. In 1844 he left Leipsic and settled in Dresden. From 1850 to 1853 he was director of music at Düsseldorf, a post for which he was unfitted. From 1851 until his death his eccentricities, due to disease of the brain, increased, and in 1854 he was placed in a private asylum. Among his chief works are symphonies, overtures, quartets, songs ("Das Glück von Edenhall," "Der Rose Pilgerfahrt"), "Genoveva" (an opera), music to Byron's "Manfred" and Goethe's "Faust," "Paradise and the Peri." His complete works are published by Breitkopf and Hartel (Leipsic).

Schurz (shörts), **Carl.** Born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. A German-American statesman, journalist, and general. He studied at Bonn 1847–48, and in 1849 took part in the insurrection in the Palatinate and Baden, on the repression of which he was arrested, but escaped to Switzerland. He went to the United States in 1852, and became a prominent member of the Republican party. He was appointed United States minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned on the outbreak of the Civil War in order to enter the Union army. He served at the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga, and attained the rank of major-general of volunteers. He was Republican United States senator from Missouri 1869–75; was a leading member of the "Liberal-Republican" revolt in 1872; was secretary of the interior 1877–81; and was editor of the New York "Evening Post" 1881–84. He was one of the leaders of the "Mugwump" movement in 1884. He has written a "Life of Henry Clay" (1887), etc.

Schuyler (skī'lėr), **Eugene.** Born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1840: died at Cairo, Egypt, July 18, 1890. An American diplomatist and author. He graduated at Yale in 1859, and at the Columbia Law School in 1863; entered the diplomatic service in 1866; was secretary of legation at St. Petersburg 1870–76, and at Constantinople 1876–78; traveled in central Asia in 1873; became chargé d'affaires at Bukharest in 1880; was minister to Rumania, Servia, and Greece 1882–84; and was consul-general at Cairo from 1889 until his death. He wrote "Turkestan" (1876), "Peter the Great" (2 vols. 1884), and "American Diplomacy" (1886).

Schuyler, Philip. Born at Albany, N. Y., Nov., 1733: died at Albany, Nov. 18, 1804. An American general and politician. He served in the French and Indian war; was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, 1777, and 1779–81; was appointed major-general in 1775; was influential in the northern department and in the commissary; was commander of the forces against Burgoyne in 1777 until superseded by Gates in August; and resigned from the army in 1779. He was Indian commissioner during the war, and was Federalist United States senator from New York 1789–91 and 1797–98.

Schuyler Lake. A small lake in Otsego County, New York, 24 miles southeast of Utica. It has its outlet into the Susquehanna.

Schuylkill (sköl'kil). A river in Pennsylvania which joins the Delaware at Philadelphia. It contributes largely to the water-supply of Philadelphia. Its Indian name was Manayunk. Length, 130 miles.

Schuylkill Haven. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 72 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 3,088.

Schwab (shväb), **Gustav.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 19, 1792: died there, Nov. 4, 1850. A German poet and author, one of the chief Swabian poets. He is best known from his ballads and romances. He wrote also "Die schönsten Sagen des klassischen Altertums" ("The Most Beautiful Legends of Classical Antiquity," 1838–40), a life of Schiller, "Deutsche Volksbücher," etc.

Schwabach (shvä'bäċh). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the river Schwabach 9 miles south by west of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of needles, etc. A meeting of princes here, Oct. 16, 1529, adopted the 17 articles of Schwabach that formed, in part, the basis of the Augsburg Confession. Population (1890), 8,104.

Schwabach (shvä'bäċh) **Articles.** 1. Articles of religion established 1528 by the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach as the basis of the Reformation in his territories.—2. Seventeen articles drawn up by Luther and submitted to the convention of Schwabach. They subsequently formed the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Schwabe (shvä'be), **Heinrich Samuel.** Born at Dessau, Germany, Oct. 25, 1789: died at Dessau, April 11, 1875. A German astronomer, noted for his discovery of the periodicity of sun-spots.

Schwaben (shvä'ben). The German name of Swabia.

Schwabenspiegel (shvä'ben-spē-gel). [G., 'Swabian mirror.'] A compilation of law which attained great authority in southern Germany, compiled by an unknown author at the end of the 13th century. It was based largely on the Sachsenspiegel.

Schwäbisch-Gmünd. See *Gmünd.*

Schwäbisch-Hall (shvā'bish-häl), or **Hall.** A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Kocher 34 miles northeast of Stuttgart. It has important salt-works. Formerly a free imperial city, it was annexed to Wurtemberg in 1802. Population (1890), 9,000.

Schwalbach. See *Langenschwalbach.*

Schwann (shvän), **Theodor.** Born at Neuss, Prussia, Dec. 7, 1810: died at Cologne, Jan. 14, 1882. A distinguished German physiologist, the founder of the cell-theory, which he published in "Microscopical Researches" (Berlin, 1839). He was professor of anatomy at Louvain 1838–48, and at Liège from 1848. He discovered pepsin, and made many important investigations in the nerves, muscles, etc.

Schwansen (shvän'zen). A peninsula in the eastern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, east of Schleswig. It is nearly surrounded by the Baltic Sea, the Schlei, and Eckernforde Bay.

Schwanthaler (shvän'tä″ler), **Ludwig Michael.** Born at Munich, Aug. 26, 1802: died there, Nov. 15, 1848. A German sculptor. He worked especially in Munich under official patronage. Among his works there are statues for the new palace in Munich, the Old Pinakothek, the Ruhmeshalle, and the Walhalla, and the colossal statue "Bavaria." He left his collection of models ("Schwanthaler-Museum") to the government of Bavaria.

Schwartz, Christian Friedrich. See *Schwarz.*

Schwartz, or **Schwarz** (shvärts), Madame **von** (**Marie Espérance Brandt**): Grecized name **Elpis Melena** (el'pēs me-lā'nä). Born at Southgate, England, Nov. 8, 1821. A German author. After a separation from Von Schwartz, who was her second husband, she went to Rome, became a great admirer of Garibaldi, went with him on his campaigns, and cared for him in his captivity. She wrote "Travels" in Crete, the south of Italy, etc., and works on Garibaldi's career, and also published a volume of his letters. She has often been confounded with the Swedish novelist (see next article).

Schwartz, Mme. (**Marie Sophie Birath**). Born at Borås, Sweden, July 4, 1819. A Swedish novelist. Her works were translated into German in 44 volumes (1865–74), and several of them have been translated into French and English.

Schwartzenberg. See *Schwarzenberg.*

Schwarz (shvärts), **Berthold** (originally **Konstantin Ancklitzen**). Born at Freiburg: lived in the first half of the 14th century. A German Franciscan monk and alchemist, said to have invented gunpowder about 1330.

Schwarz, or **Schwartz, Christian Friedrich.** Born at Sonnenburg, Prussia, 1726: died at Tanjore, Hindustan, Feb. 13, 1798. A German missionary in India. Sent out at first by the Danes, he was afterward engaged in English missions. He was remarkably successful at Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

Schwarz, Marie Espérance. See *Schwartz.*

Schwarzbach (shvärts'bäċh) **Fall.** A cascade in the Salzburg Alps, near Königssee. Height, 300 feet.

Schwarzburg (shvärts'börG). A village in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, situated on the Schwarza 32 miles south by west of Weimar. It is a tourist center, and contains the princely castle of Schwarzburg.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (shvärts'börG-rö'dōl-stät). A principality and one of the members of the German Empire, situated in Thuringia. Capital, Rudolstadt. It consists of two main divisions — the larger in the south, between Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Saxe-Meiningen, and the smaller in the north, surrounded by Prussian Saxony and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. It has also several small exclaves. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The state was raised from a countship to a principality in 1711; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1807, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 363 square miles. Population (1890), 85,863.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (-zon'ders-hou-zen). A principality and one of the members of the German Empire, situated in Thuringia. Capital, Sondershausen. It consists of two portions — the southern, situated west of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and the northern, nearly surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The surface is generally hilly. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The state was raised from a countship to a principality in 1697; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1807, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 333 square miles. Population (1890), 75,510.

Schwarzenberg (shvärt'sen-berG), Prince **Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Krumau, Bohemia, Oct. 2, 1800: died April 5, 1852. An Austrian diplomatist and statesman, prime minister 1848–52.

Schwarzenberg, Prince **Friedrich von.** Born April 6, 1809: died March 27, 1885. An Austrian cardinal, archbishop of Salzburg, and later of Prague.

Schwarzenberg (shvärt'sen-berG), Prince **Karl Philipp von.** Born at Vienna, April 15, 1771: died at Leipsic, Oct. 15, 1820 An Austrian general. He served with distinction at Hohenlinden in 1800; escaped from the surrender at Ulm in 1805; served at Wagram in 1809; filled various diplomatic missions in Russia and France; commanded the Austrian contingent in Russia in 1812; became field-marshal in 1812; was commander of the Allies against Napoleon 1813–14; and gained the victory of Leipsic in 1813.

Schwarzhorn (shvärts'horn). [G., 'black horn.'] The name of several peaks in the Alps. Among them is one in Valais, southeast of Sierre.

Schwarzsee (shvärts'zā). [F. *Lac Domène* or *Lac d'Omenaz.*] A small Alpine lake in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 11 miles southeast of Fribourg.

Schwarzwald (shvärts'vält). See *Black Forest.*

Schwatka (shwot'kä), **Frederick.** Born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849: died at Portland, Oregon, Nov. 2, 1892. An American explorer. He graduated at West Point in 1871, receiving a commission as lieutenant of cavalry in the United States army, which he resigned in 1885. He commanded an arctic expedition in search of traces of Franklin 1878–80; explored the course of the Yukon River 1883–84; and conducted an expedition to Alaska sent out by the New York "Times" in 1886. He wrote "Along Alaska's Great River" (1885), "Nimrod in the North" (1885), and "Children of the Cold" (1886).

Schwedt (shvet). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Oder 51 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 9,801.

Schwegler (shvāg'ler), **Albert.** Born at Michelbach, Würtemberg, Feb. 10, 1819: died at Tübingen, Jan. 5, 1857. A German historian and philosophical writer, professor of classical philology and later of history at Tübingen. His works include "Das nachapostolische Zeitalter" ("The Post-Apostolic Age," 1846), "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1848), "Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie" (1859), "Römische Geschichte" (1853–58), editions of Eusebius, Aristotle" "Metaphysics," etc.

Schweidnitz (shvīd'nits). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Weistritz 31 miles southwest of Breslau. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and has long been famous for its beer. It was formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Schweidnitz, which belonged to Bohemia until 1741. It was several times besieged and taken in the Thirty Years' War and the Seven Years' War. Population (1890), 9,016.

Schweinfurt (shvīn'fört). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main in lat. 50° 4′ N., long. 10° 14′ E. It has important trade and varied manufactures (among the latter, the noted Schweinfurt green). It became a free imperial city in the 12th century; was annexed to Bavaria soon after the peace of Lunéville (1801); and belonged to the grand duchy of Wurzburg from 1810 to 1814. It was the birthplace of Rückert. Population (1890), 12,472.

Schweinfurth (shvīn'fört), **Georg August.** Born at Riga, Livonia, Dec. 29, 1836. An African explorer and botanist. He made a botanical exploration of the Nile valley in 1864–66; traveled among the Dinka, Djur, and Bongo in 1868; among the Nyam-Nyam, Mombutto, and Akka in 1870, discovering the Welle River; and returned to Khartum in 1871, and to Europe. In 1873–1874 he explored the oasis El Chargeh and founded (1874–1875) a geographical society at Cairo, where he has since resided. He made botanic and mineralogic explorations in the desert between the Nile and the Red Sea 1876–88. His works include "In the Heart of Africa" (1874), books on botany, "Artes Africanæ" (1875), etc.

Schweinitz (shvī'nits), **Hans Lothar von.** Born near Lüben, Silesia, Dec. 30, 1822. A German diplomatist. He became envoy of the North German Confederation at Vienna in 1869, and was ambassador of the German Empire at Vienna 1871–76, and at St. Petersburg 1876–93.

Schweinitz, Lewis David von. Born at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780: died there, Feb. 8, 1834. An American botanist, noted for his researches in American flora, especially in fungi.

Schweinschädel (shvīn'shā-del). A small village in northeastern Bohemia, near Skalitz, about 28 miles east of Gitschin. Here, June 29, 1866, the Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians.

Schweiz (shvīts), **Die.** The German name of Switzerland.

Schwenkfeld (shvenk'felt), **Kaspar.** Born in Silesia, 1490: died at Ulm, Germany, Dec. 10, 1561. A German Protestant mystic, persecuted by the Lutherans: founder of a sect named from him Schwenkfeldians.

Schwerin (shvā-rēn'). 1. A duchy in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, forming the circle of Mecklenburg.—2. A former principality and imperial bishopric, now in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—3. The capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Schwerinersee in lat. 53° 38′ N., long. 11° 25′ E. The principal buildings are the grand-ducal palace, and the Pointed cathedral of the 15th century. An ancient Wendish place, it was captured by Henry the Lion in 1161. Population (1890), 33,643.

Schwerin, Count **Kurt Christoph.** Born at Wusecken, Pomerania, Oct. 26, 1684: killed at the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757. A German general. He entered the Dutch service in 1700, that of Mecklenburg in 1706, and that of Prussia in 1720. He was made a field-marshal by Frederick the Great, and in 1741 gained the victory of Mollwitz. He distinguished himself in the second Silesian war 1744–45, and in the Seven Years' War in the invasion of Bohemia 1756–57.

Schwerin, Lake of. See *Schwerinersee.*

Schwerin-an-der-Warthe (shvā-rēn'än-der-vär'te). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Warthe 59 miles west-northwest of Posen. Population (1890), 6,560.

Schwerinersee (shvā-rēn'er-zā), or **Lake of Schwerin.** A lake in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. Its outlet is by the Stör to the Elde, and thence to the Elbe. Length, 14 miles.

Schwind (shvint), **Moritz von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 21, 1804: died at Munich, Feb. 8, 1871. A German painter of the Romantic school. His chief works are the cyclus of the "Seven Ravens" (Weimar), the cyclus of Melusine (Vienna), and the cyclus of Cinderella; "Singers' Contest" (Frankfort); decorative paintings in the Wartburg; etc.

Schwyz (shvits). 1. A canton of Switzerland. Capital, Schwyz; largest town, Einsiedeln. It is bounded by the Lake of Zug, Zug, and Zurich on the northwest, the Lake of Zurich on the north, St. Gall on the northeast, Glarus on the east, Uri and the Lake of Lucerne on the south, and Lucerne on the west, and is one of the "Four Forest Cantons." The surface is mountainous. It is noted for its cattle. It sends 3 members to the National Council. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; the prevailing language, German. Schwyz belonged in the middle ages to the Zurich gau; was united with Uri and Unterwalden in 1291 in league against the Hapsburgs; took a leading part in the 14th and 15th centuries in the affairs of the Confederation; opposed the Reformation; made resistance to the French in 1798; and had internal troubles in 1832–33. It was a member of the Sonderbund. Area, 351 square miles. Population (1888), 50,307.

2. The capital of the canton of Schwyz, situated at the foot of the Mythen, in lat. 47° 1′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. Its parish church is notable. Population (1888), 6,663.

Schyn (shēn). The lower valley of the river Albula, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated 10–14 miles south of Coire: noted for its romantic scenery.

Sciacca (shäk'kä). A seaport in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 46 miles south-southwest of Palermo. It has a cathedral. In its neighborhood are various warm springs. Population 20,709.

Sciathus. The ancient name of Skiatho.

Scilla, or **Scylla** (shēl'lä), or **Sciglio** (shēl'yō). A seaport in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, situated on the promontory of Scylla, Strait of Messina, 9 miles north-northeast of Reggio. It has a castle. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Population, 5,802.

Scilly (sil'i) **Islands.** A group of small islands southwest of England, belonging to the county of Cornwall, situated in lat. 49° 54′ N., long. 6° 21′ W.: probably the ancient Cassiterides. The principal islands are St. Mary's (containing the chief town, Hugh Town), St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Tresco, and Bryher. The islands were taken by the English in the 10th century. They were a Royalist stronghold in the civil war, and were reduced by Blake in 1651. Area, 10 square miles. Population (1891), 1,911.

Scinde. See *Sind.*

Scindia. See *Sindhia.*

Scio (sī'ō or shē'ō). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated west of Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 26° E.: the ancient Chios and Turkish Saki-Adasi. Capital, Scio. The surface is hilly and rocky. The island has been noted in ancient and modern times for wine and fruit. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks. It was settled by Ionians; passed under Persian rule in the 6th century B. C.; was a member of the Confederacy of Delos until 412 B. C.; was a center of art and literature, and particularly noted for its school of epic poets; has been claimed as the birthplace of Homer; formed part of the Macedonian, Roman, and other dominions; was taken by the Genoese in the 14th century; was conquered by the Turks in 1566; was the scene of a terrible massacre by the Turks in 1822; and was ravaged by earthquakes in 1881–82. Length, 30 miles. Population, about 36,000.

Scioto (sī-ō'tō). A river in Ohio. It flows east and then generally south to the Ohio, which it joins at Portsmouth. Length, about 250 miles; navigable about 130 miles.

Scipio (sip'i-ō). The secretary of Gil Blas in Le Sage's novel of that name.

Scipio (sip'i-ō), **Cneius Cornelius.** Killed 212 or 211 B. C. A Roman general, brother of P. C. Scipio. He was consul in 222 B. C., when with his colleague M. Claudius Marcellus he completed the subjugation of Cisalpine Gaul. He was appointed legate in Spain in 218, and was associated with his brother in the Spanish campaigns.

Scipio, Metellus Pius. See *Metellus Pius Scipio.*

Scipio, Publius Cornelius. Killed 212 or 211 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul in 218 B. C., when he attempted unsuccessfully to prevent Hannibal's passage of the Rhone; and was defeated at the Ticinus and (with Sempronius) at the Trebia. In 217 he defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the mouth of the Iberus, whereby he gained for the Romans the supremacy of the sea. With his brother, Cneius Cornelius Scipio, he gained several victories over the Carthaginians in Spain, but was defeated and slain with his brother.

Scipio (**Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor,** surnamed also **Numantinus**). Born about 185 B. C.: died 129 B. C. A celebrated Roman general, son of Æmilius Paulus and grandson by adoption of Scipio Africanus Major. He served at Pydna in 168, and in Spain as military tribune in 151; went to Africa as military tribune on the outbreak of the third Punic war in 149; was elected consul and commander of the army against Carthage in 147; captured Carthage in 146; was censor in 142; was appointed consul, with Spain as his province, in 134; and took Numantia in 133. On his return to Rome in 132 he placed himself at the head of the artistocratic opposition to the reforms of the popular party. He was found dead in his room one morning after a tempestuous day in the forum, and was commonly supposed to have been assassinated.

Scipio (**Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major**). Born about 234 B. C.: died probably 183 B. C. A Roman general, son of P. C. Scipio. He served at the Ticinus and Cannæ; became edile in 212; was appointed to the chief command in Spain as proconsul in 210; captured New Carthage in 210; defeated Hasdrubal in 209; completed the conquest of Spain in 206; was elected consul, with Sicily as his province, in 205; invaded Africa in 204; defeated Syphax and Hasdrubal (son of Gisco) in 203; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202; negotiated the treaty with Carthage ending the second Punic war in 201; was censor in 199 and consul in 194; and accompanied his brother in the campaign against Antiochus in 190.

Scipios (sip'i-ōz), **Tombs of the.** A group of ancient Roman tombs situated on the Appian Way, near Rome.

Sciron (sī'ron). [Gr. Σκείρων or Σκίρων.] In Greek legend, a robber who frequented the region near Megara, and forced strangers over the rocks (the Scironian rocks) into the sea, where they were devoured by a turtle. He was slain by Theseus.

Scituate (sit'ū-ạt). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 21 miles southeast of Boston. Population (1890), 2,318.

Sclater-Booth (sklā'tėr-böth), **George,** first Baron Basing. Born 1826: died Oct. 22, 1894. An English Conservative politician. He was president of the Local Government Board 1874–1880, and was created Baron Basing in 1887.

Sclavinia. See *Slavinia.*

Sciavonia. See *Slavonia.*

Sclopis de Salerano (sklō'pēs de sä-le-rä'nō), Count **Federigo.** Born at Turin, Jan. 10, 1798: died there, March 8, 1878. An Italian politician and jurist. He was president of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration for settling the Alabama claims 1871–1872. His chief work is "Histoire de la législation italienne" (1840–57).

Scodra (skō'drä). The ancient name of Scutari.

Scogan (skō'gan), **Henry.** Lived at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century. An English poet, a contemporary of Chaucer. He inserted in one of his poems, called "Scogan unto the Lords and Gentilmen of the King's house," Chaucer's ballade

"Gentillesse," and refers to Chaucer frequently as "my maistre." He is probably the man to whom Chaucer's "Lenvoy to Scogan" was written, and is not to be confounded with a jester named John or Thomas Scogan, to whom a book called "Scoggins Jests" is attributed, and who flourished at the court of Edward IV. It is this Scogan that Shakspere introduces anachronously in the second part of "Henry IV.," iii. 2; but the Scogan to whom Jonson alludes in "The Fortunate Isles" is Henry Scogan.

Scone (skōn). A locality in Perthshire, Scotland, near the Tay, 2 miles north of Perth. An abbey was built here by Alexander I. in 1115, and remained till destroyed in the Reformation riots about 1579. Scone was from early times a place of residence of the kings of Scotland, and notably the place of their coronation. A "stone of destiny" which formed part of the coronation chair was carried off to Westminster by Edward I. in 1296. The present Scone Palace, a modern building, is a seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

Scopas (skō′pas). [Gr. *Σκώπας*.] Born in the island of Paros about 420 B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor and architect. His first important work was the temple of Athene Alea at Tegea, built on the site of an older temple. A few fragments of the sculpture of this temple have been recovered. In its interior a Corinthian order was superimposed upon an Ionic, the first recorded use of this order. Scopas probably went to Athens about 377 B. C., and remained there 25 years, when he went to Halicarnassus to superintend the sculpture of the Mausoleum. The fragments from this monument in the British Museum probably give us our only reliable information as to Scopas's style. A doubtful passage of Pausanias makes it probable that he is represented in the sculpture recovered from the Artemisium at Ephesus. The Apollo Citharœdus of the Vatican is always associated with Scopas as a copy of his statue. The original of the Niobe group was by either Scopas or Praxiteles, probably Scopas. The Niobide of the Vatican may have belonged to the original group. The style of Scopas was highly ideal and sympathetic. *Pathos* is the word by which his work is characterized in the old writers.

Scoresby (skōrz′bi), **William.** Born near Whitby, Yorkshire, Oct. 5, 1789: died at Torquay, March 21, 1857. An English physicist and arctic navigator. In 1800 he accompanied his father, William Scoresby, an arctic whaler, on a voyage to Greenland. On May 24, 1806, as chief officer of the Resolution, he reached lat. 81° 30′ N., long. 19° E., the farthest point north (?) which had been reached at that date. In 1811 he took command of the Resolution, which was engaged in the whale-fishery. In 1819 he communicated to the Royal Society of London a paper "On the Anomaly in the Variation of the Magnetic Needle." In 1820 he published his "History and Description of the Arctic Regions." He surveyed the east coast of Greenland between lats. 69° 30′ N. and 72° 30′ N. in 1822, and in 1823 published his "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale-Fishery, etc." He now abandoned the sea, resided two years at Cambridge, and in 1825 was ordained and appointed curate of Bessingby. His especial study was terrestrial magnetism. He visited America in 1844–48, and Australia in 1856. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote "Memorials of the Sea" (1850), "Journal of a Voyage to Australia for Magnetic Research" (1859), etc.

Scornful Lady, The. A comedy of domestic life, by Beaumont and Fletcher, published in 1616. It was played about 1609. In 1783 it was altered by Cooke and produced as "The Capricious Lady."

Scorpio (skôr′pi-ō). [L., 'the Scorpion.'] A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is conspicuous in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares and several of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the Scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Cæsar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the Scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by means of the Greek letters, the genitive *Scorpii* (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*) is used: thus, Antares is *α Scorpii*.

Scorpion, The. See *Scorpio*.

Scot, or **Scott** (skot), **Michael.** [Identified by Boece with Sir Michael Scot of Balwearie in Fifeshire, but by Camden with a Cistercian monk of Cumberland. The traditional date of his death is about 1291.] A Scottish schoolman, with posthumous fame as a wizard and magician. He is said to have studied at Oxford and Paris, and to have learned Arabic at Toledo. On the invitation of the emperor Frederick II. he superintended a translation of Aristotle and his commentators from Arabic into Latin. His original works deal with astrology, alchemy, and the occult sciences. The chief are "Super auctorem spheræ" (Bologna, 1495; Venice, 1631), "De sole et luna" (in "Theatrum chimicum," Strasburg, 1622), and "De physiognomia et de hominis procreatione." According to a tradition followed by Scott in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and to Border folk-lore, he was buried in Melrose Abbey.

Scot, Reginald. Died 1599. An English author. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterward lived at Smeeth. He wrote a book against the persecution of witches, entitled "Discoverie of Witchcraft" (1584), which was burned by order of James I.

Scotia (skō′shi-ạ̈). [ML., 'land of Scots,' from *Scotus*, Scot.] 1. A name given in the early middle ages to Ireland.—2. A name given to Scotland.

Scotichronicon (skō-ti-kron′i-kon), **The.** A Scottish chronicle written partly by John of Fordun (see *Fordun*), who brought the chronicle down to 1153, and partly by Walter Bower (1385–1449), who brought it to 1436. An abridgment of the work written by Walter Bower is known as the "Book of Cupar": this has not been printed.

Scotists (skō′tists). The followers of Duns Scotus. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalizantes*). He taught the important principle of hæcceity — that individual existence is no quality, is capable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by the royal injunctions of 1535.

Scotland (skot′lạnd). [AS. *Scotland*, land of Scots; F. *Écosse*, G. *Schottland*, L. *Caledonia*.] A country of Europe, occupying the northern division of the island of Great Britain, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Capital, Edinburgh; largest city, Glasgow. The mainland, which extends from lat. 54° 38′–58° 41′ N., and from long. 1° 45′–6° 14′ W., is bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, the North Sea on the east, and England and the Irish Sea on the south. The country is divided generally into the Highlands in the north and west, and the Lowlands in the south and east. The chief indentations of the coast are the Moray Firth, Firths of Tay and Forth, Solway Firth, and Firth of Clyde. The highest mountains are the Grampians, about 4,000 feet (Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet). The chief river-systems are those of the Spey, Tay, Forth, Tweed, and Clyde. There are many mountain lakes, including Lochs Tay, Awe, Lomond, Katrine, etc. The principal islands are the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, Lewis and Harris, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay, Arran, and Bute. Scotland has important commerce, valuable mines of iron and coal, fisheries, flourishing iron, cotton, woolen, linen, and jute manufactures, ship-building industries, whisky-distilleries, etc. It has 33 counties. The kingdom is represented by 72 members in the House of Commons; and the peerage, to which no additions have been made since 1707, but which still (in 1894) numbers 87 members, appoints 16 peers at the opening of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, in which, however, 48 of the other Scottish peers have seats as holders of British titles. The great majority of the Scots are Presbyterians (mostly of the Established Church, Free Church, or United Presbyterian Church); there are also Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, etc. Gaelic (a Celtic language) is spoken in many parts of the Highlands. The original inhabitants were Celts. Scotland was invaded by the Romans under Agricola in the 1st century. A wall between the Clyde and Forth was built under Antoninus and Septimius Severus. Invasions of Roman Britain by the Picts and Scots took place in the 4th and 5th centuries. In the 6th century a kingdom was founded by the Dalriad Scots; there was a settlement of Angles in the southeast; and the conversion of the Picts was begun by Columba. A union of Picts and Scots into the kingdom of Albania or Scotia was effected in the 9th century. From the 8th century to the 11th there were raids by the Norsemen, and settlements were made by them especially in the Orkneys and Shetlands. King Malcolm II. achieved the conquest of Lothian in 1018. In the struggles between England and Scotland, the latter was invaded by William the Conqueror, but no territory was lost. The kingdom prospered in the 12th and 13th centuries, especially under the three Alexanders. The death of Margaret, the Maid of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III., led to a notable dispute about the succession, and to the interference of Edward I. of England in Scottish affairs. In the contest between Bruce and Baliol, in which Edward was virtually arbitrator, Baliol (see *Baliol, John de*) was chosen king in 1292. He paid homage to Edward, but afterward renounced his allegiance, and a war followed which was really a struggle on Edward's part for sovereignty and on Scotland's for independence. Scotland was invaded by Edward in 1296. The Scots under Wallace were victorious at Stirling in 1297, but were defeated at Falkirk in 1298. On the death of Wallace in 1305, Robert Bruce succeeded as national leader, and was crowned king in 1306. The independence of Scotland was secured by the victory of Bannockburn in 1314, and was recognized by Edward III. in 1328. Robert II. (who succeeded in 1371), the son of Bruce's daughter, was the first sovereign of the Stuart dynasty. In 1513 the Scots under James IV. invaded England and suffered a disastrous defeat at Flodden, Sept. 9. The following are important among more recent events: reign of Mary Queen of Scots, 1542–67; introduction of the Reformation, 1560; invasion by the English under Somerset, and defeat at Pinkie, 1547; accession of James VI., king of Scotland, to the throne of England as James I., 1603; success of the Covenanters against Charles I., 1639–40; persecution of the Covenanters under Charles II. and James II.; legislative union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1707; Jacobite insurrections 1715 and 1745–46. Area, 30,902 square miles. Population (1891), 4,025,647.

> When the disputed relations between the English and Scottish crowns began, the names of England and Scotland seem not to have been in use at all. And if we choose to use them as convenient ways of expressing the English and Scottish territories as they then stood, we must still remember that the limits of those territories in no way answered to the modern limits of England and Scotland. Part of modern England was not yet English, and a very large part of modern Scotland was not yet Scottish. The growth of the Scottish nation and kingdom is one of the most remarkable facts in history. It was formed by the fusing together of certain portions of all the three races which in the tenth century, as now, inhabited the Isle of Britain. Those three races may be most conveniently spoken of as English, Welsh, and Irish.
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> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 57.

Scotland Yard. A short street in London, near Trafalgar Square. Here formerly were the headquarters of the London police, now removed to New Scotland Yard, on the Thames embankment, near Westminster Bridge.

Scots (skots). 1. A Gaelic tribe which came from the northern part of Hibernia and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the 6th century.

> The Scots were properly the people of Ireland; but a colony of them had settled on the western coast of northern Britain, and, in the end, they gave the name of Scotland to the whole North of the island.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 98.

2. The natives or inhabitants of Scotland.

Scots' Darien Colony. See *Paterson, William*.

Scots Greys (skots grāz). A regiment of British dragoons, first organized under Claverhouse about 1683.

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. A song by Robert Burns.

Scott (skot), **Clement.** Born at London, 1841. An English journalist, playwright, and dramatic critic. He has also published several volumes of poems: "Lays of a Londoner" (1882), "Lays and Lyrics" (1888), etc.

Scott (skot), **David.** Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 10 (12?), 1806: died there, March 5, 1849. A Scottish historical painter. He was the pupil of his father, an engraver. His chief works are "The Descent from the Cross," "The Dead Rising at the Crucifixion," "Vasco da Gama," "Peter the Hermit," "Ariel and Caliban," etc. His illustrations for the "Monograms of Man" (outlines), Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and "The Pilgrim's Progress" were published in 1831, 1837, and 1850. In 1841 he published a pamphlet on "British, French, and German Painting." His works are noted for boldness of conception and exaggerated draftsmanship.

Scott, Sir **George Gilbert.** Born at Gawcott, near Buckingham, July 13, 1811: died at London, March 27, 1878. An English architect, grandson of Thomas Scott (1747–1821). He became the chief practical architect of the Gothic restoration in England. In 1841 he erected the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, and in 1847 began at Ely the renovation of English cathedrals. In 1856 he was obliged by Lord Palmerston to build the new Foreign, Home, and Domestic Offices in the Renaissance style. In 1862–63 he designed and constructed the Albert Memorial. He was buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey. His "Personal and Professional Recollections" were edited by his son in 1879. He published a number of works on architecture, among which are "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture" (1850), "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey" (1862), etc.; and others published after his death, are "Lectures on the Rise and Development of Mediæval Architecture" (1879), "English Church Architecture prior to the Separation of England from Rome" (1881).

Scott, John, first Earl of Eldon. Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 4, 1751: died at London, Jan. 13, 1838. An English jurist. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1788, attorney-general in 1793, chief justice of Common Pleas in 1799, and lord chancellor of England 1801–06 and 1807–27.

Scott, Michael. See *Scot*.

Scott, Michael. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 30, 1789: died there, Nov. 7, 1835. A British novelist, writer of sea stories, among which are "Tom Cringle's Log," etc.

Scott, Robert. Born in Devonshire, 1811: died 1887. An English lexicographer. In 1833 he graduated at Oxford (Christ Church). He took orders, and became master of Balliol in 1854, professor of exegesis in 1861, and dean of Rochester in 1870. He assisted in forming the Oxford library of the "Fathers," and was associated with Dean Liddell in the preparation of Liddell and Scott's "Greek-English Lexicon" (1843).

Scott, Thomas. Born at Braytoft, Lincolnshire, Feb. 16, 1747: died at Aston Sandford, Buckinghamshire, April 16, 1821. An English clergyman. He was ordained in 1773, and in 1780 succeeded John Newton as curate of Olney. He published "The Force of Truth" (1779), the "Family Bible, with Notes" (5 vols., 1788–92), etc.

Scott, Thomas Alexander. Born at Loudon, Franklin County, Pa., Dec. 28, 1824: died May 21, 1881. An American financier, long connected as vice-president and president with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assistant secretary of war 1861–62, and president of the Texas Pacific Railroad and other roads.

Scott, Sir **Walter.** Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 15, 1771: died at Abbotsford, Sept. 21, 1832. A famous Scottish novelist and poet. He was the son of Walter Scott, a writer to the signet, and Anne Rutherford, daughter of Professor John Rutherford of Edinburgh. He became lame in infancy. In 1779 he was sent to the Edinburgh high school, and later studied at the university and read for the bar. He was admitted member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1792, and in 1799 was made sheriff of Selkirkshire, and in 1806 one of the clerks of session. In 1797 he married Miss Charpentier (or Carpenter), daughter of a French refugee. Becoming interested in the new German romantic literature in 1788, he published translations of Burger's ballads in 1796, and in 1799 a translation of Goethe's "Gotz von Berlichingen." The "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" appeared 1802–03, and the first of his poems, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in 1805. These were published by Ballantyne with whom he established an unfortunate partnership in business. This was followed by the poems "Marmion" (1808), "The Lady of the Lake" (1810), "The Vision of Don Roderick" (1811), "Rokeby" (1813), "The Bridal of Triermain" (1813), "The Lord of the Isles" (1814), "The Field of Waterloo" (1815), and "Harold the Dauntless" (1817). In 1805 he wrote several chapters of a Scottish novel of the time of the last Jacobite rebellion: this was looked at in 1810, but was again laid aside till 1814, when it was completed and published anonymously (July 7) under the title of "Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since." It was the first of those masterpieces, the "Waverley Novels," which place Scott in the front rank of the writers of fiction. The following is the list of them: "Waverley" (1814), "Guy Mannering" (1815), "The Antiquary" (1816), "Old Mortality" (1816), "The Black Dwarf" (1816), "Rob Roy" (1818), "The Heart of Midlothian" (1818), "The Bride of Lammermoor" (1819), "The Legend of Montrose" (1819), "Ivanhoe" (1820), "The Monastery" (1820), "The Abbot" (1820), "Kenilworth" (1821), "The Pirate" (1822), "The Fortunes of Nigel" (1822), "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), "Quentin Durward" (1823), "St. Ronan's Well" (1824), "Redgauntlet" (1824), "The Betrothed" (1825), "The Talisman" (1825), "Woodstock" (1826), "The Two Drovers" (1827), "The Highland Widow" (1827), "The Surgeon's Daughter" (1827), "The Fair Maid of Perth" (1828), "Anne of Geierstein" (1829), "Count Robert of Paris" (1831), and "Castle Dangerous" (1831). His earliest printers and publishers were the Ballantynes with whom he formed a secret partnership. The publishing business was not successful — mainly, it would appear, from the production of costly works for which there was but a limited demand. In 1818 and later his copyrights were purchased by Constable, and when that publisher failed in 1826, the novelist was involved to the amount of £120,000 — in addition to which he had private debts of £30,000. The purchase of the estate of Abbotsford, and the erection, adornment, and maintenance of the mansion (which he occupied from 1812 to 1826), had been a very serious drain on his resources. He struggled manfully to meet his liabilities; and by his publications (written, after the failure, in gradually failing health), and the disposal of copyrights after his death, his creditors were paid in full. The writer of the novels long remained "the Great Unknown"; extraordinary precautions were taken to conceal the authorship, and the vast amount of literary work published by Scott under his own name helped to preserve the secret of his identity. It was not till Feb. 23, 1827, that he publicly confessed himself "the total and undivided author." He was the first on whom the title of baronet was conferred (1820) by George IV. He edited the works of Dryden (1808: in 18 vols., with life) and of Swift (1814: in 19 vols., with life), and wrote, in addition to the works mentioned above, a "Life of Napoleon (9 vols. 1827), "Tales of a Grandfather" (1827–30), "History of Scotland" (1829–30), "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft" (1830), etc., besides numerous introductions, prefaces, and articles in magazines and reviews. His "Familiar Letters" were published in 1893. A biography of Scott, by his son-in-law, J. G. Lockhart, appeared 1836–38.

Scott, William, Baron Stowell. Born Oct. 17, 1745: died Jan. 28, 1836. An English jurist, brother of Lord Eldon. He became judge of the Consistory Court and advocate-general in 1788; and was judge of the High Court of Admiralty 1798–1827. He is noted for his decisions in international law.

Scott, William Bell. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 12, 1811: died at Penkill Castle, Ayrshire, Nov. 22, 1890. A Scottish artist and poet, brother of David Scott.

Scott, Winfield. Born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786: died at West Point, N. Y., May 29, 1866. An American general. He studied at William and Mary College; was admitted to the bar in 1806; entered the United States army as captain in 1808; served in the War of 1812, distinguishing himself in the attack on Queenstown Heights (1812), and the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (1814); was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1814; commanded in South Carolina during the Nullification troubles of 1832; served against the Seminoles and Creeks 1835–37; took part in settling with Great Britain the disputed boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick in 1839; became major-general and commander-in-chief of the army in 1841; was appointed to the chief command in Mexico in 1847; took Vera Cruz in March; defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo in April, Contreras and Churubusco in Aug., Molino del Rey and Chapultepec in Sept., and occupied Mexico Sept. 14, 1847; was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President in 1852; was appointed brevet lieutenant-general in 1847; was a commissioner to settle the San Juan question with Great Britain in 1859; and retired from active service in the autumn of 1861. He wrote "General Regulations for the Army" (1825), "Infantry Tactics" (1835), and an autobiography (1864).

Scottish Chiefs, The. A romance by Jane Porter, published in 1810. It is founded on early Scottish history.

Scotus, Duns. See *Duns Scotus.*

Scotus Erigena. See *Erigena.*

Scourers. See *Mohawks.*

Scourge of God, The. Attila.

Scourge of Homer. Zoilus.

Scourge of Princes. The satirist Pietro Aretino.

Scourge of Scotland. A name sometimes given to Edward I. of England.

Scourge of Villanie, The. A work by Marston, consisting of a series of satires published in 1598 under the name of W. Kinsayder, which has been variously explained.

Scranton (skran′tọn). A city, capital of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lackawanna River in lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 75° 43′ W. It is the fourth city in the State; is a railway center; is the center of a great coal-mining region; and has extensive manufactures of iron, steel, locomotives, boilers, machinery, iron-ware, etc. It was made a city in 1866. Population (1890), 75,215.

Scrap of Paper, A. A play adapted from Sardou's "Les pattes de mouche" (1861) by Palgrave Simpson. Charles Mathews produced an adaptation, by himself, in 1867 as "Adventures of a Love Letter."

Scribe (skrīb), **The.** A celebrated early Egyptian statue (5th dynasty), in the Louvre Museum, Paris. The figure is colored red, and has inlaid eyes of crystal; it sits cross-legged, with a striking expression of life and energy.

Scribe (skrēb), **Augustin Eugène.** Born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1791: died there, Feb. 20, 1861. A French dramatist. While studying law to please his mother, he wrote for the stage to satisfy his own tastes. He did not meet with success. In time he gathered experience in dramatic matters sufficient to locate public taste; then he undertook to gratify it, and catered to it thereafter almost altogether. Either alone or in collaboration with others he wrote upward of 350 plays. His earliest successes were "Flore et Zéphire" (1816), "Le solliciteur" (1817), "L'Ours et le pacha" (1820), "Le secrétaire et le cuisinier," "Mon oncle César," "Le ménage de garçon," "La petite sœur" (1821), "Valérie" (1822), etc. A number of his comedies were produced for the first time at the Comédie Française; among the best are "Le mariage d'argent" (1827), "Bertrand et Raton" (1833), "L'Ambitieux" (1834), "La camaraderie" and "Les indépendants" (1837), "La calomnie" and "Le verre d'eau" (1840), "Une chaine" (1841), "Le fils de Cromwell" (1842), "Le puff, ou Mensonge et vérité" (1848), "Les contes de la reine de Navarre" (1850), "Bataille de dames" (1851), and "Les doigts de fée" (1858). The two last-named were written in collaboration with Legouvé, as was also the well-known drama "Adrienne Lecouvreur" (1849). Another drama of Scribe's composition was "La czarine" (1855). Scribe wrote also the words to an unusually large number of celebrated musical compositions, as, for instance, to Boieldieu's "La dame blanche" (1825); to Auber's "La muette de Portici" (1828), "Fra Diavolo" (1830), "Le domino noir" (1837) etc.; to Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" (1831), "Les Huguenots" (1836), "Le prophète" (1849), "L'Étoile du Nord" (1854), and "L'Africaine" (1865); to Cherubini's "Ali Baba" (1833); to Halévy's "La Juive" (1835), etc.; to Donizetti's "La favorita" (1840); to Verdi's "Les vêpres siciliennes" (1855); etc. As a novelist Scribe was not particularly successful. He was received into the French Academy in 1836.

Scriblerus Club (skrib-lē′rus klub). A club of writers in London, founded by Swift in 1714 after the breaking up of "The Brothers" in 1713. Among the members were Pope, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Gay, and others. The object of the club was to satirize literary incompetence: it was not political. See *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Scribner (skrib′nėr), **Charles.** Born at New York, Feb. 21, 1821: died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1871. An American publisher, the founder (1846) of the publishing house now Charles Scribner's Sons, and one of the founders of "Scribner's Monthly" (1870).

Scribonia (skri-bō′ni-ạ̈). The wife of Augustus Cæsar, whom he married 40 B. C. and divorced 39 B. C.: mother of Julia.

Scrivener (skriv′nėr), **Frederick Henry Ambrose.** Born at Bermondsey, near London, Sept. 29, 1813: died at Hendon, Oct. 26, 1891. An English biblical scholar. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and 1846–56 was head-master of Falmouth School, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament. He published "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament" (1861), "Cambridge Paragraph Bible" (1873), "Bezæ codex Cantabrigiensis," etc.

Scroggs (skrogz), Sir **William.** Died 1683. A venal, unjust, and brutal English judge, chief justice of the King's Bench 1678. He tried the victims of Titus Oates's antipopish conspiracies.

Scrooge (skröj), **Ebenezer.** The leading character in Dickens's "Christmas Carol." He is "a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner"; but is visited by spirits on Christmas eve, and changed by his experiences into a worthy, kindly man.

Scrope (skrōp), **George Poulett.** Born at London, 1797: died Jan. 19, 1876. An English geologist. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. On his marriage he changed his name (Thomson) to that of his wife (Scrope). He studied volcanic phenomena at Vesuvius and in France; and published "Considerations on Volcanoes" (1824) and "Geology of the Extinct Volcanoes in Central France" (1827).

Scrope, or **Scroop** (skröp), **Richard.** Executed 1405. An English prelate, archbishop of York: one of the leaders in the insurrections of 1403–05.

Scrub (skrub). In "The Beaux' Stratagem" by Farquhar, an amusing valet: a favorite character with Garrick.

Scudamour, Sir. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the lover of Amoretta.

Scudder (skud′ėr), **Horace Elisha.** Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1838. An American author. He graduated at Williams College in 1858; edited "The Riverside Magazine for Young People" 1867–70; and succeeded Thomas B. Aldrich as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1890. He has published "The Bodley Books" (1875–84), "Boston Town" (1881), "Seven Little People and their Friends" (1881), "Noah Webster" (1882), "History of the United States" (1884), "George Washington" (1886), and "Men and Letters" (1887); and has edited "American Poems" (1879), "American Prose" (1880), and "The American Commonwealth Series" (from 1885). He was joint author with Mrs. Taylor of the "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (1884).

Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. Born at Boston, Mass., April 13, 1837. An American naturalist, brother of Horace E. Scudder. He graduated at Williams College in 1857, and at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1862; was assistant librarian of Harvard 1879–85; and was appointed paleontologist to the U. S. Geological Survey in 1886. He has published a "Catalogue of Scientific Serials of all Countries, including the Transactions of Learned Societies 1633–1876" (1879), "Butterflies: their Structure, etc., with reference to American Forms" (1881), "Nomenclator Zoologicus" (1882), "The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada" (1887–).

Scudéry, or **Scudery,** or **Scudéri** (skü-dā-rē′), **Georges de.** Born at Havre about 1601: died at Paris, May 14, 1667. A French author, best known from his tragicomedy "L'Amour tyrannique" and his epic "Alaric."

Scudéry, Madeleine de. Born at Havre in 1607: died at Paris, June 2, 1701. A French novelist and poet. On her parents' death she was carefully brought up by an uncle, and when he died she went to Paris with her brother Georges. Naturally bright and clever, she was not slow to assert her ability in the literary circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. When these famous gatherings broke up as a gradual result of the internal troubles that attended the minority of Louis XIV., Mademoiselle de Scudéry was able to command her own salon, meeting every Saturday. Her first novel, "Ibrahim, ou l'illustre Bassa," appeared in 1641 under her brother's name. Encouraged by its success, she affixed her own signature to the two works for which she is best known, "Artamène, ou le grand Cyrus" (1650) and "Clélie, histoire romaine" (1656). In these novels she has introduced under assumed names a great many of her contemporaries: in the former she speaks of herself as Sapho. Victor Cousin discovered the complete key to all her characters. In addition to these works, Mademoiselle de Scudéry published "Almahide, ou l'esclave reine" (1660), "Célinde" (1661), "Les femmes illustres, ou harangues héroïques" (1665), "Mathilde d'Aguilar, histoire espagnole" (1665), "La promenade de Versailles, ou histoire de Célanire" (1669), and finally "Le discours de la gloire" (1671), which won for the first time the academic prize for French eloquence founded by Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac.

Scugog (skū′gog), **Lake.** A lake in Ontario, Canada, 40 miles northeast of Toronto. Its waters find their way to Lake Ontario. Length, about 10 miles.

Scurcola, Battle of. See *Tagliacozzo.*

Scutari (skö′tạ̈-rẹ̄). A city in Albania, the capital of a vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated at the southern end of the Lake of Scutari, at its outlet into the Bojana, in lat. 42° 1′ N., long. 19° 27′ E.: the ancient Scodra, and Slavic Skadar. It has considerable commerce, and manufactures of arms, etc. It was the capital of Illyria, and was conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. It passed from the Venetians to the Turks in 1479. Population, about 25,000.

Scutari, Turk. **Iskudar** or **Iskuder.** A city in Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Bosporus opposite Constantinople. It has long been noted as a point of departure and rendezvous, and contains various mosques, etc., and the most famous cemetery in Turkey. It occupies the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Scutari, Lake of. A lake on the border of Montenegro and Albania in European Turkey. Its outlet is by the Bojana into the Adriatic. Length, 29 miles.

Scutum Sobiescianum (skū′tum sō-bi-es-i-ā′num). [L., 'shield of Sobieski.'] A constellation made by Hevelius late in the 17th century, and representing the shield of the king of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Scylla (sil′ạ̈). [Gr. *Σκύλλα.*] In Greek mythology, a sea-monster, said to have been a sea-nymph (according to some traditions), and represented as dwelling in the rock Scylla, opposite Charybdis, in the Strait of Messina. See *Charybdis.*

Scylla. In Greek legend, a daughter of King Nisus of Megara, sometimes confused with the sea-monster Scylla.

Scylla (town). See *Scilla.*

Scyllæum (si-lē′um). [Gr. *Σκυλλαῖον.*] In ancient geography, a promontory in Argolis, Greece, projecting into the Ægean: the easternmost point of the Peloponnesus: the modern Kavo-Skyli.

Scyllæum. [Gr. *Σκύλλαιον.*] A promontory in southern Italy, projecting into the Strait of Messina: the modern Scilla or Sciglio.

Scyros (sī′ros). [Gr. *Σκῦρος.*] 1. In ancient geography, an island of Greece, in the Ægean

Sea 25 miles east of Eubœa, to which nomarchy it now belongs: the modern Skyro. It was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon in 469 B. C., and is connected with the legends of Achilles. Length, 19 miles.
2. The chief city in ancient times of the island of Scyros, occupying a strong position on the northeastern coast.

Scythe-Bearers (sīᴛʜ'bãr"ėrz), or **Scythe-Men** (sīᴛʜ'men). A name given to bodies of revolutionists, mainly peasants armed with scythes, in the Polish insurrections of 1794, 1831, 1846, and in the movement of the Prussian Poles in 1848.

Scythia (sith'i-ä̤). [Gr. *Σκυθία.*] In ancient geography, a name of varying meaning. It designated at first a region in modern southern Russia and Rumania inhabited by the Scythians (see below). They resisted the invasion of Darius I. of Persia. After the time of Alexander the Great they were subjugated by the Sarmatians and others. Later Scythia denoted northern and much of central Asia, divided by the Imaus Mountains into Scythia Intra Imaum and Scythia Extra Imaum. As a Roman province it comprised the lands immediately south of the mouths of the Danube.

Scythians (sith'i-a̤nz). In ancient times, the inhabitants of the whole north and northeast of Europe and Asia (which was called by the Greeks Scythia). After the time of Herodotus the northeast of Europe received the name of Sarmatia, while all central Asia was still considered as inhabited by the Scythians. Of the nomadic tribes of the Scythians are mentioned the Aorses north of the Caspian Sea, extending to the Jaxartes; south and east of them, the Massagetes and the Sacæ (modern Kirgises). In the 7th century B. C. Scythian hordes, strengthened by the Cimmerians (which see), invaded Media, next Armenia and Assyria, reaching over Syria and Palestine to the frontiers of Egypt, and leaving everywhere behind them desolation. Many exegetes assume that Ezekiel, in his description of the hosts of Gog and Magog (ch. xxxviii. and xxxix.), alludes to this invasion. They scattered and were disintegrated, some of them having been killed, others returning to the north, and still others remaining in the countries they invaded.

Scythopolis (si-thop'ọ-lis). [Gr.] Beth-shean, a city of the Decapolis: the modern Beisan, about 55 miles north-northeast of Jerusalem.

Sea-Born City, The. An epithet of Venice.

Seaham (sē'a̤m), or **Dawdon** (dâ'dọn). A seaport in the county of Durham, England, situated on the North Sea 5 miles south of Sunderland. Population (1891), 8,856.

Seal Islands. See *Lobos Islands.*

Seal (sēl) **River.** A river in British America. It flows into the west side of Hudson Bay northwest of Churchill River. Length, about 200 miles.

Sealsfield (sēlz'fēld), **Charles** (originally **Karl Postl**). Born at Poppitz, Moravia, March 3, 1793: died near Solothurn, Switzerland, May 26, 1864. A German author. He traveled extensively in the United States, and lived in Switzerland. He wrote the novel "Tokeah, or the White Rose" (1828: altered as "Der Legitime und die Republikaner," 1833), and novels and works on America, including "Der Virey und die Aristokraten" (1835), "Lebensbilder aus beiden Hemisphären" (1835–37: 2d ed. as "Morton," 1846), and "Süden und Norden" (1842–43).

Sea of Glory. One of the principal gems of the Persian crown. It is a diamond weighing 66 carats.

Sea, or River, of Light. The largest diamond belonging to the Shah of Persia. It weighs 186 carats.

Search (sėrch), **Edward, Esq.** A pseudonym of Abraham Tucker, under which he wrote "The Light of Nature" (1768–78).

Seasons, The. A poem in blank verse, in four parts, by James Thomson. "Winter" was published in 1726, "Summer" in 1727, "Spring" in 1728, the whole (including "Autumn" and a "Hymn to Nature") in 1730.

Seasons, The. [G. *Die Jahreszeiten.*] An oratorio by Haydn, produced at Vienna in 1801.

Seaton, Baron. See *Colborne, John.*

Seattle (sė-at'l). The capital of King County, Washington, situated on Puget Sound in lat. 47° 36' N., long. 122° 20' W. It is one of the chief places of the State in population and importance, and has a large trade in lumber and coal. It is the seat of the State university. In 1889 it was devastated by fire. Population (1890), 42,837.

Sea View (sē vū), **Mount.** A mountain in New South Wales, about lat. 31° 25' S. Height, about 6,000 feet.

Seb (seb). In Egyptian mythology, the father of Osiris, god of the earth and consort of Nut, goddess of heaven. In art he is given the human form.

Sebago Lake (se-bā'gō lāk). A lake in southwestern Maine, 17 miles northwest of Portland. Length, 12 miles.

Sebaste (se-bas'tē). [Gr. *Σεβαστή.*] The name of the city of Samaria after the time of Herod the Great.

Sebasteia (seb-as-tē'yä̤). [Gr. *Σεβάστεια.*] The ancient name of Sivas.

Sebastian (se-bas'ṭia̤n), Saint. Born at Narbonne, Gaul: shot to death by order of Diocletian, about 288 A. D. A Roman soldier and Christian martyr, revered as a protector against pestilence.

Sebastian. 1. Brother to the King of Naples, a character in "The Tempest" by Shakspere. —2. Brother to Viola, a character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."

Sebastian. Born 1554: killed in the battle of Alcazarquivir, Aug. 4, 1578. King of Portugal 1557–78. He led an expedition against Morocco in 1578, in which he was defeated and slain. Soon after the battle rumors began to arise that he was not dead, and in 1584, 1594, and 1598 impostors appeared claiming the crown. The last was hanged at San Lucar in Spain in 1603. The belief of the people in these impostors arose from the popularity of Sebastian and their firm faith in his reappearance. So late as 1808 in Portugal and 1838 in Brazil, his name was used as a rallying-cry. Dryden and others have written plays on the subject.

Sebastian, Don. See *Don Sebastiano.*

Sébastiani (sā-bäs-tē-ä'nē), Comte **François Horace Bastien.** Born near Bastia, Corsica, Nov. 10, 1772: died at Paris, July 21, 1851. A French marshal, diplomatist, and politician. He served in the Napoleonic wars; was ambassador in Constantinople in 1802 and 1806–07; was distinguished in the Spanish and Russian campaigns and in 1813–14; was minister 1830–34 (minister of foreign affairs 1830–1832); and was ambassador to Naples in 1834, and to London 1835–40.

Sebastiano del Piombo. See *Piombo, Sebastiano del.*

Sebastopol (sẹ̄-bas'tọ-pōl or seb-as-tō'pōl), or **Sevastopol** (sẹ̄-vas'tọ-pōl; Russ. pron. sā-väs-tō'poly). A seaport in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on the southwestern coast of the Crimea, in lat. 44° 34' N., long. 33° 36' E. It is situated in a strong position on arms of the roads of Sebastopol, and is an important naval station for the Black Sea fleet. It was founded in 1784 on the site of a Tatar village Akhtiar, and was strongly fortified under Alexander I and Nicholas. Since 1870 it has been fortified anew. The siege of Sebastopol was the chief event of the Crimean war. The allied army (British, French, Turkish, and later Sardinian) commenced the siege in Oct., 1854, after the battle of the Alma (the British commanded by Raglan, later by Simpson; the French by Canrobert, later by Pélissier; and the Russians by Mentchikoff, later by Gortchakoff). The Russian fortifications were superintended by Todleben. An unsuccessful attempt to storm was made June 18, 1855. On Sept. 8 the French took the Malakoff by storm, and the British attacked the Redan. The city was entered by the allies Sept. 11. (Compare *Crimean War.*) Population (1885), 33,803.

Sebek (seb'ek). In Egyptian mythology, the crocodile-headed god, seemingly a double of Set, the god of evil. In historical times he was generally detested, and his sacred animal (the crocodile) was hunted except in the localities where his cult was in honor.

Sebenico (sā-bā'nē-kō). [Slav. *Žibnik.*] A seaport in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Kerka, in lat. 43° 45' N., long. 15° 58' E. It has a flourishing trade. The cathedral, begun in the 15th century in the richest Venetian Pointed style, and finished a century later upon Renaissance lines, has a fine dome 100 feet high. Population (1890), 7,014; commune, 20,360.

Sebennytus (se-ben'i-tus). [Gr. *Σεβέννυτος.*] A town of ancient Egypt, nearly in the center of the Delta. The town of Semennud is on its site.

Sebu (sā-bö'). A river in northern Morocco which flows into the Atlantic north of Sallee: the ancient Subur. Length, over 200 miles.

Sebustieh (sā-bös'tē-e). A village on the site of the ancient Samaria.

Secchi (sek'kē), **Angelo.** Born at Reggio, Emilia, Italy, June 29, 1818: died at Rome, Feb. 26, 1878. A noted Italian astronomer, director of the observatory in Rome: a member of the Jesuit order. He made researches in spectrum analysis, meteorology, etc. His chief work is "Le soleil" ("The Sun," 1870).

Secchia (sek'kē-ä). A river in northern Italy which joins the Po 12 miles southeast of Mantua: the ancient Secia. Length, about 80 miles.

Secession, Ordinances of. In United States history, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union.

Secession, War of. See *Civil War.*

Secession of the Plebs to the Sacred Mount. See *Sacred Mount.*

Sechuen. See *Szechuen.*

Seckendorff (zek'en-dorf), Count **Friedrich Heinrich von.** Born at Königsberg, Franconia, July 5, 1673: died at Meuselwitz, Germany, Nov. 23, 1763. An Austrian general and diplomatist, nephew of V. L. von Seckendorff. He became ambassador in Berlin in 1726; defeated the French at Klauzen Oct. 20, 1735; commanded against the Turks in 1737; and was in the Bavarian service 1740–45.

Seckendorff, Veit Ludwig von. Born at Herzogenaurach, Bavaria, Dec. 20, 1626: died Dec. 18, 1692. A German historian and official in the service of several German states. His chief works are "Der deutsche Fürstenstaat" (1655), "Commentarius historicus et apologeticus de Lutheranismo" (1692).

Seckenheim (zek'en-hīm). A village in northern Baden, situated on the Neckar near Schwetzingen. Here, June 30, 1462, the elector Frederick I. of the Palatinate gained a decisive victory over the allied forces of Baden and Würtemberg.

Seclin (sė-klaṅ'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated 6 miles south-southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 6,141.

Second Maiden's Tragedy, The. A play at one time attributed to Chapman and also to Shakspere, from their names having been written on the back of a manuscript where the name of Goughe stood erased. It was licensed in 1611 and first printed in 1824. It is thought to be by Massinger and Tourneur from internal evidence, and probably owes its existence to the success of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," though the plot is entirely different.

Second Nun's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a tale of the life and passion of St. Cecilia, and was taken from the "Legenda Aurea" of Jacobus a Voragine. There was a French version of this by Jehan de Vignay about 1300, an Early English one before 1300, and Caxton's "Golden Legend" in 1483; also a Latin version by Simeon Metaphrastes. The preamble to Chaucer's poem contains fourteen or fifteen lines translated from the 33d canto of Dante's "Paradiso," or perhaps from their original in some Latin prayer or hymn. See *Nun's Priest's Tale.*

Secrétan (sek-rā-taṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Lausanne, Jan. 19, 1815: died there, Jan. 22, 1895. A Swiss philosopher. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Lausanne in 1838, in 1840 at Neuchâtel, and returned to the same position at Lausanne in 1866. He wrote many philosophical works, and was for some time editor of the "Revue Suisse."

Secunderabad (se-kun-de-rä-bäd'), or **Sakanderabad** (sa̤-kun-de-rä-bäd'), or **Sikanderabad** (sē-kun-de-rä-bäd'), or **Sekunderabad** (se-kun-de-rä-bäd'). A British cantonment and town in the Nizam's Dominions, India, situated 6 miles north of Hyderabad. It is the largest British military station in India. Population of cantonment, 5,000 to 6,000; of town, about 30,000.

Secundra (se-kun'drä̤). A village situated 5 miles northwest of Agra, British India. It is notable for the tomb of Akbar, dating from the beginning of the 17th century, an imposing monument whose Indian-Saracenic style is much influenced by Buddhist models. It stands in a large inclosed garden with a fine arched gateway, and consists of 4 square terraces of red sandstone, superposed in the form of a stepped pyramid. On a platform in the middle is the splendid cenotaph of the king, covered with sculptured arabesques. The real tomb is in a vaulted chamber in the basement. The lowest terrace is 320 feet square, the highest 157.

Secundus, Johannes. See *Johannes Secundus.*

Sedaine (sė-dān'), **Michel Jean.** Born at Paris, July 4, 1719: died there, May 17, 1797. A French dramatist and poet. Among his works are the comic operas "Le diable à quatre" (1756), "Blaise le savetier" (1759), "Rose et Colas" (1764); the comedies "Le philosophe sans le savoir" (1765), "La gageure imprévue" (1768); a poem, "Le vaudeville" (1750); etc. He also wrote "Guillaume Tell" and "Richard Cœur de Lion" with Grétry, and was admitted to the Academy in 1786.

Sedalia (se-dā'li-ä̤). A city, the capital of Pettis County, Missouri, situated 60 miles west of Jefferson City. It is a leading railroad center, and has flourishing manufactures and commerce. Population (1890), 14,068.

Sedan (sė-doṅ'). 1. A former barony or principality in France, the chief place of which was the town of Sedan. It was annexed to France in 1642.—2. A city in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 43' N., long. 4° 56' E. It has important manufactures of cloth, and was formerly a strong fortress. In early times it was under the rule of lords and princes of the families La Marck and Turenne, but passed to France in 1642. It was taken by the Germans in 1815. It was the scene of a notable victory, gained Sept. 1, 1870, by the German army of 250,000, under the direct command of William I., over the French under Napoleon III., MacMahon, and Wimpffen. The next day the French emperor and army (about 84,000) surrendered. The battle and capitulation led directly to the fall of the French empire and the establishment of the republic. Population (1891), 20,291.

Seddon (sed'ọn), **James Alexander.** Born at Falmouth, Stafford County, Va., July 13, 1815: died in Goochland, Va., Aug. 19, 1880. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1845–47 and 1849–51, and was afterward Confederate congressman and secretary of war.

Seddon, Thomas. Born at London, Aug. 28, 1821: died at Cairo, Nov. 23, 1856. An English landscape-painter. In 1852 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1853 he joined Holman Hunt at Cairo, and devoted himself to topographical landscape in the East. He exhibited "The Pyramids" and "Jerusalem" in 1854, and returned to Cairo in 1856.

Sedgemoor (sej'mör). A locality in Somerset, England, near Bridgwater. Here, July 6, 1685, the Royalists under Feversham defeated the forces of the

Duke of Monmouth. The battle (which has been called the last battle in England) resulted in the overthrow and capture of Monmouth.

Sedgwick (sej′wik), **Adam.** Born at Dent, Yorkshire, 1785: died at Cambridge, Jan. 25, 1873. An English geologist. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and was elected fellow in 1809. In 1818 he became Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge. His principal discoveries were in the Paleozoic strata of Devonshire and Cornwall, and the Permian of the northwest of England.

Sedgwick, Catharine Maria. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 28, 1789: died near Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1867. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, daughter of Theodore Sedgwick. Her works include "A New England Tale" (1822), "Redwood" (1824), "Hope Leslie, etc." (1827), "Clarence, etc." (1830), "The Linwoods, or Sixty Years Since in America" (1835), "Live and Let Live" (1837), "Means and Ends, etc." (1838), "Letters from Abroad, etc." (1841), "Married or Single" (1857), etc.

Sedgwick, John. Born at Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813: killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1837; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry at the beginning of the Civil War. He served in the Army of the Potomac as commander of brigade and division until Feb., 1863, when he obtained command of the 6th army corps. He distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, and Glendale; was severely wounded at Antietam; and took a leading part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness.

Sedgwick, Theodore. Born at West Hartford, Conn., 1747: died at Boston, Jan. 24, 1813. An American Federalist politician and jurist. He served in the Revolution; was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Massachusetts 1785–86; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1789–96; was United States senator 1796–99 (and president *pro tempore*); was member of Congress and speaker 1799–1801; and was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1802–13.

Sedley (sed′li), **Amelia.** The foolish daughter of a broken-down London stockbroker, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She marries George Osborne, whom she adores, and after his death Captain Dobbin, who has long adored her. She is the antithesis of Becky Sharp.

Sedley, Catherine, Countess of Dorchester. Died 1717. The daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, and the mistress of James II.

Sedley, Sir **Charles.** Born in Kent, 1639: died Aug. 20, 1701. A wit, poet, and dramatist of the Restoration. His first comedy, "The Mulberry Garden," was published in 1668. He also wrote "Antony and Cleopatra" (1677), "Bellamira, etc." (1678), "Beauty the Conqueror" (1702), "The Grumbler" (1702), and "The Tyrant King of Crete" (1702). He sat in Parliament for New Romney, and took an active part in politics. His life was scandalous, and he is remembered as excusing himself for the part he took in the Revolution by saying that, "as James II. had made his [Sedley's] daughter a countess [see above], he could do no less than endeavour to make the king's daughter a queen."

Sedley, Joseph. A collector from Bogley Wallah, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair": brother of Amelia Sedley. He is a fat, sensual, but timid dandy, and falls a victim to Becky Sharp.

Sedlitz (sed′lits), or **Seidlitz** (sīd′lits). A small village in northern Bohemia, near Brüx: noted for its springs of mineral water.

Sedulius (se-dū′li-us), **Cœlius.** Lived in the 5th century. A Roman Christian poet. He was the author of a poetical version of the history of the New Testament, entitled "Carmen Paschale" (subsequently enlarged in prose as "Paschale opus"), and of an abecedarian hymn, "A solis ortus cardine."

Seduni (se-dū′nī). In ancient geography, a people in the upper valley of the Rhone, Switzerland.

Seeberg (zā′berɢ). A height near Gotha, Germany, long noted as the seat of an observatory.

Seebohm (sē′bōm), **Frederick.** Born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1833. An English historian. He was admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1856, and subsequently became a member of a banking firm at Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Among his works are "The Oxford Reformers of 1498" (1867), "The Era of the Protestant Revolution" (in Epochs of Modern History series, 1874), "The English Village Community, etc." (1883).

Seeland. 1. See *Zealand* (in Denmark).—2. See *Zealand* (in Netherlands).

Seeley (sē′li), Sir **John Robert.** Born 1834: died Jan. 13, 1895. An English historian. He graduated at Cambridge (Christ College) in 1857; and became professor of Latin in University College, London, in 1863, and in 1869 professor of modern history at Cambridge. "Ecce Homo, or Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ," his most celebrated work, appeared anonymously in 1865. His other works are an edition of Livy, "Lectures and Essays" (1870), "Life and Times of Stein" (1879), "Natural Religion" (1882), "The Expansion of England" (1883), "Short History of Napoleon I." (1886), etc.

Seelye (sē′li), **Julius Hawley.** Born Sept. 14, 1824: died May 12, 1895. An American educator. He became professor of philosophy at Amherst College in 1858; was president of Amherst College 1876–90; and was Independent Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1875–77. He translated Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1856), and has written "Lectures to Educated Hindus" (1873), "Christian Missions" (1875), and philosophical text-books.

Seelye, Laurens Clark. Born at Bethel, Conn., Sept. 20, 1837. A clergyman and educator, brother of J. H. Seelye. He was professor of English literature at Amherst College 1865–73; and since 1874 has been president of Smith College (for young women) at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Sées. See *Séez.*

See! the Conquering Hero Comes! An air in Handel's "Joshua." It is introduced three times, and was so popular that he used it again in his "Judas Maccabæus." It has frequently been used as a motif by others, with many variations. The words were written by Dr. Thomas Morell for Handel's "Joshua" (1748); they were introduced in late acting versions of Lee's "Rival Queens" at the beginning of the second act. As this first appeared in 1677, Lee has been erroneously supposed to have written the verses long before "Joshua" appeared.

Seewis (zā′vis). A village and noted health-resort in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated in the Prättigau 12 miles north-northeast of Coire.

Séez, or **Sées** (sā-es′). A town in the department of Orne, northern France, situated on the Orne 11 miles north-northeast of Alençon. The cathedral is a fine 13th-century building. The west front has handsome buttressed spires, pleasing arcades, and a south portal of charming design and ornament. The south transept, with its great rose, closely approaches that of the cathedral of Paris; and the choir is admirable, with its radiating chapels and the tracery of the clearstory. Population (1891), commune, 4,272.

Sefid (se-fēd′), or **Safid** (sa̤-fēd′). A river in northwestern Persia which flows into the southwestern side of the Caspian Sea, east of Resht. Length, including its main head stream (the Kizil-Uzen), about 300 miles.

Segan Fu. See *Singan Fu.*

Segesta (se-jes′tä̤). [Gr. Σέγεστα.] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, situated near the coast 27 miles west-southwest of Palermo. It was of non-Hellenic (reputed Trojan) origin; was often at war with Selinus; was an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian war; became a dependent of Carthage about 400 B. C.; was sacked by Agathocles, and had its name changed to Dicæopolis; and passed under Roman supremacy in the time of the first Punic war. There are ruins near the modern Calatafimi. The Greek temple, though never finished, is one of the most complete examples surviving. It is Doric, hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 4 steps. The architectural details are of the best period. All the 36 peristyle columns are still standing, and the entablature and pediments are almost entire. There is also a Greek theater, of the 5th century B. C., with Roman modifications. In plan it is more than a semicircle: the diameter is 200 feet, that of the orchestra 54; the length of the stage is 91. The cavea is in great part rock-hewn.

Segesvar. See *Schässburg.*

Seginus (se-jī′nus). [Origin uncertain.] One of the many names of the constellation Boötes: assigned on some maps as the name of the third-magnitude star γ Boötis.

Segnes (zeg′nes) **Pass.** An Alpine pass in Switzerland, leading from Glarus to the valley of the Vorderrhein in Grisons, 15 miles west-northwest of Coire.

Segni (sen′yē). A town in Latium, Italy, situated near the Volscian Mountains 31 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Signia. It is said to have been colonized by Tarquin, and was a Roman frontier town against the Volscians. It contains many antiquities. Population (1881), 5,806.

Sego. See *Segu.*

Sego (sā′gō), or **Seg** (seg), **Lake.** A lake in the government of Olonetz, northern Russia, northwest of Lake Onega. It has its outlet into Lake Vyg and the White Sea. Length, about 25 miles.

Segovia (se-gō′vi-ä̤; Sp. pron. sā-gō′vē-ä). 1. A province of Old Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Valladolid on the northwest, Burgos on the north, Soria on the northeast, Guadalajara and Madrid on the southeast, and Avila on the southwest. The surface is generally a plateau. Area, 2,714 square miles. Population (1887), 154,457.
2. The capital of the province of Segovia, situated on the Eresma in lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 4° 10′ W. The cathedral, begun in 1525 by the architects of the new cathedral at Salamanca, is very large, built, of a rich yellow stone in the Pointed style, plain without, but lofty and light within, and with good stained glass. There is a beautiful Flamboyant cloister, of earlier date, surrounding an attractive garden. The Roman aqueduct, presumed to be of the time of Trajan, forms a great bridge, 937 feet long, and consisting of 320 arches in two tiers. The highest arches (in the middle of the lower tier) are 102 feet high. It is built of large blocks of granite, somewhat rounded at the edges and assembled without cement. Segovia was a Roman city, and was a residence of the kings of Leon and Castile. Population (1886), 11,169.

Segre (sā′grā). A river in northern Spain. It rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro 22 miles southwest of Lerida. Its chief tributary is the Cinca. Length, about 250 miles.

Segu (sā′gö), or **Sego** (sā′gō). 1. A Negro realm in the western part of the Sudan, Africa, situated in the upper valley of the Niger. The inhabitants are Bambarras.—2. The capital of the state of Segu, situated on the Niger. It is in the French sphere of influence. Population, 36,000.

Seguin (sā′gwin), **Arthur Edward Shelden,** known as **Edward Seguin.** Born at London, April 7, 1809: died at New York, Dec. 9, 1852. A popular English bass singer. A pupil of the Royal Academy, he appeared first in 1828, and sang successfully in England till 1838, when he came to New York. The Seguin Opera Troupe, which he organized, was successful in the United States and Canada.

Seguin (sė-gaṅ′), **Édouard.** Born at Clamecy, France, Jan. 20, 1812: died at New York city, Oct. 28, 1880. A French-American physician, a specialist in the training of idiots, and the inventor of a physiological thermometer. Among his works are "Traitement moral, hygiène et éducation des idiots," "Historical Notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots," etc.

Ségur (sā-gür′), Comte **Louis Philippe de.** Born at Paris, 1753: died 1830. A French politician and author. He served in the American Revolution; was ambassador to Russia; was a councilor of state under the empire; and was made a peer at the Restoration. His chief work is "Mémoires, ou souvenirs et anecdotes" (1824). He also wrote a history of France, a universal history, etc.

Ségur, Comte **Philippe Paul de.** Born Nov. 4, 1780: died Feb. 25, 1873. A French general and historian, son of L. P. de Ségur. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns. His best-known work is a "Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande armée en 1812" (1824).

Segura (sā-gö′rä). A river in southeastern Spain which flows into the Mediterranean 19 miles southwest of Alicante: the ancient Tader. Length, about 150 miles.

Segura, Juan Bautista. Born at Toledo, Spain, about 1542: died in Virginia, Feb. (?), 1571. A Jesuit missionary. He went to Florida as vice-provincial of his order in 1568. In Aug., 1570, he and several companions were sent to Chesapeake Bay to establish a mission. They ascended the Potomac and thence, apparently, crossed to the Rappahannock, where all were killed by the Indians.

Segusiani (sē″gū-si-ā′nī). [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, a Gallic people living in the valley of the Rhone, in the vicinity of Lyons.

Seharunpoor. See *Saharanpur.*

Seidl (zī′dl), **Anton.** Born at Pest, Hungary, May 7, 1850. A Hungarian conductor, especially of Wagner's works. He was a pupil of the conservatory at Leipsic, and in 1879 through Wagner's influence obtained the position of conductor at the Leipsic Opera House. In 1882 he left it for a tour through various parts of Europe as conductor of the Nibelungen Opera Troupe. In 1883 he was made conductor of the Bremen Opera House, and in 1885 of German opera in New York, since which time he has conducted the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, New York, etc.

Seidlitz. See *Sedlitz.*

Seierö (sī′e-rė). A small island belonging to Denmark, situated northwest of Zealand.

Seierö Bay. An indentation on the northwestern coast of the island of Zealand, Denmark.

Seiland (sī′länd). An island of Norway, off the northern coast, southwest of Hammerfest. Length, 27 miles.

Seille (sāy). A river in Lorraine which joins the Moselle near Metz. Length, about 70 miles.

Seim (sā-ēm′). A river of southern central Russia which joins the Desna 52 miles east of Tchernigoff. Length, about 350 miles.

Seine (sān). One of the principal rivers of France: the Roman Sequana. It rises in the plateau of Langres, in the department of Côte-d'Or; flows generally northwest; widens into an estuary near Quillebeuf; and flows into the English Channel between Havre and Honfleur. Its chief tributaries are the Aube, Marne, and Oise on the right, and the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, and Eure on the left. The most important places on its banks are Châtillon, Bar, Troyes, Nogent, Melun, Paris, St.-Denis, Mantes, Rouen, Caudebec, Havre, and Honfleur. The basin is connected by canals with those of the Somme, Meuse, Rhine, Rhone, and Loire. Length, 482 miles. It is navigable to Marcilly, for larger vessels to Paris, and for large sea-vessels to Rouen.

Seine. The smallest in area and largest in population of the departments of France. It contains the city of Paris; is surrounded by the department of Seine-et-Oise; is the seat of very important manufactures and commerce; and has a flourishing market-gardening industry. It formed part of the ancient province of Île-de-France. Area, 184 square miles. Population (1891), 3,141,595.

Seine-et-Marne (sān′ā-märn′). A department of France, capital Melun, formed from parts of the former Brie and Gâtinais (belonging to ancient Île-de-France and Champagne). It is bounded by Oise on the north, Aisne on the northeast, Marne and Aube on the east, Yonne and Loiret on the south, and Seine-et-Oise on the west. Its surface is generally level. It contains many forests, including that of Fontainebleau. The manufactures and commerce are important, and agriculture is flourishing. Area, 2,215 square miles. Population (1891), 356,709.

Seine-et-Oise (sān′ā-wäz′). A department of France, capital Versailles, formed from part of the ancient Île-de-France. It is bounded by Eure on the northwest, Oise on the north, Seine-et-Marne on the east, Loiret on the south, and Eure-et-Loir on the west, and surrounds the department of Seine. The surface is level, and in parts hilly. Agriculture and manufactures are highly developed. Area, 2,164 square miles. Population (1891), 628,590.

Seine-Inférieure (sān′aṅ-fā-ryėr′). [F., 'lower Seine.'] A department of France, capital Rouen, formed from part of the ancient Normandy. It is bounded by the English Channel on the west, northwest, and north, Somme on the northeast, Oise on the east, and Eure and Calvados on the south. The soil is generally fertile and agriculture flourishing. It has important manufactures, commerce, and fisheries. Area, 2,330 square miles. Population (1891), 839,876.

Seir (sē′ir), **Mount.** In ancient geography, a mountain-ridge in Edom, occupying part of the region between the Dead Sea and the Elanitic Gulf of the Red Sea.

Seisseralp (zīs′ser-älp). A pastoral plateau in the Alps of Tyrol, about 15 miles east of Botzen. Length, 12 miles. Height, 6,000–7,000 feet.

Seistan. See *Sistan.*

Sejanus (se-jā′nus), **Ælius.** Died 31 A. D. A Roman courtier. He was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman eques, commander of the pretorian guard, and was a native of Vulsinii in Etruria. He became the favorite of the emperor Tiberius, who raised him to the command of the pretorians. With a view to usurping the imperial power, he poisoned in 23 Drusus, son of the emperor, with the assistance of Livia, the wife of Drusus, whom he had seduced, and induced the emperor to banish Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus. His design was ultimately discovered, and he was put to death by the senate at the instance of the emperor.

Sejanus His Fall. A tragedy by Ben Jonson, acted in 1603 and published in 1605. It is said that Shakspere played in it. "The Favourite," a satire, was founded on it in 1770.

Séjour (sā-zhör′), **Victor.** Born at Paris, 1816: died there, Sept. 21, 1874. A French dramatist. Among his plays are "Richard III." (1852), "Le fils de la nuit" (1857), "Les fils de Charles-Quint" (1864), etc. They are all chiefly remarkable for their scenic effects.

Sekhet. In Egyptian mythology: see *Pakht.*

Sekiang. See *Sikiang.*

Sekunderabad. See *Secunderabad.*

Selangor (se-län-gōr′), or **Salangore** (sä-län-gōr′). A Malay state under British protection, situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, intersected by lat. 3° N. Population, about 50,000.

Selbig (zel′big), **Elisa.** The pseudonym of Frau von Ahlefeld (Charlotte Elizabeth Sophie Wilhelmine von Seebach).

Selborne (sel′bōrn). A parish in Hampshire, England: noted on account of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne."

Selborne, Earl of. See *Palmer, Roundell.*

Selby (sel′bi). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Ouse 20 miles east of Leeds. Its abbey church is a very fine Benedictine foundation of the 12th century. Part of the original nave and transepts survives: the remainder of them is Early English. The Lady chapel is Decorated, and some Perpendicular windows have been inserted. The church possesses some interesting sculptures and abbatial tombs. The length is 306 feet. Population (1891), 6,022.

Selden (sel′den), **John.** Born at Salvington, Sussex, Dec. 16, 1584: died at London, Nov. 30, 1654. An English jurist, antiquary, Orientalist, and author. At about 16 years of age he entered Hart Hall, Oxford, and in 1603 Clifford's Inn, London; in 1604 he migrated to the Inner Temple. He was intimately associated with Ben Jonson, Drayton, Edward Lyttleton, Henry Rolle, Edward Herbert, and Thomas Gardener. He was first employed by Sir Robert Cotton to copy and abridge parliamentary records in the Tower. He established a large and lucrative practice, but his chief reputation was made as a writer and scholar. In 1610 he published "England's Epinomis" and "Janus Anglorum, Facies Altera," which treated of English law down to Henry II. These were followed by "Titles of Honour" (1614), "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon" (1615), "De Diis Syriis" (1617). The "History of Tithes," published in 1618, was suppressed. He was the instigator of the "protestation" of Dec. 18, 1621, and was committed to the Tower. In 1623 he entered Parliament as member for Lancaster, and in 1628 helped to draw up and carry the Petition of Right. In 1635 he dedicated his "Mare Clausum" to the king (Charles I.), and seems to have inclined to the court party. He was returned to the Long Parliament (1640) for the University of Oxford, and was a member of the committee which impeached Archbishop Laud. In 1646 he became master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of "De Juri Naturali, etc." (1640), "Privileges of the Baronage of England, etc." (1642), and "Table-Talk," his best-known work (1689).

Sele (sä′le). A river in southern Italy which flows into the Mediterranean 17 miles southwest of Salerno: the ancient Silarus. Length, about 60 miles.

Sele (sä′le), or **Basele** (bä-sä′le). See *Sumbe.*

Selene (se-lē′nē). [Gr. Σελήνη.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Thea.

Selenga (sä-leng′gä). A river in northern Mongolia and southern Siberia. It is the largest stream that flows into Lake Baikal. Length, 600–800 miles.

Seleucia (sel-ū′si-ä), or **Seleuceia** (sel-ū-sē′yä). [Gr. Σελεύκεια.] The name of many ancient towns. The following are the principal: (1) A city in Syria, situated on the coast north of the mouth of the Orontes: the port of Antioch. It was built by Seleucus Nicator, and is sometimes called Seleucia Pieria. There are many antiquities on the site. (2) A city near the Tigris, about 17 miles below Bagdad. It was built largely from the ruins of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, and was one of the largest cities of the East. It was plundered by Trajan, and was destroyed by Verus about 162 A. D. (3) A city in Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated near the coast about 70 miles southwest of Tarsus. There are remains of a Roman hippodrome. (4) A city in northern Pisidia, Asia Minor, near the frontier of Phrygia.

Seleucians (se-lū′si-anz). A sect of the 3d century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes, that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection of the body and no visible paradise.

Seleucids (se-lū′sidz), or **Seleucidæ** (se-lū′si-dē). A royal dynasty in Syria which reigned 312 B. C. to about 64 B. C.: descended from Seleucus Nicator.

Seleucus (se-lū′kus) **I.**, surnamed **Nicator.** [Gr. Σέλευκος: Νικάτωρ, Doric for Νικήτωρ, a conqueror.] Born about 358 B. C.: assassinated 280 B. C. A Macedonian general in the army of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander he became satrap of Babylonia; engaged in war against Antigonus; conquered Babylon 312 (era of the Seleucids); extended his conquests into central Asia and India; and assumed the title of king about 306. He was one of the leading allies in the overthrow of Antigonus at Ipsus in 301; obtained part of Asia Minor; took Demetrius prisoner; defeated Lysimachus at Corupedion 281; and was ruler, for a short time, of nearly all of Alexander's empire.

Seleucus. 1. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.—2. In Shirley's "The Coronation," the supposed son of Eubulus, but in reality Leonatus, the king of Epirus.

Self-denying Ordinance. In English history, an ordinance passed by the Parliament April 3, 1645, requiring members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office to vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days.

Seliger, or **Seligher** (sä-lē-gär′), or **Selguer** (sel-gär′), **Lake.** A lake on the border of the governments of Novgorod and Tver, Russia, situated southeast of Novgorod. It is the source of an affluent of the upper Volga, and is sometimes considered as the source of the Volga. Length, about 30 miles.

Selim (sē′lim or se-lēm′) **I.** Born about 1465: died Sept. 22, 1520. Sultan of Turkey, son of Bajazet II. whom he dethroned and succeeded in 1512. He was an ardent Sunnite, and, in order to maintain uniformity in the Mohammedan faith throughout his dominions, put to death 40,000 Shiites shortly after his accession. He extended his empire by conquests from Persia in 1514, and subsequently annexed Syria and Palestine (1516) and Egypt (1517).

Selim II., surnamed "The Sot." Died Dec. 12, 1574. Sultan of Turkey, son of Solyman the Magnificent, whom he succeeded in 1566. Among the events in his reign were the conquest of Cyprus in 1570, and the battle of Lepanto in 1571.

Selim III. Born Dec. 24, 1761: put to death May 8, 1808. Sultan of Turkey, nephew of Abdul Hamid I. whom he succeeded in 1789. He inherited a war with Austria and Russia, with whom he concluded the peace of Sistowa (1791) and that of Jassy (1792) respectively. He concluded an alliance with Russia and England against France on the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon. In 1805 he began the reorganization of the Turkish army on the European model, which occasioned a revolt of the janizaries in 1807. He was deposed in favor of Mustapha IV., and was strangled in prison.

Selinus (se-lī′nus). [Gr. Σελινοῦς.] In ancient geography, a city in southwestern Sicily, situated near the coast 48 miles southwest of Palermo, near the modern Castelvetrano. It was built by colonists from Megara and Megara Hyblæa about 628 B. C., and soon became rich and powerful. A quarrel between it and Segesta caused the Athenian expedition to Sicily in the Peloponnesian war. It was conquered and destroyed by the Carthaginians about 409 B. C.; was rebuilt as a subject city to Carthage; but was finally destroyed in the first Punic war. Besides minor remains of antiquity, the site retains the ruins of seven important Doric temples, several of them among the most archaic examples of the style known, and metopes from an eighth temple have recently been found. This is the most extensive existing group of Greek temples. Four of them were on the Acropolis, and three on a hill about a mile to the east. The sculptured metopes found are now in the museum at Palermo: they are of importance in the study of Greek sculpture.

Selish. See *Salishan.*

Selish Lake. See *Flathead Lake.*

Seljuks (sel-jöks′). [Turk.] The name of several Turkish dynasties, descended from the Ghuzz chieftain Seljuk, which reigned in central and western Asia from the 11th to the 13th century. After conquering Persia, Toghrul Beg, the grandson of Seljuk, who belonged to the orthodox Mohammedan sect of the Sunnites, rescued the fainéant Abbassid calif at Bagdad from his Shiite lieutenant (1055), and was nominated "commander of the faithful." He was in 1063 succeeded by his nephew Alp Arslan, who took Syria and Palestine from the Fatimite calif of Egypt, and in 1071 defeated and captured the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes, who purchased his release by the cession of a large part of Anatolia or Asia Minor. Alp Arslan was followed in 1072 by his son Malik Shah, on whose death in 1092 the succession was disputed. Civil war ensued, which resulted in the partition of the empire among four branches of the Seljukian family, of which the principal dynasty ruled in Persia, and three younger dynasties at Kerman, Damascus, and Iconium respectively. The last named, whose sultanate was called Roum (*i. e.* 'of the Romans'), outlasted the others: it was superseded by the Ottomans at the end of the 13th century.

Selkirk (sel′kėrk). 1. A county in the south of Scotland. It is bounded by Peebles on the west and north, Edinburgh on the north, Roxburgh on the east and southeast, and Dumfries on the southwest. Its surface is largely hilly. It contains the valleys of the Ettrick and the Yarrow, and is celebrated in poetry and romance. Area, 257 square miles. Population (1891), 27,712.

2. The capital of Selkirkshire, Scotland, 30 miles south-southeast of Edinburgh. It has tweed manufactures. Population (1891), 6,397.

Selkirk, or **Selcraig** (sel′krāg), **Alexander.** Born at Largo, Fifeshire, 1676: died on the ship Weymouth, 1723. A Scottish sailor, the supposed original of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." He was engaged in bucaneering exploits in the south seas, and in 1703 was sailing-master of a "Cinque Ports" galley. In 1704 he was at his own request put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, and remained there alone four years. His "Life and Adventures" were published by Howell in 1829, and he is the subject of a poem by Cowper.

Selkirks (sel′kėrks), **The.** A group of lofty mountains in the Rocky Mountain system of Canada.

Sellasia (se-lā′shi-ä). [Gr. Σελλασία.] In ancient geography, a place in Laconia, Greece, a few miles northeast of Sparta. Here, in 221 B. C., the Lacedæmonians under Cleomenes III. were totally defeated by the Macedonians and their allies under Antigonus Doson.

Sellers (sel′ėrz), **Colonel.** A leading character in the novel "The Gilded Age," by Mark Twain and C. D. Warner. It was dramatized, and the character created by J. T. Raymond. Sellers is a visionary Southern speculator.

Sellier (se-lyā′), **Henri.** Born at Châtel-Censoir, France, 1849. A noted French tenor singer. He sang the part of Arnold in "Guillaume Tell" in 1878 with such effect that he succeeded to all the great tenor rôles. He has created Radamir in "Aida" (1880), Manoel in "Le tribut de Zamora" (1881), Paolo in "Francesca da Rimini" (1882), and Sigurd in "Sigurd" (1885). He also sang in "Salammbô" at Brussels (1890).

Selma (sel′mä). A city, capital of Dallas County, Alabama, situated on the Alabama River 43 miles west of Montgomery. It is a railway center and the head of steamer navigation, and has manufactures and trade in cotton. It was an important Confederate arsenal in the Civil War, and was taken by the Federals under Wilson Feb. 2, 1865. Population (1890), 7,622.

Selous, Frederick Courteney. Born in Jersey in 1852. A noted sportsman. He went to Africa in 1871 as explorer and pioneer, and on various hunting trips 1882–88. In 1889 he conducted a gold-prospecting party through eastern Mashonaland, where he made treaties, opened up roads, etc., returning to England in 1892.

Selsea, or **Selsey** (sel′sē), **Bill.** A headland at the southwestern extremity of Sussex, England, 15 miles east-southeast of Portsmouth.

Selters (zel′ters), **Nieder.** A village in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 17 miles north of Wiesbaden: famous for its spring of Selters water, discovered in the 16th century (erroneously called Selzer water: see *Selzerbrunnen*).

Selvretta. See *Silvretta.*

Selwyn (sel′win), **George.** Born Aug. 11, 1719: died at London, Jan. 25, 1791. An English wit. In 1745 he was expelled from Hertford College, Oxford, for a blasphemous travesty of the Eucharist. In 1747 he was a member of Parliament and sided with the court party. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole.

Selwyn, George Augustus. Born April 5, 1809: died April 11, 1878. An English missionary and bishop. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1829 he rowed in the first university boat-race. In 1841 he was consecrated bishop of New Zealand and Melanesia. In 1867 he became bishop of Lichfield.

Selwyn College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1882 to meet the wants of students of the Church of England who cannot afford to attend the more expensive colleges. It was founded in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, bishop of Lichfield.

Selzerbrunnen (selt′ser-brön-nen). A mineral spring in Hesse, near Grosskarben, north of

Frankfort: noted for Selzer water (sometimes confused with Selters water: see *Selters*).

Semaine (sė-mān′), **La.** [F., 'The Week,' i. e. 'of Creation.'] A descriptive poem by Du Bartas, published in 1575. See *Bartas*.

Semao (sā-mä′ō), or **Simao** (sē-mä′ō). A small island of the Malay Archipelago, southwest of Timor. It belongs to the Dutch.

Semele (sem′e-lē). [Gr. Σεμέλη.] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother by Zeus of Dionysus.

Semele. A musical drama, after the manner of an oratorio, by Handel. It was first played in 1744 at Covent Garden Theatre, London. The libretto is altered from an opera by Congreve written in 1707 but never played.

Semendria (se-men′drē-ä), Serv. **Smederevo** (sme-de-re′vō). A fortified town in Servia, situated at the junction of the Jesava and Danube, 25 miles southeast of Belgrad. It was taken by the Turks in 1439, 1459, 1690, and 1738, and by the Austrians in 1717 and 1789. Population (1890), 6,726.

Semien. See *Samen*.

Seminara (sā-mē-nä′rä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, southern Italy, 20 miles northeast of Reggio. Here the French under D'Aubigny defeated Ferdinand II. of Naples in 1495; and D'Aubigny was defeated here and taken prisoner by the Spaniards under Andrada, April 21, 1503. Population (1881), commune, 4,908.

Seminole (sem′i-nōl). [Pl., also *Seminoles*. Their name means 'separatist' or 'renegade.'] A tribe of North American Indians composed of the members of the Creek Confederacy who during the 18th and the early part of the 19th century left the main body and settled in Florida. They were engaged in two wars with the United States (1817–18 and 1835–42). That of 1817–18 was occasioned by their depredations on the frontier settlements of Georgia and of Alabama Territory. General E. P. Gaines destroyed an Indian village on the refusal of the inhabitants to surrender certain alleged murderers, and the Indians retaliated by waylaying a boat ascending the Appalachicola with supplies for Fort Scott, and killing 34 men and a number of women. General Jackson took the field against the Indians in Jan., 1818, and after a short but sharp campaign destroyed the Seminole villages in the neighborhood of the present city of Tallahassee, in April. He court-martialed and executed two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were among the captives, and whom he accused of stirring up the Indians, and on May 24, 1818, entered the Spanish town of Pensacola, which he claimed had given refuge to the savages. The war of 1835–42 was the most bloody and stubborn of all those against Indian tribes. It originated in the refusal of a part of the tribe to cede their Florida lands and remove to the Indian Territory according to a treaty ratified in 1834. Osceola was the Seminole leader, and the war was conducted with varying success under Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, and others, till the subjugation of the Indians in 1842. The number of Seminoles finally removed in 1843 was officially reported as 3,824. Those who reached the Indian Territory constituted one of the five "civilized nations" there, now numbering about 3,000, including negroes and adopted whites, and more than 200 remain in southern Florida. See *Muskhogean*.

Semipalatinsk (se-mē-pä-lä-tinsk′). **1.** A province in the Kirghiz Steppe, Russian Central Asia. It lies to the south of Siberia, and borders on the Chinese empire on the east and Lake Balkash on the south. Besides steppes, it contains several mountain-ranges, including chains of the Altai. It is traversed by the Irtish. Area, 184,631 square miles. Population, 576,578 (chiefly Kirghiz).

2. The capital of the province of Semipalatinsk, situated on the Irtish about lat. 50° 25′ N., long. 80° 13′ E. It is an important trading center for central Asia. Population (1888), 19,310.

Semiramide (se-mē-rä′mi-de). [It., "Semiramis."] The name of various Italian operas. The most important are "Semiramide," by Rossini, libretto by Rossi (produced at Venice, 1823); and "Semiramide Riconosciuta," by Gluck, libretto by Metastasio (produced at Venice, 1748).

Semiramis (se-mir′a̤-mis). [Assyr. *Sammuramat*, loving doves; Gr. Σεμίραμις.] In the Greek historiographers, wife of Ninus the founder of Nineveh. She was the daughter of the Syrian goddess Derketo, and was endowed with surpassing beauty and wisdom. She assumed the government of Assyria after her husband's death; built the city of Babylon with its hanging gardens, the temple of Bel, and the bridge over the Euphrates; conquered Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya; and organized a campaign against India: in short, everything marvelous in the Orient was ascribed by the Greeks to the supernatural queen. These statements of Greek writers find no confirmation in the cuneiform monuments. Some of the exploits of Semiramis are identical with those recorded of the goddess Ishtar in the so-called Nimrod epic. It is possible, however, that there was some historical foundation for these legends, as the name Sammuramat occurs in the inscriptions as the queen of Ramman-Nirari III. (811-782 B. C.). She is the only Assyrian queen whose name is recorded on the monuments.

Semiramis. See *Semiramide*.

Semiramis of the North, The. **1.** Margaret, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.—**2.** Catharine II. of Russia.

Semiryetchensk (se-mē-rye-chensk′). A province in the governor-generalship of Turkestan, Russian Central Asia, situated south of Lake Balkash, and bordering on the Chinese empire on the east. It contains steppes and various mountain-ranges, including part of the Tian-Shan. The chief rivers are the Ili and others belonging to the basin of Lake Balkash. Area, 152,280 square miles. Population, 671,878 (largely Kirghiz).

Semites (sem′īts). The descendants, or supposed descendants, of Shem, son of Noah: a name given by Eichhorn to the Hebrews and allied races in southwestern Asia and eastern Africa.

> The true Semite, whether we meet with him in the deserts and towns of Arabia, in the bas-reliefs of the Assyrian palaces, or in the lanes of some European ghetto, is distinguished by ethnological features as definite as the philological features which distinguish the Semitic languages. He belongs to the white race, using the term "race" in its broadest sense. But the division of the white race of which he is a member has characteristics of its own so marked and peculiar as to constitute a special race — or, more strictly speaking, a sub-race. The hair is glossy-black, curly and strong, and is largely developed on the face and head. The skull is dolichocephalic. It is curious, however, that in Central Europe an examination of the Jews has shown that while about 15 per cent. are blonds, only 25 per cent. are brunettes, the rest being of intermediate type, and that brachycephalism occurs almost exclusively among the brunettes. It is difficult to account for this except on the theory of extensive mixture of blood. Whenever the race is pure, the nose is prominent and somewhat aquiline, the lips are thick, and the face oval. The skin is of a dull white, which tans but does not redden under exposure to the sun. There is usually, however, a good deal of colour in the lips and cheeks. The eyes are dark like the hair.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 77.

Semler (zem′ler), **Johann Salomo.** Born at Saalfeld, Thuringia, Dec. 18, 1725: died March 14, 1791. A German Protestant theologian, critic, and church historian, professor at Halle: sometimes styled the "father of German rationalism." Among his works are "Abhandlung von der Untersuchung des Kanons" ("Treatise on the Investigation of the Canon," 1771–75), "Selecta capita historiæ ecclesiasticæ" (1767–69), etc.

Semliki (sem-lē′kē). A river in central Africa which forms the outlet of Lake Albert Edward Nyanza into Lake Albert Nyanza.

Semlin (sem-lēn′), Hung. **Zimony** (zim′ony), Servian **Zemun** (ze-mön′). A city in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube, near the mouth of the Save, nearly opposite Belgrad. It has important transit trade with the Balkan peninsula. Population (1890), 12,823.

Semmering, or **Semering** (zem′er-ing), or **Sömmering** (zėm′mer-ing). A pass in the Alps, on the border of Styria and Lower Austria, often regarded as marking the eastern limit of the Alps. It has been traversed since 1854 by the Semmering Railway, connecting Gloggnitz with Mürzzuschlag, and more remotely Vienna with Laibach, Triest, Italy, etc. Height at the tunnel, 2,940 feet.

Semmering Alps. A branch of the Alps, on the borders of Styria and Lower Austria. Greatest elevation, about 4,500 feet.

Semmes (semz), **Raphael.** Born in Charles County, Md., Sept. 27, 1809: died at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 30, 1877. A noted Confederate naval commander. He served in the Mexican war; and was commander of the privateer Sumter in 1861, and of the celebrated privateer Alabama 1862–64. (See *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*.) He published "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War" (1851), "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "Cruise of the Alabama" (1864), and "Service Afloat during the War between the States" (1869).

Semneh (sem′ne). An ancient fortress in Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, south of the second cataract: built to check the Cushites.

Semnones (sem-nō′nēz or sem′nọ-nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Semnones*, Gr. (Strabo) Σέμνωνες.] A German tribe, a principal branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo, who describes them as subject to Maroboduus. They were situated about the middle Elbe eastward to the Oder. They are named for the last time at the end of the 2d century, in the so-called Marcomannic war.

Sempach (zem′päċh). A small town in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Sempach 8 miles northwest of Lucerne. A victory gained here by the Swiss Confederates over the Austrians under Duke Leopold, July 9, 1386, secured the independence of the Swiss. Compare *Winkelried*.

Sempach, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 8 miles northwest of Lucerne. Its outlet is by the Suhr to the Aare. Length, 5 miles.

Sempronia (sem-prō′ni-ä̤). A character in Ben Jonson's "Catiline." "She dabbles in politics, reads Greek, and thinks herself the match of Cicero in eloquence, of Cæsar in statecraft." *Symonds.*

Sempronia gens (sem-prō′ni-ä̤ jenz). A Roman house or clan containing several noted families in the time of the republic, the most famous of which was the family of the Gracchi.

Sempronius (sem-prō′ni-us). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Timon of Athens."—**2.** A character in Addison's tragedy "Cato."

Sempronius (Tiberius Sempronius Longus). Born about 210 B. C. A Roman consul in 218 B. C. He was a colleague of Publius Scipio, with whom he was defeated by Hannibal on the Trebia.

Semur (sė-mür′). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated on the Armançon 36 miles west-northwest of Dijon. Notre Dame is an unusually beautiful church of the 13th century, with triple porch, fine sculptured portals, and interior of excellent proportions and details. There is fine glass, and the chapels contain noteworthy scriptural reliefs. Population (1891), 3 797.

Senaar. See *Sennar*.

Senancour (sė-noṅ-kör′), **Étienne Pivert de.** Born at Paris, 1770: died at St.-Cloud, France, 1846. A French ethical writer, moral essayist, and disciple of Rousseau. Among his works are "Rêveries sur la nature primitive de l'homme" (1799), "Obermann" (1804: which see), "De l'amour selon les lois primordiales, etc." (1805), "Observations sur le genie du Christianisme" (1816), a number of résumés of history, tradition, etc. (1821–27), "Isabella," a romance (1833), etc.

Senate. [L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and so remained with little change until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors.

2. The upper or less numerous branch of the legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, most South American countries, and in the separate States of the American Union. The Senate of the United States consists of 2 senators from each State, and numbers (1894) 88 members. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, 9 years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and sit for 6 years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one third of the members retire every 2 years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The Vice-President of the United States is the president of the Senate: in his absence a senator is chosen president *pro tempore*. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate: its 80 members are appointed by the crown for life.

Senchus Mor (sen′ċhös mōr), **The.** [Ir., 'The Great Law.'] A revision of the Brehon laws of Ireland, said to have been made by the chief lawyers of the country, with the assistance of St. Patrick, in the 5th century.

Sendabad. See *Sandabar*.

Sendai (sen-dī′). A town in the main island of Japan, situated on the eastern coast. Population (1891), 66,310.

Seneca (sen′e̤-kä̤). [Pl., also *Senecas*.] A tribe of North American Indians. The name is foreign to their language, and is probably a corruption of a word meaning 'red paint.' They called themselves by a name meaning 'people of the mountain.' The French called them Tsonnontouan. They shared with the Mohawks the glory of the Iroquois Confederacy, and were conspicuous in the wars west of Lake Erie. When first known they occupied the land in western New York between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River. On the defeat of the Erie and the Neuter tribes, they took possession of the territory west to Lake Erie and south along the Allegheny to Pennsylvania, and received by adoption many of the conquered peoples, by which they became the largest tribe of the confederacy. They sided with the British in the Revolution, but did not generally abandon their homes. Their present (1893) number is about 3,000. See *Iroquois*.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus. Born at Corduba about 4 B. C.: died at his villa near Rome, 65 A. D. A celebrated Roman Stoic philosopher. He was the son of M. Annæus Seneca and Helvia, and when a child was brought by his parents to Rome, where he studied rhetoric and philosophy and rose to prominence as a pleader of causes. He was a senator under Caligula. In the first year of the reign of Caligula's successor, Claudius (41) he was banished to Corsica at the instigation of the empress Messalina, who accused him of improper intimacy with Julia, the daughter of Germanicus. He was recalled in 49 through the influence of Agrippina, the new wife of Claudius, who intrusted him with the education of her son Nero. On the accession of his pupil in 54 he obtained virtual control of the government, which he exercised in concert with the pretorian prefect Burrus. The restraint which his counsel imposed on the emperor made his tenure of power precarious, and on the assassination of Burrus in 62 he petitioned for permission to retire from the court. The permission was withheld: nevertheless he withdrew from the management of affairs. He was ultimately charged with complicity in the conspiracy of Piso, and took his own life in obedience to the order of Nero. His writings consist of the prose works "De ira," "De consolatione ad Helviam matrem liber," "De consolatione ad Polybium liber," "Liber de consolatione ad Marciam," "De providentia liber," "De animi tranquilitate," "De constantia sapientis," "De clementia ad Neronem Cæsarem libri duo," "De brevitate vitæ ad Paulinum liber," "De vita beata ad Gallionem," "De otio aut secessu sapientis," "De beneficiis libri septem," "Epistolæ ad Lucilium," "Apocolocyntosis," and "Quæstionum naturalium libri septem"; and the tragedies "Hercules," "Troades," "Phœnissæ" or "Thebais," "Medea," "Phædra" or "Hippolytus," "Œdipus," "Agamemnon," "Thyestes," "Hercules Œtæus," and, according to some, "Octavia."

Seneca Falls. A village and township in Seneca County, New York, situated on Seneca River 45 miles east-southeast of Rochester. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 6,116.

Seneca Lake. A lake in western central New York, west of Cayuga Lake. Its outlet is the Seneca River. Length, about 36 miles. Greatest breadth, 4 miles.

Senefelder (zā′ne-fel-der), **Aloys.** Born at Prague, Nov. 6, 1771: died at Munich, Feb. 26, 1834. A German inventor, discoverer of the process of lithography (1798).

Seneffe (sė-nef′). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 22 miles south by west of Brussels. Here, Aug. 11, 1674, an indecisive battle was fought by the French under Condé and the Dutch under William of Orange; and here, July 2, 1794, the French under Marceau defeated the Austrians.

Senegal (sen-e-gâl′). A river in western Africa, formed by the union of the Bating and Bakhoy. It flows generally northwest and west, and empties into the Atlantic about lat. 16° N. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable to Mafu, and in the rainy season to Médine.

Sénégal (sā-nā-gäl′). A colony in western Africa, belonging to France. Capital, St. Louis. It lies mainly south of the river Senegal, and extends eastward to the upper Niger valley. Various native states in the vicinity are under a French protectorate. The inhabitants are mostly negroes. It became a French colony in the 17th century; was twice held temporarily by the British; and was greatly developed under Faidherbe in 1854 and succeeding years.

Senegambia (sen-e-gam′bi-ä̤). [From *Sene*(*gal*) and *Gambia*.] A region in western Africa, extending along the Atlantic coast south of the Sahara (from which it is partly separated by the Senegal) to Sierra Leone, and eastward to the upper Niger valley. The surface in the interior is table-land. The principal rivers are the Senegal and Gambia. It is divided between the French (colony of Senegal), English (Gambia, etc.), and Portuguese (Bissagos Archipelago, etc.). See also *Sudan French*.

Senior (sē′nyọr), **Nassau William.** Born at Compton, Berkshire, England, Sept. 26, 1790: died at Kensington, June 4, 1864. An English political economist and critic. At Magdalen College, Oxford, he was a private pupil of Richard Whately (afterward archbishop of Dublin). He graduated in 1811; was called to the bar in 1819; and became master in chancery in 1836. From 1825 to 1830 he was professor of political economy at Oxford. He filled the chair again 1847–52. In 1861 he was a commissioner of popular education. He published "An Outline of the Science of Political Economy" (1836), a lecture on the "Production of Wealth" (1847), "Suggestions on Popular Education" (1861), "American Slavery" (1862), "Essays on Fiction" (1864), "Historical and Philosophical Essays" (1865), and many lectures and essays on economic subjects, and journals of travels.

Senkereh (sen′ke-re). A place on the site of the ancient Chaldean city Larsa. See *Ellasar*. Tablets containing lists of squares and cubes of numbers have been found in the ruins.

Senlac (sen′lak). A hill in Sussex, England, near Hastings. It is notable as the scene of the battle of Senlac (or battle of Hastings), Oct. 14, 1066, in which William the Norman (William I. of England, William the Conqueror) defeated the English under Harold, who was slain in the battle. This was the one battle fought in the Norman conquest of England.

Senlis (soṅ-lēs′ or soṅ-lē′). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Nonette 25 miles north-northeast of Paris. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 12th century and later. The western façade possesses a very fine sculptured portal and a 13th-century spire which, though not very lofty (211 feet), is a model of grace, and forms an architectural type for its date. Sixteen towers of the Gallo-Roman fortifications are still to be seen. The town is often mentioned in medieval history. Population (1891), commune, 7,116.

Sennaar. See *Sennar*.

Sennacherib (se-nak′ẹ-rib). [Assyr. *Sin-aḫe-erba*, Sin (the moon-god) increase the brothers.] King of Assyria 705–681 B. C., son and successor of Sargon: one of the great Assyrian monarchs, and well known in biblical history. He was first engaged, like his father, in many bloody wars against the Babylonian and Elamite alliance headed by Merodach-baladan, the hereditary foe of Assyria. These ended with the capture and destruction of Babylon in 689, and the defeat of Elam in the memorable battle of Halule in 691 B. C. (see *Elam*.) Of his further expeditions, which according to Greek and cuneiform accounts reached as far as Cilicia in Asia Minor, where he is supposed to have founded the city of Tarsus, may be mentioned that against Phenicia and Palestine known from the Old Testament. (Concerning the relation of the biblical account to that of the cuneiform inscriptions, see *Hezekiah* and *Jerusalem*.) The expedition was provoked by the coalition of Phenicia, Palestine and the principalities of Syria with Egypt, Mesopotamia's rival for the supremacy over Asia, and its object was to isolate Egypt. The bulk of the Assyrian army met the forces of the coalition at Eltekeh (Assyrian *Altaku*). The battle seems to have been indecisive. The siege of Jerusalem had to be given up on account of a pestilence which broke out in the Assyrian army. Like Sargon, Sennacherib indulged in building, and endeavored to promote the welfare of the country by introducing improvements. His reign was of special importance for the history of the city of Nineveh, which, after having long been neglected, was again raised by him to the dignity of a capital, and restored to unprecedented splendor and glory. While praying in a temple he was murdered by two of his sons, who fled to Armenia (Urartu).

Sennar, or **Sennaar,** or **Senaar** (se-när′). 1. A region in eastern Africa. It extends between the White Nile and the Rahad (a tributary of the Blue Nile) southward from Khartum to about lat. 11° N. The surface, generally level, is mountainous in the southeast. Before the Mahdist revolt of 1881 it was a province of the Egyptian Sudan. The inhabitants are Arabs, Funji (Negro), etc.

2. The chief town of the district of Sennaar, situated on the Blue Nile.

Sennheim (zen′hīm), **F. Cernay** (ser-nā′). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Thur 9 miles northwest of Mülhausen. Near it is the Ochsenfeld, where Cæsar is said to have defeated Ariovistus 58 B. C. Population (1890), 4,375.

Sénonais (sā-nō-nā′). A former division of the ancient Champagne, in France. Capital, Sens.

Senones (sen′ọ-nēz). 1. In ancient history, a people of the Cisalpine Gauls, dwelling between the Adriatic and the Apennines, about lat. 43° 30′–44° N. They were conquered by the Romans about 283 B. C. and expelled from their lands.—2. In ancient history, a tribe in central Gaul, situated northwest of the Ædui, and having Agedincum (Sens) as their capital. They revolted against Cæsar 54–52 B. C.

Senones (sė-nōn′). A town in the department of Vosges, eastern France, 41 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 4,027.

Senova (sā-nō′vä). A place south of the Balkans, in the Valley of Roses, Eastern Rumelia, where the Russians under Skobeleff defeated the Turks, Jan. 9, 1878.

Sens (soṅs). A city in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 61 miles southeast of Paris: the ancient Agedincum. The Cathedral of St. Étienne is a beautiful early-Pointed structure, rebuilt in the 12th century, and taken as a model by the architect of Canterbury cathedral. There are remains of Roman walls. The town was the capital of the ancient Senones, and became an important Roman city. Its archbishop was "primate of Gaul and Germany." It was the meeting-place of the church council which condemned Abelard. It favored the League and resisted Henry IV. until 1594. It was besieged in 1814, and was held by the Germans in 1870–71. Population (1891), 14,006.

Sense and Sensibility. A novel by Jane Austen, written during 1797–98 and published in 1811.

Sent (sent), or **Senta** (sen′tä̤). An Egyptian king. See the extract.

> It is even possible to go back for another 500 years, when we come at last to the very earliest extant inscription in the world. This venerable record is a tablet now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which was erected by Sent, a king of the second dynasty, to the memory of Shera, who appears to have been his grandson. According to the chronological scheme of M. Mariette, King Sent must have lived about the year 4700 B. C. But, as will presently be shown, this very inscription, the oldest written record in existence, affords conclusive proof that even at that distant date of some 60 or 70 centuries, the hieroglyphic writing was already an extremely ancient graphic system, with long ages of previous development stretching out behind it into a distant past of almost inconceivable remoteness. *Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 56.

Sentimental Journey through France and Italy, A. A work by Laurence Sterne, two volumes of which were published shortly before his death in 1768. He intended to make it a much larger work. Several continuations have been written by others.

Sentinum (sen-tī′num). In ancient geography, a city in Italy, near the Apennines, 37 miles west-southwest of Ancona: the modern Sentino. It is noted for the decisive victory gained there 295 B. C. by the Romans under Fabius and Decius Mus over the allied Samnites and Gauls.

Sentis, or Säntis (sen′tis). A mountain in Switzerland, 6 miles south of Appenzell. It is about 8,215 feet high, and is most easily ascended from the Weissbad.

Seoni, or **Seonee** (sē-ō′nē). 1. A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 22° N., long. 79° 45′ E. Area, 3,247 square miles. Population (1881), 334,733.—2. The capital of the district of Seoni. Population (1881), 10,203.

Sepharad (sef′ạ-rad). A region where deported Israelites lived. Its geographical location is uncertain. The Septuagint renders it by Ephratha, the Vulgate by Bosphorus. Some identify it with Spard which occurs in the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, and which is supposed to represent Sardis and Lydia: others with Saparda in the southwest of Media, mentioned in Sargon's inscriptions; still others with Sepurd, a mountain southwest of Erzerum. The Syriac translation of the Peshita and Jewish interpreters render it by Spain, and in medieval and modern Jewish writings the name always designates Spain.

Sephardim (se-fär′dim). [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

Sephardo (se-fär′dō), **Salomo.** In George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy," a Jewish astrologer who perceives clearly the scientific limits to astrological prediction.

Sepharvaim (sef-ạ̈r-vā′im). In the Assyrian inscriptions, Sippara, a city in Mesopotamia, on the left bank of the Euphrates. It was divided by the "Royal Canal" or the "Canal of Agade," one part being originally called Sippar, the other Agade; but the name of Agade, it seems, was lost in the lapse of time, and both cities became one. In the cuneiform inscriptions the two portions of the city are distinguished as "Sippar of Shamash" and "Sippar of Annuit," being centers of the cult of these divinities. The temple of Shamash, the sun-god, called E-babbara, was also consecrated to the worship of Moloch, who was the sun-god in his destructive aspect. This agrees with 2 Ki. xvii. 31, according to which the colonists from Sepharvaim settled in Samaria "burned their sons with fire to Adrammelech and Anammelech." Sepharvaim is now represented by the ruins of Abuhabba, where, in 1881, Hormuzd Rassam discovered the temple of the sun-god.

Sephestia (se-fes′tịä̤). In Greene's novel "Menaphon," the banished daughter of King Damocles, beloved by the shepherd Menaphon. While disguised as the shepherdess Samela, she is also the object of the passion of her father, her husband Maximus, and her son Pleusidippus. Her song to her child —

> "Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee:
> When thou art old, there 's grief enough for thee"—

is well known.

Sephiroth (sef′i-roth). [Heb., from *saphar*, write, count.] In the Kabbala, the ten attributes or intelligences forming the Adam Kadmon (the Deity) and emanating from the En-Soph or Infinite: compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God.

Sepoy Mutiny. See *Indian Mutiny*.

Sepp (sep), **Johann Nepomuk.** Born at Tölz, Bavaria, Aug. 7, 1816. A German Roman Catholic theologian and historian, professor of history at Munich. His works include "Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1842–46), "Das Heidentum und dessen Bedeutung für das Christentum" (1853), etc.

Sepphoris (sef′ọ-ris). [In the Talmud, *Zippori*.] The modern village Sefuriyeh, situated 1½ miles distant from Nazareth. Herod Antipas made it the capital of Galilee. Its Roman name was Diocæsarea. Under Rabbi Jehuda the Prince (ha Nasi) it became the seat of the Sanhedrim; later it was the residence of a bishop of Palestina Secunda. In 339 (under Constantine) it was destroyed in consequence of a revolt of the Jews. During the Crusades, the tradition that Sepphoris was the home of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Virgin Mary, was generally accepted, and the Crusaders erected a church on the traditional site of their dwelling. The modern Sefuriyeh numbers about 600 inhabitants.

September (sep-tem′bėr). [L. *September*, sc. *mensis*, the 'seventh month' of the Roman year, which began with March.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

September, Massacres of. A series of murders perpetrated by the extreme revolutionists at Paris, Sept. 2–6, 1792, the victims being royalists and constitutionalists confined in prison. The massacres were undertaken by the Commune of Paris, and were occasioned by the consternation felt over the approach of the Prussians, whose avowed object was to restore the king.

> Danton believed that before going forth to conquer foreign enemies it was necessary to exterminate those at home, at least to "strike terror to the royalists." He ordered, or allowed the committee of surveillance to order, the frightful massacres of September 2–6. A band of four or five hundred assassins, hired by the Commune, took possession of the prisons. Some of them constituted themselves a tribunal, others served as executioners. The prisoners were called, and after a few questions they were set at liberty or led into the courtyard of the prison and despatched with sabres, pikes, axes, and clubs. After having killed the political prisoners, they murdered prisoners of all classes. The number of killed amounted to nine hundred and sixty-six. *Duruy*, Hist. of France, p. 552 (trans.).

September Convention. A treaty concluded Sept. 15, 1864, between France and Italy, in accordance with which France was to withdraw troops from Rome in two years, and Italy was to guarantee the retention of Rome by the Pope.

September Laws. In French history, laws restricting the freedom of the press, promulgated in Sept., 1835.

Septembrists (sep-tem′brists). 1. The instigators of the September massacres in Paris in 1792.—2. In Portuguese history, the partizans of the liberal constitution of Sept., 1822.

Septennial Act. In English history, an act of Parliament passed in 1716, which superseded the Triennial Act, and prolonged to seven years the possible life of Parliament: Parliament *must* be dissolved at the end of seven years.

Septentriones (sep-ten-tri-ō'nēz). [From *septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plow-ox.] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear (or Charles's Wain); hence, this constellation itself, which is also called *Septentrio*.

Sept Îles (set ēl). [F., 'seven islands.'] A group of seven small islands, situated in the English Channel 26 miles northeast of Morlaix. They form a part of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France.

Septimania (sep-ti-mā'ni-a̤), or **Gothia** (gō'thi-a̤). [Named from the *seventh* Roman legion, which established a colony at Beterræ (Béziers).] An ancient territory in the southern part of France, of varying limits. Chief place, Narbonne. It comprised part of the Roman Narbonensis, extending from the mouth of the Rhone to the Pyrenees along the Mediterranean coast, and northwestward to the Cévennes, and comprising also Nîmes and Carcassonne. It formed part of the West-Gothic kingdom, and was retained by the West Goths in the Merovingian epoch; was conquered by the Saracens early in the 8th century; and was conquered by Pepin the Short 752–759. It was made a duchy, and in the 9th century became a marquisate. Later it followed the fortunes of Toulouse.

Septimer (zep'ti-mer). An Alpine pass in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It leads from Bivio and the Oberhalbstein valley to Casaccia and the valley of the Maira. Height, 7,582 feet.

Septimius Felton. An unfinished story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1872, after his death.

Septimius Severus. See *Severus*.

Septimius Severus, Arch of. See *Arch of Septimius Severus*.

Septinsular (sep-tin'sṳ̄-lär) **Republic.** A name sometimes given to the republic of the seven Ionian Islands.

Septuagint (sep'tṳ̄-a̤-jint). [From L. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made, according to tradition, by about seventy translators: usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). The legend is that it was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. It is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 B. C. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work not only of different hands but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the 2d century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called Apocrypha intermingled among the other books. It is the version which agrees with most of the citations in the New Testament.

Sepulcher (sep'ul-kėr), **Knights of the Holy.** A military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to watch the sepulcher of Christ.

Sepulcher, The Holy. The sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its traditional site at Jerusalem has been marked since very early times by a church.

Sepúlveda (sā-pōl'vā-ᴛʜä), **Juan Ginez de.** Born near Cordova about 1490: died at Mariano, near Cordova, 1573. A Spanish theologian and historian. He was royal historiographer from 1536, and preceptor of Prince Philip, afterward Philip II. He was one of the most noted opponents of Las Casas, holding in his treatise "Democrates Secundus" that war on the Indians and Indian slavery were justifiable. Sepulveda's numerous works are all in Latin. They include histories of the reigns of Charles V. and Philip II., and many theological treatises. Referring to the elegance of his Latinity, Erasmus called him "the Spanish Livy."

Sequana (sek'wa̤-na̤). The Roman name of the Seine.

Sequani (sek'wa̤-nī). In ancient history, a people of eastern Gaul who dwelt east of the Ædui (from whom they were separated by the Saône) and west of the Jura. They were allied with the Arverni against the Ædui. They invited Ariovistus and the Germans across the Rhine; allowed the Helvetii passage through their country in 58 B. C.; and joined the league against Cæsar in 52 B. C.

Serafshan. See *Zerafshan*.

Seraglio (se-räl'yō). [It., 'an inclosure.'] The chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

Seraglio Point. The point on the southern side of the Golden Horn where that inlet joins the Bosporus.

> The old walls run out to a point, and then wind round to the north, bounding the harbour. The Point is crowned by a group of irregular ruinous buildings, and a few better preserved kiosques, which are all that remain of the Seraglio of the Grand Signior. Over them rise the bulbous dome and cupolas of St. Sophia, with its Turkish minarets, and beyond are other domes and minarets innumerable. Rounding Seraglio Point, the vessel glides into the Golden Horn — the wide inlet which forms the splendid harbour of Constantinople, and divides the city into its European and its Turkish quarters. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 262.

Serai. See *Sarai*.

Seraievo. See *Bosna-Serai*.

Seraing (sė-raṅ'). A village in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 3 miles southwest of Liège. It is the seat of a large establishment for manufacturing machinery, engines, cast-iron articles, etc., founded by John Cockerill in 1817. Population (1893), 35,278.

Serajewo, or **Serajevo.** See *Bosna-Serai*.

Serampur (ser-a̤m-pōr'), or **Serampore** (ser-am-pōr'). A town in Hugli district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 13 miles north of Calcutta. It is the seat of an English Baptist mission. It belonged to Denmark until 1845. Population (1881), 25,559.

Serang. See *Ceram*.

Serapeum, or **Serapeium** (ser-a̤-pē'um). [Gr. *Σεραπεῖον*, a temple of Serapis.] 1. The great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the Apis bulls were buried. It was explored by Mariette in 1851. See *Serapis* and *Sakkara*.— 2. A famous temple of Serapis in ancient Alexandria, destroyed by Theodosius. See the extract, and that under *Serapis*, below.

> The Serapion, at that time, appeared secure in the superstition which connected this inviolable sanctuary, and the honor of its god, with the rise and fall of the Nile, with the fertility and existence of Egypt, and, as Egypt was the granary of the East, the existence of Constantinople. The Pagans had little apprehension that the Serapion itself, before many years, would be levelled to the ground. The temple of Serapis, next to that of Jupiter in the Capitol, was the proudest monument of Pagan religious architecture. Like the more celebrated structures of the East, and that of Jerusalem in its glory, it comprehended within its precincts a vast mass of buildings, of which the temple itself formed the center. It was built on an artificial hill, in the old quarter of the city, called Rhacotis, to which the ascent was by a hundred steps. All the substructure was vaulted over; and in these dark chambers, which communicated with each other, were supposed to be carried on the most fearful and, to the Christian, abominable mysteries. All around the spacious level platform were the habitations of the priests, and of the ascetics dedicated to the worship of the god. Within these outworks of this city rather than temple was a square, surrounded on all sides with a magnificent portico. In the center arose the temple, on pillars of enormous magnitude and beautiful proportion. The work either of Alexander himself or of the first Ptolemy aspired to unite the colossal grandeur of Egyptian with the fine harmony of Grecian art. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, III. 150.

Seraphic Doctor, L. **Doctor seraphicus.** The scholastic theologian Bonaventura.

Seraphic Saint, The. St. Francis of Assisi.

Séraphita (sā-rä-fē'tä). A novel by Balzac, published in 1835. It presents the destiny of woman as an ascending series of lives reaching from love of self to love of heaven.

Serapion, or **Serapeion.** See *Serapeum*.

Serapionsbrüder (zā-rä-pē-ōns'brü″der), **Die.** A collection of tales by E. T. A. Hoffmann, published 1819–21.

Serapis (se-rā'pis). The Greek and Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis, honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under world and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons. See *Serapeum*.

> Egyptian and Greek met as worshippers of Serapis. The Serapis of Egypt was said to have been worshipped for ages at Sinope; he was transported from that city with great pomp and splendor, to be reincorporated, as it were, and reidentified with his ancient prototype. . . . The colossal statue of Serapis [in the Serapeum] embodied these various attributes. It filled the sanctuary: its outstretched and all-embracing arms touched the walls; the right the one, the left the other. It was said to have been the work of Sesostris; it was made of all the metals fused together — gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin; it was inlaid with all kinds of precious stones; the whole was polished, and appeared of an azure color. The measure or bushel, the emblem of productiveness or plenty, crowned its head. By its side stood the symbolic three-headed animal, one the fore-part of a lion, one of a dog, one of a wolf. In this the Greeks saw the type of their poetic Cerberus. The serpent, the symbol of eternity, wound round the whole, and returned resting its head on the hand of the god.
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, III. 151-152.

Serawatty Islands. See *Serwati*.

Serayevo. See *Bosna-Serai*.

Serbal (ser-bäl'), **Jebel.** A mountain in the Sinaitic peninsula, situated on the western side: sometimes identified with the biblical Sinai. Height, over 6,000 feet.

Serbati. See *Rosmini-Serbati*.

Serbie, or **Servie** (sãr-vē'). The French name of Servia.

Serbien (zer'bē-en). The German name of Servia.

Serbonis Lacus. See *Sirbonis Lacus*.

Serbs (sėrbz). [Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman.'] Natives of Servia; Servians.

Serbs' Rout. See *Maritza*.

Serchio (ser'kē-ō). A river in western Italy which flows into the Mediterranean 8 miles northwest of Pisa: the ancient Auser. Length, about 55 miles.

Sere (sā're). A tribe of the eastern Sudan, neighbors of the Nyam-Nyam and the Bongo, and related to both. They were once strong and independent, but are now conquered and scattered by the Nyam-Nyam. They are hunters and agriculturists, making remarkable granaries, but keep no domestic animals except fowls. The women wear tufts of grass in front and behind; the men do not tattoo themselves like the Nyam-Nyam. Travelers say that they are hardy, patient, and jovial.

Serena. See *La Serena*.

Serendib (se-ren'dib). An ancient name of Ceylon.

Serer (se-rãr'). A negro tribe of French Senegambia, dwelling between Cape Verd and the basin of the Salum River. Some are also found in Cayor, where they have mixed with their kinsmen the Wolof. In other places they have mixed with the Mandingos, to which nation their rulers belong. They are divided in two main sections (the Serer None and the Serer Sine), speaking different dialects. They are the tallest race of Senegambia, but their features are coarse. They are honest, industrious, and opposed to slavery, but are given to drinking.

Seres (sē'rēz). The inhabitants of the ancient Serica.

Seressaner (ze-res-sä'ner). ['Red cloaks.'] Formerly, a corps of Austrian troops (established about 1700), stationed on the southern frontier to guard against Turkish inroads; since 1871, a body of gendarmerie in Croatia-Slavonia.

Sereth (ser-et' or sā-ret'). A river which rises in Bukowina, traverses Moldavia, in its lower course separates Moldavia from Wallachia, and joins the Danube near Galatz: the ancient Hierasus. Length, about 290 miles.

Sergeant (sär'jant), **John.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1779: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1852. An American politician and lawyer. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1815–1823, 1827–29, and 1837–42, and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1832.

Sergievsk Posad (ser-gyefsk' po-zäd'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 47 miles northeast of Moscow. It was built around the monastery Troitsk, and is a noted place of pilgrimage. It has manufactures of toys and sacred pictures. Population, 31,413.

Sergipe (ser-zhē'pe). A maritime state of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic northeast of Bahia, and separated from Alagoas by the river São Francisco. Capital, Aracajú. Area, 15,090 square miles. Population (1894), 264,991.

Sergius (sėr'ji-us), Saint. Died about 300. A martyr whose cult is celebrated particularly by the Eastern Church.

Sergius. Patriarch of Constantinople 610–638, at the beginning of the Monothelite controversy.

Sergius, Saint. Born 1315: died Sept. 7, 1391. A saint of the Eastern Church, founder of the Troitsk monastery in Sergievsk Posad.

Sergius I. Pope 687–701. He rejected certain provisions of the Quinisext Council of 692, whereupon the emperor Justinian II. ordered his arrest. The soldiers, however, prevented the imperial officers from carrying out the order.

Sergius II. Pope 844–847. During his pontificate Rome was plundered by the Saracens (846).

Sergius III. Pope 904–911.

Sergius IV. Pope 1009–12.

Seri (sā-rē'). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Tiburon Island and the adjacent coast of Mexico, extending into the interior. See *Yuman*.

Seriana (sā-rē-ä'nä), **Val** or **Valle.** A valley in the district of Bergamasca, province of Bergamo, northern Italy.

Serica (ser'i-ka̤). [Gr. *Σηρική*.] In ancient geography, a country in eastern Asia, probably identical with northern China. The inhabitants were noted for their production of silk.

Serinagur. See *Srinagar*.

Seringapatam (ser-ing-ga̤-pa̤-tam'), or **Srirangapatam** (sri-rang-ga̤-pa̤-tam'). [Named from its famous temple of Vishnu, Shri Ranga.] A town in Mysore, India, situated on an island in the Kaveri, 7 miles north of Mysore. It was formerly famous for its fortress, and contains the former royal palace and a mausoleum of Hyder Ali. It was besieged by the British in 1792, when the successes of the besiegers under Cornwallis forced Tippu Saib to sign a treaty; and again in April and May, 1799, by Harris, when the town was stormed by a detachment under Baird (May 4), and Tippu Saib was killed. Population (1881), 11,734.

Seringham. See *Srirangam.*

Seriphos (se-rī′fos), or **Seriphus** (se-rī′fus). [Gr. Σέριφος.] An island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea in lat 37° 10′ N., long. 24° 30′ E.: the modern Serpho. Here, according to the legend, the chest containing Danaé and the infant Perseus was cast ashore. The island was a place of banishment during the Roman Empire. Length, 9 miles. Population, about 3,000.

Serlio (sãr′lē-ō), **Sebastian.** Born at Bologna, Sept. 6, 1473: died at Fontainebleau, 1554. An Italian painter, engraver, and architect. From 1500-14 he was at Pesaro, where he worked as painter and architect. From Pesaro he went to Rome and Venice, where he was associated with Titian. In 1532 he was again in Rome: in 1537 he returned to Venice, where he published his great work "Regole generali d'architectura." He visited France in 1540, where he is supposed to have assisted Pierre Lescot on the Louvre. In 1541 Prunaticcio was appointed architect of Fontainebleau with Serlio as his assistant. It is, however, difficult to determine on what parts of Fontainebleau Serlio worked, though the east front of the Court of the Fountain has been attributed to him. With the reign of Francis I. the supremacy of the Italians passed away, and Serlio left for Lyons. In 1553 he returned to Fontainebleau.

Sermione (ser-mē-ō′ne). A peninsula projecting into the southern part of the Lago di Garda, Italy.

Serna y Hinojosa, José de la. See *La Serna.*

Serneus (zer-nois′). A watering-place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated in the Prättigau 15 miles east of Coire.

Seroux d'Agincourt (sė-rö· dä-zhaṅ-kör′), **Jean Baptiste Louis Georges.** Born 1730: died 1814. A French archæologist, author of "Histoire de l'art par les monuments" (1808–1823), etc.

Serpa (sãr′pä). A town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, situated near the Guadiana, 106 miles southeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 6,089.

Serpa Pinto (sãr′pä pēn′tǫ), **Alexandre Alberto da Rocha.** Born in Portugal, April 20, 1846. An African explorer and Portuguese politician. As major in the army he was sent, with Capello and Ivens, to Angola on a scientific expedition, and crossed the continent to Pretoria, Transvaal (1877–79). In 1884-86 he, with Cardozo, extended Portuguese influence from Mozambique to Lake Nyassa, where he came in conflict with British interests He has written "How I Crossed Africa" (1881).

Serpentarius. See *Ophiuchus.*

Serpent-bearer, The. See *Ophiuchus*

Serpent Column, The. A bronze column in Constantinople: the base of the golden tripod set up in the sanctuary at Delphi from the spoils of the Persians at Platæa in 479 B. C. It was placed in the spina of the hippodrome by Constantine. It consists of three intertwined serpents, whose diverging heads are now broken, and is 18 feet high.

Serpentine (sėr′pen-tīn), **The.** A sheet of artificial water in Hyde Park, London. It was formed by order of Queen Caroline, and is now supplied from the Thames.

Serpent's Mouth. See *Boca del Sierpe.*

Serpha (sėr′fä̤). [Ar. *al-çarfa*, the changer (of the weather), being the twelfth lunar mansion.] A rarely used name for the second-magnitude star β Leonis, usually known as *Denebola.*

Serpho. See *Seriphos.*

Serpukhoff (ser-pö-ċhof′). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Nara 56 miles south of Moscow. It has important commerce, and has manufactures of cotton, leather, etc. It was sacked by the Tatars in 1382. Population (1885), 23,018.

Serra (sär′rä), **Junipero.** Born in the island of Majorca, 1712: died at the San Carlos mission, California, 1784. A Franciscan missionary. He went to Mexico in 1749, and in 1768 was placed in charge of the California missions, then confined to Lower California. In 1769 he founded San Diego and Monterey, the first missions and settlements in what is now the State of California, where most of the remainder of his life was passed.

Serra do Mar (dǫ mär′). [Pg., 'sea-chain.'] A division of the Brazilian mountains of the Coast System, forming a chain parallel to and near the coast, from the northern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul to the river Parahyba do Sul (confines of Espirito Santo). It culminates in the group called the Organ Mountains, at the head of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro (7,325 feet). The valley of the Parahyba separates it from the Serra da Mantiqueira.

Serra dos Aimorés (dǫz ī-mō-rās′). [From the Botocudos or Aimores, an Indian tribe.] Mountains near the Brazilian coast, from the river Parahyba do Sul northward nearly to the mouth of the river São Francisco. They are properly a northern prolongation of the Serra da Mantiqueira, which here becomes the Coast Range, the Serra do Mar dying out. Northward the chain is lower and much broken. It separates Minas Geraes from Espirito Santo.

Serrano y Dominguez (ser-rä′nō ē dō-mēn′-gāth), **Francisco,** Duke de la Torre. Born at Argonilla, Andalusia, Sept. 17, 1810: died at Madrid, Nov. 26, 1885. A Spanish statesman and general. He served in the war against the Carlists after 1833; was a member of various ministries; was minister at Paris in 1857; was captain-general of Cuba 1859–62; attempted to annex Santo Domingo to Spain; headed the revolution of 1868; defeated the royalists at Alcolea Sept. 28, 1868; became president of the provisional ministry in 1868; was appointed regent in 1869, and resigned Jan. 2, 1871; commanded successfully against the Carlists in 1872; was again head of the government in 1874; defeated the Carlists in the same year; and was minister at Paris in 1883.

Sertorius (sėr-tō′ri-us), **Quintus.** Assassinated 72 B. C. A Roman general. He served under Marius against the Cimbri and Teutones; served in Spain in 97; was questor in 91; was a Marian leader in the civil wars; was pretor in 83; went to Spain as Marian commander in 82; captured Tangier; waged war, generally with success, against the Sullan commanders; was opposed by Metellus after 79, and also by Pompey after 76; and was joined by Perpenna in 77, who intrigued against him and overthrew him.

Serva Padrona (ser′vä pä-drō′nä), **La.** [It., 'The Maid as Mistress.'] An Italian musical drama by Pergolesi, words by Nelli, produced at Naples in 1733. In 1754 it was produced at Paris in French as "La servante maîtresse," and in 1873 at London.

Servetus (sėr-vē′tus), **Michael** (originally **Miguel Serveto**). Born at Tudela (he has given both Tudela and Villanova as his birthplace), Spain, 1511: burned at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553. A Spanish controversialist and physician. He studied law at Saragossa and Toulouse, and afterward visited Italy in the train of Juan de Quintaña, confessor to Charles V. He published at Hagenau in 1531 an essay directed against the doctrine of the Trinity, entitled "De trinitatis erroribus," which attracted considerable attention. It was revised and reprinted under the title of "Dialogorum de trinitate libri duo" in 1532. In 1535 he was at Lyons editing scientific works for the printing firm of Trechsel, under the name of Michel de Villeneufve, or Michael de Villanova: this name he henceforth used without interruption. He removed in 1536 to Paris, where, according to his own statement, he graduated in medicine and lectured on geometry and astrology. He afterward studied theology at Louvain. After practising medicine for short periods at Avignon and Charlieu, and after further study in medicine at Montpellier, he settled in 1541 as a medical practitioner at Vienne. In 1553 he published "Christianismi restitutio," which caused him to be arrested by order of the inquisitor-general at Lyons. He made his escape, but was apprehended at the instance of Calvin at Geneva on his way to Naples, and was burned after a trial for heresy lasting from Aug. 14 until Oct. 26, 1553.

Servia (sėr′vi-ä̤). [F. *Serbie* or *Servie*, G. *Serbien.*] A kingdom in the Balkan peninsula, southeastern Europe. Capital, Belgrad. It is bounded by Austria-Hungary (separated by the Save and Danube) on the north, Rumania (separated by the Danube) and Bulgaria on the east, Turkey and Bosnia on the south, and Bosnia (mainly separated by the Drina) on the west. The surface is generally mountainous and hilly. The principal river (besides the frontier rivers) is the Morava. The leading occupations are agriculture and the raising of live stock; the chief products are hogs, sheep, wheat, and maize. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislative body is the Skupshtina. The prevailing religion is the Greek Catholic. The inhabitants are mostly Serbs (with over 100,000 Rumanians, besides Gipsies, etc.). The Serbs (or Croats) expelled the Avars and settled the country in the 7th century, and expelled the Byzantine governors in the 11th century. The title of king was assumed in the 11th century. The country was most flourishing under Stephen Dushan (about 1334–56), who assumed the title of emperor and annexed Macedonia, Albania, etc. The Servian power was overthrown by the Turks at the battle of Kossova in 1389, and Servia was incorporated with Turkey about 1458. The greater part of the country was occupied by Austria 1718–1739. A rising under Czerny George in 1804 resulted in the expulsion of the Turks, but they reconquered the country in 1813. A rising in 1815 under Milosh Obrenovitch (who was elected prince in 1817) was more successful, and Servia became practically independent. The Turkish garrisons were withdrawn in 1867. The war against Turkey in 1876 was unsuccessful. Servia took part with Russia against Turkey in 1877–78, and became absolutely independent, receiving a considerable addition of territory in 1878. Prince Milan assumed the title of king in 1882. A war with Bulgaria in Nov. and Dec., 1885, proved unsuccessful. King Alexander has in 1893 and 1894 conducted the government in a reactionary sense. Area, 19,050 square miles. Population (1891), 2,162,759.

Servian Wall, The. [Named from Servius Tullius, its (traditional) builder.] The earliest wall which included the entire seven-hilled city of Rome, of which the Capitoline was the citadel. It connected the fortifications which existed previously on almost all the hills. Practically the entire circuit of the wall and the positions of its gates are known, but most of its remains have been destroyed, especially during the recent modernization of Rome. On the Aventine there is a fine fragment of 11 courses, and in the Vigna Torlonia there is a stretch which attains 25 courses, and is 50 feet high and 10½ thick. The masonry is massive ashler of tufa, in the lower part quarry-faced with margin-draft. The upper part consisted of a range of fine arches.

Servian Voivodeship and Temesvár Banat (tem′esh-vär bä-nät′). A crownland of Austria, formed in 1849 from parts of southern Hungary and Slavonia. Capital, Temesvár. It was abolished in 1860.

Serviles (ser-vē′les). [Sp., 'serviles.'] Originally, in 1823, a nickname given to the moderate or conservative party of Guatemala. It passed into common use in this and to some extent in the other Central American states. The party was at first composed of the richer Spanish families and their descendants (whence they were also called Aristocrats), with their followers, the ignorant portion of the population, who were generally laborers or servants. See *Fiebres.*

Servile Wars (sėr′vil wârz). Three wars conducted by the Romans against insurgent slaves. (1) The first war (134–132 B. C.) was occasioned by an insurrection in Sicily. The slaves were led by the Syrian Eunus, who styled himself King Antiochus, defeated several Roman armies, and maintained himself at Henna and Taromenium, but was ultimately captured and executed. (2) The second war (102–99 B. C.) was occasioned by an insurrection, also in Sicily, under Tryphon and Athenion, which was put down by the consul Manius Aquillius. (3) The third war (73–71 B. C.), also called the war of the gladiators, was occasioned by bands of gladiators who had escaped from a gladiatorial school at Capua and occupied Vesuvius, whence under the command of two Gauls and the Thracian Spartacus they plundered the neighborhood. They were joined by runaway slaves, defeated four Roman armies in succession, and wandered about Italy, even threatening the capital, but were finally put down by M. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Pompeius. Spartacus fell fighting.

Servilius Cæpio. See *Cæpio.*

Servius Tullius (sėr′vi-us tul′i-us). According to Roman legend, the sixth king of Rome (578–534 B. C.), son-in-law of Tarquinius Priscus: noted for his reformation of the constitution through the institution of the tribes, classes, centuries, and Comitia Centuriata. He extended the limits of Rome, and surrounded it with a wall. See *Servian Wall.*

Serwati (ser-wä′tē), or **Serawatty** (ser-a̤-wät′-tē), **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, east-northeast of Timor.

Sesha (sā′shä̤). In Hindu mythology, the king of the serpents, upholder of the world.

Sesia (sā′zē-ä). A river in northwestern Italy which rises in the Alps and joins the Po 6 miles east of Casale: the ancient Sessites. Length, about 100 miles.

Sesostris (se-sos′tris). [Gr. Σέσωστρις.] In ancient Greek legend, a king of Egypt, said to have conquered the world. His legendary exploits were founded on the deeds of Rameses II. and others.

> In all probability the exploits of Rameses himself had already become blended with those of Thothmes and Sethos into the legend of the imaginary hero Sesostris.
> *Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 10.

Sessa (ses′sä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 32 miles northwest of Naples: the ancient Suessa Aurunca. It is famous for its wine. Population (1881), 5,864; commune, 19,547.

Sestos (ses′tos), or **Sestus** (ses′tus). [Gr. Σηστός.] In ancient geography, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, situated on the shore of the Hellespont, opposite Abydos. It is noted as the residence of Hero in the legend of Hero and Leander, and as the place of debarkation of the army of Xerxes in his invasion of Europe.

Set (set), called by the Greeks **Typhon** (tī′fon). In Egyptian mythology, the brother or son and deadly opponent of Osiris. He was the god of evil, of the powers that oppressed souls after death, of the enemies of Egypt, and of the desert. In later times he was excluded from the circle of divinities, and while remaining the virulent god of all evil, was dreaded but no longer worshiped. In art he was shown with a strange animal's head, having a pointed muzzle and high square ears.

Setebos (set′e-bos). A Patagonian god, alluded to by Shakspere in "The Tempest."

> Setebos was the name of an American god, or rather devil, worshipped by the Patagonians. In Eden's "History of Travaile," printed in 1577, is an account of Magellan's voyage to the South Pole, containing a description of this god and his worshippers: wherein the author says: "When they felt the shackles fast about their legs, they began to doubt; but the captain did put them in comfort and bade them stand still. In fine, when they saw how they were deceived, they roared like bulls, and cryed upon their great devil Setebos to help them."
> *Hudson*, Int. to The Tempest.

Sete Lagoas (sā′te lä-gō′äs). [Pg., 'seven lakes.'] The source of the river Paraguay, in the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso, near lat. 14° 36′ S., long. 56° 7′ W. The name, an old one, probably originated in reports of the Indians, and is incorrect. The river rises in a swamp, and immediately receives the water of two very small ponds or springs, called *lagoas* (lakes), a term which, in this region, is applied to any body of still water.

Sete Quedas (sā′te kā′däs), also called the **Guayrá** (gwī-rä′) or **Conendiú** (kō-nān-dē-ö′) **Cataract.** [Pg., 'seven falls.'] A fall on the river Paraná (lat. 24° 2′ 59″ S., long. 53° 57′ 53′ W., according to Bourgade la Dardye). The river above is broad and lake-like, but at the falls is suddenly divided into many small channels. "Traversing slightly inclined planes, the waters gather themselves in circular eddies, whence they flow in falls varying from 50 feet to 60 feet in depth. These circular eddies, which are quite independent of each other, range along an arc of about two miles in its stretch; they are detached, like giant cauldrons yawning unexpectedly at one's feet, in which the flood seethes with incredible fury; every one of these has opened for itself a narrow orifice in the rock, through which, like a stone from a sling, the water is hurled into the central whirlpool. The width of these outlets rarely exceeds 15 yards, but their depth cannot be estimated. They all empty themselves into one central channel, about 200 feet wide, rushing into it with astounding velocity."—*Bourgade la Dardye*, Paraguay.

Seth (seth). [Heb., 'appointed.'] The third son of Adam, and the ancestor of Noah, according to the account in Genesis. He was the father of Enos.

Sethos. See *Seti*.

Seti (sē′ti) **I.**, or **Sethos** (sē′thos). About 1366 B. C. A king of Egypt, of the 19th dynasty, father of Rameses II.: noted as a builder.

Seti II. A king of Egypt, of the 19th dynasty, son of Menepthah.

Setibos (sā-tē′bōs). Indians of northern Peru, on the river Ucayale about lat. 5° 30′ S. They belong to the Pano linguistic stock, and are closely allied to the Conibos, Cachibos, Sipibos, and other tribes of the same region. They are agriculturists, and use cotton garments of their own manufacture. A few thousand remain, essentially in a wild state.

Seton (sē′ton), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Ann Bayley**). Born at New York city, Aug. 28, 1774: died at Emmittsburg, Md., Jan. 4, 1821. An American philanthropist: founder of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity 1809, of which she was the first mother superior.

Sette Comuni (set′te kō-mö′nē). ['Seven communes.'] A district in the northern part of the province of Vicenza, northern Italy, long noted as the seat of communities speaking a Germanic dialect. This language is now nearly supplanted by Italian. The district formerly possessed extensive privileges.

Settle (set′l), **Elkanah.** Born at Dunstable, 1648: died in the Charterhouse, London, 1723. An English poet and playwright of the Restoration. He was a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and wrote and edited many political pamphlets in the time of Charles II. He offended Dryden, who attacked him in a coarse pamphlet (assisted by Crowne and Shadwell); he criticized and "answered" all Dryden's political poems in retaliation, and the town took sides, Settle being the favorite among the younger Cambridge and London men. He has been immortalized by the ridicule of Dryden and Pope, being the Doeg of "Absalom and Achitophel" and appearing in the "Dunciad." Later he was made city poet, and composed verses to be recited at the pageants: he was the last to hold that office. Among his plays are "The Empress of Morocco" (1673), "Love and Revenge" (1675), "Cambyses, King of Persia" (1675), "Pastor Fido, or the Faithful Shepherd" (1677: a pastoral drama, being an alteration of Sir R. Fanshawe's translation from Guarini), "Fatal Love, or the Forced Inconstancy" (1680), "The Female Prelate, or the History of the Life and Death of Pope Joan" (1680), "The Heir of Morocco, with the Death of Gayland" (1682), "Distressed Innocence, or the Princess of Persia" (1682: Mr. Montfort wrote the last scene of this play, and Betterton afforded valuable assistance), "The World in the Moon" (1698: a dramatic comic opera), "The City Ramble, or the Play-house Wedding" (1712), and "The Ladies Triumph" (1718: a comic opera).

Settlement, Act of, or **Succession Act.** In English history, an act of Parliament regulating the succession to the throne, passed in 1701. See the extract.

> The Crown to pass after Anne to the Electress Sophia and her Protestant descendants. The sovereign not to leave England without consent of Parliament. No foreigner to hold office or receive grants from the Crown. Public business to be done by the Privy Council, and resolutions to be signed by those members who advise him. No war to be made for the foreign dominions of the sovereign. Judges are to receive fixed salaries, and cannot be removed except for conviction of some offence, or on the address of both Houses of Parliament.
> *Acland and Ransome*, Handbook of Political History, p. 124.

Setubal (sā-tö′bäl), or **Setuval** (sā-tö′väl), also called **St. Ubes** (sānt ūbz) or **St. Yves** (ivz). A seaport in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on Setubal Bay in lat. 38° 31′ N., long. 8° 53′ W. It has important commerce and fisheries, and is one of the chief seaports of Portugal, and the leading port for the exportation of salt. It occupies the site of the Roman Cetobriga. It was nearly destroyed by earthquake in 1755. Population (1878), 14,798.

Seul, or **Seoul** (sė-ōl′). The capital of Corea, situated on the river Han. Its seaport is Chemulpo. Population (1890), about 192,000.

Sevanga, or **Sevan**, or **Sevang Lake.** See *Goktcha*.

Sevastopol. See *Sebastopol*.

Seven against Thebes, Expedition of the. In Greek legend, an expedition by the heroes Adrastus, Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Hippomedon, Capaneus, and Parthenopæus against Thebes: all perished except Adrastus.

Seven against Thebes, The. A tragedy by Æschylus, exhibited 468 B. C.

Seven Bishops, Case of the. A famous English trial in 1688. Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops were arraigned on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II., against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches. They were acquitted on the day (June 30) that the invitation was sent to William of Orange to land in England.

Seven Champions of Christendom. 1. In medieval tales, the following seven national saints: St. Denis of France, St. Anthony of Italy, St. James of Spain, St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales. Their exploits are celebrated in many ballads, plays, etc., notably in the "Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom," by Richard Johnston, a romance entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1596: a second part was brought out in 1608, and a third in 1616. Sir George Buc made a poetical version in 1622.
2. A play by John Kirke, licensed in 1638 and probably acted in 1636: it is in prose and verse.

Seven Cities. [Sp. *Siete Ciudades.*] A name given (1536–40) to supposed large and powerful cities in the present New Mexico. Fray Marcos de Niza (1539) reported that one of them was larger than Mexico, and rich in precious metals. Coronado's expedition (1540) proved that they were villages of the Zuñi Indians. See *Cibola* and *Niza*.

Seven Cities, Island of the. A fabled island which, in the 14th and 15th centuries, was supposed to exist in the Atlantic west of Europe. It was said to have been peopled by seven bishops who, with many followers, had been driven out of Spain by the invasion of the Moors. In 1475, and later, the kings of Portugal granted privileges to discover and govern it. The geographers of the time frequently called it Antilla or Antillia.

Seven Communes. See *Sette Comuni*.

Seven Days' Battles. In the Peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, the series of battles between the Federal army under McClellan and the Confederate army under Lee, in the Chickahominy swamp region east of Richmond. The fighting began at Oak Grove June 25, 1862, and the Federals won a victory at Mechanicsville June 26. McClellan then determined to remove his base to the James River, and while this operation was being effected the battles of Gaines's Mill (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), and Frayser's Farm (June 30) occurred. The Federals now rested in a strong position on the James, at Malvern Hill, and were unsuccessfully assailed there by Lee, July 1. A few weeks later the Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the James, and the Peninsular campaign was ended.

Seven Days' Campaign. A name sometimes given to the series of battles in Bohemia between Austria and Prussia in 1866, ending with the decisive Prussian victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Seven Deadly Sins of London, The. A pamphlet by Thomas Dekker, published in 1606. It is described on the title-page as "Opus Septem Dierum."

Seven Dials. A locality in London, about midway between the British Museum and Trafalgar Square. It was long notorious as a center of poverty and crime.

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome.

Seven Hills of Rome, The. The seven hills on which Rome was originally built, included within the circuit of the Servian Wall. They are the Palatine, the Capitoline, the Quirinal, the Aventine, the Cælian, the Esquiline, and the Viminal. The elevations are inconsiderable, the highest, the Quirinal, rising 226 feet above the sea, and the lowest, the Aventine, 151. The Capitoline and the Aventine rise above the left bank of the Tiber, the former to the north. The Palatine lies between them, a little back from the river. North of the Palatine, the furthest north of the seven, is the Quirinal, and on the east are the Viminal, the Esquiline, and the Cælian, respectively northeast, east, and southeast of the Palatine.

Seven Lamps of Architecture, The. A treatise on architecture by Ruskin, published in 1849.

Sevenoaks (sev-n-ōks′). A town in Kent, England, 20 miles southeast of London. Near it is Knole Park. Population (1891), 7,514.

Seven Pines. See *Fair Oaks*.

Seven Sages, The. 1. Seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given is made up of Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus.—2. See *Seven Wise Masters*.

Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, The. Seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251), and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.

Seven Streams, Land of the. The delta of the river Ili at its entrance into Lake Balkash, Russian Central Asia.

Seventy, The. 1. The Jewish Sanhedrim.—2. The body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick.—3. The body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint (which see): so called from their number, which, however, is given as seventy-two.—4. Certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and teach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

Seven Weeks' War. The war of 1866 (sometimes called the Austro-Prussian war), caused immediately by the Schleswig-Holstein question and indirectly by the long rivalry between Austria and Prussia. Austria was supported by the South German states and by Hannover, Nassau, Frankfort, etc., while Prussia was supported by most of the North German states and by Italy. The main interest of the war is in the rapid successes of the Prussian army under the direction of Von Moltke. Bohemia was invaded and the Austrian army was overthrown at the battle of Sadowa or Koniggrätz July 3. Elsewhere the Prussians were almost uniformly successful; but their Italian allies were defeated on land at Custozza June 24, and on sea at Lissa July 20. The war was ended, after about seven weeks of fighting, by the preliminaries of Nikolsburg, July 26, confirmed by the peace of Prague, etc. Prussia became the leading political and military power in Germany, and Italy acquired Venetia.

Seven Wise Masters, The. An old collection of tales, of Eastern origin, which has undergone many transformations. It consists, in the main, of the story of a king who is dissuaded from executing his son (on the false accusation of one of his queens) by his son's instructors, each of whom narrates one or more stories (which are answered by the king), showing the dangers of hasty punishment. The collection is an important one in the history of popular fictions. See *Sandabar*.

Seven Wise Men of Greece, The. Same as *The Seven Sages*, 1.

Seven Wonders of the World, The. The seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens at Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.

Seven Years' War. One of the greatest wars of the 18th century. It was waged against Frederick the Great of Prussia by an alliance whose chief members were Austria, France, and Russia. Frederick had the assistance of British subsidies and of the Hanoverian troops. Saxony and Sweden were against him. The chief events were the following: battle of Lobositz, Oct. 1, 1756; Frederick's invasion of Bohemia in 1757; his victory over the Austrians at Prague, May 6; his defeat at Kolin, June 18; the French victory at Hastenbeck, July 26, leading to the Convention of Closter-Zeven; the Russian victory at Grossjägerndorf, Aug. 30; Frederick's great victories at Rossbach (Nov. 5) and Leuthen (Dec. 5); his victory over the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25, 1758; his defeat by the Austrians at Hochkirch, Oct. 14; the victory of Minden over the French, Aug. 1, 1759; Frederick's crushing defeat at Kunersdorf, Aug. 12; his victories at Liegnitz (Aug. 15) and at Torgau (Nov. 3), 1760; death of the czarina, Jan., 1762 (her successor, Peter III., sided with Frederick); victory of Frederick at Burkersdorf, July 21; victory of his brother Henry at Freiberg, Oct.; peace of Hubertusburg, Feb., 1763 (by this Silesia was confirmed to Frederick). The war is sometimes known as the third Silesian war. Closely connected with the Seven Years' War was the struggle between the French and English 1754–63, ending with the peace of Paris in 1763, and the triumph of England in America and India. (For the American part, see *French and Indian War.*) Other important events were Clive's victory at Plassey June 23, 1757; English naval victories at Lagos in Aug., and at Quiberon Nov. 20, 1759; and the conquest of various French possessions. The war raised Prussia to the front rank of European powers, and developed England's colonial empire.

Severians (sẹ-vē′ri-ạnz). 1. An Encratite sect of the second century.—2. A Gnostic sect of the second century, often identified with—3. A Monophysite sect, followers of Severus, patriarch of Antioch 512–519 A. D. See *Niobites*.

Severn (sev′ėrn). Next to the Thames, the longest river in England: the Roman Sabrina. It rises in Montgomeryshire, Wales; traverses Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; and empties into the Bristol Channel at the junction of the Lower Avon, west of Bristol. Its chief tributaries are the Tern, Teme, Avon, Wye, and Lower Avon. It passes Worcester and Gloucester. Length, about 200 miles; navigable to Stourport, for large vessels to Gloucester.

Severn. A river in Canada which flows northeast into the southwestern side of Hudson Bay, near Fort Severn.

Severn, Joseph. Born 1793: died at Rome, Aug. 3, 1879. An English portrait- and figure-painter, noted for his devotion to Keats.

Severo (sā-vā′rō), **Cape,** or **Northeast Cape.** The northernmost cape of Asia, situated at the extremity of the Taimyr peninsula in Siberia, in lat. 77° 41′ N., long. 104° 1′ E. It was visited by Nordenskjöld in 1878. Also called *Cape Severo-Vostokhnoi, Cape Tchelinskin*, etc.

Severus, Alexander. See *Alexander Severus.*

Severus (se-vē′rus), **Lucius Septimius.** Born at Leptis Magna, Africa, 146 A. D.: died at Eboracum (York), Britain, 211. Roman emperor 193–211. He was questor and later pretor under Marcus Aurelius; and was commander in Upper Pannonia at the time of the death of Commodus in 192. He was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers and overthrew Didius Julianus at Rome in 193; crushed his rival Pescennius Niger in 194; overthrew his rival Albinus near Lyons in 197; waged war successfully against the Parthians 197–202; and passed the years 208–211 in Britain. During his reign improvements in the administration of justice were made by the jurist Papinianus.

Severus, Wall of. A wall built about 208 A. D., by the emperor Septimius Severus, between the Tyne and the Solway in Britain, as a defense against northern inroads. It followed the line of the fortifications of Hadrian.

Sevier (se-vēr′), **John.** Born in Rockingham County, Va., Sept. 23, 1745: died near Fort Decatur, Ga., Sept. 24, 1815. An American pioneer, general, and politician, famous as an Indian-fighter. He took part in the battle of Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774, and King's Mountain in 1779; was governor of Franklin (which see) 1785–88; member of Congress from North Carolina 1790–91; governor of Tennessee 1796–1801 and 1803–09; member of Congress from Tennessee 1811–15; and United States commissioner to negotiate with the Creeks in 1815.

Sevier Desert. A desert in western Utah, including the valley of Sevier Lake and the adjacent region to the north.

Sevier Lake. A salt lake in Millard County, western Utah, 120 miles south-southwest of Great Salt Lake. Length, 20–25 miles. It has no outlet.

Sevier River. A river in western Utah which flows northerly and then southwesterly into Sevier Lake. Length, 200 miles.

Sévigné (sā-vēn-yā′). **Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1626: died at Grignan (Drôme), April 18, 1696. A French epistolary writer. Her parents died when she was a child, and she was brought up by a maternal uncle. She had the best of teachers, and as she grew up she had also access to court. In 1644 she was married to Henri, marquis de Sévigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651. Their union had not been happy, though it was blessed with two children, a daughter and a son. The former married in 1669 M. de Grignan, who occupied an administrative position in southern France. Madame de Grignan accompanied her husband to his home, while her mother, Madame de Sévigné, spent her time either at Paris or at her country-seat, Les Rochers, in Brittany. It was this separation that occasioned the famous correspondence from mother to daughter which still ranks as one of the finest monuments in the French language. As everything of daily interest is recorded by Madame de Sévigné for her daughter's benefit, these letters are valuable from a historical point of view as well as for the charm of their expression. The best edition of Madame de Sévigné's letters was made by Paul Mesnard for the series of "Les grands écrivains de la France."

Seville (sev′il or se-vil′), Sp. **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yä). A province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Badajoz on the north, Cordova on the northeast, Malaga on the southeast, Cadiz on the south, and Huelva on the west. The surface is generally level in the south and mountainous in the north. The soil is fertile and productive. Area, 5,295 square miles. Population (1887), 543,944.

Seville, Sp. **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yä), F. **Séville** (sā-vēl′). The capital of the province of Seville, Spain, situated on the left bank of the Guadalquivir in lat. 37° 22′ N., long. 5° 59′ W.: the Roman Hispalis or Sevilla. It is one of the largest and most important commercial cities of Spain. Besides extensive commerce it has manufactures of tobacco, etc., and formerly had silk manufactures. Opposite it is the Gipsy suburb of Triana. It contains many specimens of Moorish architecture. The cathedral, of the 15th century, but preserving the broad rectangular plan of the original mosque, is very large, with great richness in its florid ornament and picturesque vistas through its shadowy arches. The nave is 150 feet high. There is beautiful Flemish colored glass. Here is buried Fernando, son of Columbus, and the Columbus books and manuscripts are in the chapter library. The Moorish Court of Oranges, with its venerable gate, adjoins the cathedral. The Torre del Oro, or tower of gold, is Moorish with later alterations, in plan an octagon, and rises in three stages. It has its name from having been used for the storage of the precious metals brought from America from the time of the discovery. Other buildings are the Moorish palace Alcazar, the exchange (Lonja), university, amphitheater, museum (containing masterpieces of Murillo, etc.), Roman aqueduct, and Casa de Pilatos. The place was a Phenician colony; an important Roman city, and the capital of Baetica; and a Vandal capital and important city under the Goths. It was taken by the Arabs in 712; became one of the chief Moorish cities; was the capital of the Abbadid dynasty in the 11th century; was taken by the Almoravides in 1091, and by the Almohades in 1147; was recovered by the Christians under Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1248 (many of its inhabitants emigrating); and was made the capital; carried on extensive commerce with America; was plundered by the French under Soult in 1810; and was bombarded by Espartero in 1843. Population (1887), 143,182.

Seville, Archives of. A great collection of documents relating to colonial (particularly American) affairs, at Seville, Spain. In 1778 Charles III. ordered that all such documents in the government offices should be collected in one place. A building was provided for them at Seville, and in 1788 the most important papers of the Simancas and other deposits were transported to it. There are said to be 47,000 large packages of manuscripts.

Seville, Council of. See *Casa de Contratacion de las Indias.*

Seville, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain, Spain, and France, concluded at Seville in 1729. It put an end to the war between England and Spain, left England in possession of Gibraltar, and established a close alliance between the three powers.

Sèvre Nantaise (sävr noṅ-tāz′). A river in western France which joins the Loire opposite Nantes. Length, about 80 miles.

Sèvre Niortaise (nyor-tāz′). A river in western France which flows into the Atlantic 10 miles north of La Rochelle. Length, about 90 miles.

Sèvres (sävr). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 2½ miles southwest of Paris. It is celebrated for its porcelain manufactures, established at Vincennes in 1745, removed to Sèvres in 1756, and acquired by the state in 1759. A mosaic establishment was founded here in 1875. There is an important art museum. Population (1891), commune, 6,902.

Sèvres, Deux-. See *Deux-Sèvres.*

Sewall (sū′al), **Jonathan Mitchell.** Born at Salem, Mass., in 1748: died at Portsmouth, N. H., March 29, 1808. An American poet. He wrote a number of patriotic songs, and in his epilogue to Cato (1778) occur the lines

> "No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
> But the whole boundless Continent is yours."

His poems were published in 1801.

Sewall, Samuel. Born at Bishopstoke, England, March 28, 1652: died at Boston, Jan. 1, 1730. An American judge and official in Massachusetts. He was one of the judges at the trials for witchcraft in 1692, and became chief justice in 1718.

Sewall, Samuel. Born at Boston, Dec. 11, 1757: died at Wiscasset, Maine, June 8, 1814. An American jurist, chief justice of Massachusetts 1813–14.

Sewall, Stephen. Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 18, 1704: died Sept. 10, 1760. An American jurist, chief justice of Massachusetts 1752–60.

Seward (sū′ärd), **Anna.** Born at Eyam, Derbyshire, England, 1747: died at Lichfield, March 23, 1809. An English poet, called "the Swan of Lichfield." In 1782 she published her poetical novel "Louisa"; this was followed by "Sonnets" (1799) and the "Life of Dr. Darwin" (1804). She was associated with Dr Johnson, Dr. Darwin, and others, and her letters, in which she imitated Johnson, were published in six volumes 1811–13. She bequeathed the publication of her poems to Sir Walter Scott. They were issued in three volumes in 1810.

Seward, Frederick William. Born 1830. An American lawyer, assistant secretary of state 1861–69 and 1877–81. He published "Life and Letters" of his father, W. H. Seward.

Seward, George Frederick. Born at Florida, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1840. An American diplomatist, nephew of W. H. Seward. He became consul in China in 1861 and consul-general in 1863, and was United States minister to China 1876–80.

Seward, Mount. [Named from W. H. Seward.] A summit of the Adirondacks, situated in Franklin County, New York, 14 miles west of Mount Marcy. Height, 4,384 feet.

Seward, William Henry. Born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801: died at Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. A noted American statesman. He graduated at Union College in 1820; was admitted to the bar in 1822; settled in Auburn in 1823; was elected in 1830 as anti-Masonic candidate to the New York State Senate, in which he served until 1834; was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor in 1834; was elected (Whig) governor of New York in 1838; was reelected in 1840, and served till Jan. 1, 1843; was Whig and afterward Republican United States senator from New York 1849–61; made in 1858 a celebrated speech at Rochester, in which he declared that the antagonism between freedom and slavery was an "irrepressible conflict" between opposing forces; was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1860; was secretary of state 1861–69; was severely wounded by an accomplice of John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865; made a journey to Europe 1859 (having made a similar journey in 1833); traveled in western United States and Mexico in 1869; and made a journey around the world 1870–71. During his incumbency of the secretaryship of state he averted serious complications with Great Britain by his prudence and skill in the negotiations over the "Trent affair" (which see); prevailed on the French government to withdraw its troops from Mexico; and in 1867 concluded the negotiations with Russia for the cession of Alaska. He supported the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. His works were published by G. E. Baker in 5 vols. 1853–84.

Sewestan (se-wes-tän′), or **Sewistan** (se-wis-tän′). A district in the southeastern part of Afghanistan, bordering on British India on the east and Baluchistan on the south.

Sextans (seks′tanz). [NL., 'the sextant.'] A constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe; but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5.

Sextus (seks′tus). In Roman legend, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, noted in the story of Lucretia.

Sextus Empiricus (em-pir′i-kus). Lived about 200 A. D. A Greek skeptical philosopher. He wrote "Pyrrhoniæ hypotyposes" and "Adversus mathematicos."

Seybert (sī′bėrt), **Adam.** Born at Philadelphia, 1773: died at Paris, May 2, 1825. An American chemist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1809–15 and 1817–19. He wrote "Statistical Annals of the United States" (1818), etc.

Seychelles (sā-shel′). A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Zanzibar, about lat. 5° S., long. 55° 30′ E. The surface is granitic. The largest island is Mahé; the principal port is Port Victoria. Cocoanut-oil and vanilla are among the exports. Population (1891), 16,440.

Seydlitz (zīd′lits), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Kalkar, near Cleves, Feb. 3, 1721: died Nov. 8, 1773. A Prussian cavalry general. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' War, particularly at Kolin, Rossbach, Zorndorf, Hochkirch, Freiberg, etc. He was wounded at Kunersdorf.

Seymour (sē′mōr). A city in Jackson County, Indiana, 58 miles south by east of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 5,337.

Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset. Born about 1500: beheaded at London, Jan. 22, 1552. An English politician, brother of Jane Seymour and uncle of Edward VI.: made earl of Hertford in 1537. He invaded Scotland in 1544 (sacked Edinburgh) and 1545; became protector in 1547 and duke of Somerset; and gained the battle of Pinkie in 1547. He supported the Reformation. In 1549 he was removed from the protectorate; was imprisoned in the Tower 1549–50; and was executed for treason.

Seymour, Sir **Edward.** Born 1633: died 1708. An English Tory politician, speaker of the House of Commons. He took part in the revolution of 1688.

Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, first Baron Alcester. Born April 12, 1821: died March 30, 1895. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1834; became captain 1854; rear-admiral 1870; vice-admiral 1876; and admiral in 1882. In 1880 he commanded the allied fleet off the Albanian coast which compelled the Turks to agree to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. He commanded the English fleet in the bombardment of Alexandria, July, 1882, and was raised to the peerage Nov. 24.

Seymour, Sir **George Hamilton.** Born in England, 1797: died at London, Feb. 3, 1880. A British diplomatist. He was educated at Oxford (Merton College). In 1817 he entered the diplomatic service. In 1830 he became minister at Florence, in 1835 at Brussels, and in 1851 at St. Petersburg. Through him the czar Nicholas, before entering on the Crimean war, made his famous proposals for a joint dismemberment of the Turkish empire by Russia and England.

Seymour, Horatio. Born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 31, 1810: died at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1886. An American Democratic politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1832; entered the New York State assembly in 1841, and became its speaker in 1845; was elected mayor of Utica in 1842; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1850; was governor 1853–55; vetoed a prohibition bill in 1854; was defeated as candidate for governor in 1854; and was governor 1863–65. Among the events in his second term were the draft riots in 1863. He presided over the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868; was defeated as Democratic candidate for governor in 1864; and was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1868.

Seymour, Jane. Born in England about 1510: died Oct. 24, 1537. The third queen of Henry VIII., daughter of Sir John Seymour and sister of the protector Somerset. She was lady-in-waiting to Catharine of Aragon, and later to Anne Boleyn. She married the king May 20, 1536, the day after the execution of Anne Boleyn. On Oct. 12, 1537, her son (afterward Edward VI.) was born.

Seymour, Sir **Michael.** Born 1802: died at London, Feb. 23, 1887. A British admiral. He entered the navy in 1813; was promoted captain in 1826 and vice-admiral in 1854; and commanded the naval force which operated against Canton in 1857. He was promoted admiral in 1864, and was placed on the retired list in 1870.

Seymour, Robert. Born 1798: died April 20, 1836. An English caricaturist. He was first apprenticed to a pattern-weaver of Duke street. Shortly after the termination of his apprenticeship he set up a studio as a painter in oils, and executed several pictures. The "Humourous Sketches" appeared 1834–36. The "Book of Christmas," with some of his best work, is now very rare. On Dec. 10, 1831, he began "Figaro in London," continued until 1834. Seymour was associated with Dickens as the first illustrator of "Pickwick Papers." In a fit of depression after a difference with that author, he committed suicide, April 20, 1836.

Seyne (sān), **La.** A seaport in the department of Var, France, situated on the Bay of Toulon 4 miles southwest of Toulon. It has important ship-building. Population (1891), commune, 14,332.

Sfax (sfäks). A seaport on the eastern coast of Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Gabes 142 miles south of Tunis. It has important exports. It was taken by the French, July 16, 1881, after a twenty days' bombardment. Population, about 30,000. Also written *Sfaks*, *Sfakus*, or *Sfakis*.

Sforza (sfort′sä), **Francesco.** Born 1401: died 1466. An Italian condottiere, son of Muzio Sforza. He married Bianca Maria Visconti, the natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, on whose death without male heirs he procured his own elevation as duke (1450).

Sforza, Francesco II. Died 1535. Duke of Milan, son of Lodovico Sforza. His elder brother, Massimiliano, had been deprived of his duchy by Francis I. of France in 1515. After the defeat of the French at La Bicocca in 1522, Francesco was restored to the duchy. He was the last of the Sforzas.

Sforza, Lodovico, surnamed **Il Moro** ('the Moor'). Died a prisoner at Loches, France, about 1510. Duke of Milan, son of Francesco Sforza. He was agent for Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza, whose throne he usurped, and whom he is said to have poisoned. He was expelled from Milan by Louis XII. of France in 1499. He was afterward restored, but was taken prisoner in 1500, and carried to France.

Sforza, Muzio Attendolo. Born about 1369: died 1424. An Italian leader of mercenary troops, founder of the Sforza family. Originally a peasant, he entered the service of the famous condottiere Alberico da Barbiano, from whom, on account of his great strength, he received the surname of Sforza. He ultimately became commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan forces, and was drowned in the Pescara during the siege of Aquila in 1424.

Sganarelle (sgä-nä-rel′). A comic character out of ancient comedy, frequently introduced by Molière in his plays, and invested by him with different traits and peculiarities according to the necessities of the subject. He first appears in "Sganarelle, ou le cocu imaginaire" (1660), and after that in many other plays (in "Don Juan, ou le festin de Pierre" (where he is the Leporello of the opera "Don Giovanni"), in "L'Amour médecin," "Le médecin malgré lui," "Le médecin volant," "L'École des maris," "Le mariage forcé," etc.). The Sganarelle to which most frequent allusion is made is that in "Le médecin malgré lui," where he uses many expressions which have become proverbial, as "Nous avons changé tout cela," etc.

'S Gravesande. See *Gravesande.*

Shadrach (shā′drak). [Heb. *Hananiah.*] In Old Testament history, a companion of Daniel: one of the three (Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego) thrown into the fiery furnace.

Shadwell (shad′wel), **Thomas.** Born in Norfolk, 1640: died at London, Nov. 20, 1692. An English playwright and poet laureate. He was educated at Cambridge and the Inner Temple, but deserted the law for literature. He is chiefly remembered for his quarrel with Dryden, who revenged Shadwell's attack upon him in "The Medal of John Bayes" by mercilessly satirizing him in "MacFlecknoe," and as "Og" in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." He succeeded Dryden, however, as poet laureate and historiographer royal in 1688 (when Dryden would not take the oath), notwithstanding his predecessor's satire in "MacFlecknoe,"

> "The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
> But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

Shadwell was heavy, but not so dull as Dryden saw fit to depict him. His plays are coarse and witty. Among them are "The Sullen Lovers, or the Impertinents" (1668), "The Humourists," "Psyche" (an opera), "Epsom Wells," "The Virtuoso," "The Libertine," "The True Widow" (a comedy to which Dryden wrote an epilogue in 1678, before their quarrel), "The Lancashire Witches, etc.," "The Squire of Alsatia," "Bury Fair," "The Volunteers." His son, Charles Shadwell, was the author of several plays sometimes confounded with Thomas Shadwell's. They are "The Fair Quaker of Deal, or the Humours of the Navy" (1710: Hester Santlow played Dorcas in this play and contributed largely to its success), "The Humours of the Army" (1716), "Rotheric O'Connor," "The Sham Prince," etc.

Shafiites (shaf′i-īts). [From Ar. *Shafi'i*, name of the founder.] The members of one of the four divisions or sects into which the Orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

Shaftesbury (shäfts′bu-ri), or **Shaston** (shas′-tọn). A town in Dorset, England, 19 miles west-southwest of Salisbury. Population (1891), 2,122.

Shaftesbury, Earls of. See *Cooper.* Eight of the nine earls of Shaftesbury have borne the name Anthony Ashley Cooper, being all eldest sons.

Shahabad (shä-hä-bäd′). A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 84° E. Area, 4,365 square miles. Population (1881), 1,964,909.

Shahaptian (shä-hap′tẹ-ạn). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which inhabited a large territory along the Columbia River and its tributaries in Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho. Its principal tribes are the Chopunnish or Nez Percé, Klikitat, Paloos, Tenaino, Tushepaw, Tyigh, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Yakima. At the time of Lewis and Clark's visit (1805-06), the Shahaptian tribes had horses; they knew nothing about agriculture. They have always been considered warlike, but in 1804 they seem to have acted entirely on the defensive against the tribes on the Platte and Missouri rivers, who had obtained firearms. At that time the Chopunnish were living in communal houses. This stock now numbers about 2,800 persons.

Shah Jehan (shäh ye-hän′), or **Shah Jahan** (yạ-hän′). Born about 1592: died 1666. Mogül emperor 1628–58, son of Jahangir. During his reign the Mogul empire reached its highest point. He founded the modern Delhi, and built the Taj Mahal and other magnificent buildings at Agra. (See *Agra.*) He was deposed by his son Aurung-Zeb.

Shahnamah (shâh-nâ-me′). ['Book of Kings.'] The title of several works, the most celebrated of which is the great Persian epic of Firdausi. See *Abul Kasim Mansur.* There is also a Shahnamah in Turkish, written by Firdausi al Thauil, and recounting the history of all the kings of the East. When Bajazet II., to whom it was dedicated, ordered its abridgment from 300 to 80 volumes, the author emigrated in mortification to Khorasan.

Shahpur (shäh-pör′). A district in Rawal Pindi division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 72° 30′ E. Area, 4,691 square miles. Population (1881), 421,508.

Shahrazad. Same as *Scheherazade.*

Shairp (shãrp), **John Campbell.** Born at Houston, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, July 30, 1819: died Sept. 18, 1885. A British literary critic and poet. He was educated at Glasgow and at Oxford, where he took the Newdigate prize in 1842. From 1846 to 1857 he was a master at Rugby, and became in 1861 professor of Latin at St. Andrews, in 1868 principal of the United College, St. Andrews, and in 1877 professor of poetry at Oxford. He published "Kilmahoe" (1864), "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy" (1868), "Culture and Religion" (1870), "Poetic Interpretation of Nature" (1877), "Aspects of Poetry" (1881), etc.

Shakas (sha′kạz). In the history of India, a people identified with the Sakai and Sacæ of classical writers (the Indo-Scythians of Ptolemy), who about the beginning of the Christian era extended along the west of India to the mouths of the Indus. They were probably Turks or Tatar tribes. As they pushed toward Central India they were met by a general league of Hindu princes. The Guptas shared in the league, and possibly led it. A great battle was fought at Kahror, near the eastern limits of the great desert of Marwar. The Indo-Scythians were utterly defeated and lost their place in history. The battle of Kahror was probably fought about A. D. 78. It is said that the year 78 A. D. has become known as the Shaka or Shalivahana era in consequence of this battle.

Shakspere (shāk′spēr, originally shak′spēr), **William.** [Also *Shakespeare*, *Shakespear*, *Shaxper*, and many other forms, the proper modern form etymologically being *Shakespear*, as in the 1664 impression of the third folio and the fourth folio of the dramatist's works; lit. 'one who shakes a spear,' orig., like *Breakspear*, a complimentary or sarcastic name for a knight or soldier; from *Shake* and *spear*.] Born at Stratford-on-Avon, April, 1564 (baptized April 26): died there, April 23, 1616 (buried April 25). A famous English poet, the greatest of dramatists. Little is known of his life. He was the first son and the third child of John Shakspere, a glover, and Mary Arden, both children of husbandmen. His parents were possessed of a little property, and the father held various public offices (constable, alderman, and high bailiff) in Stratford: but their prosperity did not survive the poet's boyhood. Where or when Shakspere was educated is not known. On Nov. 28, 1582, he took out a bond (in which the name is written *Shagspere*) for license of marriage with Anne (or Agnes) Hathaway of Shottery, who survived him seven years. (Her birthplace was bought for the nation in 1892.) The date of the religious ceremony is not known. A child, Susanna, was born to them May 26, 1583, and on Feb. 2, 1585, twins, Hamnet and Judith. About 1587 Shakspere went to London to seek his fortune in connection with the stage, and became an actor, probably in Lord Leicester's company of players, who had visited Stratford about that time. After the death of Leicester it became Lord Strange's company. (The story that he was forced to leave Stratford for deer-stealing in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy at Charlecote is a fable; but there may be truth in Davenant's story that he held horses at the theater doors.) Shakspere had the advantage of being associated with Alleyne, the best tragic actor in England, and with Kempe and Pope, the best comedians. Greene, Kyd, Marlowe, Wilson, Peele, Lodge, Lyly, Munday, and others were all at this time writing plays for the different companies playing in the London theaters; and as early as 1589 or 1590 Shakspere was part author or reviser of some of the plays acted by his own company, Lord Strange's men. It was this collaboration that induced Greene, his rival playwright, to allude to him in his "Groatsworth of Wit" as "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers, that, with his Tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best; and, being an absolute Johannes-fac-totum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country." About 1593 he ceased to work as a collaborator, and in reviving the plays produced at this period seems to have taken out the work of the other hands, substituting lines of his own. In 1593 Lord Strange's men played at the Rose Theatre. At Lord Strange's death in this year the company became "The Chamberlain's," and with Shakspere and Burbage played at "The Theatre." After this time Shakspere was one of the chief actors in the best company in London, and its acknowledged play-writer, and attained fame as a poet as well. His son Hamnet having died in 1596, Shakspere went for a short time to Stratford. He obtained a grant of arms, and in 1597 bought New Place. In this year the Chamberlain's Company removed to "The Curtain," and about this time Ben Jonson began to write for them. Shakspere lived at this time in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, with occasional absences in Stratford. In 1598 he played in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour." The Globe Theatre was opened in 1599, and after this Shakspere's plays were first produced here. In 1601 the Chamberlain's Company traveled, having become obnoxious to the court for playing "Richard II." They played at Oxford and Cambridge, and also went to Scotland. In this year Shakspere's father died. The turbulent quarrel known as "the war of the theaters," which had raged since 1599 between Jonson, Dekker, Chapman, Marston, Shakspere, and others, seems to have been composed about 1602. The plays produced between these years are filled with bitter personal allusions. In this latter year the Chamberlain's Company went back to the court. In 1603 the theaters were closed on account of the plague; the queen died; and the chamberlain's men took the name of "The King's Company." In 1605 Shakspere invested money in a lease of the tithes of Bishopton, Welcombe, Stratford, and Old Stratford. In 1607 his daughter Susanna married John Hall, a physician at Stratford, and his brother Edmund died. His mother died in 1608. In 1610 he retired from the theater, and was living in Stratford in 1611. In 1613 he bought a house near Blackfriars Theatre, his brother Richard died, and it is thought that at this time Shakspere sold his shares in the Globe and Blackfriars theaters. Little is known of his life in Stratford after his retirement from the stage, but his name appears in documents until 1615. On Feb. 10, 1616, his daughter Judith married Thomas Quiney, a vintner. Shakspere died the following April (it is supposed on the 23d, which is also celebrated as his birthday). Shakspere's poems are "Venus and Adonis" (entered on the "Stationers' Register" 1593), "The Rape of Lucrece" (1594), "Sonnets" (not published till 1609, but conjectured to have been written 1594–98), "A Lover's Complaint" (published with the "Sonnets," probably written about 1594). The sonnets are 154 in number, and were published with a dedication by the publisher, Thomas Thorpe, to "Mr. W. H.," "their only begetter," about whom controversy has raged. The "Passionate Pilgrim" was first published in 1594. A volume called "Poems: written by Wil. Shakespeare, Gent.," was published in 1640. It contains many poems now known to be by others. In 1796 the famous Ireland forgeries were published (see *Ireland, W. H.*). The authenticity of Shakspere's plays was first discussed in 1848 by J. C. Hart in "The Romance of Yachting." He was followed by others, notably by Miss Delia Bacon in 1857 and by Nathaniel Holmes in 1866 and 1888, and by Ignatius Donnelly, all striving to prove that Bacon was the author of the plays. About 500 works have appeared on the subject. In the following list the date of first production of the plays is given as nearly as possible; but reference should be made to the separate entries. "Love's Labour 's Lost" (1589: revised in 1597), "Two Gentlemen of Verona" (1591 and 1595), "Romeo and Juliet" (1591 and 1596), "Henry VI." (in three parts, 1592–94), "A Comedy of Errors" (1594), "King Richard III." (1594), "Titus Andronicus" (?) (1594), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (1595), "King Richard II." (1595), "The Merchant of Venice" (1598), "King John" (1596), "Henry IV." (in two parts, 1597 and 1598), "Much Ado about Nothing" (1598), "As you Like it" (1599), "Henry V." (1599), "Merry Wives of Windsor" (1600), "Troilus and Cressida" (1600), "Julius Cæsar" (1600), "Hamlet" (1601), "Macbeth" (1601), "All 's Well that Ends Well" (1601). "Twelfth Night" (1602), "The Taming of the Shrew" (1603), "Othello" (1604), "King Lear" (1605), "Antony and Cleopatra" (1607). "Timon of Athens" (1607–08), "Coriolanus" (1608), "Pericles" (1608), "Cymbeline" (1609). "The Tempest" (1611), "The Winter's Tale" (1611), "King Henry VIII." (1613). The doubtful plays were first attributed to Shakspere in the 1664 issue of the third folio: they are "The Two Noble Kinsmen," "Edward III.," "The London Prodigal," "Thomas Lord Cromwell," "Sir John Oldcastle," "The Puritan Widow," "Locrine," and "A Yorkshire Tragedy." "Arden of Feversham," "The Birth of Merlin," and other plays have also been attributed to him. Some of the plays were printed in quarto during Shakspere's lifetime. The first collected edition was the folio of 1623; the second folio appeared in 1632, a third in 1663 and 1664, a fourth in 1685. Rowe issued the first critical edition of the plays with the poems in 1709. Among the many later editions may be mentioned that of Pope (1725). Johnson (1765), Johnson and Steevens (1773). Malone (1790), Boydell's edition, revised by Steevens (1802), Bowdler's expurgated edition (1818), Knight (1838–43 and later), Collier (1841–44 and later), Halliwell (1853), Dyce (1857), Richard Grant White (1857-65 and 1883). Hudson (1860), Cambridge edition (1863–66), Globe edition (1864). Variorum editions have been edited by Reed (1803) and Boswell (1821). and notably by Furness (begun in 1877, unfinished in 1894).

Shakspere of Divines, The. Jeremy Taylor.

Shakspere of Germany, The. A name sometimes given to Kotzebue.

Shakspere's Cliff. A cliff near Dover, England, bordering the Strait of Dover. It is graphically pictured in Shakspere's "King Lear." Height, 350 feet.

Shaktas (shäk′tạz). [Skt. *shākta*, relating to Shakti (which see).] In India, the worshipers of the divine power under its female representation. As Hinduism has resolved itself into two great systems (Shaivism and Vaishnavism), so the adherents of each of these are divided into two great classes (the Dakshinamargis and the Vamamargis). Both are Shaktas, but the first, the 'followers of the right-hand path,' worship Shiva and Vishnu in their double nature as male and female, do not show undue preference for the female or left-hand side of the deity, and are not addicted to mystic or secret rites; while the second, the Vamamargis, or 'followers of the left-hand path,' worship exclusively the female side of Shiva and Vishnu. The former find their Bible in the Puranas the latter in the Tantras. The rites of the latter are orgiastic, and represent the most corrupt development of Hinduism.

Shakti(shak′ti). In Sanskrit, 'strength, energy,' and then in Hindu religion the energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife and worshiped under various names. Fifty different forms of the Shakti of Vishnu besides Lakshmi are reckoned, and fifty of the Shakti of Shiva besides Durga or Gauri. Brahmanism holds that the One Universal Self-existent Spirit is pure existence. The moment he becomes conscious, his nature becomes duplex; and this double nature is held to be partly male and partly female, the female constituting his left side. The male side of the god is believed to relegate his more onerous functions to the female; hence the female side of the personal god is more often propitiated than the male. See *Shaktas*.

Shakuntala (sha-kön′ta-lä). The heroine of the great drama of Kalidasa. She was the daughter of the sage Vishvamitra by the nymph Menaka, and was left at birth in a forest where she was nourished by birds until found by the sage Kanva, who brought her up in his hermitage as his daughter. In the drama she is seen in the forest by King Dushyanta, who has gone there to hunt. He induces her to contract with him a Gandharva marriage — that is, one formed by a simple declaration of mutual acceptance. On leaving her to return to his capital, he gives her a ring. When Shakuntala goes back to the hermitage, she does not heed the approach of the testy sage Durvasas, who pronounces upon her the curse of being forgotten by her beloved. Relenting, however, Durvasas promises that Dushyanta shall remember her on seeing the ring. Shakuntala sets out to join her husband, but on the way bathes in a sacred pool and loses the ring. The king does not recognize her, and she is obliged to return to the forest, where she gives birth to Bharata. A fisherman catches a fish in which he finds a royal ring, which is taken to the king with the fisherman, who is thought to have stolen it. On seeing the ring the king recognizes it, remembers Shakuntala, and goes in quest of her. The play exists in two recensions, one known as the Devanagari, the other as the Bengali, of which the former is thought to be the older and purer. It was from the latter that Sir William Jones made his celebrated translation of 1789, which, translated into German by Forster in 1791, so excited the admiration of Herder and Goethe. Monier-Williams has published an exquisite and masterly translation of the Devanagari recension.

Shaler (shā′lėr), **Nathaniel Southgate.** Born at Newport, Ky., Feb. 22, 1841. An American geologist and paleontologist. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) in 1862; served in the Union army during the Civil War; and was professor of paleontology at Harvard from 1868 to 1887, when he became professor of geology. Among his works are "A First Book in Geology" (1884), "Kentucky" (1884: in American Commonwealths series), "The Interpretation of Nature" (1893), etc.

Shallow (shal′ō). A solemn, insignificant country justice in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the 2d part of "King Henry IV.," by Shakspere. He has lofty pretensions to having been a roaring blade in his youth, and is a satire on Sir Thomas Lucy, the author's old Stratford enemy. Phelps made a great hit in London in this part.

Shalmaneser (shal-ma-nē′zėr). [Assyr. *šul-man-asarid*, the god Shülman is the leader.] The name of four Assyrian kings. The first reigned about 1330 B. C. From an inscription of Asurnazirpal (884–860 B. C.) it is known that he founded the city of Calah (modern Nimrud), which he made his residence, and that he extended the boundaries of the Assyrian empire in the northwest. The second reigned 860–824 B. C. He was warlike and enterprising like his father Asurnazirpal, and under him the first direct collision between Assyria and Israel took place. The extant monuments of him are the "black obelisk," about 7 feet high, with 190 lines of cuneiform writing and representations of war-scenes in bas-relief, discovered by Layard in the Nimrud mound; two bull-colossi covered with inscriptions, found in the same place; a monolith, found in Kurkh; the bronze coverings of his palace doors decorated with scenes of war, games, sacrifices, etc., and an account of the first nine years of his reign, in repoussé work, discovered by Hormuzd Rassam in Balawat. From these monuments we learn that Shalmaneser II. invaded Babylonia, conquering the city of Babylon and many other cities. He then directed his forces against the confederation of the Syrian kings to which also Ahab of Israel belonged, and defeated it in the battle of Karkar. In 842, after the defeat of Hazael of Damascus, he received tribute from Tyre, Sidon, and Jehu of Israel. The last four years of his reign were occupied with the rebellion which one of his sons had aroused, and which his other son put down two years after his father's death. The third reigned 782–772 B. C. During the ten years of his reign he made six expeditions against Armenia (Urartu), one against Damascus, and one against Chatarika (the biblical Hadrach). The fourth reigned 727–722. He is known from the Old Testament. He undertook an expedition into the west, on which occasion Hosea, king of Israel, who became tributary to his predecessor, Tiglath-Pileser III., repeated the assurance of his submission and brought him presents. But, soon after the departure of the Assyrian king, Hosea sent an embassy to the Egyptian king Shabe (biblical So) offering him his alliance, whereupon Shalmaneser IV. appeared before Samaria, took the faithless Hosea captive, and laid siege to the city (2 Ki. xvii.). From the cuneiform inscriptions it is known that Shalmaneser IV. himself met with his death during the siege, and that it was his successor, Sargon, who succeeded in taking Samaria after a three years' siege.

Shamaka. See *Shemakha*.

Shamash (sha′mash). In the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the sun. He is called the "light of the gods," the "illuminator of heaven and earth," and especially the "great judge of heaven and earth." His wife is Aa, the "lady of mankind," the "lady of the countries." The principal seats of his worship were Sippara (the biblical Sepharvaim) and Larsa (modern Senkereh)

Shamba (shäm′bä). See *Kabail*.

Shamo, Desert of. See *Gobi*.

Shamokin (sha-mō′kin). A borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, 50 miles northwest of Reading. It is important as the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 14,403.

Shamyl. See *Schamyl*.

Shandon (shan′do̤n), **Captain.** A witty, sweet tempered, but intemperate literary hack who lives in the Fleet Prison: a character in Thackeray's "Pendennis." His original was William Maginn.

Shandy (shan′di), **Captain.** See *Toby, Uncle*.

Shandy, Tristram. See *Tristram Shandy*.

Shanghai (shang-hī′). A city and seaport in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the river Wusung, at the junction of the Hwangpu, and near the Yangtse, in lat. 31° 15′ N., long. 121° 29′ E. It is one of the chief ports of the empire, exporting tea, silk, etc. It contains an important foreign quarter inhabited by British, Americans, French, etc. It became a treaty port in 1843. It was taken by the rebels and held temporarily in 1853. Population, estimated, about 400,000.

Shankara (shang′ka-ra̤), or **Shankaracarya** (-ä-chär′ya̤). ['The teacher or doctor Shankara.'] One of the most renowned theologians of India. His exact date is uncertain: Wilson puts it in the 8th or 9th century A.D. Tradition generally makes him a native of Malabar. He is described as having led a wandering, controversial life, and as having gone toward the close of it to Kashmir and then to Kedarnath in the Himalaya, where he is said to have died at the age of 32. He is held to have worked various miracles, among others reanimating and entering the dead body of King Amaru in order to become temporarily the husband of Amaru's widow that he might be able to argue with a Brahman on the wedded state, and was even regarded as an incarnation of Shiva. He is made the founder of the Dashnamidandins, or 'Ten-named Mendicants' (so called as divided into 10 classes, each distinguished by the name of one of the 10 pupils of each of Shankara's 4 chief pupils), one of the principal Shaiva sects. South Indian pandits represent him also as founder of all the 6 principal sects of Hinduism — viz., the Shaivas, the Vaishnavas, the Shaktas, the Ganapatyas, the Sauras, and the Pashupatas — though falsely, as Shankara was opposed to all sectarian ideas. He is said to have established several maths, or monasteries, particularly one still flourishing at Sringiri on the Western Ghats, near the sources of the Tungabudra. The essential fact of his life is that he molded the Uttaramimansa or Vedanta philosophy into its final form, and popularized it into a national religion. A large number of works are ascribed to him, of which the most important are commentaries on the Vedantasutras, the Bhagavadgita, and the principal Upanishads.

Shankaravijaya (shang-ka-ra-vi′ja-ya̤). [Skt., 'the triumph of Shankara.'] The name of several Sanskrit works, but especially of a biography of Shankara (which see), by Anandagiri, recording his victories as a Vedantin over numerous heretics and refuting prevalent errors by a popular exposition of the Vedanta philosophy. On this work, see especially Kashinath Trimbak Telang in the "Indian Antiquary," Vol. V.

Shanklin (shangk′lin). A watering-place situated on the southeastern coast of the Isle of Wight, England. Population (1891), 2,740.

Shannon (shan′o̤n). The principal river of Ireland. It rises in the north; flows south and southwest; traverses Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg; and, forming a wide estuary, empties into the Atlantic in lat. 52° 30′ N. The chief tributary is the Suck. Length, about 250 miles; navigable for the greater part of its course (for large vessels to Limerick).

Shannon, The. A British man-of-war which captured the American vessel of war Chesapeake off Marblehead, Massachusetts, June 1, 1813. See *Chesapeake*.

Shansi (shän-sē′). ['Mountainous west.'] A province of northern China. Capital, Taiyuen-fu. It borders on Mongolia on the north and on the Hwangho on the south and west; the surface is largely mountainous. Area, about 66,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 11,000,000.

Shan (shan) **States.** A group of Lao states, partly under British rule in Burma, partly independent, and partly under the rule of Siam.

Shantung (shän-töng′). A maritime province of China. Capital, Tsinan. It borders on the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Petchili. The surface is generally level, except in the peninsular portion. Area, about 56,000 square miles. Population, 25,000,000.

Shapur (shâ-pör′), L. **Sapor** (sā′pōr). [*Shah*, king, and *pur*, son: 'son of the king.'] **1.** In the Shahnamah, a warrior of Faridun.—**2.** The name of three Sassanian kings.

Sharezer (sha-rē′zėr). According to 2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38, the son of Sennacherib who, with his brother Adrammelech, assassinated his father. In Abydenus he bears the name of Nergilos, and it is not improbable that his complete name was Nergal-Sharezer (Assyrian *Nergal-šar-uçur*, 'Nergal (the god of war) protect the king'). The name Sharezer occurs also as that of a Judean in the time of Darius (Zech. vii. 2).

Shari (shä′rē). The chief tributary of Lake Chad, Sudan, which it joins from the south: source unknown. Length, 700 miles (?).

Shark Bay (shärk bā). An inlet of the Indian Ocean, on the western coast of West Australia.

Sharkiyeh (shär-kē′ye). The easternmost province of Lower Egypt. Area of the cultivated region, 905 square miles. Population (1882), 464,655.

Sharon (shãr′o̤n). A borough in Mercer County, western Pennsylvania, situated on Shenango River 64 miles northwest of Pittsburg. It has important iron manufactures. Population (1890), 7,459.

Sharon, Plain of. In Bible geography, a plain in western Palestine, extending along the coast from the vicinity of Joppa to Cæsarea or Carmel. It was celebrated for its fertility.

Sharp (shärp), **James.** Born at Castle Banff, May 4, 1618: murdered on Magus Muir, near St. Andrews, May 3, 1679. A Scottish prelate, archbishop of St. Andrews. In 1637 he graduated at King's College, Aberdeen; in 1643 was chosen a regent of philosophy in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews; and in 1648 he was appointed minister of Crail in Fifeshire. He was a leader of the Resolutioners against the Protesters. In 1656 he went to London to counteract the influence of the Protesters with the Protector. In Feb., 1660, he visited London again to watch the movements of Monk. He was well received by Monk and sent to Charles II. at Breda, ostensibly to advocate the Presbyterian cause. He was in confidential communication with Charles and Clarendon, assisted in the restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland, and for his treachery was appointed archbishop of St. Andrews in Aug., 1661. When Lauderdale became supreme, Sharp cooperated in passing the National Synod Act of 1663, the first step in subjecting the church to the crown. In 1667, with Rothes, he was the governing power in Scotland. Their tyranny and cruelty provoked a rising of the Covenanters. On July 10, 1668, an attempt to assassinate him was made by Robert Mitchell, a preacher. He was murdered by a number of Covenanters while on his way to St. Andrews.

Sharp, John. Born at Bradford, England, Feb. 16, 1644: died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1714. An English prelate, archbishop of York.

Sharp, Rebecca (**Becky Sharp**). One of the principal characters in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair": a friendless girl, "with the dismal precocity of poverty," whose object it is to rise in the world. She is agreeable, cool, selfish, and entirely unmoral; "small and slight of person, pale, sandy-haired, and with green eyes, habitually cast down, but very large, odd, and attractive when they looked up."

> But the finest character in the whole novel is Miss Rebecca Sharp, an original personage, worthy to be called the author's own, and as true to life as hypocrisy, ability, and cunning can make her. She is altogether the most important person in the work, being the very impersonation of talent, tact, and worldliness, and working her way with a graceful and executive impudence unparalleled among managing women. She indicates the extreme point of worldly success to which these qualities will carry a person, and also the impossibility of their providing against all contingencies in life.
>
> *Whipple*, Essays and Reviews, II. 407.

Sharp, Timothy. The "lying valet" in Garrick's play of that name.

Sharp, William. Born at London, Jan. 29, 1749: died at Chiswick, England, July 25, 1824. An English line-engraver. He executed excellent plates from Sir Joshua Reynolds and the old masters.

Sharper (shär′pėr). A character in Congreve's "Old Bachelor." It is he who says:

> "Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure —
> Marry'd in haste, we may repent at leisure."

Sharpsburg (shärps′bėrg). **1.** A small town in Washington County, western Maryland, situated near the Potomac 12 miles south of Hagerstown. For the battle of Sharpsburg, see *Antietam*.—**2.** A borough of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Allegheny River 5 miles northeast of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 4,898.

Sharswood (shärz′wu̇d), **George.** Born at Philadelphia, July 7, 1810: died at Philadelphia, May 28, 1883. An American jurist and legal writer. He became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1867, and later chief justice. He edited various legal works, including "Blackstone" (1859), and wrote "Professional Ethics," etc.

Shasta. See *Sastean*.

Shasta (shäs′ta̤), **Mount.** A mountain-peak in Siskiyou County, California, situated about lat. 41° 25′ N. It is one of the highest peaks in the United States. Height, 14,440 feet.

Shastica. See *Sastean*.

Shasu (shä′sö). See the extract.

> Very distinct from the Phœnicians of Kaft are the Shasu or Bedawin, 'Plunderers,' of the Egyptian monuments. They were the scourge of the settled populations of Canaan, as their descendants are at the present day. We hear of them as existing from the Egyptian frontier up to the north of Palestine, 'the land of the Amorite,' where their place was taken in the fifteenth century before our era by the invading Hittite. They were properly inhabi-

tants of the desert, who perpetually hovered on the borders of the cultivated land, taking advantage of every opportunity to harry and plunder it.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 105.

Shat-el-Arab (shät-el-ä′räb). The lower course of the Euphrates after its junction with the Tigris.

Shattuck (shat′uk), **Aaron Draper.** Born at Francestown, N. H., March 9, 1832. An American landscape-painter. He first exhibited in 1856, and was made a national academician in 1861.

Shattuck, Lemuel. Born at Ashby, Mass., Oct. 15, 1793: died at Boston, Jan. 17, 1859. An American historical and statistical writer.

Shaula (shâ′lä̤). [Ar. *al-šaula*, the sting.] The second-magnitude star λ Scorpii, at the extremity of the creature's tail.

Shavano (shä-vä′nō), **Mount.** A mountain of the Saguache Mountains, central Colorado. Height, 14,093 feet.

Shaw (shâ), **Henry Wheeler**: pseudonyms **Josh Billings** and **Uncle Esek.** Born at Lanesborough, Mass., April 21, 1818: died at Monterey, Cal., Oct. 14, 1885. An American humorist. He published annually "Josh Billings' Farmers' Allminax," and began his career as a lecturer in 1863. His complete works were published in 1877.

Shaw, Lemuel. Born at Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 9, 1781: died at Boston, March 30, 1861. A noted American jurist. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1830–60.

Shaw, Robert Gould. Born at Boston, Oct. 10, 1837: killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. A Union officer in the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in 1861; was promoted captain Aug. 10, 1862; and April 17, 1863, became colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, the first régiment of colored troops from a free State mustered into the United States service.

Shawangunk (shong′gum) **Mountains.** A range of the Appalachian system in Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster counties, southeastern New York, extending from New Jersey northeastward. Height, about 2,000 feet.

Shawano (shâ′wa̤-nō), or **Shawnee** (shâ′nē), or **Savannas** (sa̤-van′ä̤z). A tribe of North American Indians. From their wanderings and the difficulties of identification, their habitat has been much discussed. They were early known in the Cumberland valley in Tennessee and on the upper Savannah in South Carolina. About the middle of the 18th century these two bodies, after several changes of homes, were united in the Ohio valley, and were almost constantly at war with the English and afterward with the United States, being under Tecumseh's leadership in the War of 1812. About 1,500 remain, chiefly in the Indian Territory. The name is translated 'southerners,' referring to the fact that for a long period they lived farther south than any of the other Algonquian divisions. See *Algonquian.*

Shawano (sha̤-wâ′nō) **Lake.** A lake in Shawano County, eastern Wisconsin, 30 miles northwest of Green Bay. Its outlet is by Wolf River into Lake Wisconsin. Length, about 6 miles.

Shawnee. See *Shawano.*

Shays (shāz), **Daniel.** Born at Hopkinton, Mass., 1747: died at Sparta, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1825. An American insurgent, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1786–87 in western Massachusetts commonly known as Shays's Rebellion. He was an ensign in Woodbridge's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, and attained the rank of captain in the Continental army. After resigning his commission he settled at Pelham (now Prescott), Massachusetts. He fled on the suppression of the insurrection in question to New Hampshire and thence to Vermont, where he remained about a year, at the end of which time he received a pardon. He thereupon removed to Sparta, New York. He enjoyed a pension during his later years for his services in the Revolution.

Shays's Rebellion. An insurrection in western Massachusetts against the State government, 1786–87, under the leadership of Daniel Shays and others, occasioned by the unsettled condition of affairs at the close of the Revolution and the consequent popular discontent. The chief grievances complained of were that the governor's salary was too high, that the Senate was aristocratic, that the lawyers were extortionate, and that taxes were too burdensome; and the principal remedy demanded was a large issue of paper money. Shays, in Dec., 1786 attempted at the head of 1,000 followers to prevent the session of the Supreme Court at Springfield, but was forestalled by the militia. In Jan., 1787, three bodies of insurgents, under Shays, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons respectively, marched on Springfield with a view to capturing the Continental arsenal. The largest body, that under Shays, numbering 1,000, was attacked by the militia (about 4,000) under General Benjamin Lincoln on the 25th, and was put to flight with a loss of 3 men killed and 1 wounded. The fugitives, including Shays, joined the force under Eli Parsons. The insurgents were finally dispersed Feb., 1787, at Petersham, where 150 of them were captured. Shays escaped. Some of the other leaders were sentenced to death, but were ultimately pardoned.

She (shē). A novel by Rider Haggard, published in 1887. The scene is laid in the interior of southern Africa.

Shea (shā), **John Dawson Gilmary.** Born at New York, July 22, 1824: died at Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 22, 1892. An American historical writer and philologist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, but soon abandoned law in order to devote himself wholly to literature. He wrote "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley" (1853), "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States" (1854), "Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi" (1862), and "Lincoln Memorial" (1865). He also published grammars and dictionaries of various Indian languages, and various translations, including Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (1866–72); and edited "Washington's Private Diary" (1861).

Sheaffe, Sir **Roger Hale.** Born at Boston, July 15, 1763: died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1851. A British general. He defeated the Americans at Queenston, Canada, 1812, and commanded at the defense of York (Toronto) in the following year.

Sheba (shē′bä̤). A grandson of Cush (Gen. x. 7); a descendant of Jokshan (x. 28); grandson of Abraham and Keturah (xxv. 2). The Sabæans were, according to biblical and classical notices, the most important people of South Arabia. They were settled in southwestern Arabia, Yemen, with the capital Mariba. The numerous inscriptions bear evidence of their culture. From this country there came a queen to test Solomon's wisdom (1 Ki. x. 1): Arabic legends give her the name of Balkis, and assert that she bore a son to Solomon. It is from this son that the Ethiopians claim descent. In 24 B. C. the Egyptian governor Ælius Gallus undertook an expedition against Mariba with the aid of the Nabatæans, but without success. According to Arabic accounts the capital was destroyed by a flood 200 A. D. The Himyarite dynasty of Yemen was extinguished shortly before Mohammed.

Shebat (shē-bat′). [Assyr. *Šabaṭu.*] In Zech. i. 7, the name of the eleventh month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to Jan.–Feb.: borrowed by the Jews from the Babylonians after the exile. Among the Assyro-Babylonians this month was sacred to Ramman, the storm-god. The name is derived from the verb *shabaṭ*, to strike, and means 'the month of devastation,' on account of the destructive storms and inundations which it brought in its train.

Sheboygan (she-boi′ga̤n). A city, capital of Sheboygan County, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Sheboygan River, 48 miles north by east of Milwaukee. It has a large export trade in grain, has varied manufactures, and is a dairy center. Population (1890), 16,359.

Shechem (shē′kem). [Heb., 'shoulder.'] An ancient city of Palestine, situated in the valley between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. It was afterward called Neapolis (whence the modern name Nablus), or more fully Flavia Neapolis, from its having been restored by Titus Flavius Vespasianus after its destruction in the Jewish-Roman war. Shechem (or Sichem) played an important part throughout the history of Israel. The patriarch Jacob and his sons sojourned there for some time. It fell to the lot of the tribe of Ephraim, and Joshua held there his farewell meeting. It was one of the free Levitical cities. During the period of the judges it was the center of the rule of Abimelech, and after the division of the kingdom Jeroboam made it his temporary residence. After the exile it became the center of the Samaritans, who erected near it their temple on Mount Gerizim. It suffered a great deal during the Crusades, but is still an important city. See *Nablus.*

Shechinah, or **Shekinah** (shẹ̄-kī′nä̤). [From Heb. *shakhan*, dwell.] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

Shedd (shed), **William Greenough Thayer.** Born June 21, 1820: died Nov. 17, 1894. An American theologian. He became professor of ecclesiastical history in Andover Theological Seminary in 1854, professor of biblical literature at Union Theological Seminary (New York) in 1863, and professor of systematic theology in the latter institution 1874–90. Among his works are "History of Christian Doctrine" (1863), "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology" (1867), "Sermons to the Natural Man" (1871), "Theological Essays" (1877), "Literary Essays" (1878), "Commentary on Romans" (1879), "Sermons to the Spiritual Man" (1884), "Doctrine of Endless Punishment" (1886), "Dogmatic Theology" (1888–94), etc.

Sheelin (shē′lin), **Lough.** A lake on the southern border of County Cavan, Ireland, 12 miles south of Cavan. Length, about 5 miles.

Sheepshanks (shēp′shangks), **John.** Born at Leeds, 1787: died at London, Oct. 6, 1863. An English art-collector. He collected the works of modern British artists, especially Landseer, Mulready, and Leslie. In 1856 he gave his collection to the British Museum.

Sheepshanks, Richard. Born at Leeds, 1794: died at Reading, 1855. An English clergyman and astronomer, brother of John Sheepshanks. His representatives founded the "Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition" in 1858.

Sheepshead Bay (shēps′hed bā). A small inlet of the Atlantic, near Coney Island, Long Island, New York. Near it is a noted race-course.

Sheep-shearing, The. A play by George Colman the elder, produced in 1777. It is taken from Garrick's alteration of "The Winter's Tale."

Sheeraz. See *Shiraz.*

Sheerness (shēr-nes′). A seaport and watering-place in Kent, England, situated at the junction of the Medway with the Thames, on the Isle of Sheppey, 36 miles east of London. It has been a naval establishment with dockyards and strong fortifications. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter. Population (1891), 13,841.

Sheffield (shef′ēld). A parliamentary and municipal borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don, Sheaf, and other streams, in lat. 53° 24′ N., long. 1° 28′ W. It is the chief seat of English cutlery manufacture. Among the articles manufactured are knives, scissors, razors, tools of all kinds, rails, armor-plates, castings, surgical instruments, machinery, silver-plate, axles, etc. The grammar-school, Firth College, St. Peter's Church, St. George's Museum, corn exchange, and music-hall are noteworthy. Its cutlery has been celebrated from early times. Mary Queen of Scots was confined in the castle. Sheffield has been a headquarters of trades-unions. It returns 5 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 324,243.

Sheffield. A city in northern Alabama, on the Tennessee. It is an iron-manufacturing and mining center, of recent foundation. Population (1890), 2,731.

Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire. Born 1649: died Feb. 24, 1721. An English statesman and poet. In 1658 he succeeded to the titles of his father, the second Earl of Mulgrave. He fought against the Dutch in 1666; was chamberlain to James II., cabinet councilor to William III., and lord privy seal (1702–05). In 1694 he was made marquis of Normanby, and in 1703 was created duke of Normanby and duke of Buckinghamshire. He was deprived of all his offices by Godolphin and Marlborough. He wrote an "Essay on Satire" which was attributed to Dryden, an "Essay on Poetry," two tragedies, and minor poems. His works were published in 1723.

Sheffield Scientific School. A department of Yale University, devoted to special training in science. It confers various degrees, including bachelor of philosophy, civil engineer, and doctor of philosophy. It was established in 1847, and was named from its chief benefactor, J. E. Sheffield (1793–1882).

Sheherazade. See *Scheherazade.*

Sheil (shēl), **Richard Lalor.** Born at Drumdowney, Tipperary, Aug. 17, 1791: died at Florence, Italy, May 25, 1851. An Irish politician, orator, and dramatist. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811; studied law at Lincoln's Inn; and was admitted to the Irish bar in 1814, but devoted himself for some years to literature. In 1816 his drama "Adelaide, or the Emigrants" was brought out at Covent Garden. "The Apostate" (1817) confirmed his reputation, and was followed by "Bellamira" (1818), "Evadne" (1819), "The Huguenot" (1819), and "Montini" (1820). In 1823 he was one of the founders of the Catholic Association. He supported O'Connell's agitation until Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. In 1829 he was member of Parliament for Milborne Port, Somerset; and in 1831 was returned for Louth, and later for Tipperary and Dungarvan. In 1839 he was vice-president of the board of trade in Lord Melbourne's ministry; in 1846 master of the mint under Lord John Russell; and in 1850 British minister at Florence. His memoirs, by McCullagh, were published in 1855.

Sheksna (sheks′nä). A river in the governments of Novgorod and Yaroslaff, Russia, which joins the Volga at Rybinsk. It is the outlet of Lake Bieloe. Length, about 275 miles.

Shelburne (shel′bėrn). A seaport, capital of Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, situated 104 miles southwest of Halifax. It has a fine harbor. Population, about 1,000.

Shelburne, Earl of. See *Petty, William.*

Shelby (shel′bi), **Isaac.** Born in Maryland, Dec. 11, 1750: died in Kentucky, July 18, 1826. An American pioneer and officer, distinguished in contests with the Indians 1774 and 1776. He served in the Revolution; was governor of Kentucky 1792–96 and 1812–16; and commanded a Kentucky contingent at the battle of the Thames in 1813.

Shelbyville (shel′bi-vil). **1.** The capital of Shelby County, Illinois, 56 miles southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 3,162.—**2.** The capital of Shelby County, Indiana, situated on Big Blue River 27 miles southeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 5,451.—**3.** The capital of Shelby County, Kentucky, 17 miles west of Frankfort. Population (1890), 2,679.—**4.** The capital of Bedford County, Tennessee, situated on Duck River 50 miles south-southeast of Nashville. Population (1890), 1,823.

Sheldon (shel′do̤n), **Gilbert.** Born 1598: died 1677 An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1663–77.

Sheldonian (shel-dō′ni-a̤n) **Theatre.** A theater at Oxford University, built by Archbishop Sheldon (Sir Christopher Wren architect) in 1664–69, in which the "Encænia," or annual commemoration of founders (with the reading of prize poems and essays and conferring of honorary degrees), is held.

Sheliak, or **Shelyak** (shel′yak). [From an Arabianized form of Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise: in allusion to the fabled origin of the lyre.] The name of the third-magnitude variable star β Lyræ.

Sheliff (shel′if). [F. *Chéliff.*] The largest river of Algeria: the ancient Chinalaph. It rises in the Jebel-Amur, and flows into the Mediterranean near Mostaganem. Length, from 350 to 400 miles.

Shelley (shel′i), Mrs. (**Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin**). Born at London, Aug. 30, 1797: died Feb. 21, 1851. An English author, daughter of William Godwin, and second wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley. She returned to England in 1823 with her son (see *Shelley, Percy Bysshe*). Her chief work is a romance, "Frankenstein" (1818), originating in Byron's proposition that he himself, Polidori, and Shelley and his wife should each write a ghost-story. She also wrote "Valperga, etc." (1823), "The Last Man" (1826), "Lodore" (1835), "Falkner" (1837), and other novels; "Journal of a Six Weeks' Tour" with Shelley (1814), and "Rambles in Germany and Italy" (1844); and edited Shelley's poems, etc.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. Born at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, England, Aug. 4, 1792: drowned in the Bay of Spezia, Italy, July 8, 1822. A famous English poet, son of Timothy (afterward (1815) Sir Timothy) Shelley. He was educated at Eton 1804-10; entered University College, Oxford, in 1810; and was expelled on account of the publication of the pamphlet "The Necessity of Atheism" (1811). He married Harriet Westbrook (the young daughter of a coffee-house keeper) in 1811. He was 19, she 16, years of age, and the marriage proved unfortunate. In May, 1814, he met Mary Wollstonecraft, daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of "The Rights of Women." He abandoned Harriet and went to Switzerland with Mary in 1814, and returned to England in 1815 and settled at Bishopsgate, near Windsor Forest, where he wrote "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude." They joined Byron in Switzerland in 1816. Harriet Shelley drowned herself Nov 9, 1816, and Dec. 30, 1816, Shelley formally married Mary. In March, 1818, they went again to Italy, where they remained, in the society of Byron, Trelawney, Edward Williams and others, for the rest of Shelley's life. By the capsizing of the boat in which he and Edward Williams were returning to Spezia, their summer home, both were drowned. Their bodies were consumed on a funeral pyre in the presence of Hunt, Byron, and Trelawney on the 19th of July, 1822. His chief long poems are "Queen Mab" (1813, printed 1821), "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude, etc." (1816), "Laon and Cythna, or the Revolution of the Golden City" (1818: it was at once recalled and issued with some alterations as "The Revolt of Islam"), "Rosalind and Helen" (1819), "The Cenci" (a tragedy, 1819), "Prometheus Unbound, etc." (1820), "Adonais, etc." (1821), and "Epipsychidion" (1821). His "Poetical Works," containing "Julian and Maddalo," "Ode to the Skylark," "The Cloud," "Ode to the West Wind," "Hellas," "Witch of Atlas" etc., were edited by Mrs. Shelley in 1839, and in 1840 she edited his letters, essays, etc.

Shellif. See *Sheliff.*

Shelomoh ibn Gebirol. See *Salomon ibn Gebirol.*

Shelter (shel′tėr) **Island.** An island in Gardiner's Bay, east of Long Island, New York. It forms a township in Suffolk County. Length, about 6 miles.

Shelton (shel′ton), **Thomas.** Lived in the first part of the 17th century. An English author. He published the first English translation of "Don Quixote" (1612-20). Gayton's "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote" was based on Shelton's translation.

Shem (shem). In Old Testament history, one of the three sons of Noah, represented as the ancestor of the Semitic races. See *Semites.*

Shemakha (she-mä′ċhä), or **Shamaka** (shä-mä′kä). A town in the government of Baku, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on an affluent of the Pirsagat, 68 miles west by north of Baku. It is built near the site of Old Shemakha, once a flourishing commercial place, destroyed by Nadir Shah. The new town was overthrown by earthquakes in 1859 and 1872. Population (1892), 22,139.

Shenandoah (shen-an-dō′ạ̈). A river in Virginia which joins the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Length, about 175 miles.

Shenandoah. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 84 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of an important coal-mining region. Population (1890), 15,944.

Shenandoah. A vessel built at Glasgow in 1863 for the China trade, and sold to the Confederates in 1864. It was used as a privateer under command of J. I. Waddell 1864–65, and captured 38 United States vessels.

Shenandoah Mountains. A part of the range which forms the western boundary of the Shenandoah Valley.

Shenandoah Valley. The valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. It lies between the Blue Ridge on the east and a parallel range of the Alleghanies on the west, and is noted for its fertility. It was the scene of various important events in the Civil War, including "Stonewall" Jackson's campaign in 1862 and Sheridan's campaign in 1864.

Shenango (she-nang′gō) **River.** A river in northwestern Pennsylvania which unites, near New Castle, with the Mahoning to form Beaver River. Length, about 80–90 miles.

Shendy, or **Shendi** (shen′dē). A town in Nubia, situated on the Nile in lat. 16° 40′ N. It was an important place before its destruction by the Egyptians in 1822. It was captured by the Mahdists in 1884 and recaptured by Gordon, but later retaken. Population variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000.

Shensi (shen-sē′). A province of northern China, bordering on Mongolia and west of Shansi. Chief city, Singan. Area, 76,400 square miles. Population, 8,432,193.

Shenstone (shen′stōn), **William.** Born at Hales Owen, England, Oct. 18, 1714: died there, Feb. 11, 1763. An English poet. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. His best-known poem is "The Schoolmistress" (which see). Besides this, which gained for him the title of "the water-gruel bard" from Horace Walpole, he published "Poems, etc." (1737), "The Judgment of Hercules" (1741), etc.

Sheol (shē′ōl). [Heb. *she'ôl;* etym. doubtful.] The place of departed spirits. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave*, *hell*, or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament.

Shepherd Kings. See *Hyksos.*

Shepherd Lord, The. A name given in legends to Henry de Clifford, fifteenth Baron Clifford (died 1523).

Shepherd of Banbury. A title assumed by John Claridge in publishing in 1744 a collection of rules for predicting weather changes. The Shepherd of Banbury's rules attained great popularity, and passed through many editions.

Shepherd of Hermas (hėr′mas), **The.** [L. *Pastor Hermæ.*] An early Christian allegorical and didactic book, classed among the works of the apostolic fathers. The first part of the book consists of "Visions," in the last of which a man appears dressed as a shepherd (whence the name *Shepherd* or *Pastor* given to the book). This shepherd gives Hermas instructions in the form of "Mandates" and "Similitudes," which form the second and third parts of the book. The scene of the visions is laid in Rome or its neighborhood, and the writer speaks of St. Clement as a contemporary. Accordingly some assign the date of composition to about A. D. 100; others, however, date it about A. D. 150. The "Shepherd" was in early times much esteemed, and was publicly read in the churches and accounted as in some sense Scripture, though not afterward included in the canon. Hermas has often been identified with the Hermas of Rom. xvi. 14. Also called *The Pastor of Hermas.*

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, The. A popular moral tale by Hannah More.

Shepherd of the Ocean. A name given by Spenser to Sir Walter Raleigh.

Shepherd's Calendar, The. A pastoral poem in 12 eclogues by Edmund Spenser, published in 1579. In this form he gave utterance to his opinions on the most important questions of the day. Some of the eclogues are paraphrases of Clément Marot, and suggestions are taken from the pastorals of Mantuan. With the publication of this poem the Elizabethan age of literature may be said to begin. See *Colin Clout.*

Shepherd's Week, The. A series of burlesque pastoral poems by John Gay, published in 1714. They were intended to ridicule the fashion of pastoral poems and to depict pastoral life without any illusions, but they are so good that they have survived as a collection of excellent bucolics. See *Blowsalinda* and *Colin Clout.*

Sheppard (shep′ạ̈rd), **Elizabeth Sara.** Born at Blackheath, England, about 1830: died at Brixton, March 13, 1862. An English novelist. She wrote under the pseudonym E. Berger. Among her books are "Charles Auchester" (1853), "Counterparts, or the Cross of Love" (1854), "My First Season, by Beatrice Reynolds" (1855), "Rumour" (1858).

Sheppard, Jack. Born at Stepney, 1702: hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 18, 1724. A famous English robber. He was a carpenter by trade, and began his career of robbery about 1720. He was of a generous disposition, and was very popular. His portrait was painted by Sir John Thornhill; a pantomime, "Harlequin Sheppard," was produced at Drury Lane; Defoe wrote a narrative about him in 1724; and a novel by Ainsworth, "Jack Sheppard," was published in 1839. He made two remarkable escapes from Newgate, but after many vicissitudes was finally captured in an ale-house while drunk.

Sheppey (shep′i), or **Isle of Sheppey.** An island in the county of Kent, England, lying between the estuaries of the Thames and Medway and the Swale. Length, 9½ miles.

Shepton Mallet (shep′tọn mal′et). A town in Somerset, England, 18 miles south of Bristol. Population (1891), 5,501.

Sheratan (sher-ạ-tän′). [Ar. *šaraṭain*, the two signs (referring to the two stars in the ram's head).] The ordinary name for the third-magnitude star β Arietis.

Sherborne (shėr′bọrn). A town in Dorset, England, 31 miles south-southwest of Bath. Its abbey church and Sherborne Castle are notable. It was the seat of a bishopric from the 8th to the 11th century. Population (1891), 3,741.

Sherbro (shėr′brō), or **Sherboro** (shėr′bu-rō), **Island.** An island off the coast of Sierra Leone, West Africa. It belongs to the colony of Sierra Leone, and lies off the mouth of Sherbro River. Its length is about 30 miles.

Sherbrooke (shėr′brůk). The capital of the county of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Magog with the St. Francis, 79 miles east of Montreal. Population (1891), 10,110.

Sherbrooke, Viscount. See *Lowe, Robert.*

Shere Ali (shēr ä′lē). Born 1825: died in Russian Turkestan, Feb., 1879. Ameer of Afghanistan, son of Dost Mohammed whom he succeeded in 1863. He lost the throne in 1866; regained it in 1868; suppressed the insurrection of Yakub in 1870; and fled from Kabul in Dec., 1878, on the approach of the British troops.

Sheriat-el-Kebir (she-rē′ät-el-ke-bēr′). A modern name of the Jordan.

Sheridan (sher′i-dạn), Mrs. (**Frances Chamberlaine**). Born in Ireland, 1724: died at Blois, France, 1766. A British novelist and dramatist, wife of Thomas and mother of R. Brinsley Sheridan. Among her novels are "Memoirs of Miss Sidney Biddulph" (1761) and "Nourjahad" (1788: afterward dramatized). She wrote two comedies, "The Discovery" (1763: the principal rôle was played by Garrick) and "The Dupe" (1764).

Sheridan, Mount. [Named from General P. H. Sheridan.] A peak of the Red Mountains in Yellowstone National Park, south of Yellowstone Lake. Height, 10,385 feet.

Sheridan, Philip Henry. Born at Albany, N.Y., March 6, 1831: died at Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888. A famous American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was promoted captain at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861; was appointed quartermaster of the army in southwestern Missouri in Dec., 1861; was quartermaster under Halleck during the advance on Corinth in 1862; was appointed colonel of cavalry in May, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers July 1, 1862; served with distinction as division commander at the battle of Perryville Oct. 8, and at Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862,–Jan. 2, 1863; was appointed major-general of volunteers Dec. 31, 1862; served at Chickamauga in 1863; commanded an important assault at the battle of Missionary Ridge in 1863; became commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac in April, 1864; took part in the battle of the Wilderness May 5–6; led an important raid May 9–25; fought the battles of Hawe's Shop May 28, and Trevellian Station June 11; was appointed commander of the Middle Military Division Aug. 7; conducted the successful campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Early, gaining the victories of Winchester Sept. 19, and Fisher's Hill Sept. 22; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army in Sept.; devastated the Shenandoah Valley; gained the victory of Cedar Creek Oct. 19 ("Sheridan's Ride": see below); was appointed major-general in the regular army Nov. 8; conducted a successful raid from Winchester to Petersburg, Feb.–March, 1865, gaining the victory of Waynesboro; commanded at the battle of Five Forks, March 31-April 1; and took a leading part in the pursuit to Appomattox Court House in April. He commanded the Military Division (later Department) of the Gulf 1865-67; was appointed commander of the Department of the Missouri in 1867; was made lieutenant-general in 1869; visited Europe in 1870 to witness the conduct of the Franco-Prussian war; succeeded Sherman as general in-chief in 1883; and received the rank of general from Congress in 1888. He wrote "Personal Memoirs" (2 vols. 1888).

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler. Born at Dublin, Sept. 30, 1751: died at London, July 7, 1816. A noted British dramatist, orator, and politician: son of Thomas Sheridan (1721–1788). He was educated at Harrow; settled in London in 1773; and married Miss Linley, a singer ("the Maid of Bath"), and daughter of the composer. He bought Garrick's share of Drury Lane Theatre in 1776; and in 1778, with his associates, bought the remaining half. He entered Parliament in 1780 as Whig member for Stafford; and was under-secretary for foreign affairs in 1782, and secretary of the treasury in 1783. He was one of the Whig leaders; was distinguished by his speeches (1787-94) on the impeachment of Warren Hastings; was treasurer of the navy in 1806; and left Parliament in 1812. He was in favor of the French Revolution, and denounced Napoleon. He was a favorite companion of the prince regent (George IV.) and the wits of the time, but his last years were obscured by debt and disappointment. His dramatic works are "The Rivals" (1775), "St. Patrick's Day" (1775), "The Duenna" (1775), "A Trip to Scarborough" (1777: altered from Vanbrugh's "Relapse"), "The School for Scandal" (1777), "The Critic" (1779), and "Pizarro" (1799: a translation from Kotzebue).

Sheridan, Thomas. Born about 1684: died in 1738. An Irish clergyman, grandfather of Richard Brinsley Sheridan the dramatist. He was a favorite companion of Swift in Ireland. He wrote the "Art of Punning," and in 1728 published an edition of the satires of Persius. Swift wrote "Gulliver" at his house.

Sheridan, Thomas. Born at Quilca, near Dublin, 1721: died at Margate, England, 1788. An Irish actor, elocutionist, and author: son of Thomas Sheridan. He first went on the stage at Dublin in 1743 and at London in 1744, and played with Garrick in 1745. He was manager of a Dublin theater for 10 years, and of Drury Lane after his son Richard Brinsley Sheridan bought out Garrick there. He wrote "Dictionary of the English Language," "Life of Swift" (1784: whose works he edited in 17 volumes), and works on education.

Sheridan's Ride. A famous incident of the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1864. Sheridan's army, which was encamped on Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley, was surprised before daybreak and defeated by the Confederates under General Early. Sheridan, who was at Winchester, twenty miles from the field, on his return from a visit to Washington, heard the sound of battle and rode rapidly to the scene of action. As he galloped past the retreating soldiers, he shouted, "Face the other way, boys! We are going back!" He reformed his corps, and before the close of the day had gained a decisive victory. This incident has been made the subject of a poem by T. B. Read, entitled "Sheridan's Ride" (1865).

Sheriffmuir (sher-if-mūr'). A plateau in Perthshire, Scotland, situated near Dunblane 5 miles north of Stirling. Here, Nov. 13, 1715, an indecisive battle was fought between the Royalists (3,000–4,000), under the Duke of Argyll, and the Jacobite Highlanders (9,000–12,000), under the Earl of Mar.

Sherlock (shėr'lok), **Thomas.** Born at London, 1678: died July 18, 1761. An English prelate, son of William Sherlock. He became bishop of Bangor in 1728, and later of Salisbury and London. He published "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus" (1729), "Pastoral Letters" (1750), and sermons.

Sherlock, William. Born at London, 1641: died at Hampstead, June 19, 1707. An English clergyman. He was suspended in 1689 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, but submitted later, and was made dean of St. Paul's in 1691. He published "The Case of Resistance of the Supreme Powers" (1684), "Doctrine of the Trinity" (1690), "Discourse Concerning Death," etc.

Sherman (shėr'man). A city and the capital of Grayson County, northern Texas, 60 miles north of Dallas. It is a trading center. Population (1890), 7,335.

Sherman, John. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. An American Republican (originally Whig) statesman and financier, brother of W. T. Sherman. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; was a Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1855–61; was a United States senator from Ohio 1861–1877; was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes 1877–81; and has since occupied a seat in the Senate. He has been intimately associated with financial legislation during and after the Civil War. See *Sherman Bill.*

Sherman, Roger. Born at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721: died at New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793. An American patriot. He became a judge in Connecticut and a member of the Connecticut legislature. He was a delegate from Connecticut to Congress 1774–89; and was one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence, and one of its signers. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the Connecticut ratifying convention. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1791–93.

Sherman, Thomas West. Born at Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813: died at Newport, March 16, 1879. An American general. He served against the Indians and in the Mexican war; commanded the land forces in the Port Royal expedition 1861; and was division commander at the sieges of Corinth and Port Hudson.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820: died at New York city, Feb. 14, 1891. A celebrated American general. He graduated at West Point in 1840; served in California during the Mexican war; resigned from the army in 1853, in order to accept a position as manager of a bank at San Francisco, California; and was superintendent of the State military academy at Alexandria, Louisiana, at the outbreak of the Civil War. He accepted a colonelcy in the Union army in 1861; commanded a brigade at Bull Run in July; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in Aug.; commanded a division at Shiloh in April, 1862, and in the advance on Corinth; was made major-general of volunteers May 1; commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Vicksburg Dec. 26–29; stormed Fort Hindman Jan. 11, 1863; took an important part in the campaign before Vicksburg in 1863; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army July 4, 1863; served with distinction at Chattanooga in Nov.; was appointed commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in March, 1864; started from Chattanooga on his march through Georgia May 6; won the battles of Dalton, Resaca, and New Hope Church in May, Kenesaw Mountain in June, and Peachtree Creek and Atlanta in July; was made major-general in the regular army Aug. 12; occupied Atlanta Sept. 2; started from Atlanta on his "march to the sea" Nov. 15; entered Savannah Dec. 21; marched northward through the Carolinas in 1865; gained the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville; and received the surrender of Johnston's army April 26. He was appointed commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in 1865, and of the Division of the Missouri in 1866; was made lieutenant-general in 1866; succeeded Grant as general and as commander of the army in 1869; visited Europe 1871–72; and retired from the service in 1884. He published "Memoirs of General William T. Sherman, by Himself" (2 vols. 1875).

Sherman Bill. An act of Congress approved July 14, 1890. It was supported by Senator Sherman and others as a compromise measure, since the two houses were unable to agree on a financial policy. It directed the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, issuing treasury notes in payment. The repeal of the act was often urged. In the summer of 1893 the act was believed to be a main cause of the business depression, and President Cleveland summoned Congress to meet in special session Aug. 7. A bill to repeal the silver-purchasing clause passed the House Aug. 28; in the Senate a substitute, the Voorhees bill, which repealed the silver-purchasing clause but affirmed bimetallism as a national policy, passed after a prolonged struggle Oct. 30. The Voorhees bill was concurred in by the House Nov. 1, and approved the same day by the President.

Sherrington (sher'ing-ton), Madame **Lemmens.** Born at Preston, England, Oct. 4, 1834. An English soprano singer. She made her first appearance in London in 1856, and soon took a leading position on the operatic stage.

Sherwood (shėr'wůd), Mrs. (**Mary Martha Butt**). Born at Stanford, Worcestershire, May 6, 1775: died at Twickenham, England, Sept. 22, 1851. An English author. She went to India in 1803 with her husband, and was interested in the missionary work of Henry Martyn and Bishop Corrie. She is known for her works for juveniles, among which are "Little Henry and his Bearer," "History of Susan Gray," etc.

Sherwood Forest. A forest in Nottinghamshire, England, 14 miles north of Nottingham. It was formerly of large extent. It is the principal scene of the legendary exploits of Robin Hood.

Shesha (shā'shä). In Hindu mythology, a thousand-headed serpent, regarded as the emblem of eternity (whence he is also called Ananta, 'the infinite'). He is king of the nagas or serpents inhabiting Patala (which see). He forms the couch and canopy of Vishnu while sleeping during the intervals of creation, bears the entire world on one of his heads, or supports the seven Patalas.

Sheshonk, or **Sheshenk.** See *Shishak.*

She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night. A comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, first played March 15, 1773, printed 1774.

> At the present day it is probably the best known of the author's works, and, outside Shakespeare and Sheridan, the English play with which the greatest number of persons are familiar. Of post-Elizabethan comedies which preceded it in this country, those of Congreve alone can be named by its side; and, if it is less artistically constructed, somewhat less carefully written, and much less witty, its moral purity and wholesomeness, its fund of good spirits, and its wonderful flow of natural dialogue, are qualities that raise it almost to a level with "Love for Love" or "The Way of the World." Of succeeding comedies, but one has approached it in lasting popularity — the "School for Scandal," produced four years later, by Sheridan.
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> *Gosse*, Hist. Eng. Lit., p. 319.

Shetimasha. See *Chitimachan.*

Shetland (shet'land) **Islands,** or **Zetland** (zet'land) **Islands.** [*Shetland, Zetland,* earlier **Sheltland,* orig. *Hialtland,* Icel. *Hjaltland,* later *Hetland,* land of Hjalt or Hjalti, a man's name, from *hjalt* = E. *hilt.*] A group of islands north of Scotland, forming the county of Shetland, situated about 50 miles northeast of the Orkneys. Chief town, Lerwick. The group contains about 100 islands, of which 30 or more are inhabited. The surface is hilly and rocky. The principal island is Mainland; others are Unst, Yell, Fetlar, Bressay, Whalsay, Papa-Stour, and Foula. The inhabitants are of Norse descent. The ancient inhabitants were Picts. The islands were settled by the Northmen in the 9th century, and were acquired by Scotland in 1469. (Compare *Orkney Islands.*) Area, 551 square miles. Population (1891), 28,711.

Shetucket (she-tuk'et). A river in eastern Connecticut. It is formed by the union of the Willimantic and Natchaug, and unites at Norwich with the Yantic to form the Thames. Length, including the Natchaug, nearly 60 miles; including the Quinebaug, about 90 miles.

She Would if She Could. A very successful comedy by George Etherege, produced in 1668.

Sheyenne. See *Cheyenne.*

Shiahs (shē'äz). A division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs "are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leaders of the faithful" (*Hughes,* Dict. of Islam). They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also *Shiites.*

Shiawassee (shī-a-wos'ē). A river in Michigan which unites with Flint River 8 miles southwest of Saginaw City to form Saginaw River. Length, about 90 miles.

Shidzuoka (shēd-zö-ō'kä). A city in the province of Suruga, Japan, 95 miles southwest of Tokio. Population (1891), 38,246.

Shiel (shēl), **Loch.** A lake in western Scotland, forming part of the boundary between Argyll and Inverness. It communicates with the ocean by Loch Moidart. Length, 17½ miles.

Shield (shēld), **William.** Born at Swalwell, near Newcastle, 1748: died at London, Jan. 25, 1829. An English operatic composer. In 1772 he was second violin in an opera orchestra. In 1778 he produced "The Flitch of Bacon," his first comic opera. He was engaged at Covent Garden as composer, and remained there 1791–97. He composed "Rosina," "The Mysteries of the Castle," "Robin Hood," "The Lock and Key," "Aladdin," "The Castle of Andalusia," etc. Among his songs are "The Arethusa," "The Heaving of the Lead," "The Thorn," "The Wolf," the trio "O Happy Fair," etc.

Shields (shēldz), **Charles Woodruff.** Born at New Albany, Ind., April 4, 1825. An American theologian and philosopher, professor at Princeton. He has published "Philosophia Ultima" (1861), "Book of Common Prayer" (1864), "Religion and Science in their Relation to Philosophy" (1875), etc.

Shields, James. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1810: died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879. An American general and politician. He was a general in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec in 1847; was Democratic United States senator from Illinois 1849–55, and from Minnesota 1858–59; gained the victory of Winchester March 23, 1862; and was defeated at Port Republic June 9, 1862.

Shields, North. A town which forms part of the borough of Tynemouth, England. See *Tynemouth.*

Shields, South. See *South Shields.*

Shift (shift). **1.** An impudent beggar who pretends to be a disbanded soldier, "one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings": a character in Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," since frequently imitated.—**2.** An attorney's clerk, a mimic, appearing as Smirk, an auctioneer, in Foote's play "The Minor." This part was played by Foote himself, and was designed to satirize Tate Wilkinson, his associate.

Shiites. See *Shiahs.*

Shikarpur (shik-är-pör'). **1.** A district in Sind, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 68° 30′ E. Area, about 10,000 square miles. Population (1881), 852,986.—**2.** The capital of the district of Shikarpur, situated about lat. 27° 55′ N., long. 68° 40′ E. Population (1881), 42,496.

Shikoku (shē-kō'kö), or **Sikoku** (sē-kō'kö). One of the four principal islands of Japan, situated southwest of the main island and northeast of Kiusiu. It is mostly occupied by low mountains. Length, about 160 miles. Area, 7,031 square miles. Population (1891), 2,879,260.

Shilange (shē-läng'ge). See *Luba.*

Shilha (shil'hä), or **Shlu** (shlö). The Berber tribes of southern Morocco and of the Adrar Mountains in the western Sahara.

Shilka (shil'kä). A large river of southern Siberia. It is formed by the junction of the Onon and Ingoda, and unites with the Argun to form the Amur.

Shillaber (shil'a-bėr), **Benjamin Penhallow.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1814: died at Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 25, 1890. An American humorist, from 1840–50 editor of the "Boston Post," and from 1856–66 editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette": noted as the author of the "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." Among his works are "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington" (1854), "Rhymes with Reason and Without" (1853), "Knitting Work" (1857), "Partingtonian Patchwork" (1873), "Wide-Swath" (1882: poems), etc. The "Ike Partington Juvenile Series" was published 1879–82.

Shilluk (shēl'lök). A negro tribe of the eastern Sudan, occupying the left bank of the White Nile from Bahr-el-Ghazal to Dar Nuba, and stretching westward to the Baggara tribe. They are black and ill-featured, but their hair is not always woolly. They are both agricultural and pastoral. The Dyur (in the south), the Belanda, and the Dembo tribes are branches of the Shilluk, speaking practically the same language. They are said to number 1,000,000, living in 3,000 villages. They call themselves *Luoh. Shilluk* is their name in Dinka.

Shiloah. See *Siloam.*

Shiloh (shī'lō). In Old Testament geography, a town in Ephraim, Palestine, identified with Seilun, 19 miles north by east of Jerusalem. It contained the sanctuary of the ark of the covenant.

> Shiloh may be regarded as having been the first central point of the whole family of Israel. As soon as the great temporary camp of Gilgal was raised, the ark was established there, and it remained there for centuries. Shiloh was, in this way, a common city. The fine stretch of plain was a favourable place of meeting of all Israel.
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> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 210.

Shiloh. A locality in Hardin County, Tennessee, near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, 88 miles east of Memphis. It was the scene of the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. The Federals under Grant were surprised by the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and forced back to the river. Johnston was killed, and Beauregard succeeded him. On the 7th Grant, reinforced by Buell's army, drove the Confederates from the battle-field. Loss of Federals, 13,573, including 1,735 killed; loss of Confederates, 10,699.

Shimba (shēm'bä), or **Bashimba** (bä-shēm'bä), Pg. **Baximba.** A Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa, on the right bank of the lower Kunene River. They are closely allied, linguistically with the Ndonga tribe.

Shimoga (shē-mō'gä), or **Sheemogga** (shē-mog'gä). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 14° N., long. 75° 30′ E. Area, 3,797 square miles. Population (1881), 499,728.

Shimonoseki (shim-ō-nō-sek'ē), or **Simonoseki** (sim-ō-nō-sek'ē). A seaport at the southern extremity of the main island of Japan, situated in lat. 33° 58′ N., long. 130° 58′ E. It was bombarded by the Americans, British, French, and Dutch in 1864, in retaliation for injuries received. An indemnity was paid by the Japanese government in 1875. Population, 20,000–30,000.

Shimonoseki, Strait of. A sea passage which separates the main island of Japan from Kiusiu, and connects the Suwonada with the Sea of Japan.

Shimonoseki, Treaty of. A treaty of peace concluded between China and Japan at Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895. The Chinese plenipotentiaries were Li-hung-chang and Li-ching-fong; the Japanese, Count Ito Hirobumi and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu. China recognized the independence of Korea; ceded to Japan the southern portion of the province of Shingking (i. e., the Liautung peninsula from Port Arthur to the fortieth parallel), the island of Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands; agreed to pay a war indemnity of 200,000,000 Kuping taels (about $175 000,000); opened Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hangchow; and granted other important commercial privileges. Japan later agreed to give up the Liautung peninsula in deference to the objections of Russia.

Shin (shin), **Loch.** A lake in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, situated about lat. 58° 5′ N., long. 4° 30′ W. Its waters are discharged by the Oykill into the North Sea. Length, 17 miles.

Shinar (shī′nạ̈r). In Bible geography, the tract of land between the Euphrates and Tigris down to the Persian Gulf—*i. e.*, Babylonia in distinction from Mesopotamia (Irak). It is now commonly identified with Shumer, which in the cuneiform inscriptions denotes Southern or Lower Babylonia, in contrast to Akkad (the biblical Accad), Upper Babylonia.

Shingking (shing-king′), or **Liautung** (lyou-töng′). A province of Manchuria, bordering on Mongolia, Korea, Korea Bay, the Gulf of Liautung, China proper, and Kirin. Capital, Mukden.

Shingle (shing′gl), **Solon.** A character in "The People's Lawyer," a play by J. S. Jones. The part was made popular by John E. Owens.

Shinji (shēn′jē), or **Mashinji** (mä-shēn′jē), Pg. **Xinge** or **Chinge.** A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, on the right bank of the Kuangu River, north and south of lat. 9° S. They are linguistically, but not politically, allied with the Makioko. Their principal chief is (1894) Kapenda ka Mulemba.

Shinnecock Bay (shin′e-kok bā). An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern side of Long Island, 75 miles east of New York city.

Shinumo. See *Tusayan.*

Shipka Pass (ship′kä pȧs). A pass in the Balkans, 47 miles northeast of Philippopolis. It became famous in the war between Turkey and Russia in 1877-78, especially for the unsuccessful attacks of Suleiman Pasha on the Russian positions in Aug. and Sept., 1877.

Shipley (ship′li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 10 miles west-northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 16,043.

Shipman's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The story is from the first novel of the eighth day of Boccaccio's "Decameron."

Ship-money (ship′mun″i). In old English law, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right (1628) as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. (See *Hampden, John.*) It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I. c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Ship of Fools, The. A translation by Alexander Barclay, in 1508, of Brant's "Narrenschiff" (which see). The first English book in which mention is made of the New World.

Shippegan (ship-e-gän′), or **Shippagan** (ship-a-gän′), **Island.** An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, situated near the northeastern extremity of New Brunswick (to which it belongs), at the southern entrance to the Bay of Chaleur. Length, about 14 miles.

Shippen (ship′ẹn), **Edward.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1729: died there, April 16, 1806. An American jurist. He became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1799.

Shipton (ship′tọn), **Mother.** Born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, July, 1488: died about 1559. A half-mythical English prophetess, baptized Ursula Southiel. She married Tony Shipton, a builder. According to tradition, however, she was the child of Agatha Shipton and the devil. See *Mother Shipton's Prophecies.*

Shipwreck, The. A descriptive poem by William Falconer, published in 1762.

Shir Ali. See *Shere Ali.*

Shiraz (shē′räz). The capital of Farsistan, Persia, situated about lat. 29° 36′ N., long. 52° 35′ E. It has considerable commerce, and manufactures of wine, etc.; was formerly famous for its surroundings, as the residence of Hafiz and Sadi, and as a seat of culture in the middle ages; and was at one time of great importance and the capital. It was devastated by earthquakes in 1824 and in 1853. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Shiré (shē′rā). A river in eastern Africa which issues from Lake Nyassa and joins the Zambesi near its mouth. Length below Lake Nyassa, about 370 miles; navigable to Murchison Falls.

Shirley (shėr′li). A town in Hampshire, England, 2 miles northwest of Southampton. Population of Shirley and Freemantle (1891), 15,899.

Shirley. A novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1849 under the pseudonym of Currer Bell. The heroine, Shirley Keeldar (an idealized portrait of Emily Brontë), is an impulsive girl of twenty who inherits her father's estate and administers it as squire.

Shirley, James. Born at London, Sept. 18, 1596: died at London, Oct. 29, 1666. An English dramatist. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at both Oxford and Cambridge. Owing to scruples of conscience he gave up a living to which he had been presented after ordination, taught school for a time, and from about 1625 wrote from thirty to forty plays. Among them are "Love Tricks" (published in 1631), "The Maid's Revenge" (1639), "The Brothers" (1652), "The Witty Fair One" (1633), "The Grateful Servant" (licensed in 1629, under the title of "The Faithful Servant," and printed in 1630), "The Traitor" (1635: the most powerful and pathetic of Shirley's tragedies), "Love's Cruelty" (1640), "The Changes" (1632), "Bird in a Cage" (1633), "Hyde Park" (1637), "The Ball" (licensed Nov. 16, 1632, and printed 1639 as the joint work of Chapman and Shirley), "The Gamester" (1637), "The Contention of Honour and Riches" (published in 1633, and evidently not intended for representation), "The Coronation" (licensed Feb. 6, 1634–35, as "a play by Shirley," but the title-page of the first edition in 1640 gives it to Fletcher, who had died ten years before: Shirley claimed it as his, but it has continued to appear in all collections of Beaumont and Fletcher's works), "Chabot, Admiral of France" (the joint performance of Chapman and Shirley, licensed April 29, 1635, and printed 1639: Shirley had little to do with this), "The Lady of Pleasure" (1637: generally considered his best play), "St. Patrick for Ireland" (1640), "The Humorous Courtier" (1640), "The Arcadia" (1640), "The Imposture" (1652), "The Cardinal" (1652), and "The Sisters" (1652). In 1659 Shirley published, together, "Honoria and Mammon" and "The Contentions of Ajax and Ulysses for the Armour of Achilles." The first piece was a revision of his own interlude called "The Contention of Honour and Riches." He also wrote "Manductio, or a Leading of Children by the Hand through the Principles of Grammar" (1660). He also finished and fitted for the stage a number of Fletcher's plays. Henry Shirley, a contemporary of James Shirley, wrote a play called "The Martyred Soldier," which was acted and printed in 1638.

Shirley, John. Born about 1368: died at London, Oct. 21, 1456. An English traveler and collector of manuscripts, especially those of Chaucer and Lydgate. He copied them himself "in sundry volumes to remain for posterity." Some of them are preserved in the British Museum; one at Trinity College, Cambridge; and one at Sion College.

Shirley, Lawrence, fourth Earl Ferrers. Born in Aug., 1720: died May 5, 1760. An English nobleman, notable as the last nobleman who died a felon's death in England. He murdered his land-steward, Johnson, in a fit of ungovernable passion (to which he was subject), in Jan., 1760, and was hanged at Tyburn.

Shirley, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Born near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Aug. 24, 1707: died at London, June 17, 1791. An English religious leader, daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. She was noted as the founder of chapels and as the leader of the sect of the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion."

Shirley, William. Born at Preston, Sussex, England, 1693: died at Roxbury, Mass., March 24, 1771. A colonial governor of Massachusetts 1741–45. He planned the expedition against Louisburg in 1745; became governor of Massachusetts in 1753; was commander of the British forces in America at the beginning of the Old French and Indian war in 1755; planned the expedition against Niagara in 1755; was made lieutenant-general in 1759; and afterward was governor of one of the Bahama Islands. He published "Letter to the Duke of Newcastle" (1745), "Conduct of General William Shirley" (1758), etc.

Shirvan (shir-vän′). A medieval khanate south of the Caucasus, now forming part of the government of Baku, Transcaucasia, Russia. Chief place, Shemakha. It was incorporated with Russia in 1820.

Shirwa (shēr′wä). A lake in eastern Africa, south-southeast of Lake Nyassa and east of the Shiré. Length, about 40 miles.

Shishak (shī′shak) **I.,** or **Sheshonk** (shē′-shonk), or **Shashanq.** Lived in the 10th century B. C. A king of Egypt, of the 22d dynasty. He plundered Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam.

Shiva (shi′vạ). The third god of the Hindu triad, in the later mythology regarded as the destroyer, while Brahma is the creator and Vishnu the preserver. The Shaivas, or Shiva-worshipers, assign to him the first place in the triad, identifying him with creation and reproduction as well as destruction, and so constituting him the Supreme Being. This character in present Hinduism is supposed to be a development of that of the Vedic Rudra (which see) by the addition of many characteristics drawn from the popular as distinguished from the priestly religion, and taken especially from the religion of the aborigines, whose chief god some suppose Shiva to have been. The name Shiva, 'the propitious,' seems to have been at first only a euphemistic epithet used to propitiate Rudra, the god of storms, and then to have supplanted the name Rudra itself. According to the Vishnupurana there are 8 principal manifestations of Shiva, viz.: Rudra, Bhava, Sharva, Ishana, Pashupati, Bhima, Ugra, and Mahadeva, which are visibly represented under 8 tanus, or material forms, viz.: the Sun, Water, Earth, Air, Fire, Ether, the officiating Brahman, and the Moon, Shiva upholding the universe by means of these forms. As presiding over reproduction which follows destruction, he is generally worshiped under phallic symbols. As sharing with Yama and Varuna the attributes of justice and punishment, he rides on a white bull, Dharma having taken this form to become Shiva's vehicle; as Kala, or destroying 'time,' he is black; as Ardhanari, 'half-female,' he symbolizes the unity of the generative principle; as Panchanana he has 5 faces; he has 3 eyes, one in his forehead, which are held to denote his view of present, past, and future; while a crescent about the central eye marks the measure of time by months, a serpent around his neck that by years, and a necklace of skulls and serpents about his person the revolution of ages. His hair is thickly matted, and projects like a horn from his forehead. On his head he bears the Ganges. His throat is dark blue from the poison which would have destroyed the world had he not swallowed it at the churning of the ocean. He wears sometimes a deerskin, sometimes a tigerskin, sometimes an elephant's skin, and at times sits on a tiger-skin or holds a deer in one of his hands. His weapons are a trident (now held to symbolize him as Creator, Destroyer, and Regenerator), a bow, a thunderbolt, an ax, a skull-surmounted staff, and a nondescript weapon, the khinkira. He carries a drum shaped like an hour-glass, and a noose. His servants are the demons called Pramathas, his chief wife Durga with her various names, and his sons Ganesha and Karttikeya. His residence is Kailasa, one of the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya. He is especially worshiped at Benares. He has even more names than Vishnu, 1,008 being specified in the Shiva Purana and the Mahabharata. See Barth's "Religions of India," 159 ff.; Williams's "Brahmanism and Hinduism," III. IV.; and Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," Vol. IV.

Shlu. See *Shilha.*

Shoa (shō′ä). A kingdom in the southeastern part of Abyssinia, southeast of Amhara. The chief towns are Licheh (the capital), Ankober, and Angolalla. The inhabitants (Amharas and Gallas) are estimated at 1,500,000.

Shoalhaven (shōl′hā-vn). A river in New South Wales, Australia, which flows into the Pacific about 80 miles south-southwest of Sydney. Length, over 150 miles.

Shoalwater Bay (shōl′wâ″tėr bā). An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, situated in Pacific County, in the southwestern part of the State of Washington. Length, 28 miles.

Shoeburyness (shö′ber-i-nes). A headland in Essex, England, on the north side of the Thames estuary, 33 miles east of London. Near it is the village of Shoeburyness, with a noted artillery shooting-range.

Shoemaker's Holiday, The, or the Gentle Craft. A comedy by Dekker. It was published anonymously in 1600, and had been played the year before. It contains one of his best characters, Simon Eyre, "shoomaker and Lord Maior of London."

Shoe-string District, The. See the extract.

> The most flagrant instance of gerrymandering is probably the sixth [Congressional] district of Mississippi. This remarkable district consists of all the counties of the State which touch the Mississippi River. Its length is about 300 miles and its average breadth about 20, and its peculiar shape has given it its popular name of the "shoe-string" district. *Lalor*, Cyc. Polit. Science, II. 368.

[In the late redistribution the Shoe-string District has disappeared.]

Sholapur (shō-lä-pör′). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° N., long. 75° 20′ E. Area, 4,521 square miles. Population (1881), 582,487.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sholapur, situated about lat. 17° 40′ N., long. 75° 53′ E. It is a trading center. Population (1891), 61,915.

Shona (shō′nä), or **Mashona** (mä-shō′nä). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, living on the highland which forms the watershed between the Limpopo and Zambesi basins (intersected by lat. 18° S. and long. 30° E.). They are industrious, work iron, and spin and weave native cotton. They were subjects of the Matabele before the subjugation of these by the British South Africa Company in 1894. See *Mashonaland.*

Shoofoo. See *Khufu.*

Shoomla. See *Shumla.*

Shoosha. See *Shusha.*

Shooter's Hill (shö′tėrz hil). A prominent hill in Kent, England, 8 miles southeast of London. Height, 446 feet.

Shore (shōr), **Jane.** Born at London: died in 1527. The mistress of King Edward IV. While still a girl she married William Shore, a citizen of London. After her intrigue with the king began she lived in the greatest luxury, and after his death she became the mistress of Lord Hastings who was beheaded by Richard III. June 13, 1483. Richard imprisoned Jane Shore out of malice and pretended virtue, robbed her house, accused her of witchcraft, and obliged her to do penance for unchastity at Paul's Cross. She afterward became the mistress of the Marquis of Dorset. The agonizing details of her death in a ditch from starvation are without authority, though the old ballad gives them with great precision. See *Jane Shore.*

Shoreditch (shōr′dich). A district in Hackney, London.

Shoreham (shōr′a̤m), or **New Shoreham.** A seaport in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 6 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 3,393.

Shoreham, William of. See *William of Shoreham.*

Shore's (shōrz) **Wife.** A tragic poem by Churchyard, contributed to the "Mirror for Magistrates" in 1563.

Shorncliffe (shōrn′klif). A height in the county of Kent, situated near the English Channel west of Folkestone.

Short (shôrt), **Bob.** The pseudonym of Pope in his contributions to the "Guardian," Nos. 91 and 92.

Shortest Way with the Dissenters, The. A pamphlet by Defoe, published in 1703.

Short-Lived Administration, The. In British history, a name given to the administration under the premiership of William Pulteney in 1746, which lasted only two days.

Short Parliament. In English history, the Parliament which sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640. It was followed in Nov. by the Long Parliament.

Shoshoko (shō-shō′kō). [Pl., also *Shoshokos.*] A name, meaning 'walker,' applied collectively to the poorer bands and individuals of Shoshonean tribes of North American Indians who do not own horses, and are therefore "walkers." The name *Digger* (which see) has been applied more generally to this class than to any other.

Shoshonean (shō-shō′nē̤-a̤n). An important linguistic stock of North American Indians. Their early habitat included southwestern Montana; all of Idaho south of lat. 45° 30′; southeastern Oregon south of the Blue Mountains; western and central Colorado; a strip in northern New Mexico; eastern New Mexico; all of northwestern Texas; the entire territory of Utah; a section in northern Arizona; all of Nevada; and a small strip in the northeastern part of California, east of the Sierras, and a wide section along the eastern border south of lat. 38°, extending also across the mountains to the sources of the San Joaquin and Kings rivers, as well as in a wide band over the southern portion of the State, reaching northward to Tulare Lake. Along the Pacific the tribes of this stock forced their way between the Chumashan and Yuman stocks, and occupied the coast between lats. 33° and 34° N. The principal Shoshonean tribes are the Bannock, Chemehuevi, Comanche, Gosiute, Paiute, Paviotso, Saidyuka, Shoshoni, Tobikhar, Tukuarika, Tusayan, and Uta. Estimated number, 16,460. The name of the stock is adopted from that of the Shoshoni tribe.

Shoshone Falls (shō-shō′nē fâlz). A cataract in the Snake River, in Idaho, about lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 114° 20′ W. It is one of the grandest falls in the United States. Height, 210 feet. Width, about 900 feet.

Shoshone Lake. A lake in Yellowstone National Park, west-southwest of Yellowstone Lake. It is one of the sources of Snake River.

Shoshone River. See *Snake River.*

Shoshoni (shō-shō′ni). [Origin of name uncertain.] The most northerly division of the Shoshonean stock of North American Indians. It comprises a number of tribes which formerly occupied western Wyoming, part of central and southern Idaho, a small area in eastern Oregon, western and central Nevada, and a small strip of Utah west of Great Salt Lake. The Snake River region of Idaho was their chief seat. In 1803 they were on the head waters of the Missouri in western Montana, but they had earlier ranged farther east on the plains, whence they had been driven into the Rocky Mountains by the Atsina and Blackfeet. The most important of the twenty known tribes comprising the Shoshoni division are the Panamint, Tukuarika or Sheep-eaters, and Washaki. They number (1893) about 5,000. Of these 979 are under Fort Hall agency and 357 (including 108 Tukuarika) under Lemhi agency, Idaho. Also called *Snakes.* See *Shoshonean.*

Shotover Hill (shot′ō-vėr hil). A hill 4 miles east of Oxford, England. Height, 600 feet.

Shottery (shot′ėr-i). A village in Warwickshire, noted as the residence of Anne Hathaway, Shakspere's wife. The farm-house in which she is thought to have lived was bought for the nation in 1892. It is known as "Anne Hathaway's Cottage."

Shovel (shuv′l), Sir **Cloudesley.** Born about 1650: drowned Oct. 22, 1707. An English admiral. He served at Bantry Bay in 1689, Beachy Head in 1690, La Hogue in 1692, and later in the Mediterranean. He became commander of the British fleets in 1705, and was shipwrecked off the Scilly Isles on his way home from an unsuccessful expedition against Toulon.

Shreveport (shrēv′pōrt). A city, and the capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, situated on the Red River in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 93° 46′ W. It is the second commercial city in the State, and has an important export trade in cotton and other products. Population (1890), 11,979.

Shrewsbury (shröz′bu-ri). [See extract under *Shropshire.*] A parliamentary and municipal borough, and the capital of Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn in lat. 52° 43′ N., long. 2° 46′ W. It has manufactures of linen thread, cakes, iron wares, etc., and considerable trade. It contains several ancient churches and a celebrated grammar-school. It was the ancient Pengwerne and the capital of Powis; was one of the chief cities of early England; and was often taken and retaken in the Welsh wars. A victory was gained near it, July, 1403, by Henry IV. over the insurgents under the Percys, when Henry Percy (Hotspur) was slain. The place was made the headquarters of Charles I. in 1642. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Population (1891), 26,967.

Shrewsbury, Earls of. See *Talbot.*

Shri (shrē). [Skt., 'beauty.'] The Hindu goddess of beauty and fortune, Lakshmi. See *Lakshmi.*

Shrimp-Girl, The. A painting by Hogarth, in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length figure, almost in full face, wearing a white cap covered with a piece of dark stuff, on which rests the tray of shrimps.

Shropshire (shrop′shir), or **Salop** (sal′o̤p). A western county of England. Capital, Shrewsbury. It is bounded by Wales and Cheshire on the north, Stafford on the east, Worcester on the southeast, Hereford on the south, and Wales on the southwest and west. The surface is generally undulating. It is traversed in the west by high hills, and belongs chiefly to the valley of the Severn. It is largely an agricultural county, but has coal-mines and iron manufactures. Area, 1,320 square miles. Population (1891), 236,324.

> But the Scrobsaetan have done more than this: they have given their name to Shropshire, the only Mercian shire which keeps a tribe-name; and, like our own Sumersaetan, Dorsaetan, and Wilsaetan, the shire contains a town with a cognate name, the borough of the Scrobsaetan, Scrobbesburh or Shrewsbury. Shropshire and Rutland are the only two Mercian shires which have strictly names of their own, not taken from any town.
>
> *Freeman*, English Towns, p. 123.

Shubrick (shū′brik), **William Branford.** Born on Bull's Island, S.C., Oct. 31, 1790: died at Washington, D.C., May 27, 1874. An American admiral. He served with distinction in the War of 1812, and commanded the Pacific squadron in the Mexican war. In 1859 he was sent in command of a squadron to Paraguay, inasmuch as a United States steamer had been fired upon. He obtained an apology and a promise of pecuniary indemnity. He was placed on the retired list in 1861.

Shucker. See *Shoshoko.*

Shufeldt (shö′felt), **Robert Wilson.** Born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1822. An American admiral. He commanded the United States steamer Conemaugh in the blockade of Charleston, and afterward the steamer Boteus of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, during the Civil War. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1883, and was retired in 1884.

Shufflebottom (shuf′l-bot″o̤m), **Abel.** A pseudonym sometimes used by Southey.

Shukulumbwe (shö-kö-löm′bwe), or **Mashukulumbwe** (mä-shö-kö-löm′bwe). A Bantu tribe in British Zambesia, Africa, between the Barotse, Lunda, the Zambesi, and the Kafue. They are periodically raided by the Barotse, who claim authority over them, and are fiercely hostile to white men.

Shuli (shö′lē). See *Lur.*

Shumagin (shö′mä-gēn) **Islands.** A group of small islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, Alaska.

Shumanas. See *Jumanas.*

Shumer. See *Shinar.*

Shumla (shöm′lä), or **Shumna** (shöm′nä). A town and fortress in Bulgaria, situated in lat. 43° 15′ N., long. 26° 56′ E. It has manufactures of clothes, slippers, etc. It is a place of great strength; was burned by the Byzantine emperor in 811; was besieged by Alexius in 1087; was surrendered to the Turks about 1387; was strengthened in the 17th century; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Russians in 1774, 1810, and 1828; and was occupied by the Russians in 1878. Population (1887), 23,161.

Shunem (shö′nem). In Bible geography, a place in Palestine, about 7 miles south of Nazareth: the modern Sulem.

Shurtleff (shėrt′lef), **Nathaniel Bradstreet.** Born at Boston, June 29, 1810: died there, Oct. 17, 1874. An American antiquary and politician, mayor of Boston 1868–70. He published "The Passengers of the Mayflower" (1849), and various genealogical and other works; and edited "Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay" (1853–54) and "Records of the Colony of New Plymouth" (with Pulsifer, 1855–61).

Shusha (shö′shä). A town in the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated about lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 46° 40′ E. It is an important fortress. Population (1890), 32,040.

Shushan (shö′shan). [In the Persian inscriptions *Shushuna.*] The capital of Elam, situated on the Eulæus (Hebrew and Assyrian *Ulai*). It was destroyed in 645 B. C. by Asurbanipal. The Achemenid kings of Persia made it their winter residence, and provided it with a citadel. It was still flourishing in the 12th century A. D. Since the 13th century it has gradually fallen into decay. It is frequently mentioned in the books of Daniel and Esther. See *Elam* and *Susa.*

Shute (shūt), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1653: died in England, April 15, 1742. An English officer, colonial governor of Massachusetts 1716–1727. He carried on a controversy with the legislature regarding his prerogative.

Shuter (shū′tėr), **Edward.** Born about 1730: died Nov. 1, 1776. An English actor, said by Garrick to be the greatest comic genius he had ever known. He went on the stage in 1744, and ended his career as Falstaff, at his own benefit at Covent Garden, in 1776. He had a wide comic repertory. Among his original creations are Papillon in "The Liar," Old Hardcastle, and Sir Anthony Absolute. He was a lively companion, "addicted to hard drinking, and religion as it was expounded by Whitefield."

Shuvaloff (shö-vä′lof), Count **Paul.** Born 1830. A Russian general and diplomatist, brother of Peter Shuvaloff. He served in the Crimean war, was ambassador to Berlin 1885–94, and in 1894 was appointed governor of Poland.

Shuvaloff (shö-vä′lof), Count **Peter.** Born July 15, 1827: died March, 1889. A Russian diplomatist. He was a special envoy to London in 1873; ambassador to London 1874–79; and plenipotentiary to the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

Shuzub (shö′zöb). A name of two Babylonian kings. (*a*) The first was of Babylonian origin. On his accession to the Babylonian throne, he assumed the name of Nergal-Ushezib ('Nergal delivered'). After reigning a year and six months, he was taken captive by Sennacherib in the battle of Nippur (Niffer), 694 B. C. (*b*) The second was a Chaldean, successor of the preceding under the name of Mushezib-Marduk. He bought with the treasures of the temple of Marduk (Merodach) the help of the Elamite king Umman-menann, but both were routed by Sennacherib in the battle of Halule, 691 B. C. When in 690 (or 689) Sennacherib invaded and destroyed Babylon, Shuzub sought refuge with his former ally Ummanmenann, but was delivered by him into the hands of the Assyrians.

Shyenne. See *Cheyenne.*

Shylock (shī′lok). A Jew, one of the principal characters in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." He lends Bassanio 3,000 ducats on condition that if they are not repaid at the promised time he shall be allowed to cut a pound of flesh from the body of Antonio, Bassanio's friend and surety. He claims the forfeiture, but is defeated by Portia, who, in a celebrated speech, reminds him that he loses his life if he sheds one drop of Christian blood or takes more or less than his lawful pound of flesh. Down to the time of Macklin the part was played by the low comedian, and was grotesque to buffoonery. He transformed it from "the grimacings of low comedy to the solemn sweep of tragedy," and made Shylock a revengeful, inexorable money-maker. Edmund Kean, in 1814, played the part as that of "a Jew more sinned against than sinning. . . . From that hour a reaction in favor of Shylock set in, until now it is generally agreed that up to a certain point he was the victim of a downright quibble, and that even on the third point, that of conspiracy, his conviction was perhaps of doubtful propriety" (*Furness*).

Sia (sē′ä̤). A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the Rio Jemez, a western affluent of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. In 1582 Sia was said to be the largest of five villages forming a province called Punames. The present pueblo dates from about 1692, when the village formerly occupied was abandoned. The tribe, which was once comparatively populous, now numbers but 106. The decrease is attributed largely to infectious disease and to the killing of persons accused of witchcraft. Also *Chea, Chia, Cia, Cilla, Silla, Tsea, Tsia, Tzia, Zia.* See *Keresan.*

Sialkot, or **Sealkote** (sē-äl-kōt′). **1.** A district in Amritsar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 20′ N., long. 74° 30′ E. Area, 1,959 square miles. Population (1881), 1,012,148.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sialkot, situated about lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 74° 35′ E. Population (1891), 55,087.

Siam (sī-am′ or sē-äm′). A kingdom in the peninsula of Indo-China, in southeastern Asia. Capital, Bangkok. It is bounded by Burma on the west, the vague Shan states on the north, the French dependencies Tongking, Annam (the river Mekong being the recognized boundary), and Cambodia on the east, and the Gulf of Siam on the south. In addition Siam has a considerable part of the Malay Peninsula. The principal river is the Menam. The chief product is rice. The government is vested in the king and a council of ministers. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The capital, Ayuthia, was founded about 1350. In the 16th century the country was enlarged, and trade commenced with Europe. Ayuthia was sacked by the Burmese in 1767, and the capital transferred to Bangkok 1782. Western civilization has been partially introduced in recent years. French advances and claims along the eastern frontier led in 1893 to serious complications, nearly involving England. The French in July entered the Menam River and blockaded Bangkok; and in Oct. Siam ceded to France about 100,000 square miles east of the river Mekong. Area, about 200,000 square miles. Population, about 5,000,000.

Siam, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, partly inclosed by the Malay Peninsula on the west, Siam on the north, and Cambodia and Cochin-China on the northeast. Length, about 470 miles.

Siamese Twins (sī-a̤-mēs′ or -mēz′ twinz), **The.** Born in Siam, April 15, 1811: died in North Carolina, Jan. 17, 1874. Eng and Chang, twins born of a Chinese father and a Siamese mother. They were joined to one another by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were brought to America for exhibition in 1828, and after making a competency in various countries settled in North Carolina. They married sisters in 1842. In 1869 they again exhibited themselves in Europe. The one survived the other two hours and a half.

Sianti. See *Ashanti.*

Siao (sē-ä'ō), or **Siamo** (sē-ä'mō). A small island in the Malay Archipelago, northeast of Celebes.

Sibbald (sib'äld), Sir **Robert.** Born about 1641: died 1712. A Scottish physician and scientist. He was educated at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris. He was the first professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, the first president of the College of Physicians, and geographer royal. In 1710 he published "A History of Fife and Fifeshire," followed by similar works of local interest.

Siberia (sī-bē'ri-ạ̈). [Russ. *Sibir*, F. *Sibérie*, G. *Sibirien.*] A vast region in northern and central Asia, which forms part of the Russian empire. Chief towns, Tomsk and Irkutsk. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Bering Strait on the northeast, the Pacific and its arms on the east, the Chinese empire and Russian Central Asia on the south, and Russia on the west. It comprises officially West Siberia (including the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk), Irkutsk (with the governments of Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, and Yakutsk), and the Amur Region (Amur, Transbaikalia, the Maritime Province) and the island of Saghalin. The surface is largely a low-lying plain in the north: in the interior and the south it is a plateau traversed by chains of mountains, including the Altai, Sayan, Baikal, Yablonoi, Stanovoi, etc. The principal rivers are the Obi (with the Irtish), Yenisei (with the Angara), Lena, and Amur. The largest lake is Baikal. The leading occupation is agriculture. Siberia contains considerable mineral wealth, including gold, platinum, silver, iron, lead, etc. Government is administered by governors-general and governors. The inhabitants are largely Russians: there are also Buriats, Kirghiz, Tunguses, Yakuts, Kalmucks, Ostiaks, Samoyeds, Kamchadales, etc., besides many thousands of exiles from European Russia. The Russian conquest commenced in the 16th century, in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, and advanced to Lake Baikal, the Amur, and the Pacific in the 17th century. Saghalin was formally acquired in 1875. Area, 4,833,496 square miles. Population, 4,538,561.

Siberian Railway. A railway under construction by the Russian government, to traverse Siberia from west to east. Ground was broken in 1891, and the work is to be completed in about ten years. The line is to run from Cheliabinsk, via Omsk and Irkutsk, to Vladivostok on the Pacific — over 4,000 miles.

Siberut (sē-be-röt'), or **Sibiru** (sē-bē-rö'), or **Se Beero** (sē bē'rō), or **North Pora** (pō'rạ̈) **Island.** An island west of Sumatra, about lat. 1° 30' S. Length, about 85 miles.

Sibi (sē'bē). A district on the border of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, now under British rule.

Sibley (sib'li), **Henry Hastings.** Born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20, 1811: died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18, 1891. An American pioneer, politician, and general. He was a delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory in 1849, and from Minnesota Territory 1849–53; and was elected first governor of Minnesota as a Democrat in 1858. He organized a force for the protection of the frontier settlements against the Sioux in 1862, when he received a commission as brigadier-general. He put down the Sioux outbreak of that year.

Sibley, Henry Hopkins. Born at Natchitoches, La., May 25, 1816: died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1886. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861; and commanded in New Mexico in 1862. He entered the Egyptian service in 1869, with the rank of brigadier-general, returning to the United States five years later.

Sibley, Hiram. Born at North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807: died at Rochester, N. Y., July 12, 1888. An American financier. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and constructed in 1861 the telegraph line across the continent to California (afterward transferred to the Western Union). During his presidency the Western Union expended $3,000,000 on a line to Europe via Bering Strait, which was abandoned on the completion of the Atlantic cable. He gave $100,000 for the establishment of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, connected with Cornell University.

Sibley, John Langdon. Born at Union, Maine, Dec. 29, 1804: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885. An American librarian. He was assistant librarian of Harvard College 1841-56, and librarian 1856–77. He was editor for many years of the annual, triennial, and quinquennial catalogues of Harvard; and wrote "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Harvard University" (3 vols. 1873-85).

Sibola. See *Cibola* and *Zuñi.*

Sibthorp (sib'thôrp), **John.** Born at Oxford, England, Oct. 28, 1758: died at Bath, Feb. 8, 1796. An English botanist, son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorp, professor of botany at Oxford. He graduated at Oxford in 1778; studied medicine; became professor of botany at the College of Physicians in 1784; and succeeded his father at Oxford. He wrote "Flora Oxoniensis" (1794) and "Flora Græca" (edited by J. E. Smith and John Lindley, 1807 *et seq.*).

Sibylline Books, Sibylline Oracles. See *Sibyls.*

Sibyls (sib'ilz). In ancient mythology, certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These Sibylline Books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the 2d century before to the 3d century after Christ.

> But the Sibylline verses, which clearly belong to this period [of Antoninus], express, in the most remarkable manner, this spirit of exulting menace at the expected simultaneous fall of Roman idolatry and of Roman empire. The origin of the whole of the Sibylline oracles now extant is not distinctly apparent, either from the style, the manner of composition, or the subject of their predictions. It is manifest that they were largely interpolated by the Christians to a late period; and some of the books can be assigned to no other time but the present. Much, no doubt, was of an older date. It is scarcely credible that the Fathers of this time would quote contemporary forgeries as ancient prophecies. The Jews of Alexandria, who had acquired some taste for Grecian poetry, and displayed some talent for the translation of their sacred books into the Homeric language and metre, had, no doubt, set the example of versifying their own prophecies and of ascribing them to the Sibyls, whose names were universally venerated, as revealing to mankind the secrets of futurity. They may have begun by comparing their own prophets with these ancient seers, and spoken of the predictions of Isaiah or Ezekiel as their Sibylline verses, which may have been another word for prophetic or oracular.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 121.

> Almost every region of heathenism boasts its Sibyl. Poetic predictions, ascribed to these inspired women, were either published or religiously preserved in the sacred archives of cities. Nowhere were they held in such awful reverence as in Rome. The opening of the Sibylline books was an event of rare occurrence, and only at seasons of fearful disaster or peril.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 122.

Sibyls, The. Paintings by Michelangelo, alternating with his figures of the prophets on the coved triangles of the vaulting of the Sistine Chapel, Rome.

Sicambri (si-kam'brī). A powerful German tribe in ancient times. Also called *Sugambri* (which see).

Sicanians (si-kā'ni-ạnz). [Gr. *Σικανοί*, L. *Sicani.*] The primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Siculians, or Sicilians proper.

Sicard (sē-kär'), Abbé **Roch Ambroise Cucurron.** Born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, France, Sept. 20, 1742: died May 10, 1822. A French philanthropist, known as an instructor of deaf-mutes. He published "Théorie des signes pour l'instruction des sourds-muets" (1808), etc.

Sicarii (si-kā'ri-ī). A class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

Sichæus. See *Elissa.*

Sichem. See *Shechem.*

Sicilian Bull, The. A bronze bull made as an instrument of torture by Perillus for the Sicilian tyrant Phalaris.

Sicilian Vespers. A name given to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians 1282: so called from its commencement at vespers on Easter Monday. See *Vêpres Siciliennes.*

Sicilien, Le, ou l'Amour Peintre. A comedy by Molière, produced in 1667.

Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two. See *Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.*

Sicily (sis'i-li). [Gr. *Σικελία*, from *Σικελοί* (L. *Siculi*), the ancient inhabitants; L. *Sicilia*, It. *Sicilia*, F. *Sicile*, G. *Sicilien.*] An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Italy, and forming (with small neighboring islands) a compartimento. Its chief cities are Palermo, Catania, and Messina. It is situated southwest of the mainland of Italy (separated by the Strait of Messina), and is triangular in shape. The general surface is elevated and mountainous: the culminating point is Mount Etna, and the principal ranges are in the north (Peloritan, Nebrodian, and Madonie). The principal plain is Catania. The leading products are wheat, oranges, citrons, olives, lemons, and other fruits, sulphur, silk, and salt. Sicily was formerly famous as the granary of Italy and Rome. It contains 7 provinces — Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Girgenti, and Trapani. The inhabitants are of mixed descent. The early inhabitants were the Sicani, Siculi, and Elymi; and Phenician colonies were settled in early times. Greek colonization commenced in the 8th century B. C.: among the chief Greek cities were Syracuse, Catana, Agrigentum, Selinus, and Himera. An unsuccessful Carthaginian invasion occurred in 480 B. C., and an Athenian invasion in 415–413. The western part of Sicily was conquered by Carthage in the end of the 5th century B. C. Syracuse was the leading Greek power under Dionysius the Elder, Timoleon, Agathocles, etc , in the 4th century. The island was the scene of important events in the campaigns of Pyrrhus and in the first Punic war. The greater part of it was annexed by Rome in 241. Syracuse and Agrigentum were annexed in the second Punic war. Sicily suffered in the Servile Wars of the 2d century B. C., and under the administration of Verres (73-71 B. C.). It was conquered by the Vandals, and passed to the East Goths in the 5th century; was taken from the Goths by the Eastern Empire in the 6th century (the conquest beginning with the successes of Belisarius in 535); was conquered by the Saracens 827–965; was temporarily conquered by the Christians about 1040; and was conquered by the Normans under Robert and Roger Guiscard 1061–1090. Roger II. united Sicily with southern Italy (Sicily this side of the Faro) in 1127, and in 1130 assumed the title of king. The Two Sicilies were taken possession of by the Hohenstaufen emperor Henry VI. in 1194. The Hohenstaufens were overthrown by Charles of Anjou in 1266. The Sicilians revolted against the Angevins in 1282, and Sicily came under the rule of Aragon. It was separated from Aragon in 1296; was reunited with it in 1412; was several times united and separated from Naples, and finally united with it under Spanish rule in 1503; was ceded to Savoy in 1713, and to Austria in 1720; was conquered by Spain in 1734; was united with Naples and ruled by a Bourbon dynasty in 1734; and was separated from Naples and made a separate kingdom under British protection 1806–15. There were unsuccessful risings in 1820, 1836, and 1848–49. The Bourbons were overthrown by the expedition of Garibaldi in 1860, and Sicily was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. Area, 9,936 square miles. Population (1892), 3,364,940.

Sickingen (zik'king-en), **Franz von.** Born near Kreuznach, March 2, 1481: died May 8, 1523. A German knight, influential in the reigns of Maximilian I. and Charles V. He was often at war with the various states, as Worms, Metz, Würtemberg, etc.; favored the Reformation; and became the head of a league (1522-23) for the forcible introduction of the Reformation and the overthrow of the princes and the ecclesiastical rulers. He besieged Treves in 1522; was opposed by Hesse and the Palatinate; and was besieged in his fortress near Kaiserslautern and mortally wounded.

Sickles (sik'lz), **Daniel Edgar.** Born at New York, Oct. 20, 1825. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; and was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1857-61. At the beginning of the Civil War he raised the Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers at New York, and was commissioned colonel of one of the regiments. He served in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; took part in the battle of Antietam; and distinguished himself as a corps commander at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (where he was severely wounded). He commanded the military district of the Carolinas after the war; was United States minister to Spain 1869–73; and later was president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1893–95.

Sick Man, The, or **Sick Man of the East.** A name given to the Turkish empire, in allusion to its decaying condition: first used by the czar Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with the British ambassador Seymour.

Siculi (sik'ū-lī). [Gr. *Σικελοί.*] One of the early peoples of Sicily and southern Italy: probably allied to the Latins. They gave its name to the island.

Sicyon (sish'i-ọn). [Gr. *Σικυών.*] In ancient geography, a city in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, situated near the Gulf of Corinth 10 miles northwest of Corinth. Sicyon was a flourishing commercial center, and was renowned for its art. It was ruled by the dynasty of the Orthagoridæ in the 7th and 6th centuries B. C., and 251 became a member of the Achæan League. Its site is occupied by the village of Vasilika. The ancient theater, a large and important monument, has recently been excavated by the American School at Athens. At the bottom of the cavea there is a row of seats of honor, in the form of benches with backs and arms. Access to the cavea from without is facilitated by two Greek vaulted passages. There is a covered underground passage, as at Eretria, from the middle of the orchestra to the interior of the stage-structure.

Sicyonia (sish-i-ō'ni-ạ̈). In ancient geography, the territory surrounding Sicyon, and bounded by the Gulf of Corinth on the northeast, Corinthia on the east, Argolis and Phliasia on the south, Arcadia on the west, and Achaia on the northwest.

Siddhartha (si-dhär'thạ̈). The personal name of the founder of Buddhism. See *Buddha.*

Siddim (sid'im). A valley, mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. xiv. 3, 8, 10), which contained the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It has not been identified with certainty.

Siddons (sid'ọnz), Mrs. (**Sarah Kemble**). Born at Brecon, Wales, July 5, 1755: died at London, June 8, 1831. A celebrated English tragic actress, daughter of Roger Kemble, a theatrical manager. She was educated at the schools of the towns in which Kemble's company played, and Nov. 26, 1773, married William Siddons, an actor. She made her first appearance in London in 1775 as Portia. In 1777 she returned to the provinces, and in 1782 appeared at Drury Lane with extraordinary success as Isabella in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage." In 1785 she first appeared as Lady Macbeth, her greatest rôle, and in 1788 appeared as Queen Katharine in her brother's revival of Henry VIII. In 1803 her brother John bought a share of Covent Garden Theatre, and she joined his company, playing there until she left the stage, June 29, 1812, after a remarkable career in her profession. She made a great impression as Jane Shore, as Belvidera in "Venice Preserved," and as Queen Elinor in "King John." Many stories are told of her tragic mien in private life. In 1783 Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her as "the Tragic Muse."

Siddons, Mrs. A portrait by Gainsborough (1784), in the National Gallery, London. The figure is half-length and seated.

Siddons, Mrs., as the Tragic Muse. A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1784), in Grosvenor House, London. The great actress is seated, in deep thought, on a throne surrounded by clouds; behind her stand two figures impersonating open and secret violence.

Siddons, Mrs. **Scott.** Born in India, 1844. An English actress. She is the great-granddaughter of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and was educated in Germany. She made her first professional appearance at Nottingham, England, as Lady Macbeth, and her début in America as an actress at the Boston Museum about 1868, although she had previously appeared in New York as a dramatic reader.

Side (sī'dē). [Gr. Σίδη.] In ancient geography, a town of Pamphylia, Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Pamphylia, about lat. 36° 45′ N., long. 31° 25′ E., on the site of the modern Eski Adalia. It contains a Roman theater, in part excavated from a hillside and in part built up of masonry. The cavea, greater than a semicircle, has 26 tiers of marble seats below the precinction and 23 above it. A number of vaulted passages lead from the precinction to the exterior. The diameter is 409 feet; that of the orchestra, 125.

Sidelhorn. See *Siedelhorn.*

Sidgwick (sij'wik), **Henry.** Born at Skipton, Yorkshire, May 31, 1838. An English author. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge (being elected fellow in 1859), and was elected Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge in 1883. He has published "Methods of Ethics" (1874), "Principles of Political Economy" (1883), "Outlines of the History of Ethics" (1886), etc.

Sidlaw Hills (sid'lâ hilz). A range of low mountains in eastern Perthshire and southern Forfarshire, Scotland.

Sidmouth (sid'muth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated on the English Channel 13 miles east by south of Exeter. Population (1891), 3,758.

Sidmouth, Viscount. See *Addington, Henry.*

Sidney (sid'ni). The capital of Shelby County, western Ohio, situated on the Miami 69 miles west-northwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 4,850.

Sidney, or **Sydney** (sid'ni), **Algernon.** Born at Penshurst, Kent, England, about 1622: beheaded at London, Dec. 7, 1683. An English politician and patriot, younger son of the second Earl of Leicester. He served in the Parliamentary army, being wounded at Marston in 1644; was in 1645 elected to Parliament, where he took rank as one of the leaders of the Independents; became governor of Dublin and lieutenant-general of horse in Ireland 1646; became councilor of state in 1659; was peace commissioner between Denmark and Sweden 1659–60; lived on the Continent after the Restoration until 1677; and, being known to be a supporter of Monmouth, was arrested on the discovery of the Rye House Plot (with which he had no connection) in June, 1683, and condemned to death for high treason. He wrote "Discourses Concerning Government" (1698), etc.

Sidney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke. Born in 1557: died in 1621. An English poet, sister of Sir Philip Sidney. She married the Earl of Pembroke in 1577, and in 1580 Sidney, being in disgrace at court, went to stay at Wilton with her. They made a poetical version of the psalms together, and Sidney wrote for her there his "Arcadia," which she prepared for the press and published in 1590, after his death. She also wrote poems, and a tragedy "Antonius." She is the subject of Ben Jonson's well-known epitaph for "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

Sidney, or **Sydney,** Sir **Philip.** Born at Penshurst, Kent, England, Nov. 29, 1554: died at Arnheim, Netherlands, Oct. 7, 1586. An English author and general. He studied at Shrewsbury school and at Christ Church, Oxford, supplementing his scholastic education by several years of travel on the Continent. He was envoy to the emperor Rudolf II. 1576–77; was an officer in the English expedition to the Netherlands under Leicester 1585–86; was appointed governor of Flushing in 1585; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen Sept. 22, 1586. He wrote the pastoral romance "Arcadia" (1590), the series of sonnets "Astrophel and Stella" (1591), "Defence of Poesie" (1595), etc. A complete edition of his works was published in 1725; his "Complete Poems" were edited by Grosart in 1873.

Sidney Sussex College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1595 by the Countess of Sussex, daughter of Sir William Sidney, on the site of a Franciscan monastery.

Sidon (sī'dọn). ['Fishing town.' Gr. Σιδών.] The oldest city of ancient Phenicia. From the 17th century to about 1100 B. C. it held supremacy in Phenicia and established most of the Phenician colonies. Later it was outrivaled by Tyre, but continued to maintain an important position. In 351 B. C. it was destroyed in consequence of a revolt against the Persian king Artaxerxes III. Ochus. It was still a wealthy city about the beginning of the Christian era. During the Crusades it was several times destroyed. At present Sidon is represented by the town of Saida, with about 15,000 inhabitants. The ancient Necropolis, long known and exploited, has yielded numerous monuments of the most diverse ages and civilizations, from the oldest Phenician, still under Egyptian influence, through the various stages of Greek art. In 1887 an important discovery was made, consisting of an intact subterranean mausoleum of several chambers, containing 22 sarcophagi, several of them bearing polychrome sculptures in relief of the best Greek art, and almost uninjured. The sarcophagi were transported to the museum at Constantinople, where they form one of the most important existing collections of ancient art. The Greek sarcophagi were not executed at Sidon, but were imported from different places and at different times. Their usual form is that of a temple. Four only are completely covered with sculpture; but these four rank with the finest existing productions of Greek art, and are the only sarcophagi known which belong to the best period of sculpture. The oldest is of Lycian form, with Centaurs and Lapiths and hunting-scenes. The second, dating from the beginning of the 4th century B. C., is called "the Sarcophagus of the Weeping Women," from the graceful figures in the intercolumniations of its Ionic colonnade. The third bears varied scenes from the life of an Oriental ruler. The fourth is so splendid that its discoverers may be pardoned for proclaiming it the sarcophagus of Alexander. Four of its six sculptured panels represent hunting- or battle-scenes in which the portrait of Alexander, almost contemporaneous, actually figures. It is no doubt the tomb of an Oriental chief who had enjoyed the companionship of the Macedonian conqueror. See *Phenicia.*

Sidonius Apollinaris (si-dō'ni-us a-pol-i-nā'ris) (properly **Caius Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius**). Born at Lyons about 430: died in 482 or 484. A Christian author. He was descended from a noble family, received a careful education, and married Papianilla, the daughter of Avitus (afterward emperor). He was appointed governor of Rome by the emperor Anthemius in 467, and afterward raised to the rank of a patrician and senator. He ultimately entered the church, however, and in 472 succeeded Eparchius as bishop of Clermont. His extant works are "Carmina" and "Epistolarum libri IX."

> One man alone . . . gives us that more detailed information concerning the thoughts, characters, persons of the actors in the great drama which can make the dry bones of the chronologers live. This is Caius Apollinaris Sidonius, man of letters, Imperial functionary, country gentleman and bishop, who, notwithstanding much manifest weakness of character and a sort of epigrammatic dulness of style, is still the most interesting literary figure of the fifth century.
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> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, II. 298.

Sidra (sid'rä), **Gulf of.** The largest arm of the Mediterranean, on the northern coast of Africa, situated north of Tripoli and west of Barca: the ancient Syrtis Major. Length, about 260 miles.

Sidrophel (sid'rō-fel). A character in Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," probably intended for William Lilly.

Siebenbürgen (zē'ben-bürg-en). [G., 'seven castles.'] The German name of Transylvania.

Siebengebirge (zē'ben-ge-bēr″ge). [G., 'seven mountains.'] A mountainous region in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, near Königswinter, 22 miles southeast of Cologne. Its chief mountains are the Drachenfels, Ölberg, and Löwenburg. It is famous for its picturesque scenery and legendary and historical associations.

Siebold (zē'bōlt), **Karl Theodor Ernst von.** Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 16, 1804: died at Munich, April 7, 1885. A German zoölogist and physiologist, brother of P. F. von Siebold: professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy at Munich from 1853. He published "Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der wirbellosen Tiere" ("Manual of Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrates," 1848), etc.

Siebold, Philipp Franz von. Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 17, 1796: died there, Oct. 18, 1866. A German explorer in Japan. He entered the Dutch medical service in 1822, and was stationed in Java; and was employed on a Dutch mission to Japan 1823–30. He published "Nippon, Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan" (1832), "Fauna Japonica" (with collaborators, 1833–), "Flora Japonica" (1835–), "Bibliotheca Japonica" (1833–1841), "Catalogus librorum Japonicorum" (1845), etc.

Siedelhorn, or **Sidelhorn** (zē'del-horn). A mountain in the Alps, with two summits (Gross Siedelhorn and Klein Siedelhorn), situated on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 24 miles southeast of Interlaken. Height, 9,395 feet.

Siedlce (syā'dl-tse), Russ. **Syedlets** (syād'lets). 1. A government of Russian Poland, situated east of the government of Warsaw. Area, 5,535 square miles. Population, 671.598.—2. The capital of the government of Siedlce, situated 50 miles east by south of Warsaw.

Siège de Corinthe, Le. An opera by Rossini, produced in 1826.

Siege of Corinth, The. A narrative poem by Lord Byron, published in 1816.

Siege of Rhodes, The. A play by Davenant, first brought out as a musical and spectacular entertainment in 1656. In 1662 it was produced in a much elaborated form with a great deal of music, and a second part was added: both were printed in 1663. It is important as being practically the first opera produced in England. Lock, Lawes, and Cook provided the music, and Lock, Cook, Purcell, Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were among the actors.

Siege of Troy. See *Recuyell de Troie.*

Siegen (zē'gen). A former principality of Germany, containing the town of Siegen. It was under the rule of the Ottonian line of the house of Nassau from 1255; was incorporated with the grand duchy of Berg in 1806; and was granted to Prussia in 1815.

Siegen. A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Sieg 47 miles east by south of Cologne. It is the center of an iron-mining and leather-manufacturing district, and contains the castle of the princes of Nassau-Siegen. It was the birthplace of Rubens. Population (1890), 12,312; commune, 18,242.

Siege (sēj) **Perilous, The.** A vacant seat at the Round Table, in Arthurian romance, which could be filled only by the predestined finder of the Holy Grail. Any other who sat in it paid for the act with his life.

Siegfried, or **Sigfrid** (sēg'frēd; G. pron. zēg'frēt). [MHG. *Sifrit.*] A mythical prince (later king) of Niderland on the lower Rhine: the hero of the "Nibelungenlied." He is the husband of Kriemhild, and is slain by Brunhild. Siegfried is the Sigurd of the Old Norse version of the legend in the Volsunga Saga and the Edda.

Siegfried. One of the four parts of Wagner's musical tetralogy "Der Ring des Nibelungen," first represented in 1876.

Siemens (zē'mens), **Werner.** Born at Lenthe, near Hannover, Dec. 13, 1816: died at Berlin, Dec. 6, 1892. A German inventor and manufacturer. He entered the Prussian army in 1834, but left the service in 1849. In 1847 he established the firm of Siemens and Halske at Berlin, branches of which were subsequently established at St. Petersburg (1857), London (1858), Vienna (1858), and Tiflis (1863). He was ennobled in 1888. He is noted for his researches in electricity, and was the author of numerous scientific papers.

Siemens (sē'menz; G. pron. zē'mens), Sir **William** (G. **Wilhelm**). Born at Lenthe, near Hannover, April 4, 1823: died at London, Nov. 19, 1883. A German-English physicist, engineer, and inventor: brother of Werner Siemens. He settled in England in 1844; became a naturalized British subject in 1859; was elected to the Royal Society in 1862; was president of the British Association; and in 1883 was knighted. His researches relate chiefly to electricity and heat. He published "On the Utilization of Heat and Other Natural Forces" (1878), "The Dynamo-Electric Current and its Steadiness" (1881), and "On the Conservation of Solar Energy" (1883). His "Scientific Works" have been edited by E. F. Bamber (1888).

Siena (sē-ā'nä). A province of Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,471 square miles. Population (1891), 207,221.

Siena (sē-ā'nä), or **Sienna** (sē-en'nä). The capital of the province of Siena, Italy, situated in lat. 43° 19′ N., long. 11° 19′ E.: the ancient Sena Julia or Colonia Julia Senensis. It has considerable trade and manufactures, and is celebrated for its works of art. The cathedral is one of the most notable of Italian Pointed buildings, essentially of the 13th century, 289 feet long, 80½ across nave and aisles, and 170 across the transepts. In the 14th century the plan was formed to make the existing church merely the transept of a grand new cathedral, facing the south, and much was done toward carrying this out, but the work was stopped by the plague of 1356. The rich triple-pedimented front is inlaid in black, red, and white, with painting and gilding; the interior, built throughout of alternate courses of black and white marble, even to the high clustered columns, is very impressive: it is famous for its mosaic and graffito pavement in pictorial designs (the finest work of the kind in existence), and for its hexagonal sculptured pulpit by Niccolo Pisano. In addition, it is full of fine church furniture, and possesses statues by Michelangelo, a noted painting of the Madonna by Duccio, and many beautiful frescos by Pinturicchio and others. There is a lofty square campanile on the south transept. The Palazzo del Governo, or Piccolomini (now containing the Sienese archives), by Rosellino, finished in 1500, is one of the best-proportioned and most effective Renaissance palaces in Tuscany. The Palazzo Pubblico, an imposing 14th-century structure, with traceried windows, arcades, and battlemented roof, is famous for the frescos which adorn its halls. The Piazza del Campo, churches of San Giovanni and San Domenico, university, Opera del Duomo, Oratorio di San Bernardino, picture-gallery, libraries, house of St. Catherine, fountains, and palaces of Tolomei, Buonsignori, etc., are also notable. Siena was probably a settlement of the Senonian Gauls. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus; was in the middle ages the capital of a powerful republic, and an important art center; was a stronghold of the Ghibellines, and a rival of Florence, which it defeated at Monte Aperto in 1260; was under the rule of the despot Pandolfo Petrucci about 1500; was besieged and taken by the Florentines and Imperialists in 1555; and was formally incorporated with Tuscany in 1557. It was famous in the development of architecture, painting, and wood-carving. Population (1892), 28,500.

Siena, Council of. A council of the church held in Siena 1423–24. It was unproductive of results.

Sienkiewicz (syen-kye′vich), **Henryk.** Born in Lithuania in 1845. A Polish novelist. He studied at Warsaw, and passed some of his early years in California. Among his works are "Ogniem i mieczem" ("By Fire and Sword"), "Bartek Zwycierca" ("Bartek Victorious"), and "Rodzina Polanieckich" (translated as "Children of the Soil").

Sienna. See *Siena.*

Sierra (sē-er′rä). [Sp., 'mountain-range': in South America often used for mountainous and open lands, in contradistinction to plains and forest.] A common name in Peru for the region between the central and eastern Cordilleras of the Andes, drained by affluents of the upper Amazon. It was the principal seat of the Inca civilization.

Sierra (sē-er′rä) **Blanca.** [Sp., 'white mountains.'] The name of three distinct mountain-chains in the Southwest. One is in southern Colorado, and contains the highest peak in that State; another is in southeastern New Mexico, and rises to about 12,000 feet; and the third is in eastern Arizona (its highest peaks are not over 11,000 feet).

Sierra Capitana (kä-pē-tä′nä). [Sp., 'captain (i. e. 'chief') mountains.'] A mountain-range in middle New Mexico, having an elevation of over 10,000 feet. It lies between the Pecos River and the Rio Grande.

Sierra de Dolores (dā dō-lō′res). [Sp., 'mountains of our Lady of Sorrow.'] A mountain-chain south of Santa Fé, New Mexico, also called Placer Viejo ('Old Placer'). Its altitude is about 9,000 feet. It contains placers of gold of some value, but not productive on account of lack of water.

Sierra de Gredos (dā grā′ᴛʜōs). A mountain-range in central Spain, in the provinces of Avila and Cáceres. Highest point, 8,693 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe (dā gwä-ᴛʜä-lö′pā). A mountain-range in the province of Cáceres, western Spain.

Sierra de Guadarrama (gwä-ᴛʜär-rä′mä). A mountain-range in central Spain, north and northwest of Madrid. It divides northern from southern Spain. Highest point, 7,888 feet.

Sierra de los Ladrones (dā lōs lä-ᴛʜrō′nes). [Sp., 'mountains of the thieves.'] A picturesque cluster of mountains in New Mexico, southwest of Albuquerque, about 9,000 feet high. In the beginning of the 18th century it was a favorite resort of the Apaches: hence, probably, the name, as these marauders were accustomed to retire thither with their booty.

Sierra de San Francisco (sän frän-thēs′kō). See *San Francis Mountain.*

Sierra de Santa Rita (dā sän′tä rē′tä). A high range in southern Arizona, southeast of the town of Tucson.

Sierra Florida (flō-rē′ᴛʜä). [Sp., 'blooming mountains.'] A mountain cluster, a little over 7,000 feet high, rising a short distance from Deming in southeastern New Mexico. Its slopes are very barren, but the gorges in its interior are quite rich in flowers: hence the name.

Sierra Leone (lē-ō′nē, locally lẹ-ōn′; Sp. pron. lā-ō′nā). A British colony on the coast of western Africa. Capital, Freetown. It includes Sierra Leone proper and various territories under British protection, and is situated northwest of Liberia, about lat. 6° 55′–10° N. The peninsula of Sierra Leone is traversed by hills. The chief exports are palm products, rubber, nuts, etc. The inhabitants are mostly negroes of various races. The establishment of a colony of liberated slaves here in 1787 was unsuccessful; but a successful attempt was made in 1791, under the patronage of Wilberforce and others. Sierra Leone became a crown colony in 1807. Area of Sierra Leone proper, about 3,000 square miles. Population (1888), about 75,000.

Sierra Madre (mä′ᴛʜrā). [Sp., 'mother mountains,' i. e. 'main range.'] A mountain-range in Mexico. In an extended sense the name is applied to the Rocky Mountain system in New Mexico.

Sierra Magdalena (mäg-dä-lā′nä). The highest mountain-range in southern New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande. Its greatest elevation is about 11,000 feet. It is very rich in silver ores.

Sierra Morena (mō-rā′nä). [Sp., 'brown mountains.'] A mountain-range in southern Spain, stretching nearly east and west on the border of Ciudad Real on the north and Jaen on the south. The name is sometimes extended to include the chains westward to the frontier of Portugal.

Sierra Nevada (nā-vä′ᴛʜä). [Sp., 'snowy mountains.'] The highest mountain-range in Spain. It is situated in the southern part of Andalusia, south and southeast of Granada, nearly parallel with the coast. Highest peak, Mulahacen (11,420 feet).

Sierra Nevada (ne-vä′dạ). A collection of mountain-ranges in California, nearly parallel to the Pacific coast. It is continued by the Cascade Mountains on the north, and on the south merges with the Coast Range near the Tejon Pass. It forms the eastern border of the great valley of California, and is famous for its grand scenery (big trees, Yosemite Valley, etc.). Highest summit, Mount Whitney (about 14,900 feet).

Siete Partidas (sē-ā′tā pär-tē′ᴛʜäs), **Las.** [Sp., 'The Seven Laws.'] A code of Spanish law, compiled under the direction of Alfonso X. of Castile.

Sievers (zē′vers), **Georg Eduard.** Born Nov. 25, 1850. A noted German philologist, professor successively at Jena (1871–83), Tübingen (1883–87), Halle (1887–92), and Leipsic (1892). Among his works on Teutonic philology are "Der Heliand und die angelsächsische Genesis" (1875), "Angelsachsische Grammatik" ("Anglo-Saxon Grammar"; 2d ed. 1886), etc.

Sievershausen (zē′vers-hou-zen). A village in Prussia, 17 miles east of Hannover. Here, July 9, 1553, Maurice, elector of Saxony (who was mortally wounded in the battle), defeated the margrave Albert of Brandenburg.

Sieyès (sē-ā-yās′), Comte **Emmanuel Joseph,** generally called **Abbé Sieyès.** Born at Fréjus, France, May 3, 1748: died at Paris, June 20, 1836. A French statesman and publicist. He was the son of a bourgeois family at Fréjus; received his preliminary education from the Jesuits of his native town and the Doctrinaire Fathers at Draguignan; studied theology at St.-Sulpice; and became vicar-general of the Bishop of Chartres. He was in thorough sympathy with the aspirations of the reform party in the political agitation which preceded the French Revolution; and his brochure "Qu'est-ce que le tiers état?" created a tremendous sensation, furnishing a program for the popular leaders in the initial steps of the Revolution. He was elected deputy of the third estate in 1789; took an important part in the organization and early measures of the National Assembly; was a deputy to the Convention 1792–95; was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; was ambassador to Berlin 1798–99; became a member of the Directory in 1799; and was one of the chief organizers of the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire of that year, which placed Napoleon at the head of the government as first consul. He was later president of the Senate; was created a count of the empire; and became a member of the French Academy. He went into exile on the restoration of the Bourbons, and returned to France in 1830.

Sif (sēf). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the wife of Thor. She was robbed of her golden hair by Loki, who was compelled to procure new hair made by the black elves out of gold.

Sigambri (si-gam′brī). See *Sugambri.*

Sigebert (sij′e-bėrt; F. pron. sēzh-bãr′) **of Gemblours.** Born in Brabant about 1030: died 1112. A Belgian chronicler. He left a chronicle of events from A. D. 381 to his own times (1112), and a work containing the lives of illustrious men.

Sigel (sē′gel), **Franz.** Born at Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 18, 1824. A German-American general. He took a leading part in the Baden insurrections of 1848 and 1849, but escaped capture, and, after having lived in Switzerland and England, came to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis as a teacher in a German institute in 1858. On the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a regiment of United States volunteers of which he became colonel. He won the battle of Carthage in 1861; commanded a wing of the army at Pea Ridge and at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862; and was commander of the Department of West Virginia in 1864, being defeated by Breckinridge at Newmarket. He was United States pension agent at New York under Cleveland 1885–89.

Sigeum (si-jē′um). [Gr. Σίγειον.] In ancient geography, a promontory and town in the Troad, Asia Minor, at the entrance to the Hellespont. It was the legendary station of the Greek fleet in the Trojan war.

Sigismund (sij′is-mund; G. pron. zē′gis-mönt). Born 1361: died Dec. 9, 1437. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Charles IV. and brother of Wenzel. He received the margravate of Brandenburg in 1378; married the heiress of Hungary and became king of that country in 1387; was defeated by the Turks at Nicopolis in 1396; was deposed by the Hungarians in 1401, but recovered the throne by force; succeeded Wenzel as emperor in 1411; and on Wenzel's death in 1419 succeeded to the crown of Bohemia, where, however, his authority was set at naught by the Hussites until shortly before his death. Among the events of his reign were the Council of Constance, where he had Huss burned in spite of a safe-conduct; the Hussite war; and the granting of Brandenburg to Frederick of Nuremberg (1415). He was crowned by the Pope in 1433. He was the last emperor of the house of Luxemburg.

Sigismund I. Born Jan. 1, 1467: died at Cracow, April 1, 1548. King of Poland 1506–48. He waged war successfully with Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and was a capable and energetic ruler.

Sigismund II. Augustus. Born Aug. 1, 1520: died 1572. King of Poland, son of Sigismund I. whom he succeeded in 1548. Lithuania and the Ukraine were united to Poland in his reign. He was the last of the Jagellons.

Sigismund III., or **Sigismund Vasa.** Born 1566: died at Warsaw, 1632. King of Poland 1587–1632. He inherited Sweden in 1592, and was crowned king of Sweden in 1594, but was deposed and succeeded by Charles IX. in 1604.

Sigmaringen (zig′mä-ring-en). The capital of the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 5′ N., long. 9° 13′ E. It was the capital of the former principality of Sigmaringen, and has an important art and archæological collection. Population (1890), 4,307.

Sigmund. See *Sigismund.*

Signol (sēn-yōl′), **Émile.** Born at Paris in 1804: died there, Oct. 17, 1892. A French historical and genre painter. He was a pupil of Blondel and Gros, and won the grand prix de Rome in 1830. His "Woman taken in Adultery" was bought for the Luxembourg in 1840. He executed a good deal of work for the Madeleine in Paris and other churches.

Signorelli (sēn-yō-rel′lē), **Luca di Egidio di Ventura de'.** Born at Cortona in 1441: died there in 1523. An Italian painter. He was the pupil of his uncle, Lazzaro Vasari, and later of Piero della Francesca, who is supposed to have taken him to Rome with him. In 1472 he executed his first independent work, the decoration of the Chapel of Santa Barbara in San Lorenzo at Arezzo, which was followed by other works in that city. As a fresco-painter his career is marked by great works — the decoration of the Sacristy of Loretto, that of the Sistine Chapel at Rome (before 1484), and that of the Chapel of the Virgin at Orvieto. In 1499 he was invited to complete the work begun by Fra Angelico 50 years before at Orvieto, which resulted in the great frescos especially associated with his name. Signorelli was especially interested in problems of anatomy, and may be considered the precursor of Michelangelo. He was a man of affairs, and was often employed in the business of his city, Cortona.

Sigourney (sig′ėr-ni), Mrs. (**Lydia Huntly**). Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791: died at Hartford, Conn., June 10, 1865. An American poet and miscellaneous writer. Her works include "Letters to Young Ladies" (1833), "Pocahontas, and Other Poems" (1841), "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands" (1842).

Sigtuna (sig-tö′nä), or **Sigtun** (sig′tön). A small town on Lake Mälar, Sweden, 26 miles north by west of Stockholm: said to be the oldest city of Sweden.

Sigurd (zē′gȯrd). In the northern Völsunga Saga, the Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied."

Sigyn (sē′gün). In Norse mythology, the wife of Loki.

Sihasapa (sē-hä′sä-pä). ['Black feet.'] A tribe of North American Indians, commonly called Blackfoot or Blackfeet. They are to be distinguished from the Blackfeet, or Siksika, who belong to the Algonquian stock. The Sihasapa are the people of the chief John Grass.

Sihon (sī′hon). In Old Testament history, a king of the Amorites, defeated by the Israelites.

Sihon. A name sometimes given to the Sir-Daria.

Sihun (sē-hön′). A river in Asiatic Turkey which flows into the Mediterranean 28 miles southwest of Adana (Cilicia): the ancient Sarus. Length, over 200 miles.

Sikanderabad. See *Secunderabad.*

Sikandra. See *Secundra.*

Sikans. See *Sicanians.*

Sikels. See *Siculi.*

Sikes (sīks), **Bill.** A hard unfeeling thief in Dickens's "Oliver Twist," the murderer of Nancy, and the persecutor of Oliver whom Nancy tries to befriend.

Sikhim, or **Sikkim** (sik′im). A native state in northern India. Capital, Tumlung. It is bounded by Tibet on the north, Bhutan on the east, British India on the south, and Nepal on the west, and is comprised within the Himalaya region. The inhabitants are Lepchas or Rong. It is governed by a raja, subsidized by the British. It became a British protectorate in 1889 90. Area, estimated, 2,600 square miles. Population (1891), 30,458.

Sikhs (sēks). [From Hind. *Sikh*, lit. a 'disciple': a distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] The members of a politico-religious community in India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, collectively called Khalsa, 'the portion' (of God), while every member received the surname of Singh (in Sanskrit *sinha*, 'lion'). This military organization was especially due to Govind Singh. Social inequality was abolished. Of the Hindu usages only the respect paid to cows was retained. Every one was an unbeliever who had not been admitted to the Khalsa by having five of the initiated drink with him the sherbet of the Pahlul. A Sikh was forbidden to return the salutation of a Hindu, and was bound to kill a Mussulman on meeting him. The holy war was his vocation. The Sikh soldier prayed to his sword. Govind Singh struggled with the Moguls 30 years, and then accepted a command in the imperial army. He fell by an Afghan assassin in 1708, appointing no successor and declaring the Granth (see *Adi-Granth*) to be the future guru. After him an ascetic named Banda was the chief of the Khalsa. Under him the Sikhs were almost annihilated by the armies of Farrukhshir. Banda himself was captured, compelled for a week to witness the torture of 740 companions (of whom no one winced) and the death of his own son, and then tortured to death with red-hot pincers, while he praised God for choosing him to be the instrument of his vengeance. After Banda's death in 1716, the Akalis, 'the faithful of the Eternal,' became the guardians of the sanctuary at Amritsar, where the Adi-Granth was kept. The Gurmata, 'council of the guru,' held supreme authority. The political history of the Sikhs ended in 1849, when the English, after a violent struggle, annexed the Panjab. The Sikhs have now ceased their religious fanaticism, and are a valuable contingent of the British armies. See *Adi Granth* and *Nanak*.

Sikh Wars. Two wars between the British under Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikhs. The Sikhs invaded British territory in Dec., 1845, and were defeated in the battles of Mudki, Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. Lahore was taken by the British, and peace was concluded March 9, 1846. The second war began with the massacre of British officers at Multan in April, 1848. A drawn battle at Chillianwalla was followed by a British victory at Gujrat (Feb. 22, 1849), which completely broke the power of the Sikhs, and led to the annexation of the Panjab to British India.

Sikiang (sē-kē-äng′). A river in southern China which rises in Yunnan and flows into the China Sea. Canton and Hong-Kong are in its delta.

Sikino (sē′kē-nō or sē-kē′nō). An island of the Cyclades, Greece, 19 miles south of Paros: the ancient Sicinos (Gr. Σίκινος). Length, 9 miles.

Sikkim. See *Sikhim*.

Sikoku. See *Shikoku*.

Siksika (sik′sik-a̤). A confederacy of North American Indians, one of the most important still existing in the Northwest, consisting of 3 tribes, the Siksika proper or Blackfeet, the Kino or Blood, and the Piegan. Their country is in northern Montana and the adjacent part of Canada, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the junction of Milk River with the Missouri, and from the Muscle Shell River in Montana to the Belly and South Saskatchewan rivers in Canada. Their present number is about 7,000. The Siksika proper and the Kino are chiefly in Canada, and the Piegans at Blackfoot agency, Montana. The name is translated 'Black feet,' with several traditional explanations. See *Algonquian*.

Sil (sēl). A river in northwestern Spain which joins the Minho 9 miles northeast of Orense. Length, about 125 miles.

Sila (sē′lä), or **Monte Nero** (mon′te nā′rō). An extensive wooded region in the Apennines of Calabria, southern Italy, situated east of Cosenza. It rises to the height of 6,200 feet. Length, about 37 miles.

Silarus (sil′a̤-rus). The ancient name of the river Sele in southern Italy. Near it, in 71 B. C., Spartacus was defeated and slain by the Romans under Crassus.

Silas (sī′la̤s), or **Silvanus** (sil-vā′nus). Lived in the 1st century. A Christian missionary, a companion of the apostle Paul.

Silas Marner (mär′nėr), **the Weaver of Raveloe.** A novel by George Eliot, published in 1861.

Silberberg (zil′ber-berG). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated 42 miles south-southwest of Breslau. It was formerly noted for its silver-mines and for its fortress.

Silbury Hill (sil′bu-ri hil). A large barrow near Avebury, in Wiltshire, England. Height, 130 feet.

Silcher (zil′ċher), **Friedrich.** Born at Schnaith, Würtemberg, June 27, 1789: died at Tübingen, Aug. 26, 1860. A German composer of popular songs, director of music at the University of Tübingen from 1817.

Silchester (sil′ches-tėr). A village near Basingstoke in Hampshire, England, on the site of the ancient Roman town of Calleva. Many remains of antiquity have been discovered here.

> It is a speaking fact that of what must have been one of the greatest Roman cities of Britain we have absolutely no history whatever. Antiquaries are, we believe, now pretty well agreed that Silchester is the Roman Calleva Atrebatum — in Gaul the place might have been called Arras and its district Artois — and it is so marked in Dr. Guest's map. But this is merely a geographical and not an historical fact. Calleva is simply a name in the Itineraries; nothing that we ever heard of is recorded to have happened there.
>
> *Freeman*, English Towns, p. 159.

Silence (sī′le̤ns). A dull country justice in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV." He is the cousin of Shallow, and prides himself on having "been merry twice and once ere now."

Silent Woman, The. See *Epicœne*.

Silenus (sī-lē′nus). [Gr. Σειλήνος.] In Greek mythology, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other wine-vessel.

Silenus and Bacchus. A Greco-Roman group in marble, in the Glyptothek, Munich. Silenus, as a strong, bearded man, nude, his head wreathed with ivy, holds the smiling infant in his arms.

Silenus and Satyrs. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Silenus reels along, supported by a satyr and a negro and attended by a train of satyrs and bacchantes, who are accompanied by a tiger and two goats.

Silesia (si-lē′shia̤). [NL. *Silesia*, F. *Silésie*, G. *Schlesien*, a name of Slavic origin, earlier *Sleenzane*, *Zlesane*, Pol. *Zlesaki*.] A large region of central Europe, mainly in the upper basin of the Oder, northeast of the Sudetic Mountains. Its early inhabitants were Slavs. The possession of it was disputed between Poland and Bohemia. It became Polish in the 10th century; was separated from Poland in 1163; was divided into various duchies ruled by branches of the Polish dynasty of Piast; gradually became largely Germanized; and was incorporated with Bohemia in 1355. With Bohemia it passed to the house of Hapsburg. It suffered in the Hussite, Thirty Years', Silesian, and Napoleonic wars. It was conquered by Frederick the Great 1741–42, and the larger part of it was ceded by Austria to Prussia in 1742: the cession was confirmed in 1763.

Silesia, or **Austrian Silesia.** A crownland and titular duchy belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Chief town, Troppau. It is bounded by Prussian Silesia on the north, Galicia on the east, Hungary and Moravia on the south, and mainly by Moravia on the west. The surface is largely mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Sudetic and Carpathian mountains. Silesia has mineral wealth in coal, iron, etc., and flourishing manufactures. It sends 10 members to the Reichsrat. The inhabitants are Germans, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Moravians. The crownland comprises the part of ancient Silesia not conquered by Prussia. It was united to Moravia until 1849. Area, 1,987 square miles. Population (1890), 605,649.

Silesia, or **Prussian Silesia.** A southeastern province of Prussia. Capital, Breslau. It is bounded by Brandenburg on the northwest, Posen and Russian Poland on the northeast, Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia on the south, and Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussian Saxony on the west. It comprises most of the ancient duchy of Silesia, Glatz, part of Upper Lusatia, etc. The surface is mountainous and hilly in the southwest and south, and level generally in the north and northeast. It is traversed by the Oder. Prussian Silesia is noted for its mineral wealth, especially for coal, iron, and zinc, and is one of the chief manufacturing provinces of the kingdom. Among its leading industries are metal-working and manufactures of machinery, linen, cotton, woolen, etc. It contains three government districts: Liegnitz, Breslau, and Oppeln. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans, but there are many Poles and some Czechs, Moravians, and Wends. Area, 15,557 square miles. Population (1890), 4,224,458.

Silesian (si-lē′shia̤n) **Poetical Schools.** In German literature, two groups of minor poets in the 17th century — one composed of followers of Opitz, the other of followers of Hofmann von Hofmannswaldau.

Silesian Wars. Three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria for the possession of Silesia. In the first war (1740–42) Prussia was allied with Saxony, Bavaria, and France, and Austria with Great Britain. Frederick invaded Silesia in 1740, and the Prussians were victorious at Mollwitz in 1741, and at Chotusitz in 1742. By the peace of Breslau (June, 1742) the greater part of Silesia was ceded to Prussia. In the war of 1744–45 Austria was aided by Saxony. Frederick invaded Bohemia and took Prague, but had to fall back into Saxony in 1744. Prussian victories were won at Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf in 1745. The possession of Silesia by Prussia was confirmed by the peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745. The third of the Silesian wars is the Seven Years' War (which see).

Silesius, Angelus. See *Angelus Silesius*.

Silistria (si-lis′tri-ä). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 44° 7′ N., long. 27° 16′ E.: the ancient Durostorus or Durostorum. Silistria and its vicinity have been the field of many military operations, especially between the Russians and Turks. It was attacked by the Russians in 1773; taken by them in 1810; besieged by them in 1828; besieged and taken in 1829; unsuccessfully besieged in 1854; and occupied by them in 1878. The fortifications were razed in 1878. Population (1887), 11,414.

Silkworm (silk′wėrm), **Sir Diaphanous.** A courtier "of a most elegant thread," in Jonson's comedy "The Magnetick Lady."

Sill (sil), **Edward Rowland.** Born at Windsor, Conn., 1841: died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1887. An American poet. He graduated at Yale in 1861, and was professor of the English language and literature in the University of California 1874–82. Among his works are "The Venus of Milo, etc." (1883), and "Poems" (1887).

Sillery (sēl-rē′). A village in the department of Marne, France, on the Vesle 6 miles southeast of Rheims: celebrated for its champagne.

Silliman (sil′i-ma̤n), **Benjamin.** Born at North Stratford (Trumbull), Conn., Aug. 8, 1779: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 1864. A noted American chemist, geologist, and physicist. He graduated at Yale College in 1796; was appointed tutor there in 1799, and professor in 1802; and became professor emeritus in 1853. He founded the "American Journal of Science" in 1818, and was long its editor. He published "Elements of Chemistry" (2 vols. 1830), "Travels in England, etc." (1810), "Narrative of a Visit to Europe" (1853), etc., and edited Henry's "Chemistry" (1808–14) and Bakewell's "Introduction to Geology" (1829–).

Silliman, Benjamin. Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816: died there, June 14, 1885. An American chemist, son of Benjamin Silliman. He graduated at Yale in 1837; became professor in the scientific school (afterward the Sheffield Scientific School) in 1846; was professor at Louisville 1849–54; and was again professor at Yale 1854–85. He became associate editor of the "American Journal of Science" in 1838, and associate proprietor in 1846. His scientific articles include about 100 titles, published 1841–74. In 1869 he was made one of the State chemists of Connecticut. He published "First Principles of Chemistry" (1847), "Principles of Physics, etc." (1859), and "American Contributions to Chemistry." He edited, with C. G. Goodrich, "The World of Science, Art, and Industry" (1853), and "Progress of Science and Mechanism" (1854), which recorded the chief results of the World's Fair (New York, 1853).

Silliman, Mount. A peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the northern part of Tulare County, California.

Silly Billy (sil′i bil′i). A nickname of William IV., king of Great Britain.

Siloam (si-lō′a̤m), or **Siloah** (si-lō′a̤). [Heb. *Shiloach*, sending.] A pool at the southeast end of Jerusalem (Neh. iii. 15, "by the king's garden"), fed by the waters of a spring of the Gihon (the modern Virgin's Fount), which were conducted to it through a tunnel. It consisted of several artificial channels and basins which supplied Jerusalem with water. The pool of Siloam which is still in existence formerly had an outlet in the southeast called the "lower pond," and is now called *Birket-el-Hambra* ('red pond'). Another part of the former water-reservoir is now occupied by gardens. The Virgin's Fount is intermittent. In 1880 the oldest Hebrew inscription known was discovered in the rocky aqueduct. It gives the length of the channel, and, among other details, mentions that the workmen began the boring from both ends. The Arabs called Siloam *Ain Silwan*.

> Hardly less interesting has been the discovery of the inscription of Siloam, which reveals to us the very characters used by the Jews in the time of Isaiah, perhaps even in the time of Solomon himself. The discovery has cast a flood of light on the early topography of Jerusalem, and has made it clear as the daylight that the Jews of the royal period were not the rude and barbarous people it has been the fashion of an unbelieving criticism to assume, but a cultured and literary population.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 5.

Sils (zils). The name of several villages in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. Sils in the Upper Engadine is situated 8 miles southwest of Pontresina. Near it is Silser See, formed by the Inn, 4½ miles long.

Silsilis (sil′si-lis). In ancient geography, a place on the Nile, near Edfu: the modern Silsili. It is remarkable for its sandstone-quarries.

Silures (sil′ṳ-rēz). In ancient history, a people dwelling in the western part of Great Britain, mainly in what is now South Wales, at the periods of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon conquests.

Silurist (si-lū′rist), **The.** A name given to Henry Vaughan, from his birth in Wales.

Silva (sēl′vä), **Antonio José da.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, May 8, 1705: died at Lisbon, Oct. 13, 1739. A Portuguese dramatist. His comedies are among the finest in the Portuguese language. Silva was twice imprisoned by the Inquisition on the charge of "Judaism." The last incarceration was in 1738, and ended in his being burned with his wife and aged mother.

Silva, Innocencio Francisco da. Born at Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1810: died there, June 28, 1876. A Portuguese bibliographer. He labored under great disadvantages, being poor and forced to spend much of his time in the subordinate government positions which he was able to obtain. His principal work is the "Diccionario bibliographico portuguez" (7 vols. 1858–62, and unfinished supplement, 2 vols. 1867–70). It is the most complete bibliography of Portuguese (including Brazilian) literature, containing 19,328 titles, with biographical notes on the authors.

Silva Alvarenga. See *Alvarenga*.

Silva Marciana. See *Abnoba*.

Silvana (sil-vä′nä), or **Silvana das Waldmädchen.** An opera by Weber, produced at Frankfort in 1810.

Silvanus, or **Sylvanus** (sil-vā′nus). In Italian mythology, a god, protector of woods, fields, herds, etc.

Silva Paranhos (sēl′vä pä-rän′yọs), **José Maria da.** Born in Bahia, March 16, 1819: died at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1, 1880. A Brazilian diplomatist and statesman, viscount of Rio Branco from 1870. He was senator from 1862, several times cabinet minister, and premier 1871–73. During the latter period he proposed and carried through parliament the law of Sept. 28, 1871, by which children born of slave parents were declared free under certain conditions, and a fund was provided for manumissions. This is often called "the Rio Branco law": it prepared the way for the final extinction of slavery.

Silver-Fork School. In English fiction, a nickname given to a group of novelists (Theodore Hook, Mrs. Trollope, Lady Blessington, etc.) who laid great stress on matters of etiquette.

Silver Grays. The bolting Whigs, led by Francis Granger, who left the New York convention of 1848: so called from the fact that several of them were gray-haired men.

Silver (sil′vėr) **Mountain.** A peak of the Sierra Nevada in Alpine County, California.

Silves (sēl′ves). A town in the province of Algarve, southern Portugal, 112 miles south-southeast of Lisbon. The cathedral is a fine Romanesque building with some Pointed arches and windows, and other later features. The castle is of Moorish foundation, with a fine cistern and six main towers: in front of the walls there are detached towers: communicating with the fortress by stone bridges, as is the great tower of Bellver, near Palma. The city walls are Moorish, well preserved, and picturesque. Several of the gates are noteworthy: one, of great size, has three large arches opening on diverging streets. Population (1878), 6,913.

Silvester, or **Sylvester** (sil-ves′tėr), **I.** [L., 'of the woods,' F. *Silvestre*, Pg. *Sylvestre*, G. *Silvester*.] Bishop of Rome 314–335. Little is known concerning his pontificate. The story which connects his name with the baptism of Constantine the Great is pure fiction (see *Donation of Constantine*).

Silvester II., originally **Gerbert.** Died May 12, 1003. Pope 999–1003. He was a native of Aquitania, and before his accession became famous under his Christian name of Gerbert, first as an educator and afterward as archbishop successively of Rheims and Ravenna.

Silvester III. Pope or antipope 1044. He was elevated on the expulsion from Rome of Boniface IX. in 1044, but was in turn expelled some months later. He was deprived of his priesthood by the Council of Sestri in 1046, and was confined in a monastery.

Silvestre, or **Sylvestre** (sil-vāstr′), **Israel.** Born at Nancy, 1621: died in 1691. An eminent French engraver. The Silvestres were a large family of painters and engravers of which Israel was the most important member. He formed his style on Delle Bella and Callot. He was discovered by Louis XIV., for whom he engraved his plates of the royal monuments and festivals. He was a member of the Academy, and visited Italy twice. His plates number more than 1,000.

Silvestre de Sacy. See *Sacy*.

Silvia, or **Sylvia** (sil′vi-ạ̈). 1. In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the daughter of the Duke of Milan, loved by Valentine: "the auburn-haired Silvia, rash and reckless."—2. The principal female character in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer." She is the daughter of Ballance, and in love with Captain Plume. She disguises herself as a rakish soldier and serves in his company, and is one of the most sparkling and witty characters of comedy. This was a favorite character with the actresses of the 18th century.

3. The forsaken mistress of Vainlove in Congreve's "Old Bachelor."

Silvius (sil′vi-us). A shepherd in Shakspere's "As you Like it."

Silvretta (sil-vret′tä), or **Selvretta** (sel-vret′tä). A group of the Rhætian Alps, situated in the eastern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, north of the Inn, and on the borders of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, about 25–30 miles east of Coire. Highest summit, Piz Linard (11,207 feet).

Simabara (sē-mä-bä′rä), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the western coast of the island of Kiusiu, Japan.

Simancas (sē-män′käs). A small town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, situated on the Pisuerga 7 miles southwest of Valladolid. The castle is a moated and battlemented fortress, formerly a seat of the admirals of Castile. From the time of Charles V. it has been the place of deposit of the national archives of Spain.

Simancas, Archives of. A collection of documents relating to Spain and its colonies, formed at Simancas by order of Charles V. (1543). It was reorganized by Philip II. in 1567. In 1788 many important papers relating to the colonies were sent to Seville; many others disappeared during the Napoleonic wars; and the collection, once very large, is now comparatively unimportant. It is kept in the old castle (see above).

Simbirsk (sim-bērsk′). 1. A government of eastern Russia. It lies west of the Volga, and is surrounded by the governments of Kazan, Samara, Saratoff, Penza, and Nijni-Novgorod. Area, 19,100 square miles. Population (1890), 1,655,500.

2. The capital of the government of Simbirsk, situated on the Volga and the Sviyaga, about lat. 54° 25′ N. It has an important fair. Population (1890), 39,395.

Simcoe (sim′kō). [Named from J. G. Simcoe.] The capital of Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the river Lynn 37 miles southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 2,674.

Simcoe, John Graves. Born near Exeter, England, Feb. 25, 1752: died at Torbay, England, Oct. 26, 1806. A British commander in the American Revolution, and later colonial governor in Upper Canada and elsewhere.

Simcoe, Lake. A lake in Ontario, Canada, 37 miles north of Toronto. Its outlet is into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. Length, about 30 miles.

Simeon (sim′ẹ̄-ọn). [Heb. *Sim'ōn*; F. *Simeon*, *Simon*, It. *Simone*, Sp. *Simon*, Pg. *Simão*, *Simeão*, G. *Simeon*, *Simon*.] 1. One of the patriarchs, a son of Jacob and Leah.—2. One of the tribes of the Israelites, descended from the patriarch Simeon. It occupied the extreme southwestern part of Palestine.

Simeon, or **Symeon, of Durham.** Died about 1130. An English historian, author of a history of the church of Durham, and of a history of the kings of Northumbria. His works were edited by Hinde (1868) and by T. Arnold (1882–85).

Simeoni (sē-mā-ō′nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Paliano, July 23, 1816: died at Rome, Jan. 14, 1892. A noted Italian ecclesiastic and statesman. He became secretary to the Congregation of the Propaganda in 1868; was made a cardinal in 1875; was secretary of state under Pius IX. 1876–78; and became prefect of the Propaganda on the accession of Leo XIII.

Simeon Stylites (sim′ẹ̄-ọn stī-lī′tēz). [Gr. *στυλίτης*, of the pillar.] Born at Sisan, Syria: died 459. A Syrian ascetic who passed the last 30 years of his life on a pillar near Antioch. He was the first and most notable of the stylites (pillar-saints).

Simferopol (sim-fer-ō′poly). The capital of the government of Taurida, Russia, situated in the Crimea, on the Salghir, in lat. 44° 58′ N., long. 34° 6′ E. It was formerly a Tatar seat of government, and has been the capital of Taurida since 1784. Population, 41,339.

Simkin. A nickname for *Simeon*.

Simla (sim′lạ̈). 1. A district in the northern part of British India, about lat. 31° 7′ N., long. 77° 5′ E. Area, 18 square miles. Population (1881), 42,945.—2. The capital of the district of Simla, situated about 7,000 feet above sea-level. It is noted as a sanatorium, and as the residence of many officials (including the viceroy) during the hot season. Population (1881), 13,258.

Simme (zim′me), **Greater** or **Great.** A small river in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, which joins the Kander (tributary of the Aare) 5 miles south of Thun.

Simmenthal (zim′men-täl), popularly **Siebenthal** (zē′ben-täl). An Alpine valley in the southwestern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, traversed by the Great Simme.

Simmering (sim′mer-ing). A southeastern suburb of Vienna.

Simms (simz), **William Gilmore.** Born at Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1806: died there, June 11, 1870. An American novelist, historian, and poet. He wrote many novels, largely on Southern life, and many of them historical (Revolutionary and colonial epoch) and frontier romances. These include "The Yemassee" (1835), "Carl Werner" (1838), "Pelayo" (1839), "The Kinsman" (later called "The Scout," 1841), "The Partisan" (1835), and "Count Julian" (1845). His best-known poem is "Atalantis: a Drama of the Sea" (1832). His historical works include "A History of South Carolina" (1840), "South Carolina in the Revolution" (1854), lives of Marion, Greene, etc.

Simnel (sim′nel), **Lambert.** Born about 1472. A pretender to the throne of England, personating the Earl of Warwick. His adherents were defeated by Henry VII. at Stoke in 1487.

> Lambert Simnel, with his tutor, Simon the priest, fell into the king's hands, who spared their lives, and appointed the former to the office of turnspit, being eventually promoted to that of falconer, and as guardian of the king's hawks he lived and died.
>
> *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 135.

Simois (sim′ọ̄-is). [Gr. *Σιμόεις*.] In ancient geography, a small river in the Troad, Asia Minor, often mentioned in the Iliad.

Simon. [F. *Simon*, Sp. *Simon*, Pg. *Simão*, It. *Simone*, LL. *Simon*, Gr. *Σίμων*, prop. a Gr. name, lit. 'flat-nosed,' but in part also an accommodation of the different Heb. name *Shimōn*, Simeon. See *Simeon*.] See *Peter*.

Simon (sī′mọn). A brother or relative of Jesus: often identified with Simon the Canaanite.

Simon. A tanner of Joppa at whose house St. Peter resided.

Simon, surnamed **Magus** ('the Magician'). A sorcerer of Samaria, represented in Acts viii. as having been converted by Philip, and as seeking to purchase miraculous powers with money. In later accounts he is represented as the founder of a heretical sect. The legend of Doctor Faustus contains traces of the legends of Simon and Helena, his companion.

> Simon probably was one of that class of adventurers which abounded at this period, or like Apollonius of Tyana and others at a later time, with whom the opponents of Christianity attempted to confound Jesus and his apostles. His doctrine was Oriental in its language and in its pretensions. He was the first Æon or Emanation, or rather perhaps the first manifestation, of the primal Deity. He assumed not merely the title of the Great Power or Virtue of God, but all the other appellations — the Word, the Perfection, the Paraclete, the Almighty — the whole combined attributes of the Deity. He had a companion, Helena, according to the statement of his enemies a beautiful prostitute, whom he found at Tyre, who became in like manner the first conception (the Ennœa) of the Deity; but who, by her conjunction with matter, had been enslaved to its malignant influence, and, having fallen under the power of evil angels, had been in a constant state of transmigration, and, among other mortal bodies, had occupied that of the famous Helen of Troy.
>
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 51.

Simon. The mayor of Queenborough in Middleton's play of that name.

> The comic figure is the tanner Simon, the mayor of Queenborough, who is cozened by a company of pretended comedians while looking on at what he takes to be a play.
>
> *Ward.*

Simon the Canaanite, or **Simon Zelotes** (zelō′tēz). [Gr. *ζηλώτης*, an emulator.] One of the apostles, often identified with Simon the relative of Jesus.

Simon (sē-môṅ′). A novel by George Sand, published in 1836.

Simon bar Giora. One of the heroes and leaders of the Zealot party during the Judeo-Roman war. He was a man of iron will, stern character, and reckless boldness. After the fall of Jerusalem he surrendered to the Romans, and, after appearing in the triumph of Titus, was hurled from the Tarpeian Rock in Rome.

Simon ben Shetach. Brother-in-law of Alexander Jannæus, and president of the Sanhedrim. In conjunction with Judah ben Tabbai, he introduced many reforms, promoted instruction, and restored law and order, which had been disturbed through the arbitrariness and tyranny of his brother-in-law. They were therefore honored with the title "restorers of the law."

Simon de Montfort. See *Montfort*.

Simon (sē-môṅ′), **Jules** (in full **Jules François Simon Suisse**). Born at Lorient, Morbihan, France, Dec. 31, 1814. A distinguished French statesman, philosopher, and publicist: professor at the Sorbonne. He was a republican member of the Assembly 1848–50; was removed from his professorship in 1851; was a leading opposition member of the Corps Législatif 1863–70; was member of the government of national defense and minister of public instruction 1870–71 and 1871–73; was chosen senator and member of the French Academy in 1875; and was premier 1876–77. Among his works are "Histoire de l'école d'Alexandrie" (1844–45), "Le devoir" (1854), "La liberté de conscience" (1859), "L'Ouvrière" (1863), "L'École" (1864), "Le travail" (1866), etc.

Simon (sē-mōn′), **Pedro Antonio.** Born at La Parrilla, Spain, in 1574: died in New Granada after 1627. A Franciscan missionary and historian. He went to New Granada in 1604, and began to write a history of the conquest in 1623, when he was provincial of his order. Only the first part, relating mainly to Venezuela, was published (1627), and it is now very rare. Two other parts are known in manuscript. The work is of great value.

Simon (sē-môṅ′), **Richard.** Born at Dieppe, France, May 13, 1638: died there, April 11, 1712. A French biblical critic, a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. His chief works are "Histoire critique du Vieux Testament" ("Critical History of the Old Testament," printed in France, but suppressed; published in Holland in 1685), "Histoire critique du texte du Nouveau Testament" (1689), "Histoire critique des versions du Nouveau Testament" (1690), and "Histoire critique des principaux commentateurs du Nouveau Testament" (1693).

Simonides (sī-mon′i-dēz), or **Semonides** (semon′i-dēz), **of Amorgos.** [Gr. *Σιμωνίδης*.] Born in Samos: lived about 660 B. C. A famous Greek iambic poet. Fragments of his poems have been preserved (Bergk's "Poetæ lyrici Græci").

> The next poet of this period is Simonides, or, as some call him, Semonides, son of Krines, of Samos, who led a colony to the island of Amorgos, after which the poet is called, to distinguish him from the later Simonides of Keos. Here he dwelt in the town of Minoa. The chronologists place him about Ol. 29 or 30 (660 B. C.), and make him contemporary with, if not later than, Archilochus. Though chiefly celebrated as one of the earliest iambic poets, he wrote the "Archæology of Samos," in two books of elegiacs, of which no trace now remains. About forty fragments of his iambic verse are to be found in Bergk's collection, but only two of them are of any importance. One (25 lines) reflects on the restlessness and trouble of life, and recommends equanimity in a spirit of sad wisdom. The other (120 lines) is the famous satire on women, comparing them to sundry animals, owing to their having been created of these respective natures.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 161.

Simonides of Ceos. Born at Iulis, island of Ceos, Greece, 556 B. C.: died at Syracuse about 469–467 B. C. A noted Greek poet. He lived in Athens, Thessaly, Syracuse, and elsewhere, and wrote epigrams, lyrics, threnodies, etc.

Simon Maccabæus. See *Maccabees*.

Simonoseki. See *Shimonoseki*.

Simon's Town (sī′mọnz toun). A small seaport in Cape Colony, South Africa, situated on False Bay 18 miles south of Cape Town.

Simony (sī′mọ̄-ni), **Dr.** A character in Foote's play "The Cozeners," supposed to be intended for Dr. Dodd who was afterward executed (though for forgery, not for simony).

Simon Zelotes. See *Simon the Canaanite*.

Simpcox (sim′koks). An impostor in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry VI."

Simple (sim′pl). A servant of Slender: a character in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Simple, Peter. The hero of a novel of the same name by Marryat, published in 1837.

Simple Cobbler of Agawam, The. A satire by Nathaniel Ward, published in 1647. Though written in America, it was sent or taken to England by the author, and published there under the pseudonym of Théodore de la Guard.

Simple Story, A. A novel by Mrs. Inchbald, published in 1791.

Simplicius (sim-plish′i-us). . Bishop of Rome 468–483.

Simplicius. Born in Cilicia: lived in the first half of the 6th century A. D. A Greek Neoplatonist. He lived in Persia about 532–533. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Epictetus.

Simplon (sañ-plôñ′). It. **Sempione** (sem-pē-ō′ne). One of the chief passes over the Alps, situated on the border of northern Italy and the canton of Valais, Switzerland. Through it runs one of the chief roads over the Alps, built by Napoleon 1800–06. It leads from Brieg, in the valley of the Rhone, to Domo d'Ossola, in the valley of the Toce (a subtributary of the Po). Height of summit of pass, about 6,590 feet.

Simplon Railway. A railway projected in 1889 to connect the valley of the Rhone, from near Visp, with the valley of the Po at Domo d'Ossola, by tunneling the Simplon Mountain. The money was to be furnished by Italy and Switzerland. The final arrangements were made in 1893.

Simpson (simp′so̤n), **Edward.** Born at New York, March 3, 1824: died at Washington, D. C., Dec 2, 1888. An American rear-admiral. He served in the Mexican and Civil wars, and was appointed rear-admiral in 1884. He wrote "Ordnance and Naval Gunnery" (1862), etc.

Simpson, Sir James Young. Born at Bathgate, Scotland, June 7, 1811: died May 6, 1870. A Scottish physician, professor of medicine at Edinburgh University from 1840: noted for his introduction of chloroform and of other anesthetics, especially in midwifery. He was created a baronet in 1866. Among his works are "Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions" (1855–56), "Acupressure" (1864), "Homœopathy," etc.

Simpson, Matthew. Born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 20, 1810: died at Philadelphia, June 18, 1884. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was president of Indiana Asbury University (Greencastle, Indiana) 1839–48, and was elected bishop in 1852. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. He published "One Hundred Years of Methodism" (1876), "Cyclopædia of Methodism" (1878), etc.

Simpson, Thomas. Born at Market Bosworth, England, Aug. 20, 1710: died there, May 14, 1761. An English mathematician. He wrote "Elements of Plane Geometry" (1747), "Miscellaneous Tracts" (1757), etc.

Simpson, Thomas. Born 1808: died 1840. A British explorer. He conducted an expedition to the Mackenzie Valley and the arctic coast of British America 1836–39. "Life and Travels" by his brother Alexander Simpson (1845).

Simrock (zim′rok), **Karl.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1802: died there, July 18, 1876. A German poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, professor of Old German literature at Bonn from 1850. His chief original poem is "Wieland der Schmied" (1835). His other works include translations of the "Nibelungenlied" (1827), "Der arme Heinrich," "Parzival," "Titurel," "Tristan," and other Middle High German works, and of the "Edda" (1851), "Beowulf," "Heliand," and Shakspere's poems and dramas, in part. He also published "Heldenbuch" (1843–49), "Handbuch der deutschen Mythologie" (1853–55), "Deutsche Volksbücher" (1839–67), "Lauda Sion" (1850), "Deutsche Sionsharfe" (1857), "Quellen des Shakspere" (with collaborators, 1831), "Rheinland," etc.

Sims (simz), **James Marion.** Born in Lancaster County, S. C., Jan. 25, 1813: died in New York city, Nov. 13, 1883. An American surgeon, noted for his development of the science of gynecology. He invented the silver suture and various medical instruments. He was the organizer of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and in 1870 of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps in the Franco-German war.

Simurgh (sē-mörgh′). [From *sī*, thirty, and *murgh*, bird (as having the size of thirty birds).] In the Shahnamah, the huge bird that cared for and reared the infant Zal when, in consequence of his white hair, he had been exposed by his father Sam near Mount Alburz.

> The child remained thus in this place one day and one night without shelter. Sometimes he sucked his thumb, sometimes he uttered cries. The little ones of the Simurgh being hungry, the mighty bird rose from his nest into the air. He saw a child who needed milk and was crying, he saw the earth that seemed like a surging sea. Thorns formed the cradle of the child, his nurse was the earth, his body was naked, his mouth devoid of milk. Around him was the soil black and burned, above the sun that had become fiery hot. Oh, why were his father and his mother not tigers? He would then perhaps have found a shelter against the sun. God gave to Simurgh an impulse of pity, so that the bird did not think of devouring that child. He came down from the clouds, took him in his talons, and carried him from the burning rock. He bore him swiftly to Mount Alburz, where was the nest of his family. He bore him to his little ones that they might see him, and that his mournful voice might prevent them from devouring him, for God granted him his favors, since he was predestined to enjoy life. The Simurgh and his little ones looked at this child, whose blood was streaming from his two eyes. They surrounded him with marvellous tenderness, they were astonished at the beauty of his countenance. The Simurgh chose the tenderest venison, that his little guest, who had no milk, might suck blood. So a long time passed during which the child remained hidden in this place. When the child had grown, a long time still passed upon this mountain. He became a man like a lofty cypress, his breast was like a hill of silver, his stature like a reed.
>
> *Shahnamah*, Reign of Minuchihr.

Simusir (sē-mö-sēr′). One of the Kurile Islands, situated in lat. 47° 3′ N., long. 151° 53′ E.

Sin (sin). The Assyro-Babylonian moon-god. He ranks before Shamash, the sun-god. His wife is Nin-gal, 'the great lady.' The oldest and chief seat of his worship was in Ur, and next to this in Harran.

Sin, Wilderness of. A desert in the western part of the Sinaitic peninsula, noted in the wanderings of the Israelites.

Sinæ (sī′nē). An ancient name of a people in eastern Asia (the Chinese or Cochin-Chinese).

Sinai (sī′nā or sī′nī). [From *Sin*, the Babylonian moon-god (?).] The main mountain group of the Sinaitic peninsula; the mountain (called also Horeb) near which the Israelites encamped and whence the law was given to Moses. The identity of the latter is not certain. See *Sinaitic Peninsula.*

Sinai, Convent of, or **of St. Catherine.** A convent on Mount Sinai, consisting of a labyrinth of buildings and courts inclosed by a fortified wall measuring about 209 by 235 feet. The chief interest is in the great Byzantine church, built in the reign of Justinian, but often altered since. It has narthex, nave, and aisles divided by granite columns, and semi-domed apse with superb mosaics, on gold ground, of the Transfiguration and other subjects. The iconostasis is richly sculptured, and adorned with curious Russian icons. See *Sinaitic Peninsula.*

Sinaitic (sī-na̤-it′ik) **Peninsula.** A peninsula situated between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akaba. In the north of the peninsula is the desert Paran (modern et-Tih), a desolate limestone plateau, bounded on the south by the Jebel-et-Tih (4,000 feet high). This is joined in the south by a tract of low sandstone mountains, ravines, and valleys rich in minerals which had been worked as early as 3000 B. C. Then rises the barren, rugged, and majestic triangle of the Sinai Mountain, the Jebel-et-Tur or Tur-Sinai, formed of masses of granite rock and gneiss, intermingled with diorites and porphyries. In this mountain-chain are to be distinguished the following groups: in the northwest is the Jebel-Serbal (6,731 feet high), overhanging the coast plain el-Koah and the Wady Feiran, the most fertile spot of the peninsula. From here through the Wady esh-Sheikh in the southeast appears the Jebel-Musa ('mountain of Moses'), or Sinai proper, which embraces the Jebel-Musa itself (7,362 feet high, and in the south the highest point of the peninsula) and the Jebel Katherin ('mountain of St. Catherine') (8,538 feet high). In the southwest rises the third and last group, the Jebel Um-Shomar ('the watch or guard') (over 8,000 feet high), in the neighborhood of el-Koah. The Jebel-Musa is generally thought to be the mountain of the law (Lepsius and Ebers claim the distinction for the Serbal), and the plain er-Rahah, north of the Musa group, to be the valley in which the Israelites camped during their sojourn at Sinai. The Wady er-Rahah is joined in a right angle from the northeast by the Wady ed-Deir, while to the southeast of the Musa stretches the high plateau Wady es-Sebaiyeh. The western ridge of the Musa is the Jebel el-Humr ('the red mountain'), from which the St. Catherine Mountain in the south rises; the eastern ridge is the Jebel ed-Deir ('mountain of the monastery'). In the Wady Shurib, or Jethro valley, between the Musa and ed-Deir, the monastery of St. Catherine is situated, with its beautiful gardens. Tradition attributes its foundation to the emperor Justinian (527–565), and it was originally dedicated to the remembrance of the Transfiguration. Its present name was obtained when the relics of St. Catherine were transferred thither. The monastery contains at present only 20–30 monks instead of the 300–400 of former times. It became celebrated in recent years by the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus (the Greek version of the Old Testament and the Greek New Testament), made in it by Tischendorf in 1844. The Sinaitic peninsula is, as a whole, barren. The mountains are naked, and the valleys are dry river-beds. There are, however, exceptions, as the lovely Wady Feiran and other oases. The present population of the peninsula consists of about 6,000 Bedouins.

Sinaloa, or **Cinaloa** (sē-nä-lō′ä̤). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by Sonora on the northwest, Chihuahua and Durango on the northeast, Jalisco on the southeast, and the Pacific and the Gulf of California on the southwest. The chief occupations are agriculture and mining. Capital, Culiacan; chief port, Mazatlan. Area, 28,000 square miles. Population (1894), 223,684.

2. A small town, formerly the capital of Sinaloa, on the river Sinaloa about 230 miles northwest of Mazatlan.

Sinbad. See *Sindbad.*

Sinchi Roca. See *Inca Rocca.*

Sinclair (sing′klėr or sin-klãr′), **Catherine.** Born at Thurso Castle, Caithness, April 17, 1800: died Aug. 6, 1864. A Scottish novelist and miscellaneous writer, daughter of Sir John Sinclair. She was supervisor of a charitable institution for widows of officers of the army and navy, and was active in good works. She wrote "Modern Accomplishments" (1835), "Modern Society" (1836), "Holiday House" (1839), "Modern Flirtations" (1841), "Beatrice" (a "Protestant" novel, over 40,000 copies of which were sold within 16 months of its publication in 1852), etc.

Sinclair, Sir John. Born at Thurso Castle, Caithness, Scotland, May 10, 1754: died Dec. 21, 1835. A Scottish agriculturist, financial writer, and politician. He was educated at Edinburgh University; became a member of the Faculty of Advocates; and was later called to the English bar. He was a member of Parliament 1784–1811. He developed greatly the resources of Caithness. He wrote a "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire" (1785–89), "Statistical Account of Scotland" (1791–99), etc.

Sind (sind). One of the names of the river Indus.

Sind (river in Gwalior). See *Sindh.*

Sind, or **Sinde,** or **Scinde,** or **Sindh** (sind). A province of British India, comprised in the governorship of Bombay. It is bounded by Panjab, Bhawalpur, and Rajputana on the east; the Ran and Cutch on the south; the Indian Ocean on the southwest; and Baluchistan on the west. It contains the districts Frontier, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi, Thar, and Parkar. The chief towns are Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur. The inhabitants are chiefly Sindis and Hindus. It was invaded by Alexander the Great; was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni; formed part of the Mogul empire and of Nadir Shah's dominions; was governed later by ameers; and was conquered by Sir Charles Napier in 1843, and annexed to British India. Area, 47,789 square miles. Population (1891), 2,871,774.

Sindbad (sind′bad) **the Sailor.** A character in the story of that name in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He is a wealthy citizen of Bagdad, called "the sailor" because of his seven wonderful voyages, in which he discovers a roc's egg and the valley of diamonds, escapes twice from the Anthropophagi, is buried alive, kills the Old Man of the Sea (a monster which got on his back and would not dismount), is the bearer of a letter and gifts from the King of the Indies to Harun-al-Rashid, and is sent back by that monarch with his acknowledgment of the letter. During this last voyage he finds a valley filled with the dead bodies of elephants, from which he obtains much ivory. Sometimes spelled *Sinbad.*

> Well known in Europe as having the history of his voyages incorporated in the Thousand and One Nights, but they form in Arabic a distinct work, which Baron Walkenaer (in "Nouvelles Annales des Voyages," tome LIII, p. 6) regards as of equal value with those of Soliman and Abu Said. The voyages belong to the 9th century, when the commerce of the Arabs under the khalifs of Baghdad was at its highest activity. In his first voyage Sindbad reaches the country of the maharaja. . . . In Sindbad's second voyage mention is made of the kingdom of Riha (the Malay Peninsula according to some), and the manner of the preparation of camphor, produced in the mountain forests there, is accurately described. In the third voyage the island of Silaheth is mentioned. In the fourth he was carried to a country (Malabar) where he found men gathering pepper, and from it he went to the isle of Nacous (the Nicobars ?) and on to Kela (Quedah or Keydah ?). In the fifth voyage he is shipwrecked on the island (*i. e.* country) of the Old Man of the Sea, probably somewhere on the Konkan coast. Thence he crossed the sea to the Maldives, and back again to the pepper country of Malabar, passing on to the peninsula of Comorin, where he found the aloes-wood called santy, and afterwards to the pearl-fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar, whence he traveled back to Baghdad. In the sixth voyage he visited an island (*i. e.* country) where were superb trees of the kinds named santy and comary, and the island of Serendib (Ceylon), which was also the limit of his seventh and last voyage.
>
> *Balfour*, Cyclopædia of India.

> The story of Polyphemus is in the third voyage of Sinbad. Other parts of the adventures of that bold mariner seem to be borrowed from the History of Aristomenes in Pausanias.
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 508.

Sindh, or **Sind** (sind). A river in Gwalior, India, which joins the Jumna about 70 miles west of Cawnpore. Length, about 225 miles.

Sindhia, or **Sindia,** or **Scindia** (sin′di-ä̤). The name of a Mahratta dynasty reigning in Gwalior, India, from the 18th century.

Sinestra (sē-nes′trä), **Val.** A small valley in the Lower Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 40 miles east of Coire.

Singan Fu (sē-ngän′ fö), or **Sian Fu** (sē-än′ fö), or **Segan Fu** (sē-gän′ fö). The capital of the province of Shensi, China, situated about lat. 34° 17′ N., long. 108° 55′ E. It is one of the chief cities of the empire, an important commercial center, and a point of great strategic importance. Many antiquities are in the neighborhood. Population, estimated, 1,000,000.

Singapore (sing-ga̤-pōr′). **1.** An island south of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the mainland of Johore by a narrow strait. Length, 27 miles.—**2.** A British settlement, belonging to the colony of the Straits Settlements, and comprising the island of Singapore and some neighboring islets. It was purchased from the Sultan of Johore in 1824. Area, 206 square miles. Population (1891), 184,554.—**3.** The capital of the Straits Settlements, situated on the southern coast of the island of Singapore, on the Strait of Singapore, in lat. 1° 17′ N., long. 103° 51′ E. It has extensive trade, and is an important port of call for steamers. An English factory was established there in 1819. Population (1891), 184,554.

Singbhum (sing-bhöm′). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 85° 45′ E. Area, 3,753 square miles. Population (1881), 453,775.

Single-Speech Hamilton. See *Hamilton, W. G.*

Sing Sing (sing sing). A village in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Tappan

Bay of Hudson River, 32 miles north of New York. It has a State prison. Population (1890), 9,352.

Singular Doctor. Occam.

Sinigaglia (sē-nē-gäl′yä), or **Senigallia** (sā-nē-gäl′lē-ä). A seaport in the province of Ancona, Italy, situated at the entrance of the Misa into the Adriatic, 17 miles northwest of Ancona: the ancient Sena Gallica (whence the name). It was formerly of great importance. It was an ancient town of the Senones, and became a Roman colony about 285 B. C. Near it occurred the battle of the Metaurus in 207 B. C. It was sacked by Pompey in the civil war between Marius and Sulla. Population (1881), 9,602; commune, 11,361.

Sinkat (sēn-kät′), or **Singat.** A fortress in the Egyptian possessions, 40 miles west-northwest of Suakim. It was defended by the Egyptians under Tewfik Pasha against the Mahdists under Osman Digma 1883–84. Tewfik's force abandoned Sinkat with the intention of cutting its way through to Suakim, but was annihilated by the Mahdists, Feb. 11, 1884.

Sinnamary (sēn-nä-mä-rē′), or **Sinnimari** (sēn-nē-mä-rē′). A river in French Guiana which flows into the Atlantic northwest of Cayenne. Length, about 150 miles.

Sinno (sin′nō). The modern name of the Siris.

Sinope (si-nō′pē), Turk. **Sinub** (sē-nöb′). [Gr. *Σινώπη.*] A seaport in Asia Minor, in the ancient Pontus, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42° N. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea. It was an ancient colony from Miletus; was an important Greek city and colonizing center; was conquered by Pharnaces in 183 B. C. and became the capital of Pontus; was conquered by Lucullus and became a Roman city; and was captured by the Turks under Mohammed II. in the 15th century. A part of the Turkish fleet was destroyed here by the Russian admiral Nakhimoff Nov. 30, 1853. Population, about 9,000.

Sinsheim (zins′hīm). A small town in the circle of Heidelberg, Baden, situated on the Elsenz 28 miles northeast of Karlsruhe. It has been the scene of several battles, including one (June 16, 1674) between the French under Turenne and the Imperialists under Bournonville.

Sintram and his Companions. A tale by Fouqué.

Sinú (sē-nö′), or **Zenú** (thā-nö′), or **Zinú** (thē-nö′). A river in Colombia which flows into the Gulf of Morosquillo south-southwest of Cartagena. Length, about 250 miles.

Sinuessa (sin-ṳ̄-es′ä̤). [Gr. *Σινόεσσα.*] In ancient geography, a town on the borders of Latium and Campania, Italy, situated on the coast 89 miles southeast of Rome. On its site is the modern Mondragone.

Sion. See *Zion.*

Sion (sē-ôṅ′), G. **Sitten** (zit′ten). The capital of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Sionne, near the Rhone, in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 7° 22′ E.: the Roman Sedunum. Population (1890), 5,513.

Sion College. A London college, founded in 1623 by the Rev. Dr. White as a college and almshouse. In 1884 the almshouse was abolished. In 1886 a new building was formally opened. It is situated toward the east end of the Victoria Embankment. It contains the most valuable theological library in London, numbering 60,000 volumes. The original buildings were on the foundation of an old priory near the London Wall.

Sioot. See *Siut.*

Siouan (sö′a̤n). [See *Sioux.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians: so called from the Sioux or Dakota, its principal division. The former habitat of this family included parts of British North America and of each of the following States and Territories: Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Mississippi, the Carolinas, the Virginias, and Kentucky. The Dakota tribes have been the most warlike of this stock. They have been hostile not only to white settlers and to Indians of other stocks (especially the Ojibwa and Pawnee), but even to tribes of their own stock, such as the Crow, Hidatsa, Mandan, and Omaha. The principal Siouan divisions are: (1) The Dakota division, including the Dakota tribes and the Assiniboin. (2) The Dhegiha division, including the Ponka, Omaha, Kwapa, Osage, and Kansa tribes. (3) The Tciwere division, to which belong the Iowa, Missouri, and Oto tribes. (4) The Winnebago. (5) The Mandan. (6) The Hidatsa division, including the Hidatsa and Absaroka tribes. (7) The Tutelo and cognate tribes. (8) The Biloxi. (9) The Kataba group, including several Carolina tribes. In addition to these, there was a Virginia division to which belonged many tribes whose names were recorded by Captain John Smith. The present number of the Siouan stock is about 43,400, of whom about 2,204 are in British North America, the rest being in the United States.

Sioux (sö). [A French corruption of the Algonkin word *nadowe-ssiwag*, the snake-like ones or enemies.] See *Dakota.*

Sioux (sö) **City.** A city, capital of Woodbury County, Iowa, situated on the Missouri River 88 miles north by west of Omaha. It is an important railway, manufacturing, and trading center. Population (1890), 37,806.

Sioux Falls. The capital of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, situated at the falls of the Big Sioux River, 59 miles northeast of Yankton. It has important granite-quarries. Population (1890), 10,177.

Sipand (si-pend′). In the Shahnamah, the fortress in the siege of which Nariman, father of Sam, lost his life, and which was taken and burned by Rustam, his great-grandson, to avenge him. The mountain is described as steep on all sides, with only one road and gate leading to its summit. It has been identified with Qala-i-safaid, near Shiraz. See *Rustam.*

Sipan Dagh (sē-pän′ däg′). A mountain in Armenia, Turkey, north of Lake Van. Height, about 12,000 feet.

Siphnos (sif′nos). [Gr. *Σίφνος.*] An island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea about lat. 37° N., long. 24° 44′ E.: the modern Sifanto, Siphanto, or Sipheno. It was formerly noted for its mines of gold and silver. Length, 10 miles. Population, about 4,000.

Sipibos (sē-pē′bōs). An Indian tribe of Peru, on the Ucayale River between lats. 6° and 8° S. They belong to the Pano stock, were gathered into missions during the 18th century, but relapsed into barbarism, and are now nearly extinct. See *Conibos* and *Setibos.*

Sippar, Sippara. See *Sepharvaim.*

Sipylus (sip′i-lus). [Gr. *Σίπυλος.*] In ancient geography, a mountain of Lydia, Asia Minor, near Smyrna.

> Not far from Karabel another monument of Hittite art has been discovered. Hard by the town of Magnesia, on the lofty cliffs of Sipylos, a strange figure has been carved out of the rock. It represents a woman, with long locks of hair streaming down her shoulders, and a jewel like a lotus-flower upon the head, who sits on a throne in a deep artificial niche. Lydian historians narrate that it was the image of the daughter of Assaon, who had sought death by casting herself down from a precipice; but Greek legend preferred to see in it the figure of "weeping Niobê" turned to stone. Already Homer told how Niobê, when her twelve children had been slain by the gods, "now changed to stone, broods over the woes the gods had brought there, among the rocks, in lonely mountains, even in Sipylos, where they say are the couches of the nymphs who dance on the banks of the Akheloios." But it was only after the settlement of the Greeks in Lydia that the old monument on Mount Sipylos was held to be the image of Niobê. The limestone rock out of which it was carved dripped with moisture after rain; and as the water flowed over the face of the figure, disintegrating and disfiguring the stone as it ran, the pious Greek beheld in it the Niobê of his own mythology. The figure was originally that of the great goddess of Asia Minor, known sometimes as Atergatis or Derketo, sometimes as Kybelê, sometimes by other names.
>
> *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 69.

Sirajganj (sē-räj-gunj′), or **Surajgunje.** A trading center in the district of Pabna, Bengal, British India, situated on the Jamuna arm of the Brahmaputra, 152 miles northeast of Calcutta. Population (1881), 21,037.

Siraj-ud-Daula (sē-räj′öd-dou′lä), or **Surajah Dowlah** (sö-rä′jä̤ dou′lä̤). Put to death in 1757. A nawab of Bengal, notorious for his imprisonment of 146 British prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756. He was defeated by Clive at Plassey in 1757. See *Black Hole.*

Sirang. See *Ceram.*

Sirbonis, or **Serbonis, Lacus** (sėr-bō′nis lā′kus). In ancient geography, a bog or morass situated between the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, and the Delta; "the Sirbonian bog."

Sir Charles Grandison. A novel by Richardson, published in 1753. Sir Charles Grandison, the hero, is respectfully in love with Harriet Byron whom he marries.

> He [Grandison] is, in fact, "the faultless monster whom the world ne'er saw!" Young, rich, graceful, and accomplished, he is not only absolutely free from vice, but all his actions are governed by high religious principle. He is romantically generous and yet perfectly prudent, and his behavior toward the fair sex is marked with all that chivalrous delicacy and respect which, since the novel was written, has passed into a proverb, and to be a Sir Charles Grandison to the ladies is supposed to be a modern lady's perfect knight.
>
> *Forsyth*, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Century, p. 220.

Sir Courtly Nice, or It Cannot Be. A comedy by Crowne, produced in 1685. The title is the name of the principal character, an insignificant but self-important fop. The play held the stage for nearly a century.

Sir-Daria, or **Syr-Daria,** or **Syr-Darya** (sēr-där′yä). A river in Russian Central Asia which rises in the Thian-Shan Mountains and flows by a delta into the eastern side of the Sea of Aral about lat. 46° N.: the ancient Jaxartes or Sihon. It is called in its upper course the Naryn. Length, about 1,500 miles; navigable in the lower half of its course.

Sir-Daria. A province in the governor-generalship of Turkestan, Russian Central Asia, east of the Sea of Aral, north of Bokhara, and south of Turgai and Akmolinsk. The largest city is Tashkend. The inhabitants are Kirghiz, etc. Area, 194,853 square miles. Population, 1,214,300.

Sirène (sē-rān′), **La.** An opera by Auber, words by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1844.

Sirens (sī′renz). In Greek mythology, two, three, or an indeterminate number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed past their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, and the wings and lower part of the body, or sometimes only the feet, of a bird. In Attic usage they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead.

> In the classic Sirens we cannot fail to detect the wailing of the rising storm in the cordage, which is likely to end in shipwrecks. The very name of Siren is from the Greek to pipe or whistle, just as their representatives in Vedic mythology, the Ribhus, draw their name from the word to sound. . . . The Sirens are themselves winged beings rushing over the earth, seeking everywhere the lost Persephone. *Baring-Gould*, Curious Myths, etc., 2d ser., p. 164.

Sir Fopling Flutter. See *Man of Mode.*

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. An Early English romance taken from the French "Roman de Perceval." It was written about 1360.

Sir Harry Wildair. A comedy by George Farquhar, printed in 1701: a sequel to "The Constant Couple." See *Wildair.*

Sir Hercules Buffoon, or the Poetical Squire. A play by John Lacy, published in 1684, after Lacy's death.

Sirhind (sėr-hind′). 1. A region in northern India, southeast of Lahore and northwest of Delhi, comprising part of the Panjab and several protected native states (Patiala, etc.). It lies between the Sutlej and the Jumna.—2. A small town in the state of Patiala, India, 147 miles north-northwest of Delhi.

Siricius (si-rish′ius). Bishop of Rome from 384 or 385 to 398.

Sirikol, Lake. See *Victoria, Lake.*

Siris (sī′ris). [Gr. *Σῖρις.*] In ancient geography, a small river which flows into the Gulf of Tarentum in the modern province of Potenza: the modern Sinno. Near it Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in the battle of Heraclea 280 B. C.

Siris. In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy, situated at or near the mouth of the river Siris, about lat. 40° 5′ N.

> Siris, situated on a river of the same name, midway between Sybaris and Tarentum, was, according to different authors, a Trojan, a Rhodian, or an Ionian settlement.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 502, note.

Siris. A work by Bishop Berkeley, published in 1744. It is an extraordinary series of inquiries and philosophical reflections concerning his favorite panacea, tar-water, which he distilled at Cloyne.

Sirius (sir′i-us). A very white star, the brightest in the heavens; the dog-star. It is more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; its magnitude is −1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

Sir John Oldcastle. A play by Drayton, Monday, Hathaway, and Wilson. It was published in 1600 as "by Wm. Shakespeare," but this was withdrawn in the second issue of the same year. It was evidently written against Shakspere's "Henry IV.," in which Sir John Oldcastle was the original name of Falstaff, and was thought to be a caricature of Sir John Oldcastle, "the good Lord Cobham." But it was not written till Shakspere had been compelled to change the name, which he did early in 1598. See *Oldcastle, Sir John.*

Sir John van Olden Barneveld. A play by Massinger and Fletcher, acted Aug. 14, 1619. Barneveld had been executed on the 13th of May. See *Barneveld.*

Sir Launcelot Greaves, The History of. A satirical romance by Smollett, published serially in the "British Magazine" 1760–61. Sir Launcelot is a Don Quixote who undertakes to redress wrongs and reform society in England in the reign of George II.

Sir Martin Mar-all, or the Feigned Innocence. A comedy by Dryden, produced in 1667 and printed in 1668. Dryden adapted it from the Duke of Newcastle's translation of Molière's "L'Étourdi," with additions from Quinault's "L'Amour indiscret." The principal character, Sir Martin Mar-all, is a foolish knight always committing blunders against his own interest unless acting under the advice of his servant Warner.

Sirmium (sėr′mi-um). [Gr. *Σίρμιον.*] In ancient geography, an important city of Lower Pannonia, situated on the Save. Its ruins are near the modern Mitrovitz in Slavonia, in lat. 44° 59′ N., long. 19° 37′ E.

Sirrah (sir′rä). [Ar. *sirrar-al-faras*, the navel of the horse.] A not unusual name for the second-magnitude star α Andromedæ, which is also δ Pegasi. See *Alpheratz.*

Sir Roger de Coverley. See *Coverley.*

Sirsa (sėr′sä̤). 1. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 74°

30′ E. Area, 3,008 square miles. Population (1881), 253,275.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sirsa, 144 miles northwest of Delhi. Population, about 12,000.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, The Famous History of. A play by Webster and Dekker, printed in 1607. It appears to be an abridgment of the first part of a play called "Lady Jane."

Sir Thopas. See *Rime of Sir Thopas.*

Sisenna (si-sen′ä), **Lucius Cornelius.** Born about 119 B. C.: died 67 B. C. A Roman annalist, author of a lost work on Roman history.

Sisera (sis′e̤-rä̤). In Old Testament history, the commander-in-chief of the army of Jabin, king of Canaan (Judges iv.). He was routed by Barak, and was treacherously slain by Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, in whose tent he had sought refuge.

Sismondi (sis-mon′di; F. pron. sēs-môṅ-dē′), **Jean Charles Léonard (de Simonde) de.** Born at Geneva, May 9, 1773: died there, June 25, 1842. A noted Swiss historian and economist. He lived in early life in Geneva, England, and Italy, and after 1800 chiefly at Geneva. His works include "Histoire des républiques italiennes" ("History of the Italian Republics," 1807–18), "De la littérature du midi de l'Europe" ("On the Literature of the South of Europe," 1813–29), "Histoire des Français" ("History of the French," 1821–1842), the historical novel "Julia Severa" (1829), "Histoire de la renaissance de la liberté en Italie" (1832), "Histoire de la chute de l'empire romain, etc." (1835), "De la richesse commerciale" (1803), "Études des sciences sociales" (1836–1838), etc. His correspondence was edited by Saint-René Taillandier, Montgolfier, Villari, and Monod. About 1801 he observed that his family arms were identical with those of the Italian house of the Sismondi, and assumed the connection.

Sistan (sēs-tän′), or **Seistan** (sā-ēs-tän′). A region in eastern Persia and southwestern Afghanistan, lying near the lower Helmand and the Hamun. By British arbitration in 1872 it was divided into Sistan proper (chiefly west of the Helmand), which was adjudged to Persia, and outer Sistan (lying east and southeast of Sistan proper), which was awarded to Afghanistan. Population of Sistan proper, estimated, 45,000.

Sisteron (sēst-rôṅ′). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, France, at the junction of the Buech and the Durance, 25 miles south by west of Gap. It has a citadel, and a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 3,996.

Sisters (sis′tėrz), **The.** A comedy by Shirley, licensed in April, 1652. It was one of the last productions of the pre-Restoration drama.

Sisters, The, G. **Die Schwestern.** A historical novel by Ebers, published in 1880. The scene was laid in Egypt 164 B. C.

Sistine (sis′tin), or **Sixtine** (siks′tin), **Chapel.** The papal private chapel in the Vatican, constructed by Pope Sixtus IV. (whence the name). It was built 1473, and is in plan a rectangle 157½ by 52½ feet, and 59 feet high. Architecturally it is insignificant; but it is world-famous for the paintings which cover its walls and vault, including works by Perugino, Botticelli, Luca Signorelli, Ghirlandajo, and above all the pictures by Michelangelo of the Creation, the Deluge, and the Last Judgment. The singing of the papal choir of the chapel has long been celebrated, and its archives contain a remarkable collection of illuminated manuscript works of the composers of the 15th and 16th centuries. The first catalogue of these was published in 1888 by Dr. Haberl at Leipsic.

Sistine Madonna. See *Madonna.*

Sistova (sis′tō-vä). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 43° 36′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. It has considerable trade. The Russians crossed the Danube near here in 1877. Population (1888), 12,482.

Sistova, Peace of. A treaty concluded between Turkey and Austria, Aug. 4, 1791. It fixed as the boundaries practically those established by the peace of Belgrad in 1739.

Sisyphus (sis′i-fus). [Gr. *Σίσυφος*, the crafty.] In Greek mythology, a son of Æolus and Enarete, brother of Athamas, and husband of the Pleiad Merope. He was the founder of Ephyra (later Corinth). According to Homer, he was the craftiest of all men. For some (unstated) reason he was condemned in the lower world to roll up a hill, without ceasing, a huge stone which when he reached the top always rolled back to the valley.

Sita (sē′tä). [Skt., 'furrow': as pointed out by Weber ("Indian Literature," p. 192), originally the field-furrow, to which divine honors are paid in the Rigveda and still more in the ritual of the Grihyasutras.] The heroine of the Ramayana, where she is the daughter of Janaka, king of Videha, and wife of Ramachandra who rescues her when she is carried off by Ravana, the demon-king of Lanka. See *Ramachandra.*

Sitapur (sē-ta̤-pör′). A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 80° 40′ E. Area, 2,251 square miles. Population (1881), 958,251.

Sitcanxu (sē-chän′ghö), or **Bois Brûlés,** or **Brûlés.** A tribe of North American Indians, a part of the Titonwan, divided into Upper Brulés, or highland Sitcanxu, and Lower Brulés, or lowland Sitcanxu. They were Spotted Tail's people.

Sitka (sit′kä̤). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Baranoff Island, Alaska. Number, 721. See *Koluschan.*

Sitka (sit′kä̤), formerly **New Archangel.** The capital of Alaska, situated on Sitka Island in lat. 57° 3′ N., long. 135° 20′ W.

Sitka Island, or **Baranoff** (bä-rän′of) **Island.** An island on the coast of Alaska, containing the town of Sitka. Length, about 85 miles.

Sitten. See *Sion.*

Sittingbourne (sit′ing-börn). A town in Kent, England, 36 miles east-southeast of London. Population (1891), 8,302.

Sitting Bull (sit′ing bůl). Born about 1837: died Dec. 15, 1890. A Dakota chief. He commanded the Indians who defeated Custer's command at the battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876; and was killed near Fort Yates, North Dakota, while resisting arrest by the Indian police during the Sioux outbreak in 1890.

Situla (sit′ū-lä̤). The fourth-magnitude star κ Aquarii, on the edge of the stream which issues from the urn.

Siuchu (syö′chö″). A town in the province of Szechuen, China, at the junction of the Wen and Yangtse.

Siut (sē-öt′), or **Assíut,** or **Assiout,** or **Asyoot** (ä-syöt′). The capital of Upper Egypt, situated near the left bank of the Nile, in lat. 27° 12′ N.: one of the oldest towns in Egypt. It is a railroad terminus. Population (1882), 31,575.

Siva (sē′vä̤). See *Shiva.*

Sivaji, or **Sivajee** (sē-vä′jē). Originally, a lawless chief of the Konkan, the northern section of the Western Ghats, son of a vassal of the Sultan of Bijapur, who as such held the fortresses of Joonere and Poona. He was born at Joonere in 1627. Forming the mountaineers of the Konkan into loose but organized bands of horsemen, he waged for many years a war of craft and arms with the Mogul emperor Aurung-Zeb, at last compelling the Sultan of Bijapur to recognize him as the independent sovereign of the Konkan, being installed as Maharaja with great pomp in 1674. In 1677 he led a Mahratta army through Golconda, and conquered a kingdom represented down to recent times by the Raja of Tanjore. He died about 1680, having maintained his independence until his death.

Sivalik Hills. See *Siwalik Hills.*

Sivan (siv′an). [Heb. *sīvān*, Assyro-Babylonian *simânu.*] The third ecclesiastical and ninth civil month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June: consecrated to the moon-god (Sin) of the Assyrians.

Sivas (sē-väs′). **1.** A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. Area, 32,308 square miles. Population, 996,120. —**2.** The capital of the vilayet of Sivas, situated on the Kizil Irmak about lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 37° 2′ E. It was the ancient Sebasteia; was the capital of part of Armenia; and later belonged to the Seljuks and to Irak. Population, about 20,000.

Sivash (sē-väsh′), or **Putrid Sea** (pū′trid sē). An arm of the Sea of Azoff, northeast of the Crimea, separated from the main sea by the tongue of Arabat, and connected with it by the Strait of Genitchi. It is shallow, very salt, and largely occupied by lagoons and swamps. Length, about 100 miles.

Siwah (sē′wä). An oasis in the desert of northeastern Africa, below the sea-level, west-southwest of Alexandria, about lat. 29° N., long. 26° E. It contains several lakes and the town of Siwah. It was anciently the seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. Length, about 20 miles. Population, about 3,000.

Siwalik (sē-wä′lik), or **Sivalik** (sē-vä′lik), **Hills.** A range of low mountains in the Northwest Provinces, British India, between the head waters of the Jumna and the Ganges, nearly parallel with the Himalaya.

Siward (sē′wärd). Died 1055. Earl of Northumberland 1041–55. He is introduced as a character in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Siwash. See *Sivash.*

Six Articles, Act of. In English history, an act passed in 1539. It asserted (1) Transubstantiation; (2) the sufficiency of communion in one kind; (3) celibacy of the clergy; (4) the maintenance of vows of chastity; (5) the continuation of private masses; and (6) auricular confession. The penalty for denying the first was death; for the rest, forfeiture of property for the first offense, death for the second.

Six Cities, The. In German history, the cities Bautzen, Zittau, Löbau, Kamenz, Görlitz, and Lauban, which in 1346 formed a league against plundering knights, and received privileges. The last two were ceded to Prussia in 1815; the first four (under the name Four Cities) retain certain rights.

Six Months' War. The Franco-German war, July, 1870,–Jan., 1871.

Six Nations, The. A confederation of Indian tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family. It was composed at first of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas (the Five Nations), to which later the Tuscaroras were added. See *Iroquois.*

Sixtine Chapel, Sixtine Madonna. See *Sistine* and *Madonna.*

Sixtus (siks′tus) **I.** Bishop of Rome about 119–126 A. D.

Sixtus II. Bishop of Rome 257–258. He was martyred under Valerian.

Sixtus III. Bishop of Rome 432–440.

Sixtus IV. (Francesco della Rovere). Born near Savona, Italy, July, 1414: died Aug., 1484. Pope 1471–84. He was a patron of art and learning, but was notorious for his nepotism. He built the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Sixtus V. (Felice Peretti). Born Dec., 1521: died Aug., 1590. Pope 1585–90. He fixed the number of cardinals at 70.

Skadi (skä′de̤). [ON. *Skadhi.*] In Old Norse mythology, a giantess, the daughter of the giant Thjazi and the wife of the god Njörd. Three nights she dwelt with Njord at his abode Noatun (ON. *Noatun*); nine she and Njord were in Thor's abode Thrudheim (ON. *Thrudhheimr*), where she hunted with bow and snow-shoes. She was also called Ondurdis (ON. *Öndurdis*), the snow-shoe goddess.

Skagastölstind (skä′gäs-tėls-tind). One of the highest summits of Norway, situated in the Jotun Fjeld about lat. 61° 34′ N. Height, 7,875 feet.

Skagen, Cape. See *Skaw, The.*

Skager-Rack (skag′ėr-rak′). A channel, north of Jutland and south of Norway, which connects the North Sea with the Cattegat, and hence with the Baltic. Breadth, about 70–90 miles.

Skagit (skag′it). A river, in the southern part of British Columbia and in the northwestern part of Washington, which flows into Lake Whatcom 52 miles north of Seattle. Length, about 150 miles.

Skalitz, or **Böhmisch-Skalitz** (bė′mish-skä′-lits). A small town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Aupa 73 miles east-northeast of Prague. Here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians under Von Steinmetz defeated the Austrians under Archduke Leopold.

Skanda (skan′da̤). [Skt., 'the leaper.'] In Hindu mythology, the younger of the two sons of Shiva, Ganesha and Skanda. He is called the god of war because he is commander-in-chief of the armies of good demons, whom he leads against the evil, especially against those who seek to overcome and enslave the gods. He is often called Karttikeya, from his foster-mothers, the six Krittikas, or Pleiades, and then has six heads and twelve arms: the six heads that he might be nursed by the six nurses, and the twelve arms to hold at the same time various weapons. In the south of India he is not worshiped as presiding over war, but as Subrahmanya, 'the very pious or sacred one.' Subrahmanya and his two wives, Devayani and Valliamman, are there believed to grant children, and to thwart and cast out devils.

Skandapurana (skan-da̤-pö-rä′na̤). In Sanskrit literature, a Purana in which Skanda is the narrator. It is said to contain 81,800 stanzas, and is an aggregation of many originally unrelated works and fragments. The most celebrated is the Kashi Khanda, 'Benares Section,' describing minutely the temples of Shiva at or near Benares, and giving directions for Shiva-worship and legends attesting the holiness of Kashi or Benares. The greater part of the Kashi Khanda antedates the first attack upon Benares by Mahmud of Ghazni, the first renowned conqueror of India, who reigned 997–1030 A. D., and is said to have made twelve expeditions into India. The Utkala Khanda is the section explaining the holiness of Orissa, the inhabitants of which were known as Utkalas. A part of the Skandapurana has been printed at Bombay.

Skanderbeg. See *Scanderbeg.*

Skanderun, or **Scanderun,** or **Scanderoon.** See *Alexandretta.*

Skanderun, or **Scanderun, Bay of.** See *Iskanderun, Bay of.*

Skåne (skå′ne), G. **Schonen** (shō′nen). The southernmost of the old divisions of Sweden, comprising the modern laens (provinces) of Malmöhus and Christianstad.

Skaneateles (skan-e-at′les). A town in Onondaga County, New York, situated at the foot of Lake Skaneateles, 15 miles west-southwest of Syracuse. Population (1890), 1,559.

Skaneateles, Lake. A lake in central New York, southwest of Syracuse and east of Auburn. Its outlet is into Seneca River. Length, 14 miles.

Skaptar Jökull (skäp′tär yė-köl′). A volcanic group in southern Iceland, on the western side of the Vatna Jökull. It was the scene of a great eruption in 1783.

Skaraborg (skä′rä-borg). A laen in Gothland, Sweden, between Lakes Wener and Wetter. Area, 3,307 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 243,223.

Skardo (skär′dō), or **Iskardo** (is-kär′dō). The capital of Baltistan, Kashmir, situated on the Indus in lat. 35° 17′ N.

Skaw (skâ), **The,** or **Skagen** (skä'gen), **Cape.** A cape at the northeastern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, in lat. 57° 44′ N., long. 10° 37′ E.

Skeat (skēt), **Walter William.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1835. A noted English philologist. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1858, and was mathematical lecturer there 1864–71, and English lecturer 1867–83. He was appointed first Elrington and Bosworth professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge in 1878. He has edited "Parallel Extracts from Twenty-Nine Manuscripts of Piers Plowman" (1866), "The Romans of Partenay, or of Lusignan, otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine" (1866), "The Vision of William concerning Piers Plowman" (1867–85: the three versions of the text with "Richard the Redeles" and "The Crowned King"), "Specimens of English Literature, A.D. 1394–1579" (1871), "Specimens of English Literature, A.D. 1298–1393" (1872), Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe" (1872), "Seven Reprinted Glossaries" (1873), "Ray's Glossary Reprinted" (1874), "Tales from the Canterbury Tales" (1874), "Plutarch: being a Selection from the Lives in North's 'Plutarch' which illustrate Shakespeare's Plays" (1875), "The Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic, according to the Translation made by Wulfila in the Fourth Century: with a Grammatical Introduction and Glossarial Index" (1882), "Chaucer's Minor Poems" (1888), a complete edition of Chaucer, the publication of which was begun in 1894, etc. He has also written "An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, arranged on a Historical Basis" (1879–81, 1884, and 1892), "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" (1883, 1886), "The Principles of English Etymology" (first series 1887: with A. L. Mayhew), "A Concise Dictionary of Middle English 1150–1580" (1888), "Primer of English Etymology" (1892), etc. For many of his Early English Text Society publications he wrote critical introductions and supplied notes and glossarial indexes.

Skeggs (skegz), **Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia.** One of the town ladies who imposed upon the innocent family of the Vicar of Wakefield, in Goldsmith's novel of that name.

Skellefteå Elv (skel-lef'te-â elv). A river in northern Sweden which rises in the Stor-Afvan and flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 64° 45′ N. Length, about 140 miles.

Skelligs (skel'igz), **The.** A group of rocks southwest of Ireland, in lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 10° 32′ W.

Skelton (skel'tọn), **John.** Born about 1460: died probably in 1529. An English scholar and poet. He was a protégé of Henry VII., a noted scholar, and the tutor of Henry VIII. He took holy orders in 1498, and for 25 years was rector of Diss in Norfolk: he was suspended from this office for marrying, but was not deprived. He wrote "The Bowge of Court," "The Boke of Phyllyp Sparrow," "Magnificence," "The Tunning of Elinor Rummyng," "The Garland of Laurel," "Colin Clout," a satire on the clergy, and "Why come ye not to Court?" a satire on Wolsey, etc. His rough wit and eccentric character made him the hero of a book of "merye" tales.

Skene (skēn), **William Forbes.** Born at Inverie, in Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 3, 1892. A Scottish historian. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, in Germany, and at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. In 1881 he succeeded Hill Burton as historiographer for Scotland. He wrote "The Highlanders of Scotland" (1837), "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots" (1867), "The Four Ancient Books of Wales" (1868), etc.

Skerries (sker'iz), **Out.** A group of islets of the Shetlands, Scotland, 10–12 miles east of Mainland.

Skerries Rocks. A group of rocks in the Irish Sea, northwest of Anglesea, Wales, in lat. 53° 25′ N., long. 4° 36′ W.

Skerryvore (sker-i-vōr'). A reef in the Atlantic, southwest of Tiree, Scotland, in lat. 56° 19′ N., long. 7° 7′ W. It has a lighthouse.

Sketch-Book, The. A collection of tales and sketches by Washington Irving, published in 1820. It contains "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," etc.

Sketches by Boz. A collection of stories by Dickens, published 1835–36.

Sketchley (skech'li), **Arthur.** The pseudonym of George Rose (1830–82), an English humorous writer. In 1863 he appeared before the English public as the originator of "Mrs. Brown."

Skibbereen (skib-ẹ-rēn'). A town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Ilen, near its mouth, 42 miles southwest of Cork. Population, 3,269.

Skidbladner (skid-bläd'ner). In Norse mythology, the ship of Frey.

Skiddaw (skid'â). A mountain in Cumberland, one of the highest in England, situated near Keswick, 19 miles southwest of Carlisle. Height, 3,058 feet.

Skidi (skē'dē), or **Pawnee Loup** (pâ'nē lö) (*i. e.* 'Wolf Pawnee'). A tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. In prehistoric times they were east of the Mississippi, being allies of the Siouan tribes: but after they reached Nebraska they were conquered by the other Pawnee tribes, with whom they remained. See *Pawnee.*

Skierniewice (skyer-nye-vit'se). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, 42 miles southwest of Warsaw. It was the meeting-place of the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria in Sept., 1884.

Skillet Fork (skil'et fôrk). A river in southern Illinois which joins the Little Wabash near Carmi, in White County. Length, about 100 miles.

Skilloot. See *Echeloot.*

Skimpole (skim'pōl), **Harold.** A character in "Bleak House," by Dickens. He was drawn from Leigh Hunt.

Skinner (skin'ėr), **Cortlandt.** Born in New Jersey, 1728: died at Bristol, England, 1799. A Tory commander in the American Revolution. He was attorney-general of New Jersey in 1775, and at the beginning of the Revolution raised a corps of loyalists—the New Jersey Volunteers—which he commanded with the rank of brigadier-general. He removed to England on the conclusion of peace.

Skinner, John. Born in Birse, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1721: died June, 1807. A Scottish clergyman and poet. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen; and took orders in the Scottish Episcopal Church; and had a charge at Longside, Aberdeenshire. He was persecuted for Jacobitism. He is known by his songs, collected in 1809: of these "Tullochgorum" was called by Burns "the best Scotch song Scotland ever saw." In 1788 he published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland."

Skinner, Stephen. Born at London, 1623: died at Lincoln, Sept. 5, 1667. An English lexicographer. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1646, and studied medicine at Heidelberg. His etymological dictionary of the English language ("Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ") was published by Henshaw in 1671.

Skinners (skin'ėrz), **The.** 1. See *Écorcheurs.*—2. A body of marauders who pillaged Westchester County, New York, during Revolutionary times.

Skiold, or **Skjold** (shōld). In Norse mythology, the son of Odin, and a mythical king of Denmark.

Skioldungs, or **Skjoldungs** (shōl'döngz). The descendants and followers of Skiold.

Skipetar (skip'e-tär). [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. 'mountaineer,' from *skipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian.*—2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian.*

Skipton (skip'ton). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 23 miles northwest of Leeds. It contains a castle, partly destroyed in 1649. Population (1891), 10,376.

Skirnir (skir'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the messenger of the gods, but especially of Frey. He is sent to the giants to woo for Frey the giant maiden Gerd (ON. *Gerdhr*), and to the dwarfs to procure the bonds with which the wolf Fenris is secured.

Skirophoria (skir-ọ̄-fō'ri-a̤). [From Gr. *Σκιροφόρια*, pl., from *σκιροφόρος*, from *σκίρον*, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called *Σκιράς*), and *-φορος*, from *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1).

Skirophorion (skir-ọ̄-fō'ri-on). [From Gr. *Σκιροφοριών*, the 12th Attic month, from *Σκιροφόρια*: see *Skirophoria.*] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

Skittagetan (skit'ta̤-gē″tan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, in two chief divisions, the Haida proper and the Kaigani. Habitat, the islands of the Queen Charlotte group, and Forester and Prince of Wales islands, off the west coast of British America. Number, from 2,500 to 2,700. Also called *Haida* and *Kygani* or *Kaigani.*

Skjold. See *Skiold.*

Skobeleff (skō'be-lef), **Mikhail.** Born 1844: died at Moscow, July 7, 1882. A Russian general. He served with distinction in the expedition against Khiva in 1873, and against Khokand in 1875; took an active part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78; and as commander-in-chief took Geok-Tepe and conquered the Tekke-Turkomans in 1881.

Skopelo (skō-pā'lō). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the nomarchy of Eubœa, Greece, 16 miles from Eubœa, and southeast of Thessaly. It is identical either with the ancient Halonnesus or with the ancient Peparethus. Length, 14 miles.

Skowhegan (skou-hē'ga̤n). The capital of Somerset County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 30 miles northeast of Augusta. Population (1890), 5,868.

Skropha, or **Scropha** (skrō'fä), **Cape.** A cape in Greece, at the northwestern entrance to the Gulf of Patras, lat. 38° 16′ N., long. 21° 10′ E.

Skrzynecki (skzhü-net'skē), **Jan Boncza.** Born in Galicia, Feb. 18, 1786: died at Cracow, Jan. 12, 1860. A Polish general. He served in the Polish contingent in aid of Napoleon; joined the Polish insurrection in 1830; served with distinction at Grochow Feb. 25, 1831, and was appointed commander-in-chief Feb. 26; defeated the Russians at Wawre and Dembe in March, and at Iganie on April 8: was defeated at Ostrolenka May 26; and was superseded in Aug. He was temporary commander of the Belgian army in 1839.

Skunk (skungk) **River.** A river in Iowa which joins the Mississippi 11 miles south of Burlington. It receives from the north a tributary, the North Skunk. Length, over 250 miles.

Skupshtina (skůpsh'ti-na̤). The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body, called the Great Skupshtina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

Skye (skī). An island belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, the largest of the Inner Hebrides. It is separated from the mainland on the east by the Sound of Sleat, Loch Alsh, etc.; from North Uist and Harris on the northwest by the Little Minch; and from Lewis by the Minch. It contains many mountains (the highest over 3,000 feet). The chief town is Portree. The language is mostly Gaelic. Area, 643 square miles. Population (1891), 15,800.

Skyros. See *Scyros.*

Slankamen (slän'kä-men). A small town in Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Theiss with the Danube, 26 miles north by west of Belgrad. Here, Aug. 19, 1691, the Imperialists under Louis of Baden defeated the Turks under Köprili, who was killed in the battle.

Slate (slāt) **Mountain.** A summit of the Elk Mountains in Colorado.

Slater (slā'tėr), **John Fox.** Born at Slatersville, R. I., March 4, 1815: died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884. An American manufacturer and philanthropist. He established in 1882 the Slater Fund of $1,000,000 for the education of freedmen in the South.

Slatina (slä-tē'nä). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated near Aluta 85 miles west of Bukharest. Population, about 7,000.

Slave Coast (slāv kōst). A region on the western coast of Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin. It extends from the Volta to the neighborhood of Benin on the east. It is now divided between Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Slave Lake. See *Great Slave Lake.*

Slave River. See *Great Slave River.*

Slave-Ship, The. A painting by J. M. W. Turner, in the Lothrop collection, Boston. The slaver has been wrecked by a storm, which is subsiding; the slaves have been thrown overboard, and many are seen struggling in the surf, hampered by their chains. The scene is illumined by a crimson light.

Slave States, The. Those of the United States in which, in the period before the Civil War, slavery flourished. They were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee (all of which seceded), and Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

Slavinia (sla-vin'i-a̤). The Slavic region in medieval times, near the Baltic. The name was also used to comprise the Slavic regions further south.

> The name of Slavinia reached from the Danube to Peloponnesos, leaving to the Empire only islands and detached points of coast from Venice round to Thessalonica. Their settlements in these regions gave a new meaning to an ancient name, and the word Macedonian now began to mean Slavonic. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 115.

Slavonia (sla-vō'ni-a̤), G. **Slawonien** or **Slavonien** (slä-vō'nē-en), F. **Esclavonie** (es-klä-vō-nē'). [L., from *Slavus, Sclavus*, Slav.] A region in Austria-Hungary, forming part of the land of Croatia and Slavonia in the Transleithan (Hungarian) division of the dual monarchy. Capital, Essek. It is bounded by the Drave (separating it from Hungary) on the north and northeast, by the Danube (separating it from Hungary) on the east, by the Save (separating it from Servia and Bosnia) on the south, and by Croatia on the west. It is traversed by low mountains and by hills. The soil is fertile. The inhabitants are mostly Slavs. The prevailing languages are Croatian and Servian. Slavonia formed part of the Roman province of Pannonia. Its possession was disputed between Hungary and the Byzantine empire. It passed to Hungary in the 12th century, and was under Turkish rule for the greater part of the 16th and 17th centuries. See *Croatia and Slavonia*, and *Military Frontier.*

Slavonians (sla-vō'ni-a̤nz). 1. The Slavs.—2. The inhabitants of Slavonia.

Slavonisch-Brod (slä-vō'nish-brōd″). A trading town in Slavonia, on the Danube in lat. 45° 8′ N., long. 18° E.

Slavophiles (slav'ọ-filz), **The.** A Russian literary school, the principal representatives of which in the first half of the 19th century were Pogodin, Shevireff, and particularly Aksakoff, Khomiakoff, and Kirievsky. They spoke with scorn of western Europe, and particularly of France, and proclaimed the superiority of Old Russia and the old Byzantine civilization, and prophesied a brilliant future for the Slav race. It was a literary movement of which the doctrines are now fallen into disuse. It should not be confounded with the doctrine of Panslavism, which is political.

Slavs (slävz). 1. A race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, Bosniaks, Montenegrins, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, etc.

> We start with the north of Europe, with that race which at the present day occupies the east of our portion of the globe, the Slavs. It is generally known that these peoples appear for the first time in history in the first century of our era under the name of Veneti (Tacitus, Germ., 46) or Venedi (Pliny, Hist. Nat., IX. 96), and their abode at this period can be made out with tolerable certainty. On the one hand, they cannot yet have touched the north coast of the Black Sea, for this district was occupied by the Persian Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ; on the other hand, they cannot on the west have crossed either the Carpathians or the Vistula; for, as far as the river mentioned, Tacitus is acquainted with Teutonic tribes, which partially, as in the case of the Bastarnæ, extended over it as far as the modern Galicia and farther; and in the ancient Getic or Dacian and Pannonian proper names, large numbers of which have come down to us, no one as yet has succeeded in discovering any trace of Slavonic. If, then, in the beginning of our era, the abode of the Slavs must be sought north of the Black Sea steppes, and east of the Vistula and the Carpathians, it is also probable that the same people was settled in the district mentioned as much as five centuries earlier.
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> *Schrader*, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 427.

2. See the extract.

> The force he (Abd-er-Rahman III.) employed to sustain the central power was a large standing army, at the head of which stood his select body-guard of Slavs, or purchased foreigners. They were originally composed chiefly of men of Slavonian nationality, but came by degrees to include Franks, Galicians, Lombards, and all sorts of people, who were brought to Spain by Greek and Venetian traders, and sold while still children to the Sultan, to be educated as Moslems. Many of them were highly cultivated men, and naturally attached to their master. They resemble in many respects the corps of Mamluks which Saladin's successors introduced into Egypt as a body-guard, and which subsequently attained such renown as Sultans of Egypt and Syria.
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 114.

Slawkenbergius (slâ-ken-bėr'ji-us), **Hafen.** An imaginary author, noted for the length of his nose: referred to in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." A story professedly by him is introduced in the latter work.

Slay-Good (slā'gụ̈d), **Giant.** A giant in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress": killed by Mr. Greatheart.

Sleaford (slē'fọrd). A town in Lincolnshire, England, 17 miles south-southeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 4,655.

Sleek (slēk), **Aminadab.** A hypocritical character in Morris Barnett's comedy "The Serious Family."

Sleep and Death. A group of Greek sculpture in the royal museum at Madrid. The two youths, ivy-crowned, stand in easy attitudes, the arm of Sleep thrown around his brother's neck, while Death holds a reversed torch upon a small altar at their feet. Behind Death there is a small figure of Aphrodite with the pomegranate—a death-goddess. The work dates from about the beginning of the Roman Empire.

Sleeping Ariadne. A celebrated statue in the Vatican, Rome. The figure, richly draped in thin tunic and himation, reclines with one arm thrown over the head, which is supported on the other bent at the elbow. It is a fine antique copy of a Greek original, probably of the time of the Pergamene school. The present pedestal is a handsome antique sarcophagus with a vigorous gigantomachy in high relief.

Sleeping Beauty, The. [F. *La belle aux bois dormant*, G. *Dornröschen*.] In Perrault's fairy tales, a princess who in her fifteenth year pricks her finger with a spindle, and falls into a sleep which lasts a hundred years, thus fulfilling the prediction of the fairies at her christening. All the inmates of the palace share the magic slumber, till the fairy prince arrives who wakens the princess with a kiss. This story has been often told in French and English; and Grimm has told it in German. Tennyson takes it for the subject of his poem "The Day-Dream."

Sleepy Hollow (slē'pi hol'ō). A locality in Tarrytown, New York, rendered famous by Washington Irving in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" in "The Sketch-Book."

Sleipnir (slīp'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the eight-footed steed of Odin.

Slemmer (slem'ėr), **Adam J.** Born in Montgomery County, Pa., 1828: died at Fort Laramie, Kan., Oct. 7, 1868. An American officer. He successfully defended Fort Pickens against the Confederates at the beginning of the Civil War (Jan.–April, 1861), thereby preserving the key to the Gulf of Mexico for the Union. He took part as a brigadier-general of volunteers in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, where he was disabled for further active service in the field.

Slender (slen'dėr), **Master Abraham.** In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a provincial gentleman, cousin to Robert Shallow, Esq. He is an inimitable official booby, in love with "sweet Anne Page."

Slesvig. The Danish name of Schleswig.

Sleswick. See *Schleswig*.

Sley. See *Schlei*.

Slick (slik), **Samuel** or **Sam.** A Yankee clockmaker, introduced from about 1835 as a character into various works by T. C. Haliburton, who afterward used the name as a pseudonym.

Slidell (slī-del'), **John.** Born in New York city, 1793: died at London, July 29, 1871. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana 1843–45; was sent as United States minister to Mexico in 1845, but was not received; and was United States senator from Louisiana 1853–61, resigning as a Secessionist Feb., 1861. He was sent as a Confederate commissioner to France 1861, and with Mason was arrested on the British vessel Trent by the Federal captain Wilkes Nov., 1861. On his release he sailed for Europe (Jan., 1862). He failed, however, to secure the recognition of the French government for the Confederate States. See *Trent, The.*

Sligo (slī'gō). 1. A county in Connaught, Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Leitrim on the east, Roscommon on the southeast, and Mayo on the south and west. The surface is diversified. Area, 721 square miles. Population (1891), 98,013.—2. A seaport, capital of County Sligo, situated at the mouth of the Garvogue, in Sligo Bay, in lat. 54° 17′ N., long. 8° 28′ W. It has considerable coasting trade, and contains a ruined abbey of some architectural interest. Population (1891), 10,110.

Sliven (slē'ven), or **Selimnia** (sā-lim'nē-ä). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated at the base of the Balkans, in lat. 42° 40′ N., long. 26° 21′ E. It has trade and manufactures, and is a point of strategic importance. Population (1887), 20,893. Also called *Slivno*, *Islivne*, *Islimye*, etc.

Slivnitza (sliv-nit'sä). A village in Bulgaria, 13 miles northwest of Sofia. Here, Nov. 17–19, 1885, the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander defeated the Servians under Milan.

Sloane (slōn), Sir **Hans.** Born at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, April 16, 1660: died at London, Jan. 11, 1753. A British physician and naturalist. He resided in Jamaica 1685–86; was physician to Christ's Hospital, London, 1694–1724; and physician-general to the army from 1716; was president of the College of Physicians 1719–35; and was physician to the king from 1727. In the latter year he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as president of the Royal Society. His works include an account of his voyage to Jamaica and of the natural products of that island, generally called "Natural History of Jamaica" (1707–25: whole title, "Voyage to the Islands Madeira, Barbados, Nièves, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica, with the Natural History, etc., of the last"); a catalogue of the plants of Jamaica; and many papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." His library (50,000 vols. and over 3,000 MSS.) and collections were bequeathed to the nation on condition that £20,000—much less than their value—should be paid to his heirs: they formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

Sloane, William Milligan. Born at Richmond, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1850. An American educator and writer. He graduated from Columbia College 1868; studied at Berlin and Leipsic 1872–76; was George Bancroft's secretary at Berlin 1873–75; was assistant and professor of Latin at Princeton 1876–83; and has since been professor of history there. From 1885–88 he edited the "New Princeton Review," and is one of the editors of the "American Historical Review." Among his works are "The French War and the Revolution," and the "Life of Napoleon" (begun Nov., 1894, in "The Century Magazine").

Sloane Museum. See *Sloane, Sir Hans.*

Sloat (slōt), **John Drake.** Born in New York city, 1780: died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1867. An American admiral. He served in the War of 1812, and was engaged in suppressing piracy in the West Indies 1824–25.

Slocum (slō'kum), **Henry Warner.** Born at Delphi, Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1894. An American general and politician. He graduated at West Point in 1852; resigned his commission in the army in 1856; and took up the practice of law at Syracuse, N. Y. He was a member of the State legislature in 1859. At the beginning of the Civil War he accepted a commission as colonel of volunteers in the Union army, and commanded a regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in 1862, and engaged in the battles of Bull Run (Aug. 29–30, 1862), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg (where he commanded the right wing of the army). He commanded the left wing of the army in Sherman's march to the sea and his invasion of the Carolinas 1864–65. He resigned from the army in Sept., 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, New York. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1869–73.

Slop (slop), **Doctor.** In Sterne's novel "Tristram Shandy," Mrs. Shandy's attendant physician, who breaks Tristram's nose at his birth. He is described as having "a breadth of back and a sesquipedality of belly which might have done honour to a serjeant in the Horse-Guards."

Sloper (slō'pėr), **Mace.** A pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Slote (slōt), **Hon. Bardwell.** In B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar," a character created by W. J. Florence: a caricature of the American politician. He is an unprincipled greedy member from the Cohosh district, and is in the habit of indicating expressions by their initials: as, k. k. (cruel cuss), p. d. q. (pretty d——d quick), etc.

Slough of Despond, The. A bog described in the first part of "The Pilgrim's Progress" by Bunyan.

Slovaks (slọ-vaks'). A Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.

Slovenes (slọ-vēnz'). A Slavic race chiefly in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Küstenland and Hungary.

Slowboy (slō'boi), **Tilly.** In Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," an awkward nurse employed by Mr. Peerybingle. She is constantly surprised at being so well treated, and has a genius for bumping the baby's head.

Sluis, or **Sluys** (slois). [F. *L'Écluse*.] A seaport in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated near the Belgian frontier 10 miles northeast of Bruges. A naval victory was gained here by Edward III. of England and his Flemish allies over the French in 1340. Population (1889), 2,421.

Sly (slī), **Christopher.** A tinker in the induction to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." He is found in a drunken sleep by a nobleman, who has him taken to his own home as a jest; and when he wakes he is made to believe that he is the lord of the manor. The "Taming of the Shrew" is then played for his entertainment before his illusion is broken. Harun-al-Rashid played the same trick on Abu Hassan.

Småland (smâ'länt). A region in southern Sweden, bordering on the Baltic. It comprises Jönköping, Kronoberg, and Kalmar.

Smalcald, or **Smalkald.** See *Schmalkalden*.

Smalkaldic (smal-kal'dik) **Articles.** The articles of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Smalkald (or Schmalkalden) in 1537, designed to show how far the Protestants were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome.

Smalkaldic League. A league entered into at Smalkald in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V.

Smalkaldic War. The unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–47).

Small-Endians. See *Little-endians*.

Small Isles. A collective name for the islands of Canna, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, off the western coast of Scotland.

Smallweed (smâl'wēd), **Grandfather.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," an old man, the grandfather of young Smallweed (called Chickweed), "in a helpless condition as to his lower and nearly so as to his upper limbs." He enjoys throwing his pillows at his more feeble wife: both are then shaken up and settled by their granddaughter Judy.

Smaragdus Mons (sma-rag'dus monz). [Gr. *Σμάραγδος*, emerald.] In ancient geography, a mountain in Africa, near the western coast of the Red Sea, about lat. 24° 45′ N., noted for its emeralds: the modern Jebel Zabareh.

Smart (smärt), **Benjamin Humphrey.** Born in England about 1785: died in 1872. An English grammarian, lexicographer, and philosophical writer, for 50 years a teacher of elocution in London. He published "A Grammar of English Pronunciation" (1810), "The Rudiments of English Grammar Elucidated" (1811), "A Grammar of English Sounds" (1813), "Practical Logic" (1829), "Outlines of Sematology" (1831), "Thoughts and Language" (1835), "Pronouncing Dictionary based on that of John Walker" (1836), "Letter to Dr. Whately on the Effect of his Elements of Logic, etc." (1852), "Introduction to Grammar on its True Basis" (1858), "Accidence of Grammar, etc."

Smart, Christopher. Born at Shipbourne, Kent, April 11, 1722: died at London, May 18, 1770 or 1771. An English poet. He entered Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1739, and was elected fellow in 1745. He became a hack writer, and, his mind giving way, he died in the rules of the King's Bench. In the intervals of a fit of insanity he wrote the poem "A Song to David," published in 1763, which was omitted from his collected works and has been discovered quite recently. He also wrote "The Hilliad," a poetical translation of Phædrus (1765), a prose translation of Horace, and metrical versions of the psalms and parables.

Smart, Sir **George Thomas.** Born at London, May 10, 1776: died there, Feb. 23, 1867. An English musical conductor, instructor, and composer. He was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal in 1822, and composer in 1838. He was the first to produce Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in England, and was in great repute as a conductor of musical festivals in all parts of the country (1823–40). He edited Orlando Gibbon's "Madrigals" and the "Dettingen Te Deum," and published several volumes of glees, anthems, etc.

Smart, Henry. Born at London, Oct. 26, 1813: died July 6, 1879. An English musician and composer: nephew of Sir G. T. Smart, and son of Henry Smart (1778–1823), a conductor and manufacturer of pianofortes. He was organist in various London churches (at St. Luke's (1844–64), and at St. Pancras in 1864, when he became blind and was obliged to dictate his compositions). His church music and part-songs are best known. He also wrote an opera "Bertha, or the Gnome of Hartzburg" (1855), and several cantatas, "The Bride of Dunkerron" (1864), "King René's Daughter," "The Fisher Maidens" (1871), and "Jacob" (1873).

Smartas (smär′tạz), or **Smarta Brahmans.** One of the three principal classes into which the Hindus proper of the present day may be divided as to religion, the other two being the Shaivas and the Vaishnavas. The Smartas believe that man's spirit is identical with the one Spirit, which is the essence of the universe and only cognizable through meditation and self-communion. They believe also in the three personal gods Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu, with their subordinate deities, but only as coequal manifestations of the one impersonal Spirit and as destined to be reabsorbed into that Spirit. They are followers of Shankara (which see).

Smeaton (smē′tọn), **John.** Born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, England, June 8, 1724: died at Austhorpe, Oct. 28, 1792. An English civil engineer. He rebuilt the Eddystone Lighthouse, and built various canals, bridges, etc.

Smectymnuus (smek-tim′nū-us). The professed author of a controversial tract against episcopacy, written in the middle of the 17th century in answer to Bishop Hall. The name is a sort of acrostic made up from the initials of the names of the authors: *S*tephen *M*arshall, *E*dmund *C*alamy, *T*homas *Y*oung, *M*atthew *N*ewcomen, *W*illiam *S*purstow.

Smedley (smed′li), **Francis Edward.** Born at Marlow in 1818: died at London, May 1, 1864. An English novelist, editor for a time of "Sharpe's London Magazine." He wrote "Frank Fairleigh" (1850), "Lewis Arundel" (1852), and "Harry Coverdale's Courtship" (1854). His books were illustrated by Cruikshank and "Phiz."

Smelfungus (smel-fung′gus). A name given by Sterne to Smollett, on account of the pessimistic character of Smollett's "Travels."

Smellie (smel′i), **William.** Born at Edinburgh in 1740: died there, June 24, 1795. A Scottish printer and author. He edited the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1768–71), and is understood to have been largely responsible for the plan of that work and to have been the principal compiler. He also wrote "Philosophy of Natural History" (1790–99).

Smerdis (smėr′dis), or **Bardija.** Killed about 523 B. C. The brother of Cambyses of Persia, by whose orders he was put to death.

Smerdis, Pseudo-, or the False Smerdis. Killed 521 B. C. A Magian and Mede who claimed to be Smerdis and usurped the throne of Persia 522–521 B. C.

Smeru (smā′rö). The highest mountain in Java, situated in the eastern part of the island: an active volcano. Height, 12,148 feet.

Smetana (sme-tä′nä), **Friedrich.** Born in Bohemia, March 2, 1824: died May 12, 1884. A Bohemian musician and composer, a pupil of Proksch and Liszt. He produced a number of operas, symphonic poems, etc., and was conductor in the National Theater at Prague 1866–74, when he resigned on account of deafness. Among his operas are "Married for Money," "The Brandenburger in Bohemia," and "The Bartered Bride." The last suddenly became famous in Vienna in 1892, and since that time Smetana's name has been widely known outside of Bohemia. He died insane.

Smethwick (smeᴛʜ′ik). A town in Staffordshire, Eng., 3 miles west of Birmingham. It has various manufactures. Population (1891), 36,170.

Smike (smīk). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a poor homeless persecuted boy, abused by Squeers, afterward befriended by Nicholas Nickleby, and finally discovered to be Ralph Nickleby's son.

Smiles (smīlz), **Samuel.** Born at Haddington, Scotland, 1812. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh at the age of 20; but, after having practised at Haddington and Leeds, abandoned the medical profession in order to become editor of the "Leeds Times." He was secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company 1845–54, and of the South-Eastern Railway 1854–66. His works include "History of Ireland" (1844), "Life of George Stephenson" (1857), "Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct" (1859), "Brief Biographies" (1860), "Lives of the Engineers" (1861–65), "Industrial Biography" (1863), "The Huguenots" (1867), "Character" (1871), "The Huguenots in France" (1874), "Thrift" (1875).

Smillie (smī′li), **George Henry.** Born at New York, Dec. 29, 1840. An American landscape-painter, brother of J. D. Smillie. In 1871 he made a sketching tour in the Rocky Mountains and the Yosemite Valley, and in Florida in 1874. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1863, and was made a national academician in 1882.

Smillie, James. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1807: died at New York, Dec. 5, 1885. A Scottish-American engraver. He came to America in 1821, and settled in New York in 1829. He engraved bank-notes and was eminent as an engraver of landscapes, among which are Cole's series "The Voyage of Life," Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," etc.

Smillie, James D. Born at New York, June 16, 1833. An American landscape-painter, son of James Smillie the engraver, who educated him in that profession. He was made a member of the National Academy in 1876.

Smintheus (smin′thūs). [Gr. Σμινθεύς.] In Greek mythology, a surname of Apollo.

> The very name, Smintheus, by which his favourite priest calls on him in the "Iliad" (i. 39), might be rendered "Mouse Apollo," or "Apollo, Lord of Mice." As we shall see later, mice lived beneath the altar, and were fed in the holy of holies of the god, and an image of a mouse was placed beside or upon his sacred tripod.
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> *Lang*, Custom and Myth, p. 103.

Smirke (smėrk), **Robert.** Born near Carlisle, England, 1752: died at London, Jan. 5, 1845. An English historical painter and illustrator.

Smirke, Sir **Robert.** Born at London, 1780: died at Cheltenham, April 18, 1867. An English architect, son of Robert Smirke. He designed the British Museum.

Smirke, Sydney. Born 1799: died Dec. 11, 1877. An English architect, brother of Sir Robert Smirke. He succeeded his brother as architect to the British Museum in 1847.

Smith (smith), **Adam.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, June 5, 1723: died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1790. A celebrated Scottish political economist. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford, and in 1748 became lecturer on rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh. He accepted in 1751 the chair of logic at Glasgow, which he exchanged for that of moral philosophy in the same university in 1752. In 1763 he resigned his professorship in order to travel on the Continent as tutor of the young duke of Buccleuch (1764–66), and afterward lived for a time in studious retirement at Kirkcaldy. He became commissioner of customs at Edinburgh in 1778; and was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1787. His chief works are "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776) and "Theory of Moral Sentiments" (1759).

Smith, Alexander. Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, Dec. 31, 1830: died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, Jan. 5, 1867. A Scottish poet and miscellaneous author. He wrote "A Life Drama and other Poems" (1853), "War Sonnets" (with Dobell, 1855), etc. His chief prose works are "A Summer in Skye" (1865) and "Alfred Hagart's Household" (1866).

Smith, Andrew Jackson. Born in Bucks County, Pa., April 28, 1815. A Union general in the Civil War. He served with distinction in the Vicksburg and Red River campaigns (1862–63 and 1864), participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill and Nashville (1864). He also bore a conspicuous part in the reduction of Mobile, March–April, 1865.

Smith, Benjamin Leigh. Born 1828. An English arctic explorer. He conducted expeditions to Spitzbergen in 1871, 1872, and 1873, and to Franz Josef Land in 1880 and 1881–82.

Smith, Buckingham. Born at Cumberland Island, Ga., Oct. 31, 1810: died at New York city, Jan. 5, 1871. An American antiquary. He edited, translated, and wrote various works in Spanish and English relating to early Spanish explorations in America.

Smith, Charles Emory. Born in 1842. An American journalist, editor of the Philadelphia "Press." He was minister to Russia under President Harrison 1890–92.

Smith, Charles Ferguson. Born at Philadelphia, April 24, 1807: died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1825; served as instructor, adjutant, and commandant at West Point 1829–42; commanded a light battalion in the Mexican war, and was distinguished at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Churubusco, etc.; commanded the Red River expedition in 1856; and served in the Utah expedition 1857–60. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; captured at the head of his division the heights commanding the fort at the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862; and was made major-general of volunteers in March, 1862.

Smith, Edmund Kirby. Born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824: died at Sewanee, Tenn., March 28, 1893. A Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1845; served in the Mexican and Indian wars; was wounded at Bull Run in 1861; led the advance in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862; gained the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, Aug. 30, 1862, and was made lieutenant-general; served at Perryville and Murfreesboro; was commander of the Trans-Mississippi department in 1863; was opposed to Banks in the Red River campaign of 1864; was made general; and was the last Confederate commander to surrender (May 26, 1865).

Smith, Eli. Born at Northford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1801: died at Beirut, Syria, Jan. 11, 1857. An American missionary in Syria, and Arabic scholar. He graduated at Yale in 1821, and at Andover in 1826, and in that year became superintendent of the missionary printing-house at Malta: later he became connected with the mission in Syria. In 1829 he traveled in Greece. In 1830–31, with Dr. H. G. O. Dwight, he made a journey through Armenia, Georgia, and Persia, and settled in Beirut in 1833. In 1838, with Professor Edward Robinson, he made a remarkable exploration of Palestine, which is said to have "opened the second great era of our knowledge of the Promised Land." In 1852 they visited Jerusalem again. He began in 1844 to translate the Bible into Arabic, and a large portion of it was in print at the time of his death. It was completed by Dr. Cornelius Van Dyke in 1866–67. He had devised an improved font of Arabic type, which was cast at Leipsic in 1839 under his direction. He published, with Professor Robinson, "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa" in 1841: with the second edition (1856) appeared "Later Biblical Researches in Palestine, etc." He wrote "Missionary Researches in Armenia" (with Dr. Dwight, 1833) and "Sermons and Addresses" (1834), and contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," etc.

Smith, Erasmus Peshine. Born at New York, March 2, 1814: died at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1882. An American jurist and political economist. He graduated at Columbia in 1832, and at the Harvard Law School in 1833; was for some time an official in the state department; and about 1871 became adviser on international law to the Mikado of Japan, a post which he occupied five years. He wrote "Manual of Political Economy" (1853).

Smith, Mrs. (**Erminnie Adelle Platt**). Born at Marcellus, N. Y., April 26, 1836: died at Jersey City, N. J., June 9, 1886. An American ethnologist. She published an Iroquois-English dictionary, etc.

Smith, Francis Hopkinson. Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1838. An American painter, writer, and civil engineer. He paints chiefly in water-color, and has published and illustrated "Old Lines in new Black and White" (1885), "Well-worn Roads, etc." (1886), "A Book of the Tile Club" (1887), "A White Umbrella in Mexico" (1889), "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" (1891), "A Day at Laguerre's, etc." (1892), "American Illustrators" (1892), etc.

Smith, George. Born March 26, 1840: died at Aleppo, Aug. 19, 1876. An English Assyriologist, a bank-note engraver by trade. He studied the cuneiform inscriptions in the British Museum, and, through the influence of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr. Birch, was appointed assistant in the department of antiquities in the museum. In 1872 he discovered the Chaldean account of the deluge, and in 1871 the key to the Cypriote character and script. In 1872 he was sent by the "Daily Telegraph" to Nineveh, and in 1873 returned to Nineveh by commission of the British Museum and completed his excavations. He published "Assyrian Discoveries" in 1875. On a third visit, in 1876, he died. He also wrote "Annals of Assurbanipal" (1871), "History of Assyria" (1875), "Eponym Canon" (1875), etc.

Smith, George Barnett. Born near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1841. An English journalist and writer. He went to London in 1864 and was connected with the "Globe" and the "Echo." He has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to a number of periodicals. Among his works are "Poets and Novelists" (1875), lives of Shelley (1877), Gladstone (1879), Sir Robert Peel (1881), John Bright (1881), Victor Hugo (1885), Queen Victoria (1886), and "William I. and the German Empire" (1889).

Smith, Gerrit. Born at Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797: died at New York city, Dec. 28, 1874. An American philanthropist. He was connected with the Colonization Society, and later with the Antislavery Society, and gave pecuniary assistance to John Brown, in whose affair at Harper's Ferry he was not, however, implicated. He was an abolitionist member of Congress from New York 1853–54. Among his publications are "Sermons and Speeches" (1861) and "Nature the Base of a Free Theology" (1867).

Smith, Goldwin. Born at Reading, England, Aug. 13, 1823. An English historian and publicist. He graduated at Oxford in 1845; was regius professor of modern history at that university 1858–66; and was professor of English and constitutional history at Cornell University (Ithaca, New York) from 1868 to 1871, when he exchanged his chair for that of a non-resident professor and removed to Toronto. He became a member of the senate of the Toronto University; was editor of the "Canadian Monthly" 1872–74; and founded the "Toronto Week" in 1884. He has published "Lectures on Modern History" (1861), "Irish History and Irish Character" (1861), "Rational Religion" (1861), "On Church Endowments" (1862), "The Empire" (1863), "Civil War in America" (1866), "Three English Statesmen" (1867), "Reorganization of the University of Oxford" (1868), "Relations between America and England" (1869), "Short History of England" (1869), "Conduct of England to Ireland" (1882), a "History of the United States" (1893), etc.

Smith, Green Clay. Born 1832: died June 29, 1895. An American politician, general, and clergyman. He was a Federal general in the Civil War; Union member of Congress from Kentucky 1863–66; governor of Montana Territory 1866–69; and later a Baptist minister. He was Prohibition candidate for the presidency in 1876.

Smith, Gustavus Woodson. Born in Scott County, Ky., Jan. 1, 1822. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; and resigned from the army in 1854. He was street commissioner of New York city from 1858 to 1861, when, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate army, and was appointed major-general in Sept., 1861. He was insurance commissioner of Kentucky 1870–76. He has published "Notes on Life Insurance" (3d ed. 1877) and "Confederate War Papers" (1884).

Smith, Henry Boynton. Born at Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1815: died at New York city, Feb. 7, 1877. An American clergyman and scholar. He became professor of philosophy at Amherst College in 1847, and professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary in 1850 (and later of systematic theology). He resigned in 1874. He was editor of the "American Theological Review," "Presbyterian Review," and "Princeton Review." His works include "Relations of Faith and Philosophy" (1849), "History of the Church of Christ in Chronological Tables" (1859), "Church History" (1851), "The Idea of Christian Theology as a System" (1877), with R. D. Hitchcock a life of Edward Robinson (1864), etc.

Smith, Horace. Born at London, Dec. 31, 1779: died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849. An English poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer: brother of James Smith, and associated with him in the "Rejected Addresses." He wrote "Brambletye House" (1826) and many other novels.

Smith, James. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1775: died there, Dec. 26, 1839. An English poet, noted for a collection of parodies entitled "Rejected Addresses" (in collaboration with Horace Smith in 1812). He aided Charles Mathews in "Country Cousins," etc.

Smith, John. Born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, in Jan., 1579: died at London, June 21, 1631. An English adventurer, president of the colony of Virginia 1608–09. He was the eldest son of George Smith, a tenant farmer. Little is known of his life, except through his own writings, which are largely eulogistic of himself and of questionable authority. He studied at the free schools of Alford and Louth, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a trade, but ran away and served under Lord Willoughby in the Netherlands and elsewhere. He afterward served in Hungary and Transylvania against the Turks, and was captured and sent into slavery, but escaped to Russia and ultimately returned to England, probably about 1605. He accompanied the expedition, consisting of three vessels and 105 men, which left London Dec. 19, 1606, under the command of Christopher Newport, for the purpose of establishing a colony in Virginia. He professed to have been kept under arrest during part of the voyage, on suspicion of aiming to usurp the government and make himself king. The colonists sighted the Virginia coast (Cape Henry) April 26, 1607. The same day they opened the sealed orders which they carried with them providing for the local government of the colony. The orders named a council of seven members, including John Smith (although for the present he was not allowed to take his seat), which was to elect an annual president, and which ultimately chose Edward Maria Wingfield. The settlement of Jamestown began May 13, 1607. Smith's energy in exploring the neighboring rivers, and his success in obtaining supplies from the Indians, soon secured for him admission to his place on the council. While on a voyage of exploration up the James in 1607 he was captured by the Indians and brought before Powhatan, who after a six weeks' captivity sent him back to Jamestown (see *Pocahontas*). When he returned to Jamestown, he found the colonists reduced to 40 men; but they were presently reinforced by the arrival of Captain Nelson with 140 immigrants. Smith explored the coasts of the Chesapeake as far as the mouth of the Patapsco June–July, and the head of the Chesapeake July–Sept., 1608. On Sept. 10, 1608, he was elected president. Captain Newport returned from a visit to England with 70 colonists. Insubordination and Indian uprisings were overcome by Smith's tact and energy, but false accounts of his administration were sent home by his enemies. A new charter was obtained by the proprietors in England (the London Company); Lord Delawarr was made governor; and three commissioners were empowered to manage the affairs of the colony until the arrival of the governor. The commissioners sailed in 1609 with over 500 emigrants in nine ships, one of which, the Sea Venture, was shipwrecked off the Bermudas. The warrant of the new commission was lost in the shipwreck, with the result that Smith retained his presidency and enforced his authority over the new-comers, who were composed largely of the riffraff of London. While on an exploring expedition he was severely wounded by the explosion of his powder-bag, and returned to London in the autumn of 1609. He subsequently (in 1614) conducted an expedition fitted out by some London merchants to the coast of New England, which he explored from Penobscot to Cape Cod. In 1615 he started on a similar voyage, but was captured by the French. He escaped the same year, and the remainder of his life was spent in vain endeavors to procure financial support for the establishment of a colony in New England. He obtained the promise of 20 ships in 1617, and received the title of Admiral of New England, which he bore until his death. The expedition, however, never sailed. He wrote "A True Relation" (1608), "A Map of Virginia" (1612), "A Description of New England" (1616), "New England's Trials" (1620), "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles" (1624) "An Accidence for Young Seamen" (1626), "The True Travels" (1630), and "Advertisements for the Inexperienced Planters of New England" (1631).

Smith, John Cotton. Born at Sharon, Conn., Feb. 12, 1765: died there, Dec. 7, 1845. An American politician. He was Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut 1801–07, and governor of Connecticut 1813–18. He was president of the American Bible Society and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Smith, John Cotton. Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 4, 1826: died at New York, Aug. 10, 1882. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He became rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, in 1860, and was a leader in tenement-house reform. He wrote "Miscellanies, Old and New" (1876), "The Liturgy as a Basis of Union," etc.

Smith, John Pye. Born at Sheffield, England, May 25, 1774: died at Guildford, England, Feb. 5, 1851. An English Independent clergyman. He wrote "Scripture Testimony to the Messiah" (1818–21), "Scripture and Geology" (1839), etc.

Smith, Joseph. Born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805: killed at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. A Mormon prophet. He removed with his parents, poor farmers, to the State of New York about 1815, and resided successively at Palmyra and Manchester. About 1820 he began, as he claimed, to have supernatural visions, and Sept. 22, 1827, received from an angel a book written in strange hieroglyphics on golden plates, which he subsequently translated with the aid of Urim and Thummim, a pair of magic spectacles. The translation, which was dictated by Smith from behind a curtain, was published in 1830 under the title of the "Book of Mormon" (which see), on the basis of which the Mormon Church was organized in the same year. In Feb., 1831, he removed with his followers from New York State to Kirtland, Ohio, settling afterward in Missouri. In 1840 he founded the city of Nauvoo, Illinois. The revelation which he professed to have received July 12, 1843, authorizing polygamy, stirred up violent opposition among his followers, which found expression in the "Nauvoo Expositor," a newspaper founded especially for this purpose. Smith's adherents destroyed the press, and a warrant was procured for his arrest. He resisted; the militia was called out to assist the constable in serving the instrument; and he was ultimately lodged in the jail at Carthage with his brother Hyrum, where they were shot to death by a mob.

Smith, Joshua Toulmin. Born at Birmingham, England, May 29, 1816: died April 28, 1869. An English antiquary. His works include "Northmen in New England" (1839), "History of English Guilds" (1870), etc.

Smith, Kirby. See *Smith, Edmund Kirby.*

Smith, Marcus. Born at New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1829: died at Paris, Aug. 11, 1884. An American actor, known as Mark Smith: son of Solomon F. Smith. He played many Shaksperian parts, and had great versatility, ranging easily from Sir Peter Teazle and Sir William Fondlove to Diggory and Powhatan (in Brougham's burlesque "Pocahontas").

Smith, Melancton or **Melancthon.** Born at New York, May 24, 1810: died at Green Bay, Wis., July 19, 1893. An American admiral. He was appointed midshipman in the United States navy in 1826; was promoted commander in 1855, captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870. He served in the Civil War before New Orleans, at Port Hudson, Fort Fisher, etc. He was commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard 1870–72, and was afterward governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Smith, Morgan Lewis. Born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 8, 1822: died at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1874. An American general, brigade and division commander under Grant and Sherman in the West during the Civil War.

Smith, Philip. Died 1885. An English historian, brother of Sir William Smith (1813–93). He was head-master of the Mill Hill Protestant Dissenters' School, Hendon, and was a coadjutor of his brother in the compilation of the dictionaries of Greek and Roman antiquities, biography, and geography. He published "A History of the World" (1864 *et seq.*).

Smith, Robert. Born 1689: died at Cambridge, 1768. An English mathematician. He was appointed Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1716, and master of Trinity College in 1742. He is chiefly known as the founder of Smith's prizes (which see) at Cambridge. He wrote "Complete System of Optics" (1738), etc.

Smith, Robert. Born Nov., 1757: died at Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1842. An American politician, brother of Samuel Smith (1752–1839). He was secretary of the navy 1801–05; attorney-general 1805; and secretary of state 1809–11.

Smith, Robert Payne. Born Nov., 1818: died April 1, 1895. An English Orientalist and theologian. He was regius professor of divinity at Oxford from 1865 to 1871, when he became dean of Canterbury. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. He has published "The Authenticity and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah Vindicated" (1862), "Prophecy: a Preparation for Christ" (1869), "Thesaurus Syriacus" (1868 *et seq.*), etc.

Smith, Roswell. Born at Lebanon, Conn., March 30, 1829: died at New York, April 19, 1892. An American publisher, a founder, with Dr. J. G. Holland and Charles Scribner & Co., of "Scribner's Monthly," later (1881) the "Century" magazine. He was the founder and president of The Century Co. (New York city).

Smith, Samuel Francis. Born at Boston, Oct. 21, 1808. An American Baptist clergyman and poet. He is well known from his hymns and songs, including "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" (1832), "The Morning Light is Breaking" (1832), etc.

Smith, Seba. Born at Buckfield, Maine, Sept. 14, 1792: died at Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer. He published "Life and Letters of Major Jack Downing" (1833), "'Way Down East, etc." (1855), "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing" (1859–1860), etc.

Smith, Sydney. Born at Woodford, Essex, England, June 3, 1771: died at London, Feb. 22, 1845. An English clergyman, wit, and essayist. He was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; took orders; and was curate of Netheravon on Salisbury Plain. He lived in Edinburgh from 1798 to 1803, and then went to London. While in Edinburgh he was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," its first editor (1802), and one of its chief contributors for twenty years. From 1804 to 1808 he was one of the lecturers on moral philosophy at the Royal Institution, London, teaching the principles of Dugald Stewart. These lectures were published in 1850. In 1809 he was presented to the living of Foston-le-Clay, Yorkshire, where there had been no clergyman for over 100 years: he lived there for twenty years as a village priest. In 1828 he was presented to a prebend of Bristol, and in 1829 to the living of Combe-Florey in Somerset; and in 1831 he was canon residentiary of St. Paul's. He was noted as a brilliant critic, and as a talker and a wit. Macaulay calls him "the greatest master of ridicule that has appeared among us since Swift." His chief works are "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, by Peter Plymley" (1807–08: advocating Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform); sixty-five articles from the "Edinburgh Review," republished in 1839; "Wit and Wisdom" (edited by Duyckinck, 1856); and a number of volumes of speeches, sermons, and letters on questions of the day. His life was published by his daughter, Lady Holland (1855: including his letters).

Smith, Walter Chalmers. Born at Aberdeen in 1824. A Scottish clergyman and poet. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and has held pastoral charges in the Free Church of Scotland at Orwell, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. He is distinguished as a preacher and for his practical interest in public affairs. His poems include "The Bishop's Walk" (1861), "Olrig Grange" (1872), "Hilda among the Broken Gods" (1878), "Kildrostan" (1884), etc.

Smith, Wayland. See *Wayland.*

Smith, William. Born at New York, June 25, 1728: died at Quebec, Canada, Nov. 3, 1793. An American jurist and historian. He graduated from Yale in 1745, studied law, and became chief justice of the province of New York in 1763, and a member of the council in 1767. He finally attached himself, after much wavering, to the cause of the British, and became chief justice of Canada in 1786. He wrote "History of the Province of New York, etc." (1757).

Smith, William. Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, England, March 23, 1769: died at Northampton, England, Aug. 28, 1839. An English geologist, called "the Father of English Geology." He began as a mineral surveyor and civil engineer, and in 1794 was appointed engineer of the Somerset Coal Canal. He published "Geological Map of England and Wales with Part of Scotland" (1815), geological county maps, and works on the connection of strata with organic remains.

Smith, Sir **William.** Born at London in 1812 or 1813: died Oct. 7, 1893. An English classical and biblical scholar. He studied at University College (London), and kept terms at Gray's Inn, but abandoned law in order to devote himself to the study of classical literature. He was editor of the "Quarterly Review" from 1867 until his death, and was knighted in 1892. He edited a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (1842), "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology" (3 vols., late ed. 1880), "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" (2 vols. 1854–57), "Dictionary of the Bible" (1860–63), Latin-English dictionary (1855); was joint editor of "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" (1875–80), and "Dictionary of Christian Biography" (4 vols. 1877–87); and wrote or edited various classical text-books, historical manuals, etc.

Smith, William Farrar. Born at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 17, 1824. An American (Union) general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1845; was a division commander in the Peninsular campaign and at Antietam; and was a corps commander at Fredericksburg. He was chief engineer of the Department of the Cumberland and of the Division of the Mississippi. He took an important part in the operations near Chattanooga, 1863. In 1864 he was confirmed major-general of volunteers, and was corps commander at Cold Harbor and before Petersburg in the same year.

Smith, William Henry. Born at London, June 24, 1825: died at Walmer Castle, Oct. 6, 1891. An English Conservative politician and publisher. He was financial secretary to the treasury 1874–1877; first lord of the admiralty 1877–80; secretary for war 1885–86 and 1886–87; and first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons from 1887 until his death.

Smith, William Robertson. Born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 8, 1846: died at Cambridge, England, March 31, 1894. A distinguished Scottish biblical scholar and Orientalist. He was the eldest son of a scholarly clergyman, who was his sole teacher till he entered Aberdeen University. After gaining exceptional distinction there, he went to the Free Church College at Edinburgh, and afterward studied at the universities of Bonn and Göttingen. In 1870 he was appointed Hebrew professor in the Free Church College at Aberdeen. A keen ecclesiastical controversy arose out of certain of his writings — the question at issue being the extent of liberty in matters of biblical criticism and interpretation permissible in an evangelical church. His contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," especially the article "Bible," published in 1876, led to a series of attempts to convict him of heresy. These were unsuccessful, largely owing to the attraction of a powerful personal influence, as well as to his skilful conduct of his defense; but in 1881 he was removed from his chair without being deprived of its emoluments, of which, however, he declined to continue acceptance. The ground assigned by the Assembly for this action was that "they no longer considered it safe or advantageous for the church that Professor Smith should continue to teach in one of her colleges." From 1881 he was associated as joint editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with T. Spencer Baynes, after whose death in 1887 he was sole editor. He was lord almoner's reader in Arabic at Cambridge University 1883–86, librarian of the University 1886–89, and professor of Arabic 1889–94. He published "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church" (1881), "The Prophets of Israel, and their Place in History" (1882), "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia" (1885), "The Religion of the Semites" (1889), etc.

Smith, Sir **William Sidney:** often called **Sir Sidney Smith.** Born at Westminster, July 21, 1764: died at Paris, May 26, 1840. An English admiral. Entering the navy at 11, he won a lieutenancy in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Jan., 1780. In 1788–90 he advised the King of Sweden in his war with Russia; in 1793 he joined Lord Hood at Toulon; and on April 19, 1796, he was captured in the harbor of Havre-de-Grâce, and sent to Paris. He escaped in 1798, and crossed the Channel in a skiff. In Oct., 1798, he was sent to Constantinople as plenipotentiary; but, learning of Bonaparte's operations at St.-Jean d'Acre, went to its relief. On March 16, 1799, he captured the French flotilla, and on May 20 compelled Bonaparte to raise the siege. He served as brigadier-general under Abercromby at the battle of Abukir. In 1802 he was member of Parliament for Rochester; in 1805 was sent on secret service to Sicily and Naples; in 1807 joined Sir John Duckworth against the Turks; and on Feb. 7 destroyed the Turkish fleet at Abydos.

Smith College. An institution for the higher education of women, situated at Northampton, Massachusetts. It was founded by Sophia Smith (1796–1870), and opened in 1875. In 1895 it had about 800 students.

Smithfield (smith′fēld). A locality in London, north of St. Paul's. It was formerly a recreation-ground, and was long famous for its cattle-market. It was noted in the time of Queen Mary as the place for burning heretics at the stake.

Smith's Island (smiths ī′land). A small island off the coast of North Carolina, to which it belongs, 24 miles south of Wilmington. It contains Cape Fear.

Smithson (smith′son), **James (James Lewis Macie).** Born in France, about 1765: died at Genoa, June 27, 1829. An English scientist, illegitimate son of the first Duke of Northumberland. He made a bequest to the United States for the establishment of a scientific institution. See *Smithsonian Institution.*

Smithsonian Institution. An institution of learning at Washington, established in 1846, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It was founded by James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist, and a fellow of the Royal Society. At his death, in 1829, he bequeathed £105,000 to the government of the United States in trust "to found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which bequest became operative in 1835. In 1838 the United States government received from the Court of Chancery of Great Britain $515,169, which sum was increased by careful financial management to $703,000. This amount was further increased in 1891 by a gift from Mr. Thomas George Hodgkins of Setauket, New York, of $200,000, a portion of the income of which was to be devoted to "the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of the atmospheric air, in connection with the welfare of man." Mr. Hodgkins also named the Institution as his residuary legatee. The funds of the Institution are deposited in the United States Treasury, the government paying 6 per cent. interest on the fund. After the discussion of numerous plans, Congress passed an act in 1846 creating an "establishment" consisting of the President and members of the cabinet and a board of regents (the Vice-President, 3 senators, 3 members of the House of Representatives, and six other citizens), the executive officer to be a secretary elected by the board of regents. The Institution has devoted itself to the two lines of work marked out in the terms of the bequest — the prosecution of original research, and the publication and distribution of memoirs on subjects relating to science. During the course of its existence, it has originated many scientific undertakings of great importance, which have since been taken up by the government, and for which separate bureaus have been established, some independent of the Institution, others under its direction. Out of its meteorological service the United States Weather Bureau has grown; in connection with its work in ichthyology the United States Fish Commission was established. Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution are the United States National Museum, the legal custodian of all government collections; the Bureau of International Exchanges; the Bureau of American Ethnology; the Astro-Physical Observatory; and the National Zoölogical Park. The Institution has a library of 150,000 volumes (especially rich in transactions of learned societies) and scientific journals. This library was deposited in 1866, by act of Congress, with the library of Congress, only a working library being retained by the Institution. The Institution, however, enjoys the customary use of its library as well as a free use of the library of Congress. The Institution has had three secretaries — Joseph Henry, a physicist (1846–78); Spencer Fullerton Baird, a zoologist (1878–87); and Samuel Pierpont Langley, an astronomer and physicist (1887-). Its publications consist of "Contributions to Knowledge" (quarto, vols. 1–28), "Miscellaneous Collections" (vols. 1–36), and Reports (1846-92), Reports of the National Museum 1884–92, Bulletins of the National Museum (1–50), Proceedings of the National Museum (1–16), Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology (vols. 1–13). It has a building, used for offices and exhibition halls. It has taken part in all the scientific expeditions and explorations conducted by the government, and in all international expositions. In 1893 it offered prizes of $10,000, $2,000, and $1,000 in connection with the Hodgkins bequest.

Smith Sound. A sea passage in the arctic regions, leading northward from Baffin Bay, and separating Prudhoe Land (in Greenland) on the east from Ellesmere Land on the west.

Smith's Prizes. Two prizes at the University of Cambridge, founded by Robert Smith (1689–1768). From 1769 to 1882 they were awarded to the students proceeding B. A. who were most successful in a special examination in mathematics. From 1883 they have been awarded to writers of the best essays on any subject in mathematics or natural philosophy.

Smoky (smō′ki) **City, The.** A name frequently given to Pittsburg.

Smoky Hill River, or **Smoky Hill Fork.** A river which rises in eastern Colorado, flows east through Kansas, and unites with the Solomon River about long. 97° 22′ W. to form the Kansas River. Length, about 400 miles.

Smoky Mountains, or **Great Smoky Mountains.** A range of the Appalachian system, on the border between North Carolina and Tennessee. It contains peaks over 6,000 feet high.

Smölen (smė′len). An island off the western coast of Norway, about lat. 63° 25′ N. Length, about 15 miles.

Smolensk (smō-lensk′). 1. A government of western central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Pskoff, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Tchernigoff, Moghileff, and Vitebsk. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 21,638 square miles. Population (1891), 1,412,162.— 2. A cathedral city, the capital of the government of Smolensk, situated on the Dnieper about lat. 54° 48′ N. It is an important strategic point, and is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It was annexed to Lithuania in 1404; conquered and annexed by Russia in 1514; taken by Sigismund III. of Poland in 1611; retaken by the Russians in 1654; and in 1667 definitely reannexed by Russia. A victory was gained there by the French army under Napoleon over the Russians under Barclay de Tolly and Bagration, Aug. 17, 1812 (N. S.), when the town was partly burned. Population (1890), 37,741.

Smolensk, Principality of. A medieval principality of central Russia, acquired by Lithuania about 1400.

Smolkin (smol′kin). A fiend mentioned in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Smollett (smol′et), **Tobias George.** Born at Dalquhurn, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, March, 1721: died at Monte Novo, near Leghorn, Italy, Oct. 21, 1771. A British novelist, historical writer, and miscellaneous author. He was educated at the grammar-school of Dumbarton and the university of Glasgow, and was apprenticed to a surgeon. About 1740 he went to London and entered the navy as a surgeon's mate, and in 1741 was present at the siege of Cartagena. In 1744 he returned to England, and until 1767 lived there and on the Continent, devoting himself to literary work, and editing "The Critical Review" and "The Briton." In 1767 he retired with broken health to Monte Novo, where he died. Among his works are the novels "The Adventures of Roderick Random" (1748), "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle" (1751), "The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom" (1753), "The Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves" (1760–61), and "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" (1771); and among his other works are "A Complete History of England" (1757 65), "The Reprisals, or the Tars of Old England" (1757: a farce), "The History and Adventures of an Atom" (1769: a satire), "Travels" (1766), and translations of "Don Quixote" (1755) and "Gil Blas" (1761: a later translation by Mr. Benjamin Heath Malkin has been printed with Smollett's name).

Smyrna (smėr′nä), Turk. **Ismir** (iz-mēr′). A seaport in the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Smyrna in lat. 38° 26′ N., long. 27° 9′ E. It is the most important city of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial center in the Levant. Its exports include cotton, figs, raisins, carpets, opium, etc. It consists of a Turkish and a Frank quarter, and is the terminus of two railway lines. It was an ancient Æolian settlement, and later was colonized from the Ionian city Colophon, and became a member of the Ionian League (688 B. C.). It claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It was conquered by the Lydian king Alyattes, and was rebuilt and enlarged by Antigonus and Lysimachus, and became one of the chief cities of Asia. It was one of the seven cities addressed by John in the Revelation. It was destroyed by an earthquake 178 A. D., and was restored by Marcus Aurelius; was occupied by the Knights of St. John in the 14th century; and was sacked by Timur in 1402. From 1424 it has been under Turkish rule. Population, 200,000 (Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Franks).

Smyrna, Gulf of. [L. *Smyrnæus Sinus.*] An arm of the Ægean Sea, situated west and northwest of Smyrna.

Smyth (smīth or smith), **Charles Piazzi.** Born at Naples, 1819. Astronomer royal for Scotland (1845–88), son of Admiral W. H. Smyth. He has written "Teneriffe: An Astronomer's Experiment, etc." (1858), "Three Cities in Russia" (1862), "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid" (1864), "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid" (1867), "Antiquity of Intellectual Man" (1868), "The Great Pyramid and the Royal Society" (1874), "New Measures of the Great Pyramid" (1884), etc.

Smyth, Egbert Coffin. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 24, 1829. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, son of William Smith (1797–1868). He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Andover Theological Seminary in 1863, and president of its faculty in 1878. He has been editor of the "Andover Review" since 1884.

Smyth, Samuel Phillips Newman. Born at Brunswick, Maine, June 25, 1843. An American Congregational clergyman, brother of E. C. Smyth. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1863, and at Andover in 1867, having in the meantime served in the Union army in the Civil War. He has had charge of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, Connecticut, since 1882. He has published "Religious Feeling" (1877), "Old Faiths in New Lights" (1879), "The Orthodox Theology of To-day" (1881), "The Reality of Faith" (1884), "The Morality of the Old Testament" (1886: in "Helps to Belief"), and "Christian Facts and Forces" (1887).

Smyth, William. Born at Pittston, Maine, 1797: died at Brunswick, Maine, April 3, 1868. An American educator, professor of mathematics at Bowdoin College. He wrote mathematical text-books, etc.

Smyth, William Henry. Born at Westminster, Jan. 21, 1788: died near Aylesbury, England, Sept. 9, 1865. An English naval officer and hydrographer. He entered the navy in 1805; made surveys of Sicily, the shores of the Adriatic, and Sardinia by order of the admiralty; attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1853; and was appointed hydrographer to the admiralty in 1857. His chief work is "The Mediterranean" (1854).

Snæhætten (snā′hāt-ten). A mountain in the Dovre Fjeld, Norway, long regarded as the highest mountain of northern Europe. Height, 7,570 feet.

Snagsby (snagz′bi), **Mr.** A mild, bald, timid man, very retiring and unassuming, in the law stationery business, in Dickens's "Bleak House." He is in great fear of his domineering wife, and usually prefaces his remarks with "Not to put too fine a point upon it."

Snake (snāk), **Mr.** A malicious character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Snake Island. See *Anguilla.*

Snake (snāk) **River,** or **Lewis** (lū′is) **River,** or **Shoshone** (shō-shō′nē) **River.** A river in the northwestern part of the United States. It rises in Shoshone Lake in the Yellowstone National Park; flows south in Wyoming, west through Idaho to the Oregon border, north (forming the boundary between Idaho on the east and Oregon and Washington on the west), and west through Washington; and joins the Columbia about long. 119° W. It is noted for its scenery (cataracts and cañons). Its chief tributaries are the Malade, Boisé, Salmon, Clearwater, and Palouse on the right, and the Owyhee, Malheur, and Grande Ronde on the left. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable to Lewiston.

Snakes. See *Shoshoni.*

Snare (snãr). A sheriff's officer: a character in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV."

Sneak (snēk), **Jerry.** A foolish good-natured henpecked husband in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt." He is unable to "pluck up a spirit," and, when elected mayor, is unequal to the office. He has become the type of henpecked husbands.

Sneehætten. See *Snæhætten.*

Sneer (snēr). A disagreeable critic in Sheridan's play "The Critic."

> *Sir Fret.* Plague on 't now, Sneer, I shall take it ill. I believe you want to take away my character as an author.
> *Sneer.* Then I am sure you ought to be very much obliged to me. *The Critic.*

Sneerwell (snēr′wel), **Lady.** A beautiful widow, a scandalmonger, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." "Everybody allows that Lady Sneerwell can do more with a word and a look than many can with the most laboured detail, even when they happen to have a little truth on their side to support it."

Sneeuwbergen (snāw′ber-gen). [D., 'snow mountains.'] A range of mountains in Cape Colony, about lat. 32° S., long. 25° E. Highest point, about 8,000 feet.

Sneffels, Mount. See *Sniffels.*

Snehætten. See *Snæhætten.*

Snell, Willebrord. See *Snellius.*

Snellius (snel′i-us), or **Snell** (snel), **Willebrord.** Born at Leyden, 1581: died Oct. 30, 1626. A Dutch mathematician, professor of mathematics at Leyden from 1613. He discovered the law of refraction.

Snevellicci (snā-vel-lē′chē), **Miss.** An actress, engaged in Mr. Vincent Crummles's theatrical troupe, "who could do anything, from a medley dance to Lady Macbeth": a character in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Sneyders. See *Snyders.*

Sniffels (snif′elz), or **Sneffels** (snef′elz), **Mount.** A peak of the San Juan range, southern Colorado. Height, 14,158 feet.

Snodgrass (snod′gràs), **Mr. Augustus.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, with a turn for poesy, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Snoilsky (snoil′skē), **Carl Johan Gustav.** Born at Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1841. A Swedish lyric poet. He studied at Upsala after 1860, where as a student, in 1861, he published his first collection of poems, "Smadikter" ("Little Poems"), under the pseudonym Sven Tröst. In 1862 appeared a second volume of poems with the title "Orchideer." In 1865 he was given a position in the Swedish embassy at Paris; in 1866 he was appointed second secretary in the ministry for foreign affairs, and in 1874 first secretary. In 1875 he was made Swedish chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen. He has the hereditary title of count. In addition to the works named, a volume of "Dikter" ("Poems") was published in 1869; "Sonetter" ("Sonnets") in 1871. A translation of Goethe's ballads appeared, further, in 1876; "Nye Dikter" ("New Poems") in 1881.

Snorre (snor'rā) (or **Snorri** (snor'rē) or **Snorro** (snor'rō)) **Sturleson** (stör'lā-son) or **Sturluson** (stör'lö-son). Born at Hvamm, 1179: assassinated on his estate Reykjaholt, Sept. 23, 1241. An Icelandic historian and high legal officer in Iceland. He twice visited Norway. He was the author of the "Heimskringla" ("Sagas of the Norwegian Kings": English translation by Laing), and the reputed author of the "Younger Edda." See *Edda* and *Heimskringla*.

Snout (snout). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a tinker who plays the part of the father of Pyramus in the interpolated play.

Snow-Bound (snō'bound). A poem by Whittier, published in 1866: a winter idyl of New England life.

Snowdon (snō'dọn), **Mount**, W. **Eryri.** [L. *Mons Heriri.*] A mountain in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 10 miles southeast of Carnarvon. It is the highest mountain in England or Wales, and is noted for its grand form and extensive view. It has five peaks. Height, 3,590 feet.

Snowdon. See the extract.

> Snowdon, which is also the official title of one of the Scottish heralds, has no connection with the Welsh mountain of that name, but is simply the descriptive name of Stirling — Snua-dun, the fort, or fortified hill, on the river.
>
> "Stirling's tower
> Of yore the name of Snowdoun claims,"
>
> says Sir Walter Scott.
>
> *Stuart Glennie*, Arthurian Localities, iii. 1.

Snowdoun, Knight of. [See above.] The title assumed by James V. of Scotland in Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake." Under this disguise he meets Ellen Douglas, the "Lady of the Lake," and vanquishes Roderick Dhu in single combat.

Snowe (snō), **Lucy.** The principal character in Charlotte Brontë's novel "Villette." She is a homeless governess.

Snow King, The. An epithet given by the Austrians to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Snow Mass Mountain. A peak in the Elk Mountains, western Colorado. Height, 13,970 feet.

Snow Mountains. See *Sneeuwbergen.*

Snowy Range. A name given to the range of mountains in Colorado known also as the Front Range or Colorado Range.

Snug (snug). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a joiner who plays the part of the lion in the interpolated play.

Snyders (snī'ders), **Frans** or **Franz.** Born at Antwerp, Nov. 11, 1579: died there, Aug. 19, 1657. A Flemish painter, noted especially for representations of animals. He assisted Rubens, Jordaens, and others in painting the animals, fruit, flowers, etc., on their canvases.

So (sō). See *Sabaco.*

> Hoshea, as we know, was encouraged by the hope of support from So (Sewe), king of Egypt (2 Kings xvii. 4), and this monarch, the Sebech [Sabe] of the Assyrian monuments, was in fact concerned with the whole movement that threatened the Assyrian supremacy in the districts west of the Euphrates. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 279.

Soa (sō'ä). A small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, south of Skye.

Soane (sōn), Sir **John.** Born at Reading, Sept. 10, 1753: died at London, Jan. 20, 1837. An English architect. The Bank of England was built from his designs. He founded, by will, the Soane Museum at No. 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, his residence.

Soar (sōr). A small river in England, principally in Leicestershire. It joins the Trent 8 miles southeast of Derby.

Sobat (sō-bät'). A large right-hand tributary of the White Nile, which it joins about lat. 9° 20′ N. Its sources are unknown. Length, estimated, 600–700 miles.

Sobieski. See *John III.*, King of Poland.

Sobraon (sō-brä-on'). A small place in the Panjab, British India, situated on the Sutlej 45 miles southeast of Lahore. Here, Feb. 10, 1846, the British army under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Sobrarbe (sō-brär'bā). A former independent state and later countship in Spain, now comprised in the northern part of the province of Huesca, Aragon.

Social War, or **Marsic War.** A war (90–88 B. C.) between Rome and the greater part of her Italian allies in central and southern Italy, including the Marsi, Peligni, Samnites, and Lucanians. It was caused by the refusal on the part of the Romans to extend the privileges of Roman citizenship. The Italians formed a new republic with its capital at Corfinium. The chief Roman commanders were Marius and Sulla. Rome made many concessions and suppressed the rebellion.

Social Wars. In Greek history: (*a*) A war (357 (358 ?)–355 B. C.) in which Athens was defeated by her former allies Byzantium, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes. (*b*) A war between the Achæan and Ætolian leagues (220–217 B. C.).

Society and Solitude. A collection of essays by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1870.

Society (sọ-sī'ẹ-ti) **Islands,** or **Tahiti** (tä-hē'tē) **Archipelago.** [F. *Archipel de Taïti*, or *Archipel de la Société.*] A large group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about lat. 16°–18° S., long. 148°–155° W. It comprises two subgroups, the Leeward and the Windward. The chief islands are Tahiti, Raiatea, Borabora, Meetia, and Eimeo. They export cocoanuts, oranges, cotton, mother-of-pearl, etc. The capital is Papeete. The inhabitants are natives (nominally Christianized), French, and others. The islands were visited (probably) by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros in 1607, and in the 18th century by Bougainville, Cook, the mutineers of the Bounty, and others. They were taken under French protection in 1842 by Du Petit-Thouars, and Tahiti, Eimeo, and other islands were made a French colony in 1880. Area, 660 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 9,600.

Society of Friends. The proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the 17th century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the Society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, hold doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid minister, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and ten in the United States.

Socinians (sọ-sin'i-ạnz). Those who hold to the doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term Socinianism is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and therefore entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a position midway between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinus (sọ-sī'nus), **Faustus,** Latinized from **Fausto Sozzini.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1539: died near Cracow, March, 1604. An Italian Unitarian theologian, nephew of Lælius Socinus. He lived in Italy and Basel; visited Transylvania 1578–79; and resided in Poland after 1579. Among his works are "De Jesu Christo Servatore," "De auctoritate S. Scripturæ."

Socinus, Lælius, Latinized from **Lelio Sozzini** (or **Sozini** or **Soccini**). Born at Siena, Italy, 1525: died at Zurich, 1562. An Italian Protestant thinker, an antitrinitarian. See *Socinians.*

Soconusco (sō-kō-nös'kō). A department which forms the southern part of the state of Chiapas, Mexico, bordering on the Pacific. It was conquered by Alvarado in 1524, and formed a part of Guatemala until 1825. The aboriginal inhabitants (Soconuscans) were perhaps of Chiapanec stock, but had submitted to the Aztecs before the Spanish conquest. The region is said to have been very populous.

Socotra (sō-kō'trä or sok'o-trä), or **Socotora** (sok'ō-tō-rä), or **Sokotra** (sō-kō'trä or sok'o-trä). An island in the Indian Ocean, east of Cape Guardafui and south of Arabia, in lat. (of Tamarida) 12° 39′ N., long. 53° 59′ E.: the ancient Dioscorides. The surface is generally mountainous; the chief products are aloes and dragon's-blood. Its principal place is Tamarida. The inhabitants were formerly Nestorian Christians. Socotra was occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1886. Length, 71 miles. Area, 1,382 square miles. Population, 10,000.

Socrates (sok'rạ-tēz). [Gr. Σωκράτης.] Born at Athens about 470 B. C.: died there, 399. A famous Greek philosopher. He was the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, and of Phænarete, a midwife. He at first adopted his father's art: in the time of Pausanias a group of draped Graces, by him, still stood on the approach to the Acropolis. He soon, however, devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of philosophy, and became famous through the persistency and skill with which, in conversation with the sophists and with every one who would yield himself to the dialogue, he conducted the analysis of philosophical and ethical ideas ("the Socratic method"). He was above all a searcher after a knowledge of virtue (which indeed he identified with knowledge), and was in himself the noblest exponent of the ethical life of the Greeks. He served at Potidæa (431), Delium (424), and Amphipolis (422); was president of the prytanes in 406; and opposed the Thirty Tyrants. He is the chief character in the dialogues of Plato, in which his teachings are set forth (greatly modified by Plato's own views), and is the subject of the "Memorabilia" of Xenophon. His most famous pupils were Plato, Xenophon, and Alcibiades. He was bitterly attacked by Aristophanes as a sophist and innovator, and drew upon himself by his mode of life and the character of his opinions the enmity of many others. In 399 he was accused of impiety (the introduction of new gods) and of corrupting the youth; defended himself in a famous speech which enraged rather than conciliated his judges; was condemned; and drank hemlock in his prison, surrounded by his disciples.

Socrates. Born at Constantinople: died after 440 A. D. A Greek church historian. His ecclesiastical history was edited by Migne and by Hussey (1853: English translation by Hanmer 1619).

Soden (zō'den). The name of several watering-places in Germany. The most notable one is in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 9 miles west-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has mineral springs.

Söderköping (sė'der-chė-ping). A small town in the laen of Linköping, Sweden, 86 miles southwest of Stockholm. It was of great importance in the middle ages.

Södermanland (sė'der-män-länt). A laen in eastern Sweden, southwest of Stockholm. Also called *Nyköping.* Area, 2,631 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 158,051.

Södermann (sė'der-män), **August Johann.** Born at Stockholm, July 17, 1832: died there, Feb. 10, 1876. A Swedish composer, author of the "Bröllops-March."

Sodo Lake (sō'dō lāk). A lake in the northwestern part of Louisiana, near Shreveport: connected with Caddo Lake.

Sodom (sod'ọm). In scriptural geography, one of the cities of the Vale of Siddim (which see), destroyed on account of its wickedness in the time of Abraham and Lot. According to tradition its site is covered by the Dead Sea: but this is not geologically possible.

Sodoma (sō-dō'mä), or **Sodona** (sō-dō'nä), **Il** (properly **Giannantonio** or **Giovanni Antonio Bazzi,** corrupted to **Razzi**). Born at Vercelli, Italy, 1477: died at Siena, Italy, 1549. An Italian painter. Among his best works are "St. Catherine," "Christ Scourged," "Deposition from the Cross" (all in Siena), etc.

Sodor and Man (sō'dọr and man). A medieval diocese, comprising the Hebrides (Sodor, from a Scandinavian name) and the Isle of Man. The diocese now consists of the Isle of Man. The bishop has a seat in the House of Lords, but no vote.

Sodus (sō'dus) **Bay, Great** and **Little.** Two indentations of the coast of Lake Ontario, southwest of Oswego, New York.

Soest (zōst). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 34 miles southeast of Münster. It has manufactures of iron, soap, beer, etc.; and contains several notable churches, including St. Mary-in-the-Fields, the cathedral, and St. Peter's. It was an ancient Hanseatic city, and in the middle ages was one of the chief places of northern Germany. Its municipal code was celebrated. Soest was unsuccessfully besieged by the army of Cologne in 1444, and passed from Cologne to Cleves in 1449. Population (1890), commune, 15,071.

Soester Fehde (zōs'ter fā'de). ['Feud of Soest.'] A war between Cologne and Cleves 1444–49, caused by a dispute over the possession of Soest (which see).

Sofala (sō-fä'lä). 1. A district in Mozambique, eastern Africa, extending along the coast from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay. It has by some been identified with the biblical Ophir.—2. A seaport, the chief place in the district of Sofala, situated at the mouth of Sofala River, in lat. 20° 11′ S., long. 34° 36′ E.: formerly a flourishing commercial place. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1505. Population, 1,000–2,000.

Sofala Bay. An indentation in the coast-line of eastern Africa, near Sofala.

Sofi (sō'fi). See *Mittu.*

Sofia, or **Sophia** (sō-fē'ä). The capital of Bulgaria, situated in lat. 42° 38′ N., long. 23° 15′ E.: the ancient Serdica or Sardica. It was called Triaditza by the Byzantine Greeks. It was plundered by the Huns; was captured by the Bulgarians in 809; was taken by the Turks about 1382; was occupied temporarily by the Hungarians in 1443; and was taken by the Russians in Jan., 1878. It has been greatly developed and modernized within the last few years. Population (1887), 30,428.

Sofonisba (sō-fon-ēs'bä). 1. A tragedy by Galeotto del Carretto, acted in 1502: the first Italian tragedy.—2. A tragedy by Trissino, written about 1515, printed 1529: the first Italian tragedy of note.—3. A tragedy by Alfieri, produced in 1783. See *Sophonisba.*

Soga (sō'gä), or **Wasoga** (wä-sō'gä). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, on the northern shore of Lake Victoria, where the Nile separates them from the Baganda. Though nominally subject to Unyoro, they are practically under Ganda rule. The country is called *Usoga*. Population estimated at 500,000 (by Stanley in 1876).

Sogdiana (sog-di-ā'nä), or **Sogdiane** (sog-di-ā'nē). [Gr. *ἡ Σογδιανή.*] In ancient geography, a large region in central Asia, lying north of Bactriana, between the Oxus and Jaxartes, in the vicinity of Bokhara and Samarkand. It was invaded by Alexander the Great.

Sogne Fjord (sog'ne fyôrd). The longest fiord in Norway, situated on the western coast about lat. 61° N.: noted for its wild scenery. In its upper part it is bounded by high mountains (6,000 feet) and glaciers. Length, 112 miles.

Soham (sō'ham). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, 14 miles northeast of Cambridge.

Sohar (sō-här'). A seaport in Oman, Arabia, situated on the Gulf of Oman in lat. 24° 22′ N., long. 56° 45′ E. It was a flourishing commercial city in the middle ages. Population, 5,000(?).

Sohar. See *Zohar.*

Soheïl (sō'he-il). The Arabian name for the first-magnitude star α Argus, usually known as *Canopus.*

Sohn (zōn), **Karl Ferdinand.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 10, 1805: died at Cologne, Nov. 26, 1867. A German painter, especially noted for female figures.

Sohn, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Aug. 29, 1830. A German historical and genre painter, nephew of K. F. Sohn: professor at Düsseldorf.

Soho (sō'hō). A manufacturing suburb of Birmingham, England, situated in Staffordshire.

Soho Square. A square in London, south of Oxford street, about ¼ mile north of Charing Cross. It was made in the reign of Charles II., and was at one time called King's Square, from Gregory King, its architect.

Sohrab. See *Suhrab.*

Sohrab and Rustum. A poem by Matthew Arnold. See *Rustum.*

Sohrau (zō'rou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 56 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 4,429.

Soigne (swäny), **Forest of.** A forest in Belgium, south-southeast of Brussels.

Soignies (swän-yē'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 24 miles southwest of Brussels. It has a very old abbey church. Population (1890), 9,007.

Soissonnais (swä-so-nā'). The region around Soissons.

Soissons (swä-sôṅ'). A city in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Aisne 19 miles southwest of Laon: an important and strongly fortified strategic point. It has manufactures and trade in agricultural products. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, chiefly of the 13th century, is masked by buildings and is not very effective externally, but presents an admirable interior of excellent proportions and beautiful arcading and details. The south transept has a semicircular end and a double triforium, offering notable perspective effects. The cathedral has rich glass and a handsome chapter-house. The Abbey of St.-Jean des Vignes was almost wholly destroyed in the Revolution, except the fine west front of the church, which has 3 recessed and canopied portals, a large rose, and 2 massive flanking towers, all of the 13th century, crowned by later spires of unequal height. Soissons was probably the ancient Belgic town Noviodunum, and was the chief town of the Suessiones (whence its name). In the Roman period it was called Augusta Suessionum. It was the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Clotaire in the 6th century. It has often been besieged and taken (as in 1814 and 1815), the last time by the Germans in Oct., 1870. It was the scene of several church councils. Population (1891), commune, 12,074.

Soissons, Battles of. Among the most important are: (1) A battle in 486 A. D., in which Clovis, king of the Merovingian Franks, defeated the Roman governor of Gaul, Syagrius, and established the Frankish power in northern Gaul. (2) A victory of Charles Martel over the Duke of Aquitania in 719.

Sojourner Truth. See *Truth, Sojourner.*

Sokoto (sō-kō'tō). 1. A native kingdom of the central Sudan, extending from the Binue River northward, between Gando and Bornu. The population, estimated at 10,000,000, consists of heathen negroes, semi-civilized and Mohammedan Hausas, and the ruling Fulahs. Wurnu and Sokoto are the capitals. In 1885 the sultan accepted the British protectorate.

2. A capital of the realm of Sokoto, situated about lat. 13° N.

Sokotra. See *Socotra.*

Sol (sol). [L., 'the sun.'] In Roman mythology, the sun-god.

Solario (sō-lä'rē-ō), **Antonio,** called **Zingaro** ('the Gipsy'). Born about 1382: died 1455. A Neapolitan painter.

Soldan, Paz. See *Paz Soldan.*

Soldau (zōl'dou). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated near the Russian frontier, 102 miles southeast of Dantzic. Here, Dec. 26, 1806, the French defeated the Prussians. Population, 3,680.

Soldier's Fortune, The. A comedy by Otway, produced in 1681.

Soldiers Three. A collection of stories by Rudyard Kipling, published in 1889.

Soldin (zōl-dēn'). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Soldinersee 67 miles east-northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,261.

Solebay, Battle of. See *Southwold, Battle of.*

Soleillet (sō-lā-yā'), **Paul.** Born at Nîmes, France, 1842: died at Aden, 1886. An African explorer. He carried on explorations in Algeria 1865–66; endeavored to open the way between Algeria and Senegal, but failed to penetrate beyond the oasis Ain-Salah; agitated for a trans-Sahara railroad; visited Senegal in 1878; and pioneered for French influence in Shoa, bringing about the occupation of Obok. His works include "Exploration du Sahara Central" (1874), "L'Avenir de la France en Afrique" (1876), and "Voyages en Éthiopie" (1885).

Solem. See *Shunem.*

Solenhofen. See *Solnhofen.*

Solent (sō'lent), **The.** A strait, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of Hampshire, England, which connects the English Channel on the west with Spithead on the east. Length, about 16 miles. Greatest width, 4 miles.

Solesmes (sō-lām'). 1. A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Selle 8 miles south of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,241.—2. A village in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe 26 miles west-southwest of Le Mans. Its Benedictine abbey contains remarkable sculptures of the first part of the 16th century.

Soleure. The French name of Solothurn.

Soley (sō'li), **James Russell.** Born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850. An American writer, chiefly on naval affairs. He graduated at Harvard in 1870; became assistant professor of English at the United States Naval Academy in 1871; was in the head of the department of English studies, history, and law at that institution 1873–1882; was commissioned a professor in the United States navy in 1876; and since 1883 has superintended the publication of the naval records of the Civil War. He has published "History of the Naval Academy" (1876), "Memoir of John Rodgers" (1882), "The Blockade and the Cruisers" (1883: "The Navy in the Civil War"), "The Boys of 1812, and other Naval Heroes" (1887), "The Sailor Boys of '61" (1888), etc.

Solfatara (sōl-fä-tä'rä). A volcano near Pozzuoli, in Italy, in the "solfatara" stage.

Solfatara. A small sulphur lake, 4 miles west of Tivoli, Italy, noted for its floating islands.

Solferino (sol-fe-rē'nō). A village in the province of Mantua, northern Italy. It is famous for the battle of June 24, 1859, in which the allied French and Sardinian armies under Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel defeated the Austrians under Francis Joseph. Loss of the allies, about 18,000; of the Austrians, about 20,000.

Soli (sō'lī). [Gr. *Σόλοι.*] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Cilicia, Asia Minor, 26 miles southwest of Tarsus. It was destroyed by Tigranes, and was rebuilt by Pompey and called Pompeiupolis. The corruptness of the Greek spoken there was proverbial (whence the word *solecism*).

Soligny-la-Trappe (sō-lēn-yē'lä-träp'). A small place in the department of Orne, France, 24 miles east-northeast of Alençon: famous for its Trappist monastery. See *Trappists.*

Solihull (sō-li-hul'). A town in Warwickshire, England, 7 miles southeast of Birmingham. Population (1891), 23,521.

Soliman. See *Solyman.*

Soliman, Shah of Persia. See *Suleiman.*

Solimões (sō-lē-môṅ'ēs). The common Brazilian name for the middle portion of the Amazon River, from the frontier of Peru to the junction of the Rio Negro. The Solimões or Sorimões, an Indian tribe from which the name is derived, formerly occupied a portion of the banks near the junction of the Purús: they were probably of Tupi stock.

Solingen (zō'ling-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 18 miles north-northeast of Cologne. It is noted for its manufactures of iron and steel (sword-blades, knives, scissors, files, bayonets, revolvers, etc.). Population (1890), 36,540.

Solinus (sō-lī'nus). The Duke of Ephesus, a character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors."

Solinus (sō-lī'nus), **Caius Julius.** Lived in the 3d century A. D. A Roman grammarian, author of a geographical work drawn largely from Pliny.

> The grammarian C. Julius Solinus composed his Collectanea rerum memorabilium in the first ten or twenty years of this period, if not earlier. The work is mainly a selection from the curiosities mentioned in Pliny's Natural History, arranged from the geographical point of view and greatly enlarged. Solinus did not, however, himself compose this epitome, but merely further abridged an earlier and more extensive one; for the historical matter therein a chronicle of the best period has been employed. The individual additions of the author are quite worthless, his diction is pretentious and void of taste, the style long-winded. But this work was well suited to the taste of the succeeding age. It was revised in the sixth century, and then received the new title of Polyhistor.
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), [II. 291.

Solis (sō-lēs'), **Juan Diaz de.** Born at Lebrija, Andalusia (according to some at Oviedo, Asturias, or in Portugal), about 1470: died on the bank of the Rio de la Plata, 1516. A Spanish navigator. He was associated with Vicente Yañez Pinzon in exploring the coasts of Honduras and a small part of Yucatan in 1506, and the south American coast from Cape St. Augustine to lat. 40° S. in 1508. In this voyage they entered (though they did not discover) the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and passed the mouth of the Rio de la Plata without exploring it. Varnhagen believed that Solis was with Gonçalo Coelho on the Brazilian coast as early as 1503. In 1512 he succeeded Vespucci as chief pilot of Spain. In Oct., 1515, he sailed from Lepe, with 3 vessels, to seek a southwestern route to the Pacific. Entering the Rio de la Plata, he explored it for some distance, but, having landed, was killed by the Indians. It is probable that the river had been partly explored by Portuguese navigators some years before.

Solis, River of. [Sp. *Rio de Solis.*] A name given, in early maps and books, to the Rio de la Plata. See *Solis, Juan Diaz de.*

Solis y Ribadeneyra (sō-lēs' ē rē-bä-ᴛʜä-nā'rä), **Antonio de.** Born at Alcalá de Henares, July 18, 1610: died at Madrid, April 19, 1686. A Spanish author. He was secretary of Philip IV., and in 1666 was appointed historiographer of the Indies. In 1667 he took orders. His earlier works include poems, collected and published at Madrid in 1692; dramas, among which are "Gitanilla," "One Fool Makes a Hundred," and "Love à la Mode"; an opera called "Triumphs of Love and Fortune"; etc. His "Historia de la Conquista de México" (1st ed. 1684) is one of the Spanish prose classics, but shows little profundity of research. There is a continuation by Ignacio Salazar y Olarte (1743).

Sollas (sol'as), **W. J.** Born at Birmingham, England, May 30, 1849. An English geologist and biologist, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

Soller (sōl-yär'). A small seaport on the northwestern coast of Majorca, Balearic Islands.

Sollinger Wald (zol'ling-er vält), or **Solling** (zol'ling). A low mountain-range in Brunswick and the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated north and northwest of Göttingen and east of the Weser. Highest point, about 1,600 feet.

Soll und Haben (zōl önt hä'ben). [G., 'Debit and Credit.'] A novel by Gustav Freytag, published in 1855. The scene is laid in Germany in the 19th century.

Solmona (sōl-mō'nä), or **Sulmona** (söl-mō'nä). A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, situated at the junction of the Vella and Gizzio, 33 miles southeast of Aquila: the ancient Sulmo. It was a city of the Peligni; and is famous as the birthplace of Ovid. Population, about 15,000.

Solness (sol'nes). The "master builder" in Ibsen's play of that name. He is superstitious, egotistical, and cowardly.

Solnhofen (zōln'hō-fen), or **Solenhofen** (zō'len-hō-fen). A village in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl 36 miles north of Augsburg: noted for its quarries of lithographic stone. In this formation was made in 1861 the famous discovery of the Archæopteryx.

Solo (sō'lō). A river in Java, flowing into Java Sea opposite Madura. Length, over 300 miles.

Sologne (sō-lōny'). A level region in the departments of Loir-et-cher, Loiret, and Cher, France: naturally sandy and sterile.

Sololá (sō-lō-lä'). A town in Guatemala, Central America, near Lake Atitlan, 47 miles northwest of Guatemala. It is the ancient Tecpan-Atitlan, chief town of the Cakchiquel Indians. Population, about 15,000.

Solomon (sol'ọ-mọn). [F. *Salomon*, It. *Salomone*, Sp. *Salomon*, Pg. *Salomão*, G. *Salomo*, LL. *Salomo*, Gr. *Σαλωμών*, Heb. *Shelomōh*, peaceable.] A famous king of Israel, 993–953 B. C. (Duncker), son of David and Bathsheba. He was the youngest son of David, but, through the influence of his mother and of Nathan, was made his heir. Under him Israel became a great power, and he himself became famous for his wealth, his luxury, and his wisdom — the last, according to the Bible account, a special gift of God. His great work was the building of the temple (which see). He was in alliance, political and commercial, with Hiram of Tyre and with other powers, and extended Israelitish commerce to all parts of the known world. The name of Solomon, who was supposed to have possessed extraordinary magical powers, plays an important part in Eastern and thence in European legends. According to one tradition, the Ethiopians are descended from him through a son which the Queen of Sheba bore him.

> The Arabians attribute to Solomon a perpetual enmity and warfare against wicked genii and giants, and they have numberless tales of his wonder-working ring.
>
> *D'Herbelot*, Southey's Poems.

Solomon. 1. An epic poem by Prior, published in 1718.—2. An oratorio by Handel, produced at London in 1749.

Solomon ben or **ibn Gabirol.** See *Gabirol.*

Solomon Islands or **Archipelago,** or **Salomon** (F. pron. sä-lō-môṅ′) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of New Guinea, about lat. 5°–11° S. The chief islands of the group are Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, Malanta, Guadalcanar, New Georgia, and San Christoval. They are mountainous and volcanic. Their inhabitants are principally Melanesians, and are warlike cannibals. The islands were discovered by Mendaña in the 16th century. The northern part of the group, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population of 80,000, belongs to Germany.

Solomon River. A river in northern Kansas which unites with the Smoky Hill River to form the Kansas River. Length, about 300 miles.

Solon (sō′lọn). [Gr. Σόλων.] Born about 638 B. C.: died about 559. A famous Athenian lawgiver. He encouraged the Athenians to regain possession of Salamis. In 594 he became archon and was charged with various reforms. He improved the condition of the debtors, divided the population into four "classes," and reorganized the Boule, the popular assembly, and the council of the Areopagus. He traveled in Cyprus and the East.

> Solon (594 B. C.), the great lawgiver, used elegy more in the manner of Callinus or Tyrtæus. In his early manhood, his stirring verses moved the Athenians to win back Salamis from the Megarians. And when he had carried his great reforms, elegy became the voice of his calm joy.
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 54.

Solor (sō-lōr′). A small island in the Malay Archipelago, east of Flores, from which it is separated by the Strait of Flores.

Solórzano y Pereira (sō-lōr′thä-nō ē pā-rā′-ẹ̄-rä), **Juan de.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 30, 1575: died there, 1654. A Spanish jurist and author. He was professor of law at Salamanca, a judge of the audience of Lima, Peru, 1610–27, and subsequently a councilor of the Indies. His works include "Politica Indiana," and "De Indiarūm Jure," relating largely to colonial affairs, and containing much information regarding the Indians.

Solothurn (zō′lō-törn). [F. *Soleure.*] 1. A canton of Switzerland, of very irregular shape, bounded by Basel, Aargau, and Bern. Capital, Solothurn. It has 4 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is German; the religion largely Roman Catholic (over 20 per cent. Protestant). A large part of the territories of the canton was acquired by the city of Solothurn in the 15th century. It was admitted as a canton into the confederation in 1481. Area, 302 square miles. Population (1888), 85,621.
2. The capital of the canton of Solothurn, situated on the Aare in lat. 47° 13′ N., long. 7° 32′ E.: the Roman Solodurum. It became a free imperial city in 1218, and was allied with Bern in 1295. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 8,460.

Solta (sol′tä). An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated 10 miles southwest of Spalato. Length, 11 miles. Population, 3,171.

Soltikoff (sol′tē-kof), or **Saltikoff** (säl′tē-kof), **Nikolai.** Born Nov. 11, 1736: died at St. Petersburg, May 28, 1816. A Russian field-marshal, regent of the empire during the absence of Alexander I. 1813–15.

Soltikoff, Count **Peter.** Born about 1700: died Dec. 15, 1772. A Russian field-marshal. He commanded the Russian contingent in the victory of Kunersdorf in 1759.

Solus (sō′lus), or **Soluntum** (sọ-lun′tum). In ancient geography, a city on the northern coast of Sicily, 12 miles southeast of Palermo. It was an ancient Phenician colony.

Solway Firth (sol′wā fėrth). An arm of the Irish Sea, lying between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries in Scotland on the north, and Cumberland in England on the southeast: noted for the rapidity of its tides. The estuary of the Esk forms its upper part. Length, 36 miles. Greatest width, 22 miles.

Solway Moss. A district in Cumberland, England, 8 miles north by west of Carlisle, on the Scottish border. It was formerly a bog, but is now drained. It was the scene of a victory of the English over the Scots in 1542.

Solyman (sol′i-mạn) **I.** (sometimes called **Solyman II.**), surnamed "The Magnificent." [Turk. Ar. *Suleiman*, from Gr. Σολομών, Solomon.] Born about 1490: died before Sziget, Hungary, 1566. Sultan of Turkey 1520–66, son of Selim I. He raised the Turkish empire to its highest point; captured Belgrad from the Hungarians in 1521; besieged and captured Rhodes from the Knights of St. John in 1522; invaded Hungary in 1526, and totally defeated King Louis II. at Mohács; and unsuccessfully besieged Vienna in 1529. By the treaty of 1533 a part of Hungary was ceded to the Prince of Transylvania, an ally of Turkey. Solyman conquered from Persia Mosul, Bagdad, part of Armenia, etc.; received the submission of the Barbary States; and again waged war with Hungary, and annexed by the treaty of 1547 a great part of Hungary and Transylvania. His troops were repulsed in the siege of Malta in 1565. In 1566 he invaded Hungary with a vast army, and died while besieging Sziget. He was the greatest of the Ottoman sultans, and equally noted as a ruler and as a patron and encourager of the fine arts and of learning.

Solyman II. (sometimes called **Solyman III.**). Turkish Sultan 1687–91, brother of Mohammed IV.

Solyman, or **Soliman,** or **Suleiman** (sö-lā-män′). Killed about 1410. Eldest son of Bajazet I., and an independent ruler in Adrianople.

Soma (sō′mạ). [Skt., 'extract,' from √*su*, extract.] In Sanskrit, a plant and its sap, often personified as a god; also, the moon. This plant, now represented by the *Sarcostemma viminalis* or *Asclepias acida*, was in Vedic times collected by moonlight on certain mountains, stripped of its numerous leaves, and then carried to the place of sacrifice, where the priests crushed the stalks between stones, sprinkled them with water, and placed them on a sieve or strainer for purification, whence the acid juice trickled into a vessel, after which it was mixed with clarified butter, barley, etc., allowed to ferment, and offered in libations to the gods, or drunk by the Brahmans. It is sometimes described as brought from the sky by a falcon and guarded by the Gandharvas, or as brought by the daughters of the Sun from a spot where it had been nourished by Parjanya, the rain-god, whom the Rigveda represents as its father. All the 114 hymns of the 9th Mandala of the Rigveda, besides many others in this Veda, and the whole Samaveda, are devoted to its praise. In some parts of India soma-sacrifices are still offered, but the use of the plant is little known, and it is questionable whether the plant now regarded as the soma is really that of the Vedas. The modern medical work of Sushruta distinguishes 24 varieties. The juice was regarded in Vedic times as a nectar conferring eternal life and vigor on its drinkers, whether gods or men, and was a favorite propitiatory offering. In its character as a god it was represented as primeval, all-powerful, all-pervading, healing all diseases, lord of all other gods. This worship of Soma has great similarity to the Dionysiac and Bacchic worship of the Greeks and Romans. The name becomes in Avestan Haoma, where it designates a plant with yellow flowers and knotty stalk, growing in Ghilan, Mazandaran, Shirvan, and Yazd, also its juice and the Genius of the plant. Haoma is often invoked in the Avesta, where the 9th Ha of the Yasna is devoted to his praises. The haoma plays a great part in the rites of the Parsis. The prominence of Soma and Haoma in the Veda and the Avesta, respectively, constitutes one of the most important indications of an original Indo-Iranian unity. The name soma came to designate the moon in post-Vedic mythology probably from the fact that the moon was regarded as the yellow drop in the sky.

Somadeva (sō-mạ-dā′vạ). The author of the Kathasaritsagarä (which see).

Somain (sō-maṅ′). A mining and manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 12 miles west of Valenciennes. Population, (1891), commune, 6,043.

Somali (sō-mä′lē), or **Somal** (sō-mäl′). A Hamitic nation inhabiting the Eastern Horn of Africa—that is, the arid region between the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and a point south of the Juba River. They are mixed with Arab blood in the north and with Negro blood in the south, and vary, therefore, much in color and form. Their language, which is practically one in the whole region, is decidedly Hamitic, and has no written character or literature. The Somali are pastoral, owning herds of camels, horses, oxen, sheep, and goats: their limited agriculture is carried on by domestic slaves. Nominally Mohammedan and split into many petty tribes, they are fiercely opposed to foreign intrusion, though naturally sociable and jovial. The Hashia and Hawiya are the principal subtribes. England and Italy claim most of the Somali coast.

Somali Coast Protectorate, or **Somaliland** (sō-mä′lē-land). A British protectorate in eastern Africa, along the Gulf of Aden. Area, 30,000 square miles (?). Population, 240,000 (?). Chief seaport, Berbera.

Somaliland. An Italian protectorate on the eastern coast of Africa. It extends from the Juba River northward, and is bounded westward by British East Africa. The British boundary was settled in 1891. Area of Somaliland and Gallaland, 70,000 square miles (?). Population, 210,000 (?).

Somanatha (sō-mạ-nä′thạ). The name of a celebrated Linga, or emblem of Shiva, or of the temple where it was set up at Somanathapattana, or Somnath Pattan, in the peninsula of Kathiawar in Guzerat. The temple was one of 12 Linga temples held in special veneration. A legend devised to explain the name, the precise meaning of which is uncertain, relates that Soma propitiated Shiva by great austerities performed there, whereupon Shiva granted him a boon, and Soma set up a Linga on the spot where he had done penance. This makes the name mean 'the lord of Soma,' in the sense of the divinity set up by Soma.

Sombrerete (sōm-brā-rā′tā). A decayed mining town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 100 miles northwest of Zacatecas. Its silver-mines were formerly among the richest in the world.

Somers (sum′ėrz), **John,** Baron Somers. Born at Worcester, England, March 4, 1652: died April 26, 1716. An English statesman and jurist. He was counsel for the seven bishops in their trial in 1688; and a member of the Convention Parliament in 1689. He became solicitor-general in 1689, attorney-general in 1692, and lord keeper in 1693. He was a leading member of the Whig junto; was one of the lords justices in the absence of William III. in 1696; was raised to the peerage in 1697; was lord chancellor 1697–1700; and was impeached and acquitted in 1701. In 1706 he was influential in arranging the union with Scotland. From 1708–1710 he was president of the council.

Somerset (sum′ėr-set). [ME. *Somerset, Somersete*, AS. *Sumorsǣte*, orig. the name of the inhabitants, appar. 'summer-settlers,' from *sumor*, summer, and *-sǣte*, settler: an explanation reflected in the ML. translation *Æstiva regio*, summer country, and the W. *Gwlad yr haf*, country of summer.] A county in the southwestern part of England, bounded by the Bristol Channel and Gloucester on the north, Wiltshire on the east, Dorset on the southeast, and Devon on the south, southwest, and west. Its surface is hilly and undulating, the chief hills being the Mendip Hills, Exmoor, and Brendon Hills, and it contains the plain of Sedgemoor. The principal rivers are the Parret and Lower Avon; the chief cities, Bath and (part of) Bristol. Somerset was thoroughly occupied by the Romans; was conquered gradually from the Welsh from the 6th to the 8th century; and sided generally with the Parliament and later with Monmouth in the 17th century. Area, 1,630 square miles. Population (1891), 484,337.

Somerset, Duke of (**Edmund Beaufort**). Died 1455. An English politician, son of Thomas, earl of Dorset, and grandson of John of Gaunt. He was created duke of Somerset in 1447, and was lieutenant of France 1447–50, during which time Normandy was lost by the English. He was appointed lord high constable of England on his return in 1450, and succeeded Suffolk as the chief minister of Henry VI. In 1453, when the king was stricken with insanity, Somerset supported Queen Margaret in her contest for the regency with the Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne. York triumphed, and Somerset was imprisoned. Somerset was, however, released and restored to office on the recovery of the king in 1455, but fell at the battle of St. Albans in the same year. See *Margaret of Anjou.*

Somerset, Duke of. See *Seymour, Edward.*

Somerset, Earl of. See *Carr, Robert.*

Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, first Baron Raglan. Born Sept. 30, 1788: died near Sebastopol, Russia, June 28, 1855. A British general, youngest son of the first Duke of Beaufort by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Edward Boscawen. He entered the army in 1804; served in the Peninsular war; was military secretary to the Duke of Wellington; and commanded the British in the Crimea 1854–55.

Somerset House. A palace in the Strand, London, built by the Protector Somerset in 1549. Later it was crown property. It was demolished in 1775, but has been rebuilt and is used for government offices (Registrar-General, Inland Revenue, Exchequer, etc.).

Somers Islands. See *Bermudas.*

Somersworth (sum′ėrz-wėrth). A town in Strafford County, New Hampshire, situated on Salmon Falls River 33 miles east of Concord. It contains the manufacturing village of Great Falls. Population (1890), 6,207.

Somerville (sum′ėr-vil). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 2 miles northwest of Boston. It was made a city in 1872. Population (1890), 40,152.

Somerville, Mrs. (**Mary Fairfax**). Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, Dec. 26, 1780: died at Naples, Nov., 1872. A British mathematician and scientific writer, daughter of Admiral Sir William George Fairfax. She married in 1804 Captain Samuel Greig, a cousin, who died in 1806; and in 1812 she married another cousin, Dr. William Somerville. With his assistance she studied the physical sciences. In 1831 she published a translation of the "Mécanique céleste" of Laplace. She also published "Connection of the Physical Sciences" (1835), "Physical Geography" (1848), "Molecular and Microscopic Science" (1866). Her "Personal Recollections" appeared after her death.

Somerville, or **Somervile, William.** Born at Edston, Warwickshire, 1677: died there, July 19, 1742. An English poet. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He wrote "The Chase" (1735), "Hobbinol, etc." (1740), "Field Sports" (1742), etc.

Somes Sound (sōmz sound). An inlet on the coast of Mount Desert, Maine.

Somma Vesuviana (sōm′mä vā-sö-vē-ä′nä). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 9 miles east of Naples. Population (1881), 8,511.

Somme (som). A river in northern France which flows into the English Channel 30 miles northeast of Dieppe: the ancient Samara. Length, 152 miles; navigable by aid of a canal.

Somme. A maritime department of northern France, bounded by Pas-de-Calais and Nord on the north and northeast, Aisne on the east, Oise on the south, Seine-Inférieure on the southwest, and the English Channel on the west. Capital, Amiens. The surface is generally level, and it is one of the leading agricultural departments. It has also flourishing manufactures. It was formed from the greater part of Picardy and a small part of Artois. Area, 2,379 square miles. Population (1891), 546,495.

Sommen (sōm′men), **Lake.** A lake in southern Sweden, east of Lake Wetter. Length, 24 miles.

Sömmerda (zėm′mer-dä). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut 13 miles north-northeast of Erfurt: noted for the manufacture of firearms. Population (1890), 4,583.

Sommerfeld (zom′mer-felt). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Lubis 44 miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has important manufactures of cloth. Population (1890), 11,401.

Sömmering (zėm′mer-ing), **Samuel Thomas von.** Born at Thorn, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1755: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 2, 1830. A noted German anatomist and physiologist. He became professor of anatomy at Cassel in 1778 and at Mainz in 1784, and later practised medicine at Frankfort. In 1804 he went to Munich, returning to Frankfort in 1820. Among his works are "Vom Baue des menschlichen Körpers" (1791–96), "De corporis humani fabrica" (1794–1801), "Über das Organ der Seele" (1796), etc.

Sommières (som-myãr′). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Vidourle 15 miles west-southwest of Nîmes. Population (1891), 3,821.

Somnath. A town in Guzerat, India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 20° 53′ N. It was formerly of importance, and is noted for its temple. It is doubtful whether the so-called "gates of Somnath," carried off by the British from Ghazni in 1842, and now at Agra, were ever at this town. Population (1881), 6,644. See *Somanatha.*

Somnium Scipionis (som′ni-um sip-i-ō′nis). [L., 'Scipio's Dream.'] An episode in the sixth book of Cicero's "De Republica," in which Scipio Africanus the Younger relates a dream which he had in youth, in which Africanus the Elder appeared to him, intimated his destiny, and urged him to continue in the path of virtue and renown.

Somnus (som′nus). [L. *somnus*, sleep.] In Roman mythology, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos) and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches.

Somosierra (sō-mō-sē-er′rä). A village in Spain, at a pass of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 52 miles north of Madrid. Here, Nov. 30, 1808, the French under Napoleon routed the Spaniards and carried the pass.

Sompnour, The. See *Summoner's Tale.*

Soncino (sōn-chē′nō). A town in the province of Cremona, northern Italy, situated near the Oglio, 33 miles east of Milan. Population (1881), commune, 7,534.

Sonderbund (zon′der-bönt). [G., 'separate league.'] A league of most of the Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, formed in 1843 and including eventually Lucerne, Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais. It was reactionary in its aims, and in favor of the Jesuits. Its abolition was resolved on by the Swiss Confederation July 20, 1847. War upon it was begun in Nov., 1847, the Federal Swiss troops being commanded by Dufour. The result was the overthrow of the Sonderbund, and the adoption of a new constitution in 1848.

Sonderburg (zon′der-börG). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, the chief town in the island of Alsen, situated on Alsen Sound 29 miles north-northeast of Schleswig. It was a strategic point in the Schleswig wars. Population (1890), 5,120.

Sondershausen (zon′ders-hou-zen). The capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, situated on the Wipper 33 miles northwest of Weimar. Population (1890), 6,634.

Söndre Bergenhus (sėn′dre ber′gen-hös). ['South Bergenhus.'] A maritime province in southwestern Norway, intersected by lat. 60° 30′ N. Area, 6,024 square miles. Population (1891), 128,213.

Söndre Trondhjem (sėn′dre trond′yem). ['South Trondhjem.'] A province in Norway, bordering the ocean on the west and Sweden on the east, and intersected by lat. 63° 20′ N. Area, 7,188 square miles. Population (1891), 123,817.

Sondrio (sōn′drē-ō). 1. A province in the compartimento of Lombardy, Italy, bordering on Switzerland and Tyrol. Area, 1,232 square miles. Population (1891), 130,599.—2. The capital of the province of Sondrio, Italy, situated on the Malero, near the Adda, in lat. 46° 10′ N., long. 9° 52′ E. It is the chief town of the Val Tellina, which is now traversed by a railway. Population (1881), 3,989.

Songamino (song-gä-mē′nō), or **Basongamino** (bä-song′gä-mē′nō). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled between the Lukenje and Sankuru rivers and southward.

Songari. See *Sungari.*

Songaria. See *Sungaria.*

Songe (song′ge), or **Basonge** (bä-song′ge). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Lubilashi and Lomami rivers, about lat. 5°–6° S., related to the Luba nation.

Songhai (song-gī′). See *Surhai.*

Song-koi. See *Red River.*

Songo (song′gō), or **Masongo** (mä-song′gō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, western Africa, occupying Great and Little Songo, between Malange and the head waters of the Luandu River, on the right bank of the Kuanza (lat. 9°–11° S.). They are a tall and strong race, closely resembling the Mbalundu (Bailundo) people; but they speak a dialect of Kimbundu. They are agricultural and pastoral, and engage in the carrying business for white traders. Most of the petty Songo chiefs are independent.

Song of Solomon. The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Canticles (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the 19th century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but critics now regard it as of later date.

Song of the Shirt. A poem by Thomas Hood.

Song of the Three Holy Children. An addition to the Book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace.

Songs without Words. See *Lieder ohne Worte.*

Sonho (son′yō). A native countship and tribe of the Kongo Nation, on the Kongo River south of its mouth. The counts of Sonho always gave much trouble to the kings of Kongo. They nominally adopted Christianity about 1500, but have always been practically heathen.

Sonnambula (son-näm′bö-lä), **La.** An opera by Bellini, produced first at Milan in 1831.

Sonnblick (zon′blik). [G., 'sun-glance.'] A summit of the Salzburg Alps. Height, 10,180 feet.

Sonneberg (zōn′ne-berG). A town and summer resort in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Röthen 13 miles northeast of Coburg. It is the center of a district manufacturing papier-maché articles, etc. Population (1890), 11,480.

Sonnenburg (zōn′nen-börG). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Lenze 59 miles east of Berlin. Population (1890), 5,906.

Sonnets from the Portuguese. A series of sonnets by Mrs. Browning, published in 1850.

Sonora (sō-nō′rä). The northwesternmost state of Mexico, between Arizona (United States), Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and the Gulf of California. Capital, Hermosillo; principal port, Guaymas. The eastern part is mountainous; the western part is lower, and has extensive arid plains. Except in the higher valleys, little of the land can be used for agriculture without irrigation. The most important industry is mining (silver, gold, etc.). Large districts are occupied exclusively by Indians. Area, 77,534 square miles. Population (1894), 150,391.

Sonora. The capital of Tuolumne County, California, 110 miles east by north of San Francisco.

Sonora Pass. A high pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, about 110 miles east-southeast of Sacramento.

Sonsonate (sōn-sō-nä′tā). A town in Salvador, Central America, 40 miles west by north of San Salvador. It was founded by Pedro de Alvarado. Population, about 8,000.

Sontag (zōn′täg), **Henriette,** Countess Rossi. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 13, 1805 (Jan. 3, 1806?): died in Mexico, June 17, 1854. A German soprano singer. She made her first appearance when only six years old, and acted in children's parts till she was fifteen. She retired from the operatic stage 1830–49, on her marriage, but resumed her career, which was one of unbroken success. She traveled extensively in Europe and America.

Soochow-Fu, or **Suchau-Fu** (sö′chou-fö′). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Imperial Canal about 55 miles west-northwest of Shanghai. It has flourishing trade and manufactures, and was long the center of Chinese fashion. Population, about 500,000.

Soodan. See *Sudan.*

Sooloo Islands. See *Sulu Islands.*

Soongaria. See *Sungaria.*

Soonwald (zōn′vält). A portion of the plateau of Hundsrück, Rhine Province, Prussia, situated south of Sankt Goar and west of Bingen.

Soor. See *Sure.*

Soor, or **Sorr,** or **Sohr** (zōr). A village in northeastern Bohemia, 21 miles north of Königgrätz. Here, Sept. 30, 1745, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine (Prussian loss, 3,000; Austrian loss, 8,000, and 22 guns); and here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians.

Soosa. See *Susa* (in Tunis).

Sopherim (sō′fe-rim). [Heb.] Writers; scribes. In the Old Testament the title Sopher is applied to Ezra, who is called "a ready scribe in the law of Moses" (Ezra vii. 6). It was in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, when the law became the center of Jewish life, that the institution of the Sopherim took its origin. The task of these men was to explain the law, and to adapt it to the ever-changing conditions and requirements of daily life. They were thus, in a measure, the successors and followers of the prophets. As the name would indicate, they were also engaged in multiplying copies of the Torah (Pentateuch) by writing, or by transcribing it from the old Hebrew script, no longer intelligible to their generation, into the square characters still in use. The Sopherim delivered their interpretations of and decisions on the law before audiences in schools. They were called collectively "the men of the great synagogue," and were succeeded by the Tanaim and Amoraim. The results of the mental activity of these teachers of the law through several centuries are laid down in the Talmud.

Sophia. See *Sofia.*

Sophia, Santa (sän′tä sō-fē′ä). [It. *Santa Sofia*, ML. *Sancta Sophia*, MGr. Σοφία, wisdom, the church being dedicated to Christ as the hypostatized wisdom of God.] The famous metropolitan church of the Greeks at Constantinople, built by Justinian: since 1453 a mosque. In plan it consists of outer and inner narthex preceding a square the central portion of which is covered by the great dome, 105 feet in diameter and 184 high (interior), in whose base open 40 arched windows. Most of the remainder of the nave is covered by two lower semi-domes, which buttress the central dome. The aisles have galleries resting on arcades with beautiful columns. All the vaults and arches are covered with superb mosaics on gold ground; all the human figures appearing in these are now masked with whitewash. The walls are incrusted with marbles. The exterior of the venerable church is now plain and unimpressive.

Sophia, Santa, The Little. The church of Sts. Sergius and Bacchus at Constantinople, finished by Justinian in 565 A. D., and now a mosque. It is quadrangular, with a dome and two tiers of vaulted arcades; there is a narthex and an apse, and fine mosaics under the whitewash.

Sophia Dorothea (sọ̄-fī′ạ̈ dor-ọ̄-thē′ạ̈), Electress of Hannover. Born Sept. 15, 1666: died Nov. 13, 1726. Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle, wife of the elector George of Hannover (later George I. of England), and mother of George II. She was divorced Dec. 28, 1694, on account of her relations with Count Konigsmark, and remained for the rest of her life a prisoner in Ahlden Castle.

Sophie Charlotte, Queen of Prussia. Born Oct. 20, 1668: died Feb. 1, 1705. Wife of Frederick I., king of Prussia: noted for her literary and philosophical tastes. Charlottenburg was named from her.

Sophocles (sof′ọ̄-klēz). [Gr. Σοφοκλῆς.] Born at Colonus, near Athens, 495 or 496 B. C.: died 406 B. C. One of the three great tragic poets of Greece. He defeated Æschylus for the tragic prize in 468, and was defeated by Euripides in 441. He was one of the Athenian generals in the Samian war (440). He added the third actor to the drama, and made various changes in the chorus. His tragedies include "Œdipus Tyrannus" (or "Œdipus Rex"), "Œdipus at Colonus," "Antigone," "Electra," "Philoctetes," "Ajax," and "Maidens of Trachis."

> From this date till his death, at the age of 90, the poet devoted all his energy to the production of those famous works of art, which gave him such a hold over the Athenian public that he came to be considered the very ideal of a tragic poet, and was worshipped after his death as a hero, under the title Dexion. He is said to have won eighteen or twenty tragic victories, and, though sometimes postponed to Philocles and others, was never placed third in all his life. The author of the "Poetic" and the Alexandrian critics follow the judgment of the Attic public, and most modern critics have agreed with them that the tragedies of Sophocles are the most perfect that the world has ever seen.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 280.

Sophocles. A Greek portrait-statue, in the Lateran Museum, Rome. The face is full-bearded; the attitude upright and simple; the drapery a closely wrapped himation. The style is of about 300 B. C. The statue is perhaps from a bronze original.

Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides. Born near Mount Pelion, Greece, March 8, 1807: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17, 1883. A Greek-American scholar, professor of Greek in Harvard College. He published a "Greek Grammar" (1838), and other works on Greek grammar, and a "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods" (1870).

Sophon (sō′fon), **Bridge of.** A bridge over the Sangarius, built A. D. 561 by Justinian. It survives almost perfect, except the structures for defense or shelter at the ends. It is 1,400 feet long, with 8 arches, each having a span of 75 feet and small arches on each side.

Sophonisba (sō-fọ̄-niz′bạ̈). Died about 204 B.C. A Carthaginian woman, daughter of Hasdrubal, son of Gisco. She was betrothed to the Numidian prince Masinissa, but was afterward married in 206 B. C., for political reasons, to Syphax, the rival Numidian ruler. Her husband was defeated by Masinissa, who acted as an ally of the Romans while Syphax was an ally of the Carthaginians, in the second Punic war. Sophonisba fell into the hands of the conqueror, who married her, but was compelled by Scipio to reject her. She died by poison sent by Masinissa to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Romans.

Sophonisba. A tragedy by Thomson, produced in 1730.

Sophonisba, or Hannibal's Overthrow. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1676.

Sophonisba, or the Wonder of Women. A tragedy by Marston, produced in 1602. The plot is semi-historical. See *Sofonisba.*

Sophonisbe. 1. A tragedy by Mairet, produced in 1631. It is said to be the first French tragedy, and is imitated from Trissino's "Sofonisba."—2. A tragedy by Corneille (1663).

Sophron (sō'fron). [Gr. Σώφρων.] Lived about 440 B. C. A Syracusan writer of comedy, noted for his mimes. Fragments of his works have survived.

> As to the controversy whether the mimes were in prose or in verse, I fancy them like Walt Whitman's so-called poems, which, if they survive, may yet give rise to a similar discussion. The mimes of Sophron were evidently very coarse also—another parallel—and were full of proverbs, and full of humour, often using *patois*, which is very rare in Greek literature. But Sophron's neglect of form did not imply a revolutionary creed: it was rather a carefully concealed submission to the laws of art.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 407.

Sophronia (sof-rō'ni-ä). [Gr., 'of a sound mind.'] A character in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Sophy (sō'fi), **The.** A play by Sir John Denham, acted in 1641 at Blackfriars, and printed in 1642. It is founded on a story in Herbert's "Travels."

Sora (sō'rä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Garigliano 62 miles east-southeast of Rome. It has a cathedral and some manufactures. It was an ancient Volscian town, was captured by the Romans, and was colonized by them in 303 B. C. Population (1881), 7,330; commune, 13,208.

Soracte (sō-rak'tē). A detached mountain in Italy, situated near the Tiber 25 miles north by east of Rome: the modern Monte Sant' Oreste. There is an extensive view from its summit, and it is notable for an ancient temple of Apollo. Height, 2,260 feet.

Sorata (sō-rä'tä), **Nevado de,** or **Illampu** (ēl-yäm'pö). A volcanic mountain of the Bolivian Andes, on the eastern side of Lake Titicaca, nearly north of La Paz. Height, 21,500 (according to some, 23,000–24,000) feet.

Sorau (sō'rou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated 56 miles south-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of cloth, linen, etc., and is the oldest town in Lower Lusatia. Population (1890), 14,456.

Sorbonne (sor-bon'), **La.** A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon or Sorbonne, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was suppressed during the Revolution, and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I., the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was ceded to the city of Paris on condition that the theological faculty, in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres, should remove there. New buildings were erected 1884–89.

Sordello (sor-del'lō), or **Sordel.** Born at Goito, near Mantua, about 1180: died about 1255. A Provençal poet or troubadour. He was attached for a time to the household of the Count of St. Bonifazio, the chief of the Guelph party, in the march of Treviso, and afterward entered the service of Raymond Berenger, the last Count of Provence of the house of Barcelona. It was thought at that time that the Italian language was not susceptible of polish, and Sordello wrote in the Provençal language. He gradually became in popular tradition a hero of romance, a preux chevalier, and an Italian knight errant. Many fables were woven about his name. It was even said that the sovereignty of Mantua had been bestowed upon him. He owes his reputation principally to Dante's mention of him: he speaks of him with admiration eight times in the "Purgatorio." Nothing survives of his prose or his Italian poems, but about 34 Provençal poems still exist, and are included in Raynouard's "Choix des poésies des troubadours" and his "Lexique roman."

> Sordello of Mantua, whose real merit consists in the harmony and sensibility of his verses. He was amongst the first to adopt the ballad form of writing, and in one of those, which has been translated by Millot, he beautifully contrasts, in the burthen of his ballad, the gaieties of nature and the ever-reviving grief of a heart devoted to love. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 103.

Sordello. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1840. It is a picture of the restless and troubled condition of northern Italy in the early part of the 13th century, and a history of the development of the soul of Sordello the troubadour. It is the most obscure of Browning's poems.

Sorel (sō-rel'). The capital of Richelieu County, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, 44 miles north-east of Montreal. Population (1891), 6,669.

Sorel (sō-rel'), **Agnes.** Born at Fromenteau, Touraine, about 1409: died near Jumigny, Feb. 9, 1450. The favorite mistress of Charles VII. of France. She was brought up with Isabelle, the wife of René d'Anjou, and remained her friend through life. Charles, who first saw her when she was about twenty years old, remained faithful to her till her death, and her influence over him was generally beneficial.

Sorèze (sō-räz'). A small town in the department of Tarn, southern France, situated about 35 miles east-southeast of Toulouse: the medieval Sorecinum. It is noted for its Roman Catholic college.

Soria (sō'rē-ä). 1. A province of Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Burgos on the northwest, Logroño on the north, Saragossa on the east, Guadalajara on the south, and Segovia on the west. Area, 3,836 square miles. Population (1887), 151,471.—2. The capital of the province of Soria, Spain, situated on the Duero in lat. 41° 45' N., long. 2° 34' W. Near it is the site of the ancient Numantia. It was sacked by Ney in 1808. Population (1887), 7,784.

Sorlingues (sor-laṅg'). The French name of the Scilly Islands.

Soröe (sō'rė-e), or **Sorö** (sō'rė). A small town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, 44 miles west-southwest of Copenhagen: noted for its academy.

Sorosis (sō-rō'sis). [In botany, a multiple fruit, like the pineapple; from Gr. σωρός, a heap.] The first women's club in the United States, founded at New York in 1868.

Sorr. See *Soor.*

Sorrel (sor'el), **Hetty.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede": a pretty, vain, and pleasure-loving dairymaid.

Sorrento (sōr-ren'tō). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 16 miles south-southeast of Naples: the ancient Surrentum. It is a favorite watering-place; was noted in antiquity for its wines; and was the birthplace of Tasso. Population (1881), 6,089; commune, 7,869.

Sorrows of Werther, The. [G. *Das Leiden des jungen Werther.*] A sentimental novel by Goethe (published in 1774), written in the form of letters.

Sosigenes (sō-sij'e-nēz). [Gr. Σωσιγένης.] Lived in the 1st century B. C. An Alexandrian astronomer who reformed the calendar, under the direction of Julius Cæsar, 46 B. C. He is sometimes identified with an Egyptian Peripatetic philosopher.

Sospel (sos-pel'). A town in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Bévère 16 miles northeast of Nice. Population (1891), commune, 3,887.

Soter (sō'ter). [Gr. σωτήρ, savior or preserver.] A Greek surname of various gods and men (as Zeus, Ptolemy I. of Egypt, etc.).

Sothern (suтн'ėrn), **Edward Askew.** Born at Liverpool, April 1, 1826: died at London, Jan. 20, 1881. An English-American comedian. He first played in Jersey in 1849; appeared in the United States in 1852; and in 1858 made his mark in the character of Lord Dundreary (see *Dundreary*). His two sons, Lytton and Edward, went on the stage: Lytton died in 1887.

Sothis (sō'this), or **Sept** (sept). The Egyptian name of the dog-star (Sirius).

Soto (sō'tō), **Hernando** or **Fernando de.** Born at Badajos, Estremadura, in 1500 or 1501: died near the Mississippi River, May 21, 1542 (according to others, June 5 or June 30, 1542). A Spanish soldier, discoverer of the Mississippi. He went to Darien with Pedrarias, 1514; was with Córdoba in Nicaragua, 1524; had an encounter with Gil Gonzalez Davila, who had entered that country from the north; and opposed Córdoba's defection in 1525. In April, 1532, he joined Pizarro in the Gulf of Guayaquil with reinforcements; and thereafter was prominent in the conquest of Peru, returning to Spain very rich in 1536. In 1537 he was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida, with orders to explore and settle the latter country. Leaving San Lucar in April, 1538, he finally sailed from Havana, Cuba, on May 12, 1539, with 9 vessels and 570 (or 950) men, including many cavaliers of rank; landed at Tampa Bay, May 25; and, having sent part of his ships back to Cuba, set out on July 15 to explore the interior. His route during the next three years can be determined only approximately. He was constantly urged forward by the hope of finding new and rich countries; during the winter months he halted at some Indian village; and he twice had communication with his vessels on the coast. Reckoning by the present State boundaries, he first made a great circuit northward through northern Florida, Georgia, perhaps the Carolinas and Tennessee, and Alabama, descending the Alabama River to Mobile Bay, where he had a fierce battle with the Indians (Oct., 1540). Thence he turned northward and northwestward through Mississippi; wintered at an Indian village on the Yazoo, where he had another battle; and reached the Mississippi River, crossing it at the Lower Chickasaw Bluffs about May, 1541. Subsequently he explored northward nearly to the Missouri, then turned southward, reached the junction of the Red River and the Mississippi, and died there of malarial fever: 250 of his men had perished. The survivors, under Moscoso, descended the river and reached Mexico. It should be noted that Alonso de Pineda discovered the mouth of the Mississippi (which he called the Espiritu Santo) in 1519, and that Cabeza de Vaca crossed it, near its mouth, in 1528.

Sotomayor, Melchor Bravo de Saravia. See *Bravo de Saravia Sotomayor.*

Sotomayor y Valdés (ē väl-dās'), **Ramon.** Born at Santiago, April, 1830. A Chilean journalist, diplomatist, and historian. His most important work is "Historia de Chile" (2 vols. 1875), embracing the period from 1831 to 1871.

Sotteville lez Rouen (sot-vēl' lā rö-oṅ'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine above Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 16,384.

Souabe (sö-äb'). The French name of Swabia.

Soubise (sö-bēz'), **Seigneur de (Benjamin de Rohan).** Born at La Rochelle, 1583: died at London, Oct. 9, 1642. A French commander, brother of Henri de Rohan. He was one of the Huguenot leaders in the wars of 1621–29. He conducted the heroic though unsuccessful defense of La Rochelle 1627–28.

Soubise, Prince de (Charles de Rohan). Born at Paris, July 16, 1715: died there, July 4, 1787. A French general. He was, through the influence of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., appointed to the command of an army soon after the beginning of the Seven Years' War. He was totally defeated by Frederick II. at Rossbach Nov. 5, 1757, but in the following year gained the victories of Sondershausen and Lutzelburg, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France.

Soublette (sō-blät'tā or söb-let'), **Carlos.** Born at Caracas, 1790: died there, Feb. 12, 1870. A Venezuelan general and statesman. He was prominent in the war for independence, commanding in Venezuela 1821–23; was minister of war for Colombia 1825–1827; president of the Venezuelan Constitutional Convention 1830; minister of war for Venezuela 1830–34; envoy to Spain 1835; and in the latter year was elected vice-president of Venezuela. On the resignation of Vargas he assumed the executive May 11, 1836, but soon after placed it in charge of Narvarte and went to Spain to conclude an important treaty, returning and resuming his post March 11, 1837. He was succeeded Feb. 1, 1839, by Paez, who made him secretary of war; and was again president Jan. 28, 1843, to March 1, 1847. From 1848 to 1858 he was banished: subsequently he held cabinet positions and commanded the army.

Soudan. See *Sudan.*

Soulary (sö-lä-rē'), **Joseph Marie,** called **Joséphin.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 23, 1815: died there, March 28, 1891. A French poet, notable for the beauty of his sonnets. His works were published in 3 vols. (1872–83).

Soulé (sö-lā'), **Pierre.** Born at Castillon, France, in Sept., 1802: died at New Orleans, March 26, 1870. A French-American politician. He left France on account of his opposition to the government in 1825, and settled at New Orleans, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was a Democratic United States senator from Louisiana 1847–53, and United States minister to Spain 1853–55. He was one of the framers of the Ostend Manifesto in 1854, and sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War. He was arrested at New Orleans in 1862 and imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, but obtained his release on condition that he would not return to the South until the suppression of the rebellion.

Soulouque (sö-lök'), **Faustin Élie.** Born at Petit Goiave, 1785: died there, Aug. 6, 1867. A Haitian general and politician. He was a negro slave; took part in the insurrection of 1803; rose to be general under Guerrier and Riché; and on the death of the latter was elected to the presidency, March 1, 1847, principally because he was old and ignorant and it was supposed that he would be a ready tool of the senators. He displayed an unexpected independence; secured the support of the blacks; and, though unsuccessful in an invasion of the Dominican Republic (March–April, 1849), had himself proclaimed emperor as Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849. In 1855 he again invaded the Dominican Republic, but was defeated. He was deposed Dec. 22, 1858, left the country Jan. 15, 1859, and lived in exile until shortly before his death.

Soult (sölt), **Napoléon Hector.** Born 1801: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1857. A French diplomatist and politician, son of Marshal Soult. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1844.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duc de Dalmatie. Born at St.-Amans-la-Bastide (now in the department of Tarn), France, March 29, 1769: died at St.-Amans, Nov. 26, 1851. A French marshal. He entered the army in 1785; served at Fleurus in 1794, and at Altenkirchen in 1796; became general of division in 1799, and distinguished himself under Masséna at the battle of Zurich (1799) and the defense of Genoa (1800); was made a marshal of France in 1804; distinguished himself as commander of the right wing at Austerlitz in 1805; served at Jena, Pultusk, and Eylau; was created duke of Dalmatia in 1807; was sent to Spain in 1808, and gained the battle of Gamonal and pursued Moore to Corunna; took Oporto in 1809; was appointed commander-in-chief in Spain and gained the victory of Ocaña in 1809; conquered Andalusia in 1810; was defeated at Albuera in 1811; served at Lützen and Bautzen in 1813; conducted the French retreat before Wellington in the south of France 1813–14; was minister of war under Louis XVIII. Dec., 1814,–March, 1815; was general-in-chief under Napoleon in the Hundred Days; was in consequence banished, but was recalled to France in 1819; was again made a marshal of France in 1820; was created a peer in 1827;

and was minister of war 1830–34, ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, and minister of war 1840–44.

Soumet (sö-mā′), **Alexandre.** Born at Castelnaudary, 1788: died at Paris, 1845. A French poet. His chief work is "La divine épopée" (1840). Among his other productions are "Clytemnestre" and "Saul" (tragedies produced in 1822), "Cléopâtre" (1824), "Les Macchabées" (1827), "Jeanne Darc" (1827), "Jeanne de France" (1828), "Émilia" (1829), etc.

Sound (sound), **The,** Dan. **Örasund** (ė′rä-sönd). A sea passage between Sweden and the island of Zealand in Denmark, connecting the Cattegat on the north with the Baltic on the south. Its width in the narrowest part is 3 miles. "Sound duties" on foreign vessels were levied here by Denmark until 1857.

Sour. See *Sure.*

Source (sörs), **La.** [F., 'the spring.'] A painting by Ingres (1856), in the Louvre, Paris. A graceful, golden-haired girl stands nude in a rocky recess, her right arm passed over her head, and supporting the bottom of a vase held on her shoulder with the left hand. Streams of water fall from the vase into a pool at the girl's feet.

Souriquois. See *Micmac.*

Sousa (sō′zä), **Martim Affonso de.** Born at Bragança about 1500: died at Lisbon, July 21, 1564. A Portuguese captain. He commanded the first expedition sent to Brazil for colonization (1530–33), and founded the first Portuguese settlement at São Vicente, Jan., 1532. In 1534 he was granted the captaincy of São Vicente (which see) in hereditary right, and he continued to attend to its affairs though he did not again visit it personally. He was admiral of the seas of India 1534–40, commanding in several combats; and from 1542 to 1545 he was governor of the Portuguese East Indies.

Sousa, Pero Lopes de. Born about 1503: died on the coast of Madagascar, Dec. (?), 1539. A Portuguese captain, brother of M. A. de Sousa. He commanded two caravels in his brother's fleet (1530–33), and by his orders explored the lower Paraná (1531–32). He received, in hereditary right, three portions of Brazil, corresponding to northern Pernambuco and Parahyba, a portion of São Paulo, and Santa Catharina: some attempt was made to settle the two former through lieutenants whom he appointed. In 1539 he commanded a fleet sent to the East Indies, and was shipwrecked and killed while returning. He wrote an account of the Brazilian expedition which has been published in recent times.

Sousa, Thomé de. Born about 1510: died after 1563. A Portuguese administrator, first governor-general of Brazil (1549–53). He founded São Salvador, or Bahia, April, 1549.

South (south), **Robert.** Born at Hackney, near London, 1633: died at London, July 8, 1716. A noted English divine. He was made prebendary of Westminster in 1663; canon in Oxford in 1670; and rector of Islip in 1678. He began in 1693 a literary controversy, on the subject of the Trinity, with Sherlock, which aroused such bitterness of feeling that it was put a stop to by the king. His "Works" appeared in 1823.

South Africa (af′ri-kạ̈). A name given collectively (and somewhat vaguely) to that portion of Africa south of the Zambesi and Angola, most of which is under British influence. The chief political divisions are Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Pondoland, the territories of the British South Africa Company, the Orange Free State, South African Republic, and German Southwest Africa.

South Africa Company, British. See *British South Africa Company.*

South African Republic, or the Transvaal (trans-väl′). A republic in southern Africa. Capital, Pretoria; largest town, Johannesburg. It is bounded by the British South Africa Company's territory on the north; Portuguese East Africa on the east; Zululand, Natal and the Orange Free State on the south; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate and colony on the west. The surface is a plateau with the Drakenberg Mountains in the east. The chief river-systems are those of the Vaal and Limpopo. The republic exports wool, minerals, hides, ostrich-feathers, etc.; and is rich in gold, diamonds, iron, etc. It contains 18 districts. The government is a republic under a nominal British suzerainty, administered by a president (assisted by a council) and two Volksraden of 24 members each. The inhabitants are Boers, English, and natives (Bechuanas, Basutos, etc.). The prevailing religion is the Dutch Reformed. Immigration by Boers from Cape Colony commenced about 1836. The state was recognized as independent in 1852, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1877. A successful revolt of the Boers (1880–81) gained them self-government under British suzerainty. British control was restricted in 1884. In 1890 small portions of Swaziland and Amatongaland were ceded to the republic, and in 1895 a protectorate over Swaziland was established. Area, 113,642 square miles. White population (1890), 119,128; native population (1894), estimated, 370,148.

South America (a-mer′i-kạ̈). The southern continental division of the New World, between the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans, connected with North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It forms a triangular mass with the southern angle lengthened out and terminating in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. The extreme points on the continent are Point Gallinas or Chimare, in Colombia, lat. 12° 25′ N.; Cape Froward, on the Strait of Magellan, lat. 53° 54′ S.; Ponta de Pedras, in Brazil, long. 34° 45′ 52″ W.; and Cape Pariña, in northern Peru, long. 81° 19′ 37″ W. The coast-line presents no large indentations, but near the southern end it is broken by numerous small bays and channels cutting off islands. More than two thirds of the surface lies within the tropics. The principal mountain system is the Andean, near the western coast, dividing northward into three diverging chains, with an extension along the northern coast to the mouth of the Orinoco. A notable feature of this system is the giant volcanoes of the Pacific border. (See *Andes, Cordilleras, Aconcagua, Sorata, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Illimani,* etc.) There is a smaller mountain system near the southeastern coast in Brazil, and some of the highlands of Guiana and Venezuela are mountainous in character. Three great river-systems, the Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraguay-Paraná, occupy corresponding broad depressions, which are but slightly raised above the sea-level. Separated by them are the great table-land of Brazil, with its mountains near the coast; the table-land of Guiana; and similar table-lands bordering the Andean system. These table-lands are diversified in their vegetation, but with little forest except near rivers. The most extensive forests are in the Amazon valley, and on the mountains of the northern and southeastern coasts. The llanos, north of the Orinoco, and the pampas of the Argentine Republic, are great grassy plains. The fauna and flora are extremely rich in species: there are, however, but few large mammals. South America was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and its continental character was ascertained before 1515. It was conquered by the Spaniards and Portuguese; and their descendants, with Indians, negroes, and mixed races, form the bulk of the modern population. The Dutch and French had short-lived colonies in Brazil; and the English, Dutch, and French established colonies in Guiana which still exist. Brazil represents the Portuguese conquests: the other South American republics correspond to Spanish colonies, but have undergone some changes since the independence. The independent states are Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia (including the Isthmus of Panama), and Venezuela. British, French, and Dutch Guiana are colonies of European powers. Large portions of the interior are inhabited only by scattered Indian tribes, and the boundaries of the republics in these regions are still unsettled. Extreme length, 4,592 miles. Greatest breadth, 3,230 miles. Estimated area, with the dependent islands (Perron), 6,834,563 square miles. Estimated population (1892), 36,950,000.

South American Revolution. The political movement and war by which the Spanish South American colonies became independent. The principal causes were the restrictions on commerce in favor of Spanish monopolies, burdensome taxes, and unjust laws; exclusion of the colonists from high offices; the Inquisition; and the examples of France and the United States. The immediate cause was the chaotic condition of Spanish affairs produced by Napoleon's invasion of Spain. Most of the colonists refused to recognize Joseph Bonaparte; and the junta of Seville, which had represented the legitimate monarch, having fallen, the authority of the viceroys and captains-general disappeared *ipso facto.* Under these circumstances, revolts broke out almost simultaneously in Venezuela (April 9, 1810), New Granada (July 20–21, 1810), Buenos Ayres (May 22, 1810), and Chile (July 16, 1810), the royal officers in each case being deposed and juntas established with the avowed purpose of holding the countries for Ferdinand VII.: later all of them declared their independence of Spain. In Peru, which was the center of Spanish power, there was no outbreak until much later. The Spanish officers, adhering to Joseph Bonaparte or to one of the Spanish juntas, regarded the colonists as rebels. War broke out at once, and at first the patriots were generally successful. In Venezuela the great earthquake of May 26, 1812, paralyzed the country. The Spaniards, taking advantage of the confusion, marched on Caracas; Miranda capitulated (July 25), and was sent a prisoner to Spain; and the Spanish general Monteverde obtained entire control. His cruelties provoked fresh outbreaks, led by Bolivar and Mariño; but the defeats of La Puerta (June 14, 1814) and Urica (Dec. 5) forced the patriot leaders to abandon the country. Shortly after Morillo arrived with a large force from Spain; occupied Venezuela; took Cartagena after a disastrous siege (Dec. 6, 1815); and captured Bogotá May 6, 1816. In a short time all of northern South America was in his power. The patriots in Chile, weakened by party strife, had to meet forces sent from Peru; they were defeated at Rancagua (Oct. 2, 1814), and the leaders fled over the Andes. Upper Peru (Bolivia) was, from 1810 to 1816, the field of a continuous struggle between the royalists, strongly aided from Peru, and the patriots, supported by armies sent from Buenos Ayres. The royalist general Goyeneche swept the country in 1814, and thereafter the war took on a guerrilla character, for which the mountain-land was especially fitted. A formidable revolt in Peru, led by the Indian Pumacagua, was ended by his defeat at Umachiri, March 11, 1815. Thus, in the middle of 1816, the Platine provinces were the only ones which retained their independence. At the outbreak of the revolt the royalist forces under Elio had been besieged in Montevideo, which was taken by the patriots in June, 1814. Paraguay proclaimed its independence in May, 1811, but soon submitted to the dictatorship of Francia, and took no further part in the struggle. The government of Buenos Ayres was at first very weak, and was frequently changed: in 1813 it was centralized under a supreme director, and thereafter it showed more strength. San Martin, who had come into prominence as a military leader, conceived the plan of invading Peru by way of Chile, and to this end massed an army in Mendoza. Meanwhile Bolivar returned in 1816 to Venezuela, and in July, 1817, established a patriot central government at Angostura, on the Orinoco. The subsequent events may be reduced to two great movements under Bolivar and San Martin, centering on the Spanish power in Peru. Bolivar's victories of Boyacá (Aug. 7, 1819) and Carabobo (June 24, 1821), and that of his general Sucre at Pichincha (May 24, 1822), were the principal events which secured the independence of New Granada, Venezuela, and Quito or Ecuador: these countries united in the republic of Colombia. (See *Bolivar.*) San Martin crossed the Andes Jan., 1817, and gained the battle of Chacabuco Feb. 12. The independence of Chile was proclaimed Feb. 12, 1818, and practically secured by the victory of Maipo April 5, 1818. Aided by Cochrane's fleet, San Martin invaded Peru (Aug., 1820), and took Lima (July 9, 1821); but, after an interview with Bolivar at Guayaquil (July, 1822), he resigned and left the country. (See *San Martin.*) The viceroy of Peru, La Serna, driven into the interior, led the final struggle against Bolivar. The crowning events of the war were the victory at Junin (Aug. 6, 1824), and the final defeat and capture of La Serna by Sucre at the battle of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824). The remnants of the Spanish forces were soon driven from Upper Peru, which became the republic of Bolivia. Callao Castle, the last Spanish stronghold, surrendered Jan. 19, 1826, thus ending the war.

Southampton (south-amp′tọn or suᴛʜ-hamp′tọn). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on a peninsula at the head of Southampton Water, at the mouths of the Test and the Itchen, in lat. 50° 54′ N., long. 1° 24′ W. It is one of the principal seaports of Great Britain; the terminus of steamer lines to France, Ireland, North and South America, the West Indies, the Pacific, and Cape Colony; and a port of call for various transatlantic lines. It has extensive docks and ship-building industries, and has relics of old fortifications. It is noted for its double tides. It is a very ancient town. It was sacked by the Danes; was the place of embarkation of Richard the Lion-Hearted for the third Crusade in 1189, of Edward III. in 1345, and of Henry V. in 1415; was attacked by the French and Genoese in 1338; and was the place where the Pilgrim Fathers embarked on the Mayflower in 1620. Population (1891), 65,325.

Southampton. A rarely used name for Hampshire.

Southampton, Earls of. See *Wriothesley.*

Southampton Island. An island of British America, at the entrance of Hudson Bay. Length, 230 miles.

Southampton Water. An inlet of the English Channel which extends from the Solent and Spithead northwestward about 10 miles.

South Anna (an′ạ̈). A river in Virginia which unites with the North Anna 21 miles north of Richmond to form the Pamunkey.

Southard (suᴛʜ′ạ̈rd), **Samuel L.** Born at Basking Ridge, N. J., June 9, 1787: died at Fredericksburg, Va., June 26, 1842. An American politician. He was Whig United States senator from New Jersey 1821–23; secretary of the navy 1823–29; acting secretary of the treasury 1825; governor of New Jersey 1832; and United States senator 1833–42.

South Australia (âs-trā′liạ̈). A British colony in central Australia. Capital, Adelaide. It is bounded by the ocean on the north, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria on the east, the ocean on the south, and West Australia on the west. The surface of the colony is generally level and undulating. It has gold, lead, copper, etc., and exports wool, wheat and flour, copper, etc. Government is vested in a crown governor, and a parliament comprising a legislative council and a house of assembly (both elected). The colony was founded in 1836, and the constitution was established in 1856. The Northern Territory (north of lat. 26° S.) was annexed in 1863. Area, 904,133 square miles. Population (1893), 341,978.

South Bend (bend). A city, the capital of St. Joseph County, Indiana, situated on St. Joseph River 73 miles east by south of Chicago. It has manufactures of carriages, wagons, iron, plows, etc. Population (1890), 21,819.

South Berwick (bėr′wik). A town in York County, Maine, situated on Salmon Falls River 31 miles southwest of Portland. Population (1890), 3,434.

South Bethlehem (beth′lẹ̄-ẹm). A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lehigh River 48 miles north by west of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Lehigh University (Episcopal). Population (1890), 10,302.

South Beveland. See *Beveland, South.*

South Brabant. See *Brabant.*

South Carolina (kar-ọ̄-lī′nạ̈). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America. Capital, Columbia; chief city, Charleston. It is bounded by North Carolina on the north and northeast, the Atlantic Ocean on the southeast, and Georgia (separated for most of the distance by the Savannah River) on the southwest and west. The surface is level near the coast, hilly and undulating in the interior, and mountainous in the northwest. The principal rivers are the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and Savannah. The State has gold, porcelain clay, and other minerals, and is especially noted for the production of rice and sea-island cotton. It has 35 counties, sends 2 senators and 7 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. A majority of the inhabitants are negroes. An unsuccessful attempt to colonize was made by the French under Ribault in 1562. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1670. Charleston was founded in 1680. The territory remained under a proprietary government with North Carolina until 1729, when it became a separate crown colony. Many of the early colonists were French Huguenots, Scotch-Irish, Swiss, and Germans. South Carolina was one of the 13 original States (1776). It was the scene of many battles in the Revolution (Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Camden, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs), and of many partizan contests, and was held by the British 1780–1781. Its advocacy of nullification nearly led to civil war in 1832–33. It took the lead in advocating States-rights doctrines, and was the first State to secede (Dec. 20, 1860). It opened the Civil War by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861; and suffered severely by the blockade, attacks on Charleston Harbor, and the march of Sherman's army in 1865. It was readmitted in 1868. The

State was visited by a severe earthquake in 1886. In 1892 the sale of liquors was restricted to State dispensaries, and the constitutionality of the law (of 1893) was affirmed in 1894. Area, 30,570 square miles. Population (1890), 1,151,149.

Southcott (south′kọt), **Joanna.** Born in Devonshire, 1750: died Oct. 29, 1814. An English religious fanatic, originally a domestic servant. She became a Methodist, and, pretending supernatural gifts, dictated prophecies in rime, proclaimed herself to be the woman mentioned in the Apocalypse (ch. xii.), and, although 64 years old, affirmed that she was to be delivered of "Shiloh" Oct. 19, 1814. She died of dropsy ten days later. Her sect numbered over 100,000, and was still in existence in 1889. She wrote the "Book of Wonders" (1813–14), etc.

Southcottians (south′kot-i-a̤nz). A religious body of the 19th century, founded by Joanna Southcott in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelites* and *Sabbatarians.*

South Dakota (da̤-kō′tä̤). A North Central State of the United States. Capital, Pierre. It is bounded by North Dakota on the north, Minnesota and Iowa on the east, Nebraska on the south, and Wyoming and Montana on the west. The surface is rolling and mountainous in the west. Wheat is one of the most important products. The State has 51 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. In 1889 it was separated from North Dakota and admitted as a State. Area, 77,650 square miles. Population (1890), 328,808.

South Downs (dounz). A district in the west of Sussex and in Hampshire, of considerable elevation, forming natural pastures, and largely devoted to sheep-raising.

Southend (south-end′). A watering-place in Essex, England, situated on the Thames 34 miles east of London. Population (1891), 12,333.

Southern Continent. See *Antarctic Continent.*

Southerne, or **Southern** (suᴛʜ′ėrn), **Thomas.** Born in County Dublin about 1660: died May 26, 1746. A British dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Middle Temple London, but abandoned law for play-writing. Among his plays are "The Persian Prince, or the Loyal Brother" (1682), "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage" (1694), "Oroonoko" (1696), "Sir Anthony Love, or the Rambling Lady," etc.

Southern Fish. See *Piscis Austrinus.*

Southern Killamuk. See *Yaquina.*

Southern Ocean. A name given by some geographers to that part of the ocean which lies between lat. 40° S. and the Antarctic Circle.

Southern Triangle. See *Triangulum Australe.*

Southey (souᴛʜ′i or suᴛʜ′i), Mrs. (**Caroline Ann Bowles**). Born at Lymington, Hants, England, Dec. 6, 1786: died there, July 20, 1854. An English poet and author, the second wife of Robert Southey whom she married in 1839. Among her works are the poems "Ellen Fitzarthur" (1820) and "The Widow's Tale, etc." (1822). Her collected poems were published in 1867. Among her prose works are "Chapters on Churchyards" (1829), "Selwyn in Search of a Daughter" (1835), etc. Her correspondence with Southey is her best-known work.

Southey, Robert. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 12, 1774: died at Greta Hall, near Keswick, England, March 21, 1843. An English poet and prose-writer: one of the Lake School of poets. He went to Westminster School, but was expelled in 1792 for an essay on "Flogging" in the "Flagellant," a school magazine. He was refused admittance at Christ Church, Oxford, on account of this essay, but was admitted to Balliol. He made the acquaintance of Coleridge in 1794, and formed with him the scheme of an ideal colony, "Pantisocracy." He traveled in Spain and Portugal 1795–96; held for a short time a government sinecure; and settled down to literary work in 1804 at Greta Hall, near Keswick, where he collected a large library and wrote with great regularity. He was made poet laureate in 1813 and pensioned by the government. In 1839 he married his second wife, Caroline Bowles, and in the same year became demented, dying afterward of softening of the brain. His chief poems are "Joan of Arc" (1796), "Thalaba, the Destroyer" (1801), "Madoc" (1805), "The Curse of Kehama" (1810). "Roderick, the Last of the Goths" (1814), "A Vision of Judgment" (1821), etc. His prose works include "History of Brazil" (1810: still a standard work), "Life of Nelson" (1813), "Life of John Wesley" (1820), "History of the Expedition of Orsua and Crimes of Aguirre" (1821), "History of the Peninsular War" (1823), "Book of the Church" (1824), and "Sir Thomas More" (1829). He edited "The Pilgrim's Progress," with a life of John Bunyan (1830); wrote "The Doctor" (1834–37); and edited Cowper's works, with his life (1833–37). He also translated "Amadis de Gaul" (1805), "Palmerin of England" (1807), Espriella's "Letters from England" (1807), and "Chronicle of the Cid" (1808). His "Common-Place Book" was edited in 1849–51, and his letters in 1856.

South Foreland. See *Foreland, South.*

South Georgia (jôr′jiä̤). An uninhabited island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 54°–55° S., and east-southeast of the Falkland Islands. It is claimed by the British.

South Hadley (had′li). A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 11 miles north of Springfield. It is the seat of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (which see). Population (1890), 4,261.

South Holland (hol′a̤nd). A province of the Netherlands which borders on the North Sea, south of North Holland and north of Zealand. It contains The Hague and Rotterdam. Area, 1,166 square miles. Population (1891), 987,342.

South Island. The southernmost of the two chief islands of New Zealand.

South Kensington Museum. One of the "subdivisions of the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of the Council on Education." The museum, which is in Brompton, in the western part of London, south of Hyde Park, was opened in 1857 for the purpose of promoting science and art. It contains a museum of ornamental or applied art, the National Gallery of British Art, an art library, the Royal College of Science, a science and education library, the National Art Training-Schools, etc. The museum is greatly indebted to private liberality in the loan of treasures of art, but the government has also purchased and presented to it much valuable material. The India Museum is now officially a part of it. The south and west galleries of the buildings used for the International Exhibition of 1871–74 now contain some of the collections of the South Kensington Museum, and the east gallery contains the India Museum. The Museum of Natural History, removed from the British Museum, is in a new building south of the International Exhibition Galleries, built in 1873–80.

South Mountain. A ridge of the Alleghanies in western Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. A victory was gained here by the Federals under McClellan over the Confederates under Lee, Sept. 14, 1862. The loss of the Federals was 1,813; of the Confederates, 934. Called also the battle of Boonsboro.

South Norwalk (nôr′wâk). A seaport and city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 31 miles southwest of New Haven. It has various manufactures. Compare *Norwalk.*

South Orkney Islands, or **Powell's** (pou′elz) **Islands,** or **New Orkney** (ôrk′ni). A group of islands in the Southern Ocean, southeast of Cape Horn and east of South Shetland.

South Park (pärk). A plateau or elevated valley in central Colorado, southwest of Denver and south of Middle Park. Area, about 1,200 square miles. Length, about 40 miles.

South Platte. See *Platte.*

Southport (south′pọ̄rt). A town and watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irish Sea 17 miles north of Liverpool. It is a favorite resort for sea-bathing. Population (1891), 43,026.

South Russia (rush′ä̤). A collective name for the governments in the southern part of European Russia, including, according to one classification, Bessarabia, Kherson, Taurida, Yekaterinoslaff, and the province of the Don Cossacks.

South Sea. The name given to the Pacific by its discoverer, Balboa (1513). As the Isthmus of Panama, where he crossed it, runs nearly east and west, the Pacific forms its southern shore: hence, to the Spaniards on the Isthmus it was the South Sea. Until the 19th century this was the common name, sometimes employed in a special manner for the South Pacific. It is still frequently used. See *Pacific Ocean.*

Southsea (south′sē). An eastern suburb of Portsmouth, England.

South Sea Bubble. A financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which could become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless: but, by means of a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people, its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,050. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

South Shetland, or **New South Shetland** (shet′la̤nd). A group of islands in the Southern Ocean, south of Cape Horn, about lat. 60°–65° S.

South Shields (shēldz). A seaport in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne, at its mouth, opposite Tynemouth. It has coal-trade, ship-building, manufactures of glass, etc. Roman antiquities have been discovered there. Population (1891), 78,431.

South Uist (wist). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, about 20 miles west of the Isle of Skye. Length, 21 miles.

Southwark (suᴛʜ′ä̤rk). A parliamentary borough in London, situated on the southern bank of the Thames. It returns 3 members to Parliament. Population of the registration districts (1891), 339,093.

Southwell (south′wel). A town in Nottinghamshire, England, 12 miles northeast of Nottingham. The bishopric of Southwell comprises the counties of Nottingham and Derby and parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The minster is a Norman church with square central tower and two lofty western towers with pyramidal roofs. The nave is of the most massive Norman work, with round arches and huge cylindrical piers, a large and high triforium-gallery with great open round arches, and a very small clearstory. The roof is a barrel-vault of wood. The choir is of the most beautiful Early English, with two tiers of lancets in the square chevet. The length of the cathedral is 306 feet. Population (1891), 2,755.

Southwell, Robert. Born about 1562: executed at Tyburn, Feb. 22, 1595. An English poet and Jesuit martyr. He was educated at Paris, and in 1578 was received into the Society of Jesus. In 1587 he returned to England, became domestic chaplain to the Countess of Arundel, and wrote "Consolations for Catholics" and most of his poems. In 1592 he was betrayed to the authorities; was tortured and closely imprisoned for three years; and was tried at Westminster and executed. He wrote "St. Peter's Complaint" (his longest poem), and "The Burning Babe," much admired by Ben Jonson.

Southwold (south′wōld). A seaport in Suffolk, England, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Blythe, 31 miles northeast of Ipswich. A naval battle, also called the battle of Solebay, was fought off Southwold in 1672 between the English and French fleets under the Duke of York (later James II.) and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter. The Dutch retired. Population (1891), 2,311.

Southworth (south′wėrth), **Constant.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, 1614: died at Duxbury, Mass., about 1685. A colonist of New England, stepson of William Bradford: the reputed author of the "Supplement" to Morton's "Memorial."

Southworth, Mrs. (**Emma D. E. Nevitt**). Born at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1818. An American novelist. Among her novels are "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," "The Mother-in-Law," "Children of the Isle," "The Foster Sisters," "The Bridal Eve," "The Fatal Marriage," "Vivia, or Secret of Power," etc.

Souvaroff. See *Suvaroff.*

Souvestre (sö-vestr′), **Émile.** Born at Morlaix, France, April 15, 1806: died at Paris, July 5, 1854. A French novelist and dramatist. Among his works are "Derniers Bretons" (1835–37), "Le foyer breton" (1844), "Un philosophe sous les toits" (1850), "Causeries historiques et littéraires" (1854), etc.

Souvigny (sö-vēn-yē′). A town in the department of Allier, France, on the Quene 7 miles west-southwest of Moulins. The abbey church of the Cluniac priory is a notable monument of great size. The greater part is Romanesque; the remainder, with much of the vaulting, was rebuilt in the 15th century. There are double aisles and curious sculpture. This church was the ancestral burial-place of the Bourbon family, many of whose tombs remain in two rich Flamboyant chapels, inclosed by sculptured screens. Population (1891), commune, 3,291.

Souza. See *Sousa.*

Souza-Botelho (sō′zä̤-bō-tel′yọ̈), **Marquise de** (**Adélaïde Marie Émilie Filleul,** later **Comtesse de Flahaut**). Born at Château Longpré, Normandy, May 14, 1761: died at Paris, April 16, 1836. A French novelist. Her works include "Adèle de Senanges" (1794), "Eugène de Rothelin" (1808), etc.

Souza Brazil. See *Pompeu de Souza Brazil.*

Souzdal. See *Suzdal.*

Sovereign of the Seas. The largest of the early English war-ships, 100 guns, launched at Woolwich in 1637 (reign of Charles I.). Her dimensions were: length over all, 232 feet; length of keel, 128 feet; beam, 48 feet. She had flush decks, a forecastle, half-deck, quarter-deck, and roundhouse. She is supposed to have been burned in 1696.

Sowerby (sou′ėr-bi), **George Brettingham.** Born March 25, 1812: died 1884. An English conchologist, son of G. B. Sowerby. He wrote "Manual of Conchology" (1839), and continued his father's "Thesaurus Conchyliorum."

Sowerby, James. Born 1757: died 1822. An English naturalist and artist. He published "British Mineralogy" (1804–17), "British Miscellany" (1804), "English Botany," "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain" (1812–30), etc.

Sowerby, James de Carle. Born 1787: died 1871. An English artist and conchologist, son of James Sowerby.

Sowerby Bridge. A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 10 miles southwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 10,408.

Sozomen (soz′ō-men) (**Hermias Sozomenus**). Born probably near Gaza, Palestine, about 400 A. D.: died about the middle of the 5th century. An ecclesiastical historian, author of a church history (edited by Valesius 1668).

> The "ecclesiastical history" of Hermeias Salamanes Sozomenus, commonly known as Sozomen, was nearly contemporary and coextensive with that of Socrates [Scholasticus], whom Sozomen is supposed to have copied, as far at least as the plan of his work is concerned. It extends, as we now have it, from 324 to 415, but was designed to reach the year 439. It is divided into nine books, and is generally superior to the work of Socrates in elegance of style, though it often exhibits puerilities which the other historian had avoided. Sozomen was born at Bethel, near Gaza, in Palestine, and spent most of his early years in the Holy Land, to which he makes familiar reference in several parts of his book.
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> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 403. [(*Donaldson.*)

Spa (spâ; F. and Flem. pron. spä), or **Spaa** (spä). A town and watering-place in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Spa, Wayai, and Picherotte, 17 miles southeast of Liège. It is the oldest of the large European watering-places (spas). The chief spring is the Pouhon. Population (1890), 7,109.

Spagnoletto. See *Ribera.*

Spahawn. See *Ispahan.*

Spain (spān). [Sp. *España*, Pg. *Hespanha*, It. *Spagna*, D. *Spanje*, F. *Espagne*, L. *Hispania* and *Iberia*, Gr. 'Ισπανία, 'Εσπερία (western land), and 'Ιβηρία.] A kingdom of southwestern Europe, which occupies the greater part of the Iberian or Spanish peninsula. Capital, Madrid. It is bounded by the Bay of Biscay and France on the north, the Mediterranean on the east and south, the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic on the southwest, and Portugal and the Atlantic on the west. The interior is occupied by table-lands; and there are numerous mountain-ranges, including the Cantabrian Mountains, Sierra de Guadarrama, Sierra de Gredos, Mountains of Toledo, Sierra de Guadalupe, Sierra Morena, and Sierra Nevada. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus, Duero, and Miño. Spain has very valuable mineral resources (especially quicksilver, lead, copper, silver, salt, zinc). Other leading products are wine (sherry, Malaga, etc.), grapes, raisins, olive-oil, oranges, figs, and other fruits, and cork. It comprises 47 provinces on the mainland (formed from the 13 old provinces) and 2 insular provinces (Canaries and Balearic Islands). The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative body is the Cortes, composed of a senate and a chamber of deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The language is Spanish. The early inhabitants were Celts and Iberians. Various coast towns were colonized by the Phenicians. The country was conquered in part by Carthage (Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal), 237-219 B. C. The period of Roman conquest (under the Scipios, Cato, Gracchus, Pompey, etc., against Carthage, Viriathus, Numantia, the Celtiberians, Sertorius, the Cantabri, etc.) extended from about 205 to 19 B. C. Spain was ravaged by Vandals, Suevi, and Alani in 409 A. D. A West-Gothic kingdom was established in 418, and overthrown by the Saracens in 711, and the Ommiad kingdom was established at Cordova in 756. An invasion by Charles the Great led to the foundation of the "Spanish Mark." The Ommiad dynasty ended in 1031. Christian kingdoms were founded — that of Asturias (later Leon) in the 8th century, Navarre in the 9th century, Castile in 1033, and Aragon in 1035. Toledo was taken from the Moors by Castile at the close of the 11th century. The Almoravides had a realm in Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries; the Almohades in the 12th and 13th centuries. Castile and Aragon were united in 1479. Granada was taken from the Moors in 1492. Spain reached its greatest power in the 16th century. The Hapsburg dynasty ruled from 1516 to 1700, when the Bourbons succeeded them. The throne was given to Joseph Bonaparte in 1808. The Peninsular war lasted from 1808 to 1814. The revolution of 1820 was suppressed with French help in 1823. The first Carlist war was carried on from 1833 to 1840. Isabella II. was dethroned in 1868; and Amadeus reigned 1870-73. The republic formed in 1873 was overthrown and the Bourbons were restored in 1875. There was a second Carlist war 1872-76. The foreign possessions of Spain are Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Carolines, Ladrones, etc., and small possessions in western Africa. Area, 197,670 square miles. Population (1887), 17,550,246.

Spain, Era of. An era, long used in Spain, which began with the first day of the year 38 B. C.

Spalatin (spä-lä-tēn'), **Georg** (originally **Burckhard**). Born at Spalt, Bavaria, Jan. 17, 1484: died Jan. 16, 1545. A noted German Reformer, a friend of Luther. He was in the diplomatic and other service of Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony, and his successors. He wrote various historical works.

Spalato (spä-lä'tō), or **Spalatro** (spä-lä'trō). [From L. *palatium*, palace (the palace of Diocletian): Slav. *Split.*] A seaport in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 43° 30′ N., long. 16° 27′ E., near the site of the ancient Salona. It has the largest trade in Dalmatia. It is noted for its Roman antiquities, especially for the ruins of the palace of Diocletian, built about 300, an agglomeration of highly ornamented structures inclosed by a fortified wall forming approximately a rectangle of 600 by 700 feet. Streets connecting the great gates in the middle of each side divide the whole into 4 blocks. The present spacious arcaded Piazza del Duomo is the great court of the palace, on the south side of which are vestibule, atrium, and remains of a beautiful series of rooms. Flanking the great courts are areas containing the imperial mausoleum (now the cathedral) and a temple of Æsculapius. The arches of the great court are of importance in architecture, as the earliest which can be precisely dated that spring directly from columns without the intervention of an entablature. This marks the development from Roman architecture of the germ of the medieval. When Salona was destroyed by the Avars, about 640, fugitives from that place took refuge in the ruins of the palace. Population (1890), commune, 22,752.

> Fast by the bay, with the high mountain at his back, with the lower hills on each side of him, Diocletian built his villa, his palace, of Salona. The prouder name, the name which savoured of the Rome which Diocletian had forsaken, clave to the spot, and the city which in after ages grew up within the palatium of Diocletian still bears the name of Spalato. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 44.

Spalding (spâl'ding). A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the river Welland 34 miles south-southeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 9,014.

Spalding, Martin John. Born in Marion County, Ky., May 23, 1810: died at Baltimore, Feb. 7, 1872. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was bishop of Louisville, and became archbishop of Baltimore in 1864; was president of the second plenary council in Baltimore in 1866; and was prominent as a delegate to the Vatican Council 1869-70. He wrote "Evidences of Catholicity" (1847), "History of the Protestant Reformation in Germany and Switzerland" (1860), a translation of Darras's "General History of the Catholic Church" (1866).

Spalding, William. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1809: died Nov. 16, 1859. A Scottish critic, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer. He was admitted to the bar at Edinburgh in 1833, and was professor of rhetoric at Edinburgh University 1834-45, and professor of logic at the University of St. Andrews from 1845 until his death. He wrote "Italy and the Italian Islands" (1841), "History of English Literature" (1852), etc.

Spandau (spän'dou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Spree and Havel, 8 miles west by north of Berlin. It is an important fortress, and the Julius Tower in the citadel contains the imperial war treasure. It has a cannon-foundry, a small-arms factory, a school of musketry, artillery workshops, etc. Population (1890), 45,365.

Spangenberg (späng'en-berG), **Gustav Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 1, 1828: died at Berlin, Nov. 19, 1891. A German historical painter. Among his works is "Luther Translating the Bible" (1870).

Spanish America. A collective name for those portions of America which were settled by the Spaniards, and are now governed by their descendants—that is, the whole of South America except Brazil and the Guianas, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, with some small islands of the West Indies.

Spanish Armada, The. 1. See *Armada.*—2. Mr. Puff's tragedy rehearsed in Sheridan's "dramatic piece" "The Critic."

Spanish Barber, The, or the Fruitless Precaution. A comedy by George Colman the elder, taken from "Le Barbier de Séville" of Beaumarchais, and produced at London in 1777.

Spanish Curate, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, licensed in 1622, printed in 1647. Several alterations of it have been acted. The plot is from a Spanish story, called in English "Gerado the Unfortunate Spaniard," by Cespedes.

Spanish Friar, The, or the Double Discovery. A play by John Dryden, performed in 1681. It is a bitter attack on the Catholic priesthood.

Spanish Fury, The. A name given to the sack of Antwerp by Spanish troops in 1576.

Spanish Gypsy, The. 1. A play by Middleton (with Rowley), acted 1623, printed 1653. It is founded on Cervantes's "Fuerza de la Sangre" and "La Gitanilla."—2. A poem by George Eliot, published in 1868.

Spanish Main, The. A name applied, somewhat vaguely, to the northern coast of South America, from the mouth of the Orinoco westward. Sometimes it included the Isthmus of Panama and Central America, or all the continental lands bordering on the Caribbean Sea, as distinguished from the islands. The term was probably derived from the Spanish *Tierra Firme*, or *Costa Firme*, used in the 16th century for the continental coast from Paria to Costa Rica, and in a more restricted sense for the Isthmus. Many modern writers appear to suppose that the Spanish Main was the Caribbean Sea (a popular use of the name).

Spanish Mark, The. A Frankish possession, conquered by Charles the Great, situated in the northeastern extremity of Spain. It was ruled by counts of Barcelona, and became merged in Catalonia, and finally in Aragon.

Spanish Molière, The. Moratin.

Spanish Moor's Tragedy, The. A play by Thomas Dekker, Day, and Haughton, licensed in 1600 and printed in 1657.

Spanish Peaks. Two isolated mountains of conical shape, in southern Colorado, near the boundary of New Mexico, which rise to an elevation of nearly 14,000 feet. They are very prominent landmarks. Their aboriginal name is *Huajatoyas.*

Spanish Succession, War of the. A war arising out of disputes about the succession in Spain on the death of Charles II., fought 1701-14 between the emperor and the naval powers on the one hand, and France and its allies on the other. The question of the succession agitated the various cabinets for many years before the extinction of the Hapsburg dynasty in Spain by the death of Charles II., as it involved the balance of power in Europe. There were three claimants: Louis XIV. of France, the emperor Leopold I., and the electoral prince of Bavaria (see the extract). As England and Holland would not allow the Spanish possessions to be united intact to the French or Austrian monarchy, Leopold asserted his claim in behalf of his second son Charles, while Louis urged his in behalf of his grandson Philip of Anjou. Treaties of partition were made in 1698 and 1700 dividing the inheritance between the claimants (see *Partition Treaties*), but when the vacancy occurred in 1700 Louis decided to ignore his treaty obligations, and recognized Charles II.'s will, which made Philip of Anjou heir. He found himself opposed in Sept., 1701, by the Grand Alliance of The Hague between England, Holland, Austria, and the Empire, joined later by Portugal, while his only allies were the Elector of Bavaria and the dukes of Modena and Savoy. Spain, indeed, sided with him, but had neither money nor men. The most conspicuous leaders of the Grand Alliance were the English general Marlborough, the imperial general Prince Eugene, and Heinsius, pensionary of Holland. The seat of the war was principally Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany. The chief events were the victory of Eugene and Marlborough over the Bavarians and French under Tallard at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704; the victory of Marlborough over Villeroi at Ramillies, May 23, 1706; the victory of Eugene and Leopold of Dessau over Marsin and the Duke of Orléans at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706; the victory of the French under Berwick at Almansa, April 25, 1707; the victory of Marlborough and Eugene over Vendôme and the Duke of Burgundy at Oudenarde, July 11, 1708; and the victory of Marlborough and Eugene over Villars at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709. The death of the emperor Joseph, the eldest son and successor of Leopold I., in 1711, placed Charles on the imperial throne, thus removing the chief obstacle to the recognition of Philip of Anjou (the electoral prince of Bavaria having died in 1699). The war was ended by the peace of Utrecht (which see) in 1713, and that of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, Philip of Anjou being recognized as king of Spain under the title of Philip V.

> Louis XIV. and the Emperor Leopold, each the son of an infanta of Spain, had each also married an infanta, but Anne of Austria and Maria Theresa, who married into the house of France, were elder sisters of Maria Anna and Margaret Theresa, who married into the house of Austria. The son and grandson of Louis XIV. had therefore superior claims to those of Leopold, son of Maria Anna, and to those of the electoral prince of Bavaria, Ferdinand Joseph, grandson of Margaret Theresa. Leopold held up, as an objection, the renunciation of Maria Theresa, but the Spanish Cortes had not been summoned in order to sanction it, and it was invalid from another point of view, the dowry of the infanta not having been paid. *Duruy*, History of France, p. 449.

Spanish Town, or **Santiago de la Vega** (sän-tē-ä'gō dā lä vā'gä). A town in Jamaica, situated on the river Cobre about 10 miles west of Kingston. Population (1891), 5,019.

Spanish Tragedy, The, or Hieronimo (Jeronimo) **is Mad Again!** A play by Thomas Kyd, the continuation of another play usually called "The First Part of Jeronimo." It was licensed in 1592, and in 1602 was altered by Jonson. See *Jeronimo.*

Spanker (spang'kėr), **Lady Gay.** A brilliant character in Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance." She is devoted to horses and hunting, and keeps the whip-hand of her meek little husband, Dolly Spanker.

Sparagus Garden, The, or Tom Hoyden of Taunton Dean. A comedy by Brome, acted in 1635 and printed in 1640.

Sparkish (spär'kish). A character in Wycherley's "Country Wife." He is the original of Congreve's Tattle.

> The character of Sparkish is quite new, and admirably hit off. He is an exquisite and suffocating coxcomb: a pretender to wit and letters, without common understanding, or the use of his senses. *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 101.

Sparks (spärks), **Jared.** Born at Willington, Conn., May 10, 1789: died at Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1866. An American historian. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, and became a Unitarian clergyman. He was pastor of a church in Baltimore 1819-23; was editor of the "North American Review" 1824-31; was professor of history at Harvard 1839-49; and was president of Harvard 1849-53. He was also the founder and first editor of the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge" (Boston, 1830-61). He wrote, among other works, the "Life of John Ledyard" (1828) and the "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1832), and edited "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" (12 vols. 1829-30), "Writings of George Washington, with a Life of the Author" (12 vols. 1834-38), "Library of American Biography" (1834-38: writing the lives of Arnold, Ethan Allen, Marquette, La Salle, etc.), "Works of Benjamin Franklin, with a Life of the Author" (10 vols. 1836-40), and "Correspondence of the American Revolution" (1854), etc.

Sparta (spär'tạ̈), or **Lacedæmon** (las-e-dē'mon). [Gr. Σπάρτη, Λακεδαίμων.] An ancient city of Laconia, Greece, situated on the Eurotas in lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 22° 24′ E. It became powerful after the legislation of Lycurgus in the 9th century B. C.; conquered Messenia in the 8th and 7th centuries; was the leading Greek state by the 6th century, and the champion of aristocratic government; took a leading part in the Persian war; and with allies fought against Athens in the Peloponnesian war. The years 404-371 were the period of Spartan hegemony. Sparta passed under Roman rule in 146 B. C.

Spartacus (spär'tạ-kus). Killed 71 B. C. A Thracian who became a Roman slave and gladiator in Capua. He headed an insurrection of slaves in Italy in 73 B. C., and routed several Roman armies, but was ultimately defeated by Crassus on the Silarus, and slain.

Spartel (spär-tel'), **Cape.** The northwesternmost point of Africa, situated in Morocco, at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, in lat. 35° 47′ N., long. 5° 56′ W.

Spartianus (spär-ti-ā'nus), **Ælius.** Lived at the end of the 3d century A. D. A Roman historian, one of the authors of the "Augustan History." He composed the lives of Verus, Severus, Niger, etc.

Spartivento (spär-tē-ven'tō), **Cape.** 1. A cape at the southern extremity of Italy, in lat. 37° 55′ 29″ N., long. 16° 3′ 31″ E.: the ancient Herculis promontorium.—2. A cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sardinia, in lat. 38° 52′ 34″ N., long. 8° 51′ 8″ E.

Spasmodic School, The. A name given collectively to various 19th-century writers, on account of their alleged unnatural style: among them were Gerald Massey, Sydney Dobell, Bailey, Gilfillan, Alexander Smith, and others.

> Its adherents, lacking perception and synthesis, and mistaking the materials of poetry for poetry itself, aimed at the production of quotable passages, and crammed their verse with mixed and conceited imagery, gushing diction, interjections, and that mockery of passion which is but surface-deep. *Stedman*, Victorian Poets, p. 262.

Specie Circular, The. In United States history, an order by the secretary of the treasury, July 11, 1836, which directed that payment for public lands should be made to government agents in gold and silver only (except in certain cases in Virginia). It was designed to check speculative purchases of public lands.

Spectator (spek-tā'tor), **The.** An English periodical, published daily from March 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712. It comprised 555 numbers, of which 274 were by Addison ("Sir Roger de Coverley" papers, critiques on "Paradise Lost," etc.), 236 by Steele, 1 by Pope ("The Messiah," No. 378), and 19 by Hughes. Eustace Budgell also contributed to it. Addison killed Sir Roger de Coverley in No. 517, "that nobody else might murder him." It was revived in 1714.

Specter of the Brocken. See *Brocken.*

Speculum Salutis (spek'ū-lum sa-lū'tis), or **Speculum Humanæ Salvationis** (spek'ū-lum hū-mā'nē sal-vā-ti-ō'nis). [L., 'mirror of safety,' or 'of man's salvation.'] An early book in Latin rime, in 45 chapters. It tells the incidents of the Bible story from the fall of Lucifer to the redemption. There are manuscript copies as old as the 12th century. It is of great interest in relation to the invention of printing. The earliest date which can be assigned to the printed book is 1467.

> The "Speculum" was printed at different times and places during the fifteenth century, but the copies of greatest value are those which belong to four correlated editions—two in Latin and two in Dutch—all without date, name, or place of printer. In these four editions the illustrations are obviously impressions from the same blocks; but each edition exhibits some new peculiarity in the shape or disposition of the letters. Those who favor the theory of an invention of typography in Holland maintain that these letters are the impressions of the first movable types, and that the curious workmanship of the book marks the development of printing at the great turning-point in its progress when it was passing from xylography to typography. *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 269.

Spedding (sped'ing), **James.** Born at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, June, 1808: died, from an injury, at St. George's Hospital, London, March 9, 1881. An English editor of Bacon. He entered Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1827; from 1837 to 1841 was a clerk in the Colonial Office; and in 1843 was private secretary of Lord Ashburton in America. From 1857 to 1874 he published "Works, Life, and Letters of Bacon." In 1878 he published an "Account of the Life and Times of Bacon," and in 1881 "Studies in English History," etc.

Speed (spēd). Servant of Valentine, in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Speed (spēd), **John.** Born at Farrington, Cheshire, 1542: died at London, July 28, 1629. An English antiquary. He wrote a "History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans" (1611) and "Theater of the Empire of Great Britain" (1611).

Speed the Plough. A comedy by Thomas Morton, produced in 1798.

Speedwell (spēd'wel). A ship of about 60 tons burden, bought and fitted out in Holland, which sailed from Southampton with the Mayflower in 1615 for New England. She was sent back from Plymouth, England, owing to a series of mishaps, and those of the "pilgrims" who were disheartened turned back with her.

Speicher (spī'ċher). A manufacturing town in the canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Switzerland, 21 miles southeast of Constance. Here, in 1403, the inhabitants of Appenzell defeated the troops of the Abbot of St. Gall.

Speichern. See *Spicheren.*

Speier. See *Speyer.*

Speke (spēk), **John Hanning.** Born at Jordans, Somersetshire, May 4, 1827: died at Bath, England, Sept. 15, 1864. An African explorer. After military and scientific service in India, he accompanied Sir R. F. Burton to the great central African lakes (1858), and crossed the continent with Grant from Zanzibar over Victoria Nyanza and down the Nile to Egypt (1860-1863). He discovered the Victoria Nyanza and its affluent, the Kagera, or Alexandra Nile, the main source of the Nile. He published a "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile" (1863).

Spelman (spel'man), Sir **Henry.** Born at Congham, England, 1562: died at London, 1641. An English antiquary.

Spence (spens), **Joseph.** Born at Kingsclere, Hampshire, April 25, 1699: drowned at Byfleet, Surrey, Aug. 20, 1768. An English critic. His chief works are an "Essay on Pope's Translation of Homer" (1727), "Polymetis, etc." (a work on Roman art and poetry, 1747), and a volume of anecdotes, observations, and characters of books and men (an edition by Malone and one by Samuel Weller Singer were published in 1820, on the same day).

Spence, William. Born 1783: died at London, Jan. 6, 1860. An English entomologist. He collaborated with Kirby in his "Introduction to Entomology."

Spencer, Cape. A cape at the southern extremity of Yorke Peninsula, South Australia.

Spencer, Charles, third Earl of Sunderland. Born about 1674: died April 19, 1722. An English politician, son of the second Earl of Sunderland. He was envoy to Vienna in 1705; secretary of state 1707–10; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1714–15; lord privy seal 1715–17; secretary of state 1717–18; and first lord of the treasury and prime minister 1718–21. He was involved in the South Sea scheme.

Spencer, George John, second Earl Spencer. Born Sept. 1, 1758: died Nov. 10, 1834. An English bibliophile and politician. He collected a very valuable library, described in "Bibliotheca Spenceriana" (1814) by Dibdin.

Spencer, Herbert. Born at Derby, April 27, 1820. A celebrated English philosopher, founder of the system named by himself the synthetic philosophy. He was educated by his father, a schoolmaster at Derby, and by his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, rector of Hinton. He was articled to a civil engineer in 1837, but in 1845 abandoned engineering and devoted himself to literature. He was assistant editor of the "Economist" 1848–53, and in 1882 visited the United States, where he gave a number of lectures. His first effort in the field of general literature (he had previously published a number of professional papers in the "Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal") was a series of letters to the "Nonconformist" on "The Proper Sphere of Government," which appeared in 1842 and was reprinted in pamphlet form in the following year. In 1855 (four years before the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species") he published his "Principles of Psychology," which is based on the principle of evolution. In 1860 he issued a prospectus of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," in which, beginning with the first principles of knowledge, he proposed to trace the progress of evolution in life, mind, society, and morality. His works include "Social Statics, or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, etc." (1850), "Over-Legislation" (1854), "The Principles of Psychology" (1855), "Part I.: The Data of Psychology" (1869: an enlarged edition of these two was published later (1870–72): see below), "Essays" (1857–63–64–74), "Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical" (1861), "Classification of the Sciences" (1864), "Illustrations of Universal Progress" (1864), "The Study of Sociology" (1878), "Descriptive Sociology" (1874–82: compiled under his direction by James Collier, D. Duncan, and Richard Sheppig), "Progress: its Law and Course" (1881), "The Philosophy of Style" (1882), "The Man versus the State" (1884), "The Factors of Organic Evolution" (reprinted in 1887 from the "Nineteenth Century"), etc. The series announced in 1860 under the general title "A System of Synthetic Philosophy" was published as follows: Vol. I, "First Principles" (1862); Vols. II, III, "The Principles of Biology" (1863–and 1867); Vols. IV, V, "The Principles of Psychology" (1870–72); Vols. VI, VII, VIII, "The Principles of Sociology" (1877: vol. i of these includes "The Data of Sociology," "The Inductions of Sociology," and "The Domestic Relations"; vol. ii includes "Ceremonial Institutions" (1879), "Political Institutions" (1882), and "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (1885); vol. iii is not yet (1894) published); Vols. IX, X, "The Principles of Morality or of Ethics" (vol. i of these includes "The Data of Ethics" (1879), "Induction of Ethics" (1892), and "Ethics of Individual Life" (1892), and vol. ii contains "Justice" (1891) and "Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence" (1893)).

Spencer, Robert, second Earl of Sunderland. Born 1640: died at Althorp, Northamptonshire, Sept. 28, 1702. An English politician. He succeeded to the earldom in 1643; served as ambassador at several courts under Charles II.; was secretary of state 1679–81; became secretary again about 1682; and continued in office under James II. He was made lord chamberlain and lord justice by William III., whom he was said to have rendered important services before his accession. He retired to private life in 1697.

Spencer, John Charles, third Earl Spencer: known as Viscount Althorp previous to his accession to the earldom. Born at London, May 20, 1782: died at Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 1, 1845. An English statesman, son of the second Earl Spencer: leader of the Whig opposition in the House of Commons under George IV. He was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons 1830–34, and was largely instrumental in procuring the passage of the Reform Bill. He became Earl Spencer in 1834.

Spencer, John Poyntz, fifth Earl Spencer. Born Oct. 27, 1835. An English statesman, nephew of the third Earl Spencer. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1868–74, 1882–85; president of the council 1880–82, 1886; and first lord of the admiralty 1892–95.

Spencer, William Robert. Born about 1769: died at Paris, 1834. An English poet. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He spent the last ten years of his life in Paris. His principal poems are vers de société and ballads, among the latter that of "Beth Gelert, or the Grave of the Grey-Hound."

Spencer Gulf. [Named from the second Earl Spencer.] A gulf on the coast of South Australia, about lat. 32° 30′–35° S. Length, inland, about 200 miles.

Spener (spā'ner), **Philipp Jakob.** Born at Rappoltsweiler, Alsace, Jan. 13, 1635: died at Berlin, Feb. 5, 1705. A German theologian: called "the Father of Pietism." He was pastor at Frankfort 1666–68, and court chaplain in Dresden 1668–91, and later (1691) in Berlin. He wrote "Theologische Bedenken," etc.

Spenlow (spen'lō), **Dora.** The "child-wife" of David Copperfield, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Spennymoor (spen'i-mör). A town in Durham, England, 5 miles south of Durham. Population (1891), 6,041.

Spens (spens), **Sir Patrick.** The subject of a Scottish ballad: said to have been wrecked in the Orkneys.

Spenser (spen'sėr), **Edmund.** Born at London about 1552: died at London, Jan. 13, 1599. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1569–76, where he associated with Gabriel Harvey, Edward Kirke, and other men of note. Afterward he became intimate with Sir Philip Sidney and Leicester, who did much for him. He was sent abroad by Leicester in 1579, and went in 1580 as secretary with Lord Grey de Wilton to Ireland, to assist in suppressing Desmond's rebellion, and became extremely unpopular. In the redistribution of Munster he became an undertaker for the settlement of about 3,000 acres of land, with Kilcolman Castle, County Cork, attached (forfeited by the Desmonds), the government undertaking his security. In 1581 he was made a clerk of the Irish court of chancery, and in 1588 clerk to the council of Munster. In his "View of the State of Ireland" (written about 1596, but not published till 1633) Spenser advocates the most oppressive measures, little short of wholesale depopulation. At the suggestion of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he met at the Fort del Ore in 1580, he returned to London in 1589 with the first three books of the "Faerie Queene," which were entered at Stationers' Hall, Dec., 1589, and published in 1590. In 1591 he returned, already famous, to Kilcolman Castle, and wrote "Colin Clout 's Come Home Again" (published in 1595). His house was burned by the Irish rebels in 1598, and he fled with his family to Cork, and then went to London, where about four weeks later he died. His first poems were published in a small volume entitled "The Theatre for Worldlings" (1569), said to have been translations from Bellay and Petrarch, but this has been disputed. He also wrote "The Shepherd's Calendar" (1579), "The Faerie Queene" (1590–96) (see these entries), "Daphnaida" (1591), "Complaints" (1591: including "Tears of the Muses," "Mother Hubberd's Tale," etc.), "Epithalamion" and "Amoretti" (1595), "Astrophel," "Prothalamion," "Four Hymns" (1596), etc.

Speransky, or **Speranski** (spā-rän'skē), Count **Mikhail.** Born in the government of Vladimir, Jan. 1, 1772: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1839. A Russian statesman. He became state secretary in 1801, colleague of the minister of justice in 1808, and secretary of the empire in 1809. He was in banishment 1812–16. From 1819 to 1821 he was governor-general of Siberia. He directed the compilation of the Russian laws.

Sperchius (spėr-kī'us). [Gr. Σπερχειός.] A river in Greece which flows (now) into the Gulf of Lamia (Maliacus Sinus) near Thermopylæ: the modern Hellada. Length, about 50 miles.

Spessart (spes'särt), or **Spesshart** (spes'härt). A mountain group or range in Lower Franconia, and in the neighboring part of Hesse-Nassau, situated north of the Main, between the Kinzig and Sinn: noted for its forests. Highest point, the Geiersberg, 1,920 feet.

Speusippus (spū-sip'us). [Gr. Σπεύσιππος.] Born about 407 B. C.: died 339 B. C. An Athenian philosopher, nephew and disciple of Plato: head of the Academy after Plato's death. He left a fragment of a work on "Pythagorean Numbers."

Spey (spā). A river in Scotland which rises in Inverness, forms part of the boundary between Elgin and Banff, and flows into the North Sea 8 miles east-northeast of Elgin. It has valuable salmon-fisheries. Length, about 100 miles.

Speyer, or **Speier** (spī'er or spīr), E. **Spires** (spīrz), F. **Spire** (spēr). [L. *Spira.*] The capital of the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Speyerbach and Rhine, in lat. 49° 19′ N., long. 8° 26′ E. Its cathedral is a Romanesque structure, founded in 1030 and completed in 1061, and still, despite fires and restorations, retaining in great part its original form. The three portals of the west end open into a narthex called the Kaiser-Halle, from which one great recessed and sculptured door leads into the nave. Over the west end rise two bold square towers. The transepts are at the east end, immediately in front of the semicircular apse, and the crossing is covered with a fine dome. The church is surrounded with open arcading beneath the roof. The interior produces a striking effect of great size; it is adorned with excellent modern frescos of Old and New Testament subjects, and other art works medieval and modern. The interesting crypt is wholly of the early 11th century. The dimensions are 440 by 125 feet; length of transepts, 180; height of vaulting, 105; width of nave, 45. Speyer is the Roman Noviomagus Nemetum. It became the seat of a bishopric about 610 A. D.; became a free imperial city 1294; and was long the seat of the imperial chamber. It was burned by the French in 1689. The chief diets of Speyer were those of 1526 and 1529: the latter condemned the Reformation, and the “Protestation” then made by the Reformers gave rise to the name “Protestant.” Population (1890), 17,585.

Speyerbach (spī′er-bäċh). A small river which joins the Rhine at Speyer. On its banks, Nov. 15, 1703, the French (18,000) under Tallard defeated a German army (12,000) under the Count of Nassau-Weilburg.

Spezia, or **Spezzia** (spet′sē-ä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Spezia, in lat. (of lighthouse) 44° 4′ N., long. 9° 51′ E.: the ancient Pityussa or Haliussa (?). It is one of the chief Italian naval stations, has the largest and best harbor in Italy, and has a marine arsenal, docks, and extensive ship-building works. It is near the site of the ancient Roman Luna. Population, 19,864.

Spezia, Gulf of. A small arm of the Mediterranean, near Spezia.

Spezzia, or **Spetzia** (spet′sē-ȧ). 1. An island belonging to Argolis, Greece, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Nauplia, 28 miles southeast of Nauplia. Length, 5 miles.—2. A seaport on the island of Spezzia.

Sphacteria (sfak-tē′ri-ạ̈). [Gr. *Σφακτηρία*.] A small island near Navarino, off the coast of Messenia, Greece: the modern Sphagia. Here, 425 B. C., the Spartans were blockaded by the Athenians, and were compelled by Cleon to surrender.

Spheres of Influence. Large areas of land in Africa recognized as under the control of European powers. The phrase came into use about 1885. It designates the region which may be occupied and developed by the power for which it is named. The European spheres of influence in Africa comprise a large part of the continent. See *East Africa* (*British, German, Portuguese*), *German Southwest Africa*, and *Kongo, French*.

Sphinx, Temple of the. A structure (incorrectly called a temple) lying a short distance southeast of the Sphinx at Gizeh. It is in fact a family mausoleum of Khafra or Chephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid, and is connected with the Temple of the Second Pyramid by a rock-cut passage. Here was found the colossal statue of Khafra now in the Gizeh Museum. The temple is built of splendid blocks of red granite and alabaster. It consists of a passage descending to an open three-aisled area with square piers and lintels, and two cross-passages or transepts toward the east. At the end of the first transept there is a burial-chamber with 6 niches for mummies, in two tiers, and similar chambers open from the entrance passage.

Sphinx (sfingks), **The.** A celebrated figure at Gizeh, Egypt, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Great Pyramid. According to present archæological opinion, it is older than the Gizeh pyramids. It consists of an enormous figure of a crouching sphinx of the usual Egyptian type, hewn from the natural rock, with the flaws and cavities filled in with masonry. The body is 140 feet long; the head measures about 30 feet from the top of the forehead to the chin, and is 14 wide. Except the head and shoulders, the figure has for ages generally been buried in the desert sand. The face, despite the mutilation of eyes and nose due to Mohammedan fanaticism, impresses by its calm dignity. The low head-dress extends broadly outward on each side. A long rock-cut passage composed of inclined plane and steps leads down in front to the extended fore paws of the Sphinx, which are 50 feet long and cased with masonry. Between the paws were found an altar, a crouching lion with fragments of others, and 3 large inscribed tablets, one, 14 feet high, against the Sphinx's breast, and the two others extending from it on each side, thus forming a sort of shrine. The Sphinx was a local personification of the sun-god. No interior chamber has been discovered.

> To this day, the most ancient statue known is a colossus—namely, the Great Sphinx of Gizeh. It was already in existence in the time of Khoofoo (Cheops), and perhaps we should not be far wrong if we ventured to ascribe it to the generations before Mena, called in the priestly chronicles “the Servants of Horus.” Hewn in the living rock at the extreme verge of the Libyan plateau, it seems, as the representative of Horus, to uprear its head in order to be the first to catch sight of his father, Ra, the rising sun, across the valley. For centuries the sands have buried it to the chin, yet without protecting it from ruin. Its battered body preserves but the general form of a lion's body. The paws and breast, restored by the Ptolemies and the Cæsars, retain but a part of the stone facing with which they were then clothed in order to mask the ravages of time. The lower part of the head-dress has fallen, and the diminished neck looks too slender to sustain the enormous weight of the head. The nose and beard have been broken off by fanatics, and the red hue which formerly enlivened the features is almost wholly effaced. And yet, notwithstanding its fallen fortunes, the monster preserves an expression of sovereign strength and greatness. The eyes gaze out afar with a look of intense and profound thoughtfulness; the mouth still wears a smile; the whole countenance is informed with power and repose.
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> *Maspero*, Egypt. Archæol., p. 201.

Spica (spī′kạ̈). A very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *α* Virginis, situated in the left hand of the Virgin.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*.

Spicheren (spē′ċher-en), or **Speichern** (spī′ċhern). A village in German Lorraine, 3 miles south of Saarbrücken. There, Aug. 6, 1870, the Germans defeated the French under Frossard. Loss of each army, about 4,000. Also called the battle of Forbach.

Spiegel (spē′gel), **Friedrich.** Born at Kitzingen, near Würzburg, Bavaria, July 11, 1820. A German Orientalist, noted for researches in the Iranian and Indian languages: professor at Erlangen from 1849. Among his works are an edition and translation of the “Avesta” (1853–68), “Die altpersischen Keilinschriften” (1862), “Eran” (1863), “Eranische Altertumskunde” (1871–78), Iranian grammars, etc.

Spiekeroog (spē′ker-ōɢ). A small island of the East Friesian Islands, in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Hannover, Prussia. Population, 243.

Spielberg (spēl′berɢ). A former fortress and state prison near Brünn, Moravia.

Spielhagen (spēl′hä″gen), **Friedrich.** Born at Magdeburg, Feb. 27, 1829. A German novelist. He studied at Berlin, Bonn, and Greifswald, first jurisprudence and subsequently philology and literature. In 1854 he went to Leipsic and became a teacher in the gymnasium, but at the death of his father decided upon a literary career. From 1860 to 1862 he was literary editor of the “Zeitung für Norddeutschland” in Hannover. In the latter year he removed to Berlin, where he has since lived. Among his novels are particularly to be mentioned “Problematische Naturen” (“Problematic Natures,” 1861) and its continuation “Durch Nacht zum Licht” (“Through Night to Light,” 1862), “Die von Hohenstein” (1864), “In Reih' und Glied” (“In Rank and File,” 1866), “Hammer und Amboss” (“Hammer and Anvil,” 1869), “Allzeit voran!” (“Always Ahead!” 1872), “Was die Schwalbe sang” (“What the Swallow Sang,” 1873), “Sturmflut” (“Flood Tide,” 1878), “Platt Land” (“Flat Land,” 1879), and “Quisisana” (1880). He has also written, besides a number of minor novels and stories, the two dramas “Liebe für Liebe” (“Love for Love,” 1875) and “Hans und Grethe” (1876).

Spiers (spērz), **Alexander.** Born at Gosport, England, 1807: died at Passy, near Paris, Aug. 26, 1869. An Anglo-French grammarian and lexicographer. He published a French-English and English-French dictionary (1849).

Spies (spēs), **August.** Born in Germany, 1855: hanged at Chicago, Nov. 11, 1887. A German-American anarchist, condemned for his part in provoking the Haymarket Square (Chicago) massacre. See *Haymarket Square Riot*.

Spindler (spind′ler), **Karl.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1796: died at Freiersbach, July 12, 1855. A German novelist. Among his works are “Der Jude” (“The Jew,” 1827), “Der Jesuit” (1829), “Der Invalide” (1831), etc.

Spinello, or **Spinello Aretino** (spē-nel′lō ä-rā-tē′nō). Born at Arezzo, Italy, about 1330: died about 1410. An Italian painter. His works include frescos in Siena and in the Campo Santo of Pisa.

Spinner (spin′ėr), **Francis Elias.** Born at German Flats (Mohawk), N. Y., Jan. 21, 1802: died at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31, 1890. An American financier, politician, and general of militia. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1855–57; Republican member of Congress 1857–61; and United States treasurer 1861–75.

Spinola (spē′nō-lä), Marquis **Ambrogio di.** Born at Genoa about 1570: died at Castel-Nuovo di Scrivia, Italy, Sept. 25, 1630. An Italian general in the Spanish service. He captured Ostend in 1604; commanded in the Netherlands against Maurice of Nassau until the peace of 1609; conquered the Palatinate in 1620; besieged and took Breda in 1625; and later commanded in Italy.

Spinoza (spi-nō′zạ̈), **Baruch** (or **Benedict**). Born at Amsterdam, Nov. 24, 1632: died at The Hague, Feb. 21, 1677. A famous philosopher, the greatest modern expounder of pantheism. His parents were members of a community of Jews who had emigrated from Portugal and Spain. In 1656 he was condemned by the Jewish congregation of Amsterdam as a heretic, and excommunicated. From this time on he supported himself by grinding lenses, an art in which he was very proficient. He lived with a friend (a Remonstrant) just outside of Amsterdam until about the beginning of 1661, when they removed to the village of Rhynsburg, near Leyden. In 1664 he went to Voorburg, a suburb of The Hague, and in 1670 took up his residence in The Hague itself. An attempt upon his life was made at Amsterdam in 1656. He was a student of the philosophy of Descartes, and his metaphysical speculations have the Cartesian philosophy as their point of departure. He wrote “Tractatus theologico-politicus” (1670), a practical political treatise designed to demonstrate the necessity in a free commonwealth of freedom of thought and speech; “Ethica ordine geometrico demonstrata” (completed in 1674, but published posthumously: “Ethics Demonstrated in the Geometrical Order”), his most famous work, and the one containing his metaphysical system; “De intellectus emendatione”; and a small treatise on the rainbow (published in 1687: supposed to be lost, but discovered by Van Vloten and reprinted 1882–83).

Spirdingsee (spir′ding-sā). One of the largest lakes of Prussia, situated in the province of East Prussia 80 miles south-southeast of Königsberg. Its outlet is by the Pissek into the Vistula. Length (not including arms), about 12 miles.

Spires. See *Speyer*.

Spiridion (spi-rid′i-ọn). A novel by George Sand, published in 1839.

Spirillen (spē-ril′len), **Lake.** A lake in southern Norway, about 40 miles northwest of Christiania. Length, 15 miles.

Spirit Lake (spir′it lāk). A lake in Dickinson County, northwestern Iowa, situated on the frontier of Minnesota. Length, 11 miles.

Spirit of Hebrew Poetry. [G. *Geist der ebräischen Poesie*.] A critical work by J. G. von Herder, published in 1782–83.

Spirit of the Cape, The. See *Adamastor*.

Spirit of the Laws. See *Esprit des Lois*.

Spiritual Quixote, The. A novel by the Rev. Richard Graves, published in 1772. It was intended to ridicule the illiterate and fanatical among the Methodists.

> The hero . . . is Geoffrey Wildgoose, a young man of a respectable family and small estate, who, having picked up some old volumes of Puritan divinity, such as “Crumbs of Comfort,” “Honeycombs for the Elect,” the “Marrow of Divinity,” the “Spiritual Eye Salve and Cordials for the Saints,” and a book of Baxter with an unmentionable name, resolves to sally forth and convert his benighted fellow-countrymen in the highways and by-ways of England. He is accompanied by Jeremiah Tugwell, a cobbler, who acts as a sort of Sancho Panza; and they visit Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol, where they are involved in various adventures more creditable to the zeal of Wildgoose than to his discretion.
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> *Forsyth*, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 297.

Spitalfields (spit′ạl-fēldz). A quarter of London, north of the Tower, noted as a seat of silk-manufacture, which was introduced by French refugees expelled in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It once belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197.

Spithead (spit′hed). A roadstead off the southern coast of England, between Portsmouth and Ryde in the Isle of Wight. It communicates with the Solent and Southampton Water on the west.

Spithead Mutiny. A mutiny of the British sailors in the ships stationed at Spithead in 1797. It was settled amicably, and the sailors' grievances were remedied by Parliament.

Spitzbergen (spits-bėr′gen). [Named from its sharp-pointed mountains.] A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Norway and northeast of Greenland, in lat. 76° 30′–80° 48′ N., long. 10°–30° (32° ?) E.: called also *East Greenland*. It comprises West Spitzbergen, North East Land, Barents Land, Stans Foreland, Prince Charles Foreland, and King Charles Land, and many smaller islands. The islands are partly mountainous, abound in glaciers, and are cut by many fiords and bays. They are not permanently inhabited. They were discovered in 1596 by the Dutch sailors Jakob van Heemskerck, Jan Corneliszoon Ripp, and Willem Barents, who took them to be part of Greenland and named them “New Land.” They have been much visited by whalers and walrus-hunters. Recently they have been made the base of arctic expeditions, especially by the Swedes (Nordenskjöld and others). Area, about 28,000 square miles.

Spitzkop (spits′kop). A mountain in the Compass Berg, in Cape Colony.

Spix (spiks), **Johann Baptist von.** Born at Höchstadt-an-der-Aisch, Feb. 9, 1781: died at Munich, March 13, 1826. A Bavarian naturalist, the companion of Martius in Brazil 1817–1820. He wrote part of the “Reise in Brasilien,” and published important papers on South American vertebrates, etc. See *Martius*.

Spleen (splēn), **The.** A poem by Matthew Green, published in 1796.

Splitter (split′er). A village in East Prussia, situated on the Memel near Tilsit. Here, Jan. 30, 1679, the forces of Brandenburg defeated the Swedes.

Splügen (splü′gen), It. **Spluga** (splö′gä). An Alpine pass leading from the village of Splügen, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, to Chiavenna in Italy. It connects the valleys of the Hinterrhein and the Maira, a subtributary of the Po. Height of highest point, 6,945 feet. The road was constructed 1819–1821.

Spofford (spof′ọrd), **Ainsworth R.** Born at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 12, 1825. Librarian of the Congressional Library since 1865. He edited the “American Almanac” (from 1878), catalogues of the library, etc.

Spofford, Mrs. (**Harriet Prescott**). Born at Calais, Maine, April 3, 1835. An American novelist and poet. Among her works are “Sir Rohan's Ghost” (1859), “The Amber Gods, and Other Stories” (1863), “Azarian” (1864), “New England Legends” (1871), “The Thief in the Night” (1872), “Poems” (1881), “Marquis of Carabas” (1882), “Ballads about Authors” (1887), etc.

Spohr (spōr), **Louis.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, April 5, 1784: died at Cassel, Oct. 22, 1859. A German violinist and composer. He became court concert-master at Gotha in 1805; went to Vienna in 1812 as second kapellmeister at the Theater an der Wien; employed the years 1815 17 in concert tours; was kapellmeister at Frankfort 1817–19; went to London in 1820; and became established as court kapellmeister at Cassel in 1822. Among his works are the operas "Faust" (1818), "Zemire und Azor" (1819), "Jessonda" (1823), "Der Berggeist" (1825), "Pietro von Albano" (1827), "Der Alchemist" (1830), and "Die Kreuzfahrer" (1845); the oratorios "Die letzten Dinge" ("The Last Judgment," 1826), "Des Heilands letzte Stunden" (1835: known in English as "Calvary"), and "The Fall of Babylon"; and compositions for the violin, songs, etc.

Spokane (spō-kān′), or **Spokan** (spō-kan′). A river in Idaho and Washington which joins the Columbia about lat. 47° 51′ N. Length from Cœur d'Alène Lake, over 100 miles.

Spokane Falls (spō-kān′ fâlz). A city in Spokane County, Washington, situated on Spokane River in lat. 47° 20′ N., long. 117° 25′ W. It is the chief commercial and railroad center in eastern Washington. It was devastated by fire 1889. Population (1890), 19,922.

Spoleto (spō-lā′tō). [L. *Spoletium.*] A city in the province of Perugia, Italy, 60 miles north by east of Rome. It is the seat of an archbishopric. It contains a castle and a cathedral, and has various antiquities, including a triumphal arch. Its aqueduct was built by the Lombards 604 A. D. Spoleto was an ancient Etruscan city; was colonized by Rome about 240 B. C.; and was defended successfully against Hannibal in 217 B. C. The Marians were defeated there by Crassus and Pompey in 82 B. C. It was an important fortress in Gothic times; became about 570 the capital of an important Lombard duchy; and afterward belonged to the Papal States. Population (1887), 7,696.

Spontini (spon-tē′nē), **Gasparo Luigi Pacifico.** Born at Majolati, near Ancona, Italy, Nov. 14, 1774: died there, Jan. 14, 1851. An Italian operatic composer, director of Italian opera in Paris 1810–12, and musical director in Berlin 1820–42. His chief operas are "La Vestale" (1807), "Ferdinand Cortez" (1809, 1817), "Olympia" (1819, 1821), and "Agnes von Hohenstaufen" (1829, 1837).

Spooner (spön′ėr), **Shearjashup.** Born at Brandon, Vt., 1809: died at Plainfield, N. J., March, 1859. An American author. He published a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects" (1853).

Spoon (spön) **River.** A river in western Illinois which joins the Illinois River opposite Havana. Length, about 150 miles.

Sporades (spor′a-dēz). [Gr. Σποράδες (sc. νῆσοι), scattered isles.] A group of islands in the Ægean and neighboring seas. The list is differently given by ancient writers. It includes Melos, Thera, Cos, etc., and sometimes Samos, Chios, Lesbos, and others. The modern Sporades are divided between Turkey and Greece.

Sporus (spō′rus). A favorite of the emperor Nero. He was a beautiful youth of servile origin, and possessed a striking resemblance to Nero's wife Poppæa Sabina. After the death of Sabina, which occurred in 65 A.D., Nero had him castrated and dressed as a woman, and gave him the name of Sabina, publicly going through the ceremony of marriage with him in Greece in 67. Sporus fled with Nero from Rome on the insurrection of Galba in the following year, and was present at his suicide. He was afterward intimate with the emperor Otho, a former companion in debauchery of Nero, and ultimately committed suicide under Vitellius to avoid the indignity of appearing under degrading circumstances as a girl on the stage.

Sporus. A name given by Pope to Lord Hervey.

Spotswood (spots′wůd), or **Spotiswood,** or **Spottiswood** (spot′is-wůd), **John.** Born 1565: died at London, Nov. 26, 1639. A Scottish prelate, made archbishop of Glasgow in 1603 (not consecrated till 1610), and archbishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland in 1615. He was chancellor of Scotland 1635–38: in the latter year he was deposed and excommunicated. He wrote a "History of the Church and State of Scotland" (1655), etc.

Spottiswoode, William. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1825: died June 27, 1883. An English mathematician and physicist, son of Andrew Spottiswoode, a printer and member of Parliament. He was educated at Eton, Harrow, and Oxford (Balliol College). In 1846 he entered his father's business. In 1847 he published "Meditationes Analyticæ." In 1856 he traveled in Russia, and in 1857 published "A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia," etc. In 1878 he was president of the Royal Society. His mathematical work was especially in the field of higher algebra.

Spottsylvania (spot-sil-vā′ni-ä) **Court House.** The capital of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, situated on the Po 49 miles north by west of Richmond. A series of battles occurred here between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Lee, May 8–21, 1864. The Confederates withdrew to the North Anna.

Sprague (sprāg), **Charles.** Born at Boston, Oct. 26, 1791: died there, Jan., 1875. An American poet. Among his poems are "Curiosity" (1829), "Ode to Shakspere," prologues, etc. His collected works were published in 1841 and 1876.

Sprague, Peleg. Born at Duxbury, Mass., April, 1793: died at Boston, Oct. 13, 1880. An American politician and jurist. He was member of Congress from Maine 1825–29, and United States senator from Maine 1829–35. He published "Speeches and Addresses" (1858).

Sprague, William. Born at Cranston, R. I., Nov. 3, 1799: died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1856. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Rhode Island 1835–37; governor of Rhode Island 1838–39; and United States senator 1842–44.

Sprague, William. Born at Cranston, R. I., Sept. 12, 1830. An American politician and manufacturer, nephew of William Sprague. He was Republican governor of Rhode Island 1860–63; served as a colonel in the Civil War; and was United States senator from Rhode Island 1863–75.

Sprat (sprat), **Thomas.** Born in Devonshire, 1636: died at Bromley, May 30, 1713. An English prelate, bishop of Rochester. He was a member of James II." ecclesiastical commission. He wrote a history of the Royal Society, an account of the Rye House Plot, poems, etc.

Spree (sprā). A river in Germany which rises in eastern Saxony, flows through Berlin, and joins the Havel at Spandau, 8 miles west by north of Berlin. Length, 225 miles.

Spreewald (sprā′vält). [G., 'Spree forest.'] A swampy region in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, traversed by the Spree: situated in the vicinity of Kottbus and Lübben. Its inhabitants are Wends. Length, 28 miles.

Spremberg (sprām′berG). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 78 miles southeast of Berlin. It has manufactures of cloth. Population (1890), 10,951.

Sprengel (spreng′el), **Kurt.** Born at Boldekow, near Anklam, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1766: died at Halle, March 15, 1833. A German botanist and physician, professor of medicine at Halle from 1789. Among his works are "Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde," "Handbuch der Pathologie" (1795–97), "Institutiones medicæ" (1809–16), "Geschichte der Botanik" (1817–18), "Neue Entdeckungen" (1819–22).

Springer (spring′ėr), **William M.** Born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. An American Democratic politician. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1848; graduated at the Indiana State University, Bloomington, in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1859; was a member of the State legislature of Illinois 1871–72; and a member of Congress from that State 1875–95. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee 1891-93.

Springfield (spring′fēld). The capital of Illinois and of Sangamon County. It contains the State capitol, the former home of Lincoln, and the National Lincoln Monument. It was laid out in 1822, and became the capital of Illinois in 1837. Population (1890), 24,963.

Springfield. The capital of Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut in lat. 42° 6′ N., long. 72° 35′ W. It is an important railway junction; has various manufactures; and contains a national armory founded in 1794. Springfield was settled in 1636 (or 1635), and was at first called Agawam. It was burned by the Indians in 1675. The arsenal was unsuccessfully attacked by insurgents in Shays's Rebellion in 1787. It was incorporated as a city in 1852. Population (1890), 44,179.

Springfield. The capital of Greene County, Missouri, situated on the Ozark Mountains 115 miles southwest of Jefferson City. It is a railroad center, and is the seat of Drury College. Population (1890), 21,850.

Springfield. A town in New Jersey, west of Newark. It was the scene (June 23, 1780) of a defeat of the British and Hessians by the Americans.

Springfield. The capital of Clark County, Ohio, situated at the junction of Lagonda Creek and Mad River, 45 miles west of Columbus. It is a railroad center, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural machinery, etc. It is the seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran). Population (1890), 21,850.

Spring Garden. A place of refreshment in St. James's Park, London, much frequented in the 17th century by persons of quality.

Sprottau (sprot′tou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 74 miles northwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 7,644.

Spruner von Mertz (sprö′ner fon merts), **Karl.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Nov. 15, 1803: died at Munich, Aug. 24, 1892. A chartographer, geographer, historian, and Bavarian general. He produced many atlases, especially "Historisch-geographischer Handatlas" (1837–52), medieval and school atlases, "Atlas antiquus," etc.

Spuller (spü-lãr′), **Eugène.** Born at Seurre, Côte-d'Or, Dec. 8, 1835. A French politician and journalist. He was secretary to Gambetta 1870–71; minister of education 1887–89; and vice-president of the chamber in 1890.

Spumador (spö-mä-dōr′). [Sp., 'the foamer.'] Prince Arthur's steed in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Spurgeon (spėr′jọn), **Charles Haddon.** Born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834: died at Mentone, France, Jan. 31, 1892. An English Baptist preacher. He was educated at Colchester and Maidstone, and became usher in a private school at Cambridge. In 1851 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Waterbeach, five miles from Cambridge, while retaining his place as usher. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the New Park Street Baptist Church in Southwark, London, in 1853, removing with his congregation in 1861 to a new edifice, the Tabernacle, in Newington, London. He was also the founder of a pastors' college, schools, alms-houses, and an orphanage; and edited a monthly magazine, "The Sword and the Trowel." Among his works are "The Treasury of David: Exposition of the Book of Psalms" (1870–85), "Feathers for Arrows, or Illustrations for Preachers and Teachers" (1870), "Lectures to my Students" (1875–77), "Commenting and Commentaries: together with a Catalogue of Biblical Commentaries and Expositions" (1876), "John Ploughman's Pictures: More of his Plain Talk" (1880), and many volumes of sermons.

Spurn Head (spėrn hed). A point in Yorkshire, England, at the mouth of the Humber, projecting into the North Sea.

Spurs, Battle of the. 1. The victory of the Flemings over the French at Courtrai, 1302: so called on account of the number of gilt spurs captured.—2. The victory of the English over the French at Guinegate, 1513: so called from the precipitate flight of the French.

Spurzheim (spörts′hīm), **Kaspar.** Born at Longwich, near Treves, Dec. 31, 1776: died at Boston, Nov. 10, 1832. A German phrenologist, a disciple of Gall. He wrote "The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim" (1815), "Outlines of the Physiognomical System" (1815), and philosophical and anatomical works.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek (spī′tn dī′vil krēk). A creek on the northern boundary of Manhattan Island, New York, connecting the Harlem River with the Hudson.

Spy (spī), **The.** A novel by Cooper, published in 1821. The scene is laid in southeastern New York, about 1780.

Squab (skwob) **Poet, The.** A nickname given to Dryden by his antagonist Rochester, and afterward adopted by lampooners of every degree.

Squam Lake (skwom lāk). A lake in the central part of New Hampshire, northwest of Lake Winnipiseogee. Its outlet is into the Merrimac. Length, about 8 miles.

Squeamish (skwē′mish), **Lady.** 1. A character in Wycherley's "Country Wife."—2. A character in Otway's "Friendship in Fashion."

Squeers (skwērz), **Mr. Wackford.** The cruel and ignorant schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall (Yorkshire): a character in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Squier (skwīr), **Ephraim George.** Born at Bethlehem, N. Y., June 17, 1821: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1888. An American archæologist and traveler. In 1843–48, while conducting a newspaper in Ohio, he investigated the mounds and other ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and in 1848 examined similar works in New York. In 1849–50 he was special chargé d'affaires for the United States in Central America, and in 1853 again visited that region to examine the line of a proposed interoceanic railroad: on both occasions he made extensive archæological explorations. In 1863–64 he visited Peru as special commissioner of the United States. In 1868 he was appointed consul-general of Honduras at New York, and in 1871 was elected first president of the American Anthropological Institute. After 1874 his health was seriously impaired. His numerous and valuable works include "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (with Dr. E. H. Davis, 1848), "Antiquities of the State of New York" (1851), "Travels in Central America" (1852), "Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore" (1856: under the pseudonym Samuel A. Bard), "The States of Central America" (1858), and "Peru" (1877).

Squillace (skwēl-lä′che). A town in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 7 miles southwest of Catanzaro: the Roman Scylacium. The emperor Otto II. was defeated there by the Saracens in 982. Population, 2,673.

Squillace, Prince of. See *Borja y Arragon.*

Squillace, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Calabria, Italy.

Squint (skwint), **Lawyer.** A character in the play "A Citizen of the World," by Goldsmith.

Squire of Alsatia. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1688.

Squire's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is told by the squire "who left half told the story of Cambuscan bold," which Milton wished Musæus or Orpheus could finish. Spenser tried to finish it in the fourth book of "The Faerie Queene."

Sraosha (sra-ō′sha). [From √ *srush*, hear, obey, obedience.] In the Avesta, a Yazata, or sacred being, who first taught the law and is the especial foe of Aeshma, the demon of wrath. As heavenly guardian of the world he is awakened by fire in the third night-watch, and then awakes the cock, who by his crowing drives away Bushyansta, the demon of sleep. To him is addressed in the Yasna the Srosh Yasht. In Firdausi, as Sarush or Surush, he becomes the messenger of heaven, and in the later literature is often identified with Gabriel.

Srinagar (sri-na-gär′), or **Serinagur** (ser″i-na-gör′), or **Kashmir,** or **Cashmere** (kash-mēr′). The capital of Kashmir, situated on the Jhelum in lat. 34° 4′ N., long. 74° 48′ E. It has manufactures of shawls, papier-mâché articles, silver and copper ware, etc. Population (1891), 118,460.

Srirangam (sri-rang′gam), or **Seringham** (sering′am). A town in the district of Trichinopoli, Madras, India, situated on an island of the Kaveri near Trichinopoli. It has a noted temple of Vishnu. The Dravidian temple is remarkable especially for its great size (the inclosure measures 2,475 by 2,880 feet), and for the lavish sculptured ornament of its many magnificent gopuras, or lofty pyramidal pylon gateways. The general plan presents a series of courts, in the central one of which is the sanctuary, and in the second one the choultry, or hall of 1,000 columns, which is traversed by a beautiful central aisle of double the height and width of the others. The construction belongs to the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1881), 19,773.

Srirangapatam. See *Seringapatam.*

St. For words beginning with *St.*, see *Saint*, *Sankt*, *San*, *São*, *Santo*, or *Santa*.

Staal (stäl), **Baronne de** (**Marguerite Jeanne Cordier**): often called Mme. **de Staal-Delaunay.** Born at Paris, May 30, 1684: died June 16, 1750. A French writer of memoirs. She was the daughter of the painter Cordier, whose name she dropped for that of her mother, Delaunay. She received her education at the convent of St. Louis at Rouen, and at 27 entered the service of the Duchesse de Maine. In 1735 she married the Baron de Staal, but remained in the duchess's household. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1755. She also left two comedies and some letters.

Stabat Mater (stā′bat mā′tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing.'] In the Roman Catholic liturgy, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the feast of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in Sept. Music for it has been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

Stabiæ (stā′bi-ē). An ancient Roman watering-place, on the Bay of Naples, 4 miles south of Pompeii, overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. It has been excavated in part.

Stablo. See *Stavelot.*

Stabroek (stäb′rök). The old name of Georgetown, British Guiana: given by the Dutch who were its original settlers in 1774.

Stachelberg (stäch′el-berG). A watering-place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 9 miles south-southwest of Glarus. It has sulphur springs.

Stachys (stā′kis). [Gr. στάχυς, a spike of wheat.] A rarely used name for *a* Virginis, ordinarily called *Spica.*

Stade (stä′de). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Schwinge 22 miles west by north of Hamburg. It was formerly an important commercial place, and until recently a fortress. It passed from the archbishopric of Bremen to Sweden in 1648; was ceded to Hannover in 1719; and passed to Prussia in 1866. Population (1890), 10,191.

Stade, or **Staden** (stä′den), or **Stadt** (stät), **Hans.** Born in Hesse-Homburg about 1520: died after 1557. A German soldier. He was in Brazil 1547–48; enlisted in a Spanish expedition for the Rio de la Plata 1549; was shipwrecked in Santa Catharina; and passed 3 years in captivity among the Indians. Ultimately (late in 1554) he escaped to a French ship. An account of his adventures was published in 1557 as "Geschichte eines Landes America genannt." There are later editions in several languages.

Stadion (stä′dē-ōn), Count **Johann Philipp Karl Joseph von.** Born June 18, 1763: died at Baden, near Vienna, May 14–15, 1824. An Austrian statesman. He was minister of foreign affairs from the peace of Presburg (Dec., 1805) to 1809, and later was minister of finance.

Stadtlohn (stät-lōn′). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Berkel 25 miles northeast of Wesel. Here, Aug. 6, 1623, the Imperialists under Tilly defeated the administrator Christian of Halberstadt. Of the army of the latter 6,000 fell and 4,000 were captured, including William, duke of Weimar.

Staël-Holstein (stä′el-hol′stīn; F. pron. stä′el-ol-stań′), **Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de**: commonly called **Madame de Staël.** Born at Paris, April 22, 1766: died there, July 14, 1817. A celebrated French writer. She was the daughter of Necker, the minister of finance under Louis XVI. Already as a child she enjoyed in her own home the society of men like Buffon, Marmontel, Grimm, and Gibbon, who were all personal friends of her father, and who stimulated her to mental activity. She especially admired J. J. Rousseau, and devoted to him her first serious essay, "Lettres sur le caractère et les écrits de J. J. Rousseau" (1788). In 1786 she was married to the Baron of Staël-Holstein, ambassador from Sweden to France: he died in 1802. Madame de Staël spent a couple of years in Germany (1803-04), and met both Goethe and Schiller at Weimar. In 1805 she took a short trip to Italy. In 1800 she published one of her best works, "De la littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les institutions sociales." In 1802 appeared her novel "Delphine," and in 1807 "Corinne." She returned to Germany in 1808 to finish "De l'Allemagne," her best-known work. The first edition (Paris, 1810) was destroyed, presumably at the instigation of Napoleon, who at all times evinced a spirit of petty enmity toward the great writer. He was furthermore the cause of her exile from France (1812–14), when she visited Austria, Russia, Sweden, and England. She also wrote "Considérations sur la révolution française" (1818). Other posthumous works by her are "Dix années d'exil" and "Essais dramatiques" (1821), and finally her "Œuvres inédites" (1836).

Staempfli. See *Stämpfli.*

Staffa (staf′ä). A small island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, off the western coast of Mull, north of Iona and southwest of Ulva. It contains Fingal's Cave.

Stafford (staf′ōrd), or **Staffordshire** (staf′ōrd-shir). [ME. *Stafford*, AS. *Stæfford*, appar. from *stæf*, staff, and *ford*, ford.] A midland county of England, bounded by Cheshire on the northwest, Derby and Leicester on the east, Warwick on the southeast, Worcester on the south, and Shropshire on the west. The surface is level or undulating. Stafford produces iron, coal, clay, and marble, and has manufactures of iron wares, pottery, ale, etc. It was an ancient Druid stronghold. It formed part of the medieval Mercia. Area, 1,169 square miles. Population (1891), 1,083,273.

Stafford. The capital of Staffordshire, situated on the Sow in lat. 52° 48′ N., long. 2° 6′ W. It has various manufactures, including boots and shoes. It was the birthplace of Izaak Walton. Population (1891), 20,270.

Stafford, Henry, second Duke of Buckingham. Born in England about 1440: beheaded at Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1483. An English soldier, son of Humphrey, the first duke. He was the most prominent supporter of Richard III. in usurping the throne, and in 1483 was made hereditary lord high constable of England. Having joined a conspiracy to restore the Lancastrians, he was betrayed and executed. He is a prominent character in Shakspere's "King Richard III."

Stafford, Humphrey, fourth Earl of Stafford, afterward Duke of Buckingham. Born in 1404: killed at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460. An English soldier. He was present at the coronation of Henry VI. as king of France in Paris in Dec., 1431. He was made lord high constable of England, and in 1444 was created duke of Buckingham.

Stafford, First **Viscount** (**William Howard**). Born in England, Nov. 20, 1612: executed on Tower Hill, Dec. 29, 1680. The chief victim of the Oates conspiracy, second son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic. About 1634 he married Mary, sister and heir of Henry, Baron Stafford, through whom he acquired the title of Baron Stafford. He was created Viscount Stafford in 1640. He was a Royalist during the civil war. He was accused of complicity in the "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates, and of treason, and was convicted Dec. 7, 1680.

Stagira (sta-jī′rä), or **Stagirus** (sta-jī′rus). [Gr. Στάγειρα.] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Chalcidice, Macedonia, about 43 miles east of Thessalonica: the birthplace of Aristotle. It was colonized from Andros.

Stagirite (staj′i-rīt), **The.** Aristotle: so named from his birthplace Stagira.

Stagnelius (stäg-nā′lē-ös), **Erik Johan.** Born in Öland, Sweden, Oct. 14, 1793: died at Stockholm, April 13, 1823. A Swedish poet. He studied at Lund and Upsala. Subsequently he received a minor government position at Stockholm, where he died in his thirtieth year. His short life was embittered by physical infirmity, and his cares and sufferings reflected themselves in his poetry. His first important work was the epic "Wladimir den Store" ("Wladimir the Great"), which appeared in 1817. The year after he was awarded the prize of the Academy for the poem "Quinnorna i Norden" ("The Women of the North"). His greatest work is the cycle of poems, philosophical-religious in character, under the title "Liljor i Saron" ("The Lilies of Sharon"), published in 1821. Among his other works are the uncompleted epics "Blenda" and "Gunlög"; the dramatic poem "Martyrerne" ("The Martyrs"); the drama "Riddartornet" ("The Knight's Tower"); and the tragedies "Bacchantorna" ("The Bacchanals"), "Visbur," and "Sigurd Ring." His collected works were published at Stockholm, 1867–68, in 2 vols.

Stagnone (stän-yō′ne) **Islands.** A group of small islands off the western coast of Sicily, north of Marsala and south-southwest of Trapani.

Stahl (stäl), **Friedrich Julius.** Born at Munich, Jan. 16, 1802: died at Brückenau, Bavaria, Aug. 10, 1861. A noted German political philosopher and conservative politician: professor at Berlin from 1840. He was an advocate for close union between church and state. He wrote "Philosophie des Rechts" (1830–37), etc.

Stahl, Georg Ernst. Born at Ansbach, Bavaria, Oct. 21, 1660: died at Berlin, May 14, 1734. A noted German chemist, physician of the King of Prussia from 1716. His works include "Theoria medica vera" (1707), "Experimenta et observationes chemicæ" (1731), etc.

Stahr (stär), **Adolf Wilhelm Theodor.** Born at Prenzlau, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1805: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 3, 1876. A German scholar and author. Among his works are "Aristotelia" (1830–32) and various other works on Aristotle, "Ein Jahr in Italien" ("A Year in Italy," 1847–50), "Die preussische Revolution" (1850), "Torso, oder Kunst, Künstler, und Kunstwerke der Alten" (1854–55: on ancient art), "Lessing, sein Leben und seine Schriften" (1858), "Bilder aus dem Altertum" (1863–66), etc.

Stahremberg. See *Starhemberg.*

Stainer (stā′nėr), Sir **John.** Born at London, June 6, 1840. An English composer of sacred music, and organist. He was organist and choirmaster at St. Benedict and St. Peter's in 1854, and organist of the college at Tenbury in 1856. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1859; and was organist of the University of Oxford and of St. Paul's, London, 1872–88, when he resigned on account of failing sight. He is the author of a manual on harmony and of one on the organ, and was editor with W. A. Barrett of a "Dictionary of Musical Terms" (1870). He was knighted in 1888.

Staines (stānz). A town in the county of Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 19 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,060.

Stair, Earls of. See *Dalrymple.*

Stair, Viscount. See *Dalrymple, James.*

Stair of Sighs. See the extract.

> The flight of steps which led from the door of the upper prison down to the Forum was called the *Scalæ Gemoniæ*: or, according to Pliny (Hist. Nat., viii. 145), *Gradus Gemitorii*, 'the stairs of sighs'; see also Tac., Hist., iii. 74 and 85. On it the body of Sabinus, and a few days afterwards that of the murdered Vitellius, were thrown (Suet., Vit., 17); and in the reign of Tiberius the bodies of Ælius Sejanus, his family and friends, after they were cruelly murdered by the Emperor's orders, were exposed on these *Scalæ* to the number of twenty in one day; see Suet., Tib., 61. *Middleton*, Remains of Anc. Rome, I. 154.

Staked Plain, Sp. **Llano Estacado** (lyä′nō es-tä-kä′dō). An extensive sterile plateau in northwestern Texas and southeastern New Mexico. The name is derived from lines of stakes which were set up to guide travelers, or, according to another account, from the stalks of a yucca plant resembling stakes.

Staleybridge. See *Stalybridge.*

Stalybridge, or **Staleybridge** (stā′li-brij). A town in Cheshire and Lancashire, England, situated on the Tame 7 miles east of Manchester. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 26,783.

Stamboul (stäm-böl′). [Turk. *Istambūl*, from MGr. εἰς τὴν πόλιν, into the city.] The Turkish name of Constantinople, and also, in a narrower use, of the oldest part of it, southwest of the Golden Horn.

Stambuloff (stäm-bö′lof), **Stephen.** Born 1853: died at Sofia, July 18, 1895. A Bulgarian liberal politician. He was president of the Sobranye 1884–86; one of the regents, 1886-87, between the abdication of Alexander and the accession of Ferdinand; and premier 1887–94. He was shot by an assassin July 15, 1895.

Stamford (stam′fōrd). [ME. *Stamford*, AS. *Stānford*, stone ford.] A town in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, England, situated on the Welland. It was one of the "five Danish boroughs." Population (1891), 8,358.

Stamford. A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound. Population (1890), 15,700.

Stamford (stam′fōrd), **Battle of.** A victory gained by Edward IV. over the Lancastrian insurgents in 1470. Also called the battle of Losecoat Field.

Stamford Bridge. A place in Yorkshire, England, 8 miles east-northeast of York. Here, Sept., 1066, the English under Harold II. defeated the army of Harold Hardrada of Norway and Tostig.

Stammerer (stam′ėr-ėr), **The.** A surname of Louis II. of France, and also of Michael II., Byzantine emperor.

Stamp Act. An act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp duties; in American colonial history, an act, also known as Grenville's Stamp Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1765; but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in Oct., 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the Revolution.

Stampalia (stäm-pä-lē′ä), or **Astropalia** (äs-trō-pä-lē′ä). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, 77 miles west-northwest of Rhodes: the ancient Astypalæa. Length, 13 miles.

Stämpfli (stempf′li), **Jakob.** Born at Schüpfen, Bern, Switzerland, 1820: died at Bern, May 15, 1879. A Swiss liberal politician. He was president of the government of the canton of Bern 1849–50, and was vice-president of the Bundesrat in 1855, and president in 1856 and 1862. He was president of the federal bank in Bern from 1865.

Stanchio (stän′kē-ō). A modern name of Cos.

Standard, Battle of the. A victory gained by the English, led by Archbishop Thurston, over the Scots under King David, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1138: so called from the English banner.

Standish (stan′dish), **Miles** or **Myles.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1584: died at Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1656. One of the early colonists of New England. He served in the Netherlands as a soldier; came over in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, and was appointed captain by the Pilgrims; commanded various expeditions against the Indians, defeating them at Weymouth in 1623; was agent of the colony in England 1625–26; and was one of the settlers and a magistrate of Duxbury. He is the subject of a poem by Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Stanfield (stan′fēld), **William Clarkson.** Born at Sunderland, England, about 1794: died May 18, 1867. A noted English painter, chiefly of marine subjects. He was a sailor in his youth. In 1818 he painted scenery for the Old Royalty, a sailors' theater, in London. In 1826 he painted at Drury Lane. In 1827 he exhibited his first important picture, "Wreckers off Fort Rouge," at the British Institution. In 1830 he traveled on the Continent. He was made associate royal academician in 1832, and royal academician in 1835. Among his paintings are "The Battle of Trafalgar" (1836), "The Castle of Ischia" (1841), "Isola Bella" (1842), "Battle of Roveredo" (1851), etc.

Stanford (stan′fọrd), **Charles Villiers.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 30, 1852. A British composer and conductor. In 1872 he was appointed conductor of the Cambridge University Musical Society, and graduated there in 1874. He is professor of composition and orchestral playing at the Royal College of Music, London, and in 1887 was elected professor of music at the University of Cambridge. Among his compositions are the operas "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" (1881), "Savonarola" (1884), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (1884). He has also written many overtures, songs, suites, etc., and some church music.

Stanford (stan′fọrd), **Leland.** Born at Watervliet, N. Y., March 9, 1824: died at Palo Alto, Cal., June 20, 1893. An American capitalist and politician. He was Republican governor of California 1861–63; first president of the Central Pacific Railroad (elected 1861); and United States senator from California 1885–93. He gave to California the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, with an endowment of about $20,000,000.

Stanhope (stan′ọp), **Charles,** third Earl Stanhope. Born Aug. 3, 1753: died at Chevening, Kent, Dec. 15, 1816. An English statesman and scientist. He was educated at Eton and Geneva. From 1780 to 1786, when he succeeded to the earldom, he was member of Parliament for Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and was a supporter of Pitt, whose sister he married Dec. 19, 1774. In the arbitrary measures of his later career Lord Stanhope opposed his brother-in-law. He was chairman of the "Revolutionary Society," formed in commemoration of the revolution of 1688, which sympathized with the French Revolution; and in 1795 introduced a motion in the House of Lords deprecating interference with French affairs. He was left in a "minority of one," a sobriquet which clung to him, and left Parliament for five years. He was caricatured by Sayers and Gillray. On March 17, 1781, he married as his second wife a niece of the first Earl Temple and George Grenville. Lady Hester Stanhope was a daughter of his first wife. He invented the Stanhope printing-press and lens, improved canal-locks, and (1795–97) made experiments in steam navigation. He published "Principles of Electricity" (1779) and a reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" (1790).

Stanhope, Lady **Hester Lucy.** Born at London, March 12, 1776: died at Djoun in Mount Lebanon, June 23, 1839. Daughter of the third Earl Stanhope, and niece of William Pitt, and from 1803 the head of Pitt's household and his private secretary. She attended his death-bed. In Feb., 1810, she left England and established a small satrapy at Djoun in Mount Lebanon. In 1832 Ibrahim Pasha, when about to invade Syria, was obliged to secure her neutrality. Her "Memoirs, as Related by Herself in Conversations with her Physician" (Dr. Meryon), were published in 1845, and later (1846) the "Memoirs" were supplemented by her "Travels."

Stanhope, James, first Earl Stanhope. Born at Paris, 1673: died at London, Feb. 5, 1721. An English general and politician, nephew of the second Earl of Chesterfield. He resided in Spain, where his father was minister; entered the army in 1694; was member of Parliament in 1702; served as brigadier-general at the siege of Barcelona in 1705; was commander-in-chief in Spain in 1708, when he captured Port Mahon; with Starhemberg defeated the Spaniards at Almenara July 17, 1710, and at Saragossa Aug. 20; and surrendered at Brihuega (1710). On the accession of George I. (1714) he was appointed secretary of state; in 1717 was first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; and in April, 1718, was created Earl Stanhope.

Stanhope, Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield. Born at London, Sept. 22, 1694: died March 24, 1773. An English politician, orator, and writer: famous as a man of fashion. He was a graduate of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; occupied a number of diplomatic positions; and was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1744–46. His chief work is "Letters to his Son," which were not written for publication, but were published in 1774. These letters give instruction in manners and morals, and the method of "uniting wickedness and the graces," written by the man who of all others in England desired to be considered the mirror of politeness. It was to Chesterfield that Johnson wrote his celebrated invective about the dictionary in 1755, which is now thought to be unjust.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope, designated by the courtesy title Lord Mahon before his accession to the earldom. Born Jan. 31, 1805: died at Bournemouth, Dec. 24, 1875. An English historian and politician, grandson of the third Earl Stanhope. He wrote a "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles" (1836–54); "The War of Succession in Spain" (1832); lives of Belisarius, Condé, Joan of Arc, and William Pitt; and a "History of England, comprising the Reign of Anne until the Peace of Utrecht" (1870).

Stanihurst. See *Stanyhurst.*

Stanislaus (stan′is-lâs), or **Stanislas** (stan′is-las), Saint. Born 1030: killed 1079. Bishop of Cracow, and patron saint of Poland.

Stanislaus I. Leszcynski (lesh-chün′skē). Born at Lemberg, Galicia, Oct. 20, 1677: died Feb. 23, 1766. King of Poland, elected as the candidate of Charles XII. of Sweden in 1704, and crowned in 1705. He was obliged to leave Poland in 1709; was again a candidate in 1733; and formally abdicated in 1735, but retained the title and received the duchies of Lorraine and Bar in 1737.

Stanislaus II. Augustus (â-gus′tus) (**Poniatowski**). Born at Wolczyn, Lithuania, Jan. 17, 1732: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 12, 1798. King of Poland 1764–95. He was elected through the intervention of Russia. He was in 1795 forced to sign the third partition of Poland, which put an end to his kingdom.

Stanislaus River. A river in California which joins the San Joaquin 22 miles south of Stockton. Length, over 150 miles.

Stanislawow. See *Stanislaus.*

Stanko (stän′kō). A modern name of Cos.

Stanley. See *Falkland Islands.*

Stanley (stan′li), **Arthur Penrhyn.** Born at Alderley, Cheshire, England, Dec. 13, 1815: died at London, July 18, 1881. An English divine, historian, and theological writer. He was a tutor in Oxford 1841–51; canon of Canterbury 1851–56; and professor of ecclesiastical history in Oxford 1856–63. He was appointed dean of Westminster 1863, and entered on the office in 1864. He traveled in Egypt and Palestine 1852–53, in Russia in 1857, in Egypt and Palestine with the Prince of Wales in 1862, and in America in 1878. He was a leader of the "Broad Church." His works include "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold" (1844), "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age" (1847), "Commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians" (1855), "Sinai and Palestine" (1856), "Memorials of Canterbury" (1855), "Lectures on the Greek Church" (1861), "History of the Jewish Church" (1862–65), "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey" (1867), "Essays on Church and State" (1870), "Church of Scotland" (1872), and "Christian Institutions" (1881).

Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith, fourteenth Earl of Derby. Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1799: died at Knowsley, Oct. 23, 1869. A British statesman. He entered Parliament in 1821; was chief secretary for Ireland 1830–1833, and colonial secretary 1833–34 and 1841–45; was created Baron Stanley in 1844; succeeded to the earldom in 1851; and was premier in 1852, 1858–59, and 1866–68. He published a translation of the Iliad (1864).

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, fifteenth Earl of Derby. Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, England, July 21, 1826: died there, April 21, 1893. A British politician, son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby. He was secretary of state for India 1858–59; foreign secretary 1866–68 and 1874–78; and colonial secretary 1882–85. Originally a Conservative, he acted with the Liberals from 1880 to 1886, when he joined the Liberal-Unionists.

Stanley, Frederick Arthur, sixteenth Earl of Derby. Born Jan. 15, 1841. An English nobleman, second son of the fourteenth earl. He was financial secretary of the treasury 1877–78; secretary for war 1878–80; colonial secretary 1885–86; president of the board of trade 1886–88; and governor-general of Canada 1888–93. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston in 1886, and on the death of his brother, April 21, 1893, succeeded to the earldom.

Stanley, Henry Morton (originally **John Rowlands**). Born near Denbigh, Wales, 1841. A noted African explorer. He was of obscure parentage; was thrown upon his own resources at an early age; and, it is said, worked his way as a cabin-boy to New Orleans, where he was employed by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he adopted. He served in the Confederate army, and later in the United States navy; went to Turkey as a newspaper correspondent; went with the British expedition to Abyssinia 1868 as correspondent of the New York "Herald"; was sent by the "Herald" in search of Livingstone in 1869; started from Zanzibar March, 1871; found Livingstone at Ujiji Nov., 1871, and returned 1872; was sent by the "Herald" and London "Telegraph" to central Africa 1874; left the coast Nov., 1874; circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza 1875; explored Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika; discovered the Albert Edward Nyanza, and descended the Lualaba (Kongo) 1876–77. To him is due the resolution of the greatest of the African geographical problems — the demonstration that the great system of waters immediately west of Lake Tanganyika, including the lake itself, lies in the upper basin of the Kongo, and is tributary to that river. He was sent under the auspices of the International African Association to develop the Kongo region 1879; was instrumental in founding the Free State of the Kongo; took part in the Kongo conference in Berlin 1884–85; was sent to the relief of Emin Pasha 1887; returned with Emin from the Nile to the coast 1889; and arrived in England in 1890. He has written "How I Found Livingstone" (1872), "Through the Dark Continent" (1878), "The Congo and the Founding of its Free State" (1885), "In Darkest Africa" (1890), "My Dark Companions, etc." (1893), "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa" (1893), etc.

Stanley, Thomas. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1625: died at London, April 12, 1678. An English translator, poet, and miscellaneous author. He wrote a "History of Philosophy" (1655–62).

Stanley Falls. [Named from Henry M. Stanley.] A series of falls in the upper Kongo, situated near the equator.

Stanley Pool. [From H. M. Stanley.] A lake formed by the expansion of the Kongo, about lat. 4° 5′ S.

Stanovoi (stä-nō-voi′) **Mountains.** A mountain-chain in eastern Siberia, which extends from the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria to Bering Strait. It connects in the southwest with the Yablonoi Mountains. Height, 5,000–7,000 feet.

Stanton (stan′tọn), **Edwin McMasters.** Born at Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1814: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869. A noted American statesman and jurist. He was educated for the bar; practised in Ohio, at Pittsburg, and at Washington before the United States Supreme Court; was attorney-general Dec., 1860,–March, 1861; was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln in Jan., 1862; was suspended by President Johnson in Aug., 1867; and was restored by the Senate in Jan., 1868. Johnson's attempt to remove him in Feb., 1868, caused the impeachment of the President: on the latter's acquittal in May, 1868, Stanton resigned. He was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, Dec. 20, 1869.

Stanton, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Cady**). Born at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1815. An American reformer, a prominent advocate of woman suffrage. The first woman's rights convention was held at her house in 1848.

Stanwix (stan′wiks), **John.** Born in England about 1690: lost at sea, Dec., 1765. An English general in the French and Indian war. He erected Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk in 1758.

Stanyhurst (stan′i-hėrst), **Richard.** Born at Dublin about 1545: died at Brussels, 1618. An Irish miscellaneous author and translator, an uncle of Archbishop Usher. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and studied law at Furnival's Inn. He took orders later, and became the chaplain of Albert, archduke of Austria, the governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He translated the first four books of Vergil's "Æneid," printed in Leyden in 1582, and the next year in London, with translations of the Psalms, etc. "This wonderful book (in which the spelling is only less marvellous than the phraseology and verse) shows more than anything else the active throes which English literature was undergoing; and though the result was but a false birth, it is none the less interesting" (*Saintsbury*). He also wrote the description of Ireland in Holinshed's "Chronicles," a life of St. Patrick (1587), etc.

Stanz (stänts), or **Stans** (stäns). The capital of the canton of Unterwalden nid-dem-Wald, Switzerland, 7 miles south-southeast of Lucerne. It was the scene of a battle between the French and the men of Unterwalden Sept. 9, 1798. Population, 2,458.

Stanzerthal (stänt′ser-täl). An Alpine valley in western Tyrol, 50 miles west of Innsbruck.

Staple of News (stā′pl ọv nūz), **The.** A comedy by Ben Jonson, acted in 1625, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1626, and published by Jonson in 1631. The third act gave offense by its many personal allusions. It is a combination of topics of the time, N. Butter's news-office, and figures from the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, etc.

Staples (stā′plz), **William Read.** Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1798: died at Providence, Oct. 19, 1868. An American historian and jurist, author of several historical and legal works relating to Rhode Island.

Stapleton (stā′pl-tọn), or **Stapylton,** Sir **Robert.** Died in 1669. An English soldier, translator, dramatist, and poet. He was a student at Douai, but was converted to Protestantism, and became gentleman usher to King Charles II. He translated Juvenal and Musæus, and wrote two plays, "The Slighted Maid" (acted in 1663) and "Hero and Leander," based on Musæus (printed in 1669). He translated Valcroisant's "Entertainments of the Course, or Academical Conversations" (1658) and De

Bergerac's "History of the World in the Moon" from the French, and "Strada di Bello Belgier" (1650) from the Italian.

Star and Garter. A famous tavern formerly standing in Pall Mall, London.

Starbuck (stär′buk) **Island.** A small island in the Pacific, in lat. 5° 38′ S., long. 155° 55′ W. It has deposits of guano.

Star Chamber (stär chām′bėr). [So called, it is said, because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars: perhaps from Heb. *shtar*, a contract, the name of the financial documents executed between the exchequer of the Jews (who farmed the British revenues) and the early kings of England.] In English history, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. It was constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court, or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, or riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely took jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors, and administered justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the privy council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease."

Starhemberg (stä′rem-berG), Count **Ernst Rüdiger.** Born at Gratz, Styria, 1635: died in 1701. An Austrian field-marshal, celebrated as commander of Vienna during the attack by the Turks in 1683.

Starhemberg, Count **Guido.** Born Nov. 11, 1654: died at Vienna, March 7, 1737. A noted Austrian field-marshal, cousin of Count E. R. Starhemberg: distinguished in the Turkish wars. As Austrian commander in Spain, he gained with Stanhope the victories of Almenara and Saragossa in 1710.

Stark (stärk), **John.** Born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 28, 1728: died at Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1822. A noted American general. He was taken captive by the Indians in 1752; was an officer in Rogers's Rangers in the French and Indian war, and distinguished himself in the campaigns near Lakes Champlain and George. He was colonel of a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775; served in the expedition against Canada, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; won the victory of Bennington Aug. 16, 1777; and later was commander of the Northern Department. He was a member of the court martial which condemned André.

Starnberg (stärn′berG). A village and summer resort on the northern shore of the Starnbergersee.

Starnbergersee (stärn′berg-er-zā), or **Starenbergersee,** or **Stahrenbergersee** (stä′ren-berg-er-zā), or **Würmsee** (vürm′zā). A lake in Upper Bavaria, 14 miles southwest of Munich. Its outlet is by the Würm to the Isar. Length, 13 miles.

Star-Spangled Banner, The. An American national song, composed by Francis Scott Key, Sept., 1814, at the time of the bombardment of Fort McHenry (near Baltimore) by the British. It was set to the music of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Start (stärt) **Point.** A headland in Devonshire, England, 25 miles southeast of Plymouth, projecting into the English Channel.

Starucca (sta-ruk′ạ̈) **Viaduct.** A stone viaduct of the Erie Railway over Starucca Creek, near Lanesborough, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Height, 110 feet. Length, 1,200 feet.

Starvation Dundas. A nickname given to Lord Melville (Henry Dundas) because in 1775, in a speech on American affairs, he invented (or brought into notice) the word "starvation."

Starveling (stärv′ling). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a tailor who plays the part of Thisbe's mother in the interpolated play.

Stassfurt (stäs′fört). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode 20 miles south of Magdeburg: one of the centers of salt-production in Germany. It has manufactures of chemicals. Population (1890), 19,104.

Staten (stat′n) **Island.** An island forming Richmond County, New York, 5 miles southwest of New York city, from which it is separated by New York Bay. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from New Jersey (north and west) by the Kill van Kull, Newark Bay, and Staten Island Sound. Its surface is undulating, and hilly in the north. Length, 13 miles. Area, 58 square miles. Population (1890), 51,693.

Staten (stat′n or stä′ten) **Island.** An island at the southeastern extremity of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, separated from the main island by the Strait of Le Maire. Length, about 50 miles.

Staten Island Sound. An arm of the Atlantic which separates Staten Island from New Jersey, and connects Newark Bay on the north with Raritan Bay on the south.

States, The. 1. The Netherlands.—2. The United States of America.

States, The. The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

States-General (stāts′jen′ẹ-rạl). [F. *États-Généraux.*] The name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

States of the Church. See *Papal States.*

State street. A street in Boston, Massachusetts, noted as a financial center.

Statira (sta-tī′rạ̈). [Gr. Στάτειρα.] 1. The wife of Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia: put to death by Parysatis.—2. The wife of Darius Codomannus, king of Persia: taken prisoner by Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus.—3. The daughter of Darius Codomannus, and wife of Alexander the Great. She was put to death by Roxana. Also called *Barsine.*

Statius, Cæcilius. See *Cæcilius Statius.*

Statius (stā′shi-us), **Publius Papinius.** Born about 45 A. D.: died about 96. A Roman poet: court poet to Domitian. He wrote the epics "Thebais" and "Achilleis" (unfinished), and the collection "Silvæ."

Stator (stā′tọr). [L., 'the stayer.'] A surname of Jupiter as the stayer of flight.

Staubbach (stoub′bäċh). A waterfall in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, situated near Lauterbrunnen, 9 miles south of Interlaken. Height, 980 feet.

Stauffacher (stouf′fäċh″er), **Werner.** According to tradition, a patriot of Schwyz who, with Arnold von Melchthal and Walter Fürst, planned the liberation of Switzerland on the Rütli, 1307.

Staunton (stân′tọn). A river in southern Virginia which breaks through the Blue Ridge and unites with the Dan at Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, to form the Roanoke. Length, about 200 miles.

Staunton (stän′tọn), **Sir George.** The seducer of Effie Deans in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." Also known as *Gentle Geordie.*

Staunton, Sir **George Leonard.** Born in Ireland, 1737: died 1801. A British diplomatist in India and China. He published "An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China" (1797).

Staunton, Howard. Born about 1810: died at London, June 22, 1874. An English chess-player, writer on chess, and Shaksperian commentator. He defeated the French chess-player Saint-Amant in 1843, and was regarded as the strongest player of that time. He was for many years the chess editor of the "Illustrated London News," and by his column there and his books did much to expound and popularize the game. He published an edition of Shakspere (1857–60), "Memorials of Shakspere" (1864), a facsimile of the folio of 1623 (1864) "The Great Schools of England" (1865), "Chess-Player's Handbook" (1847), "Chess-Player's Companion" (1849), "Chess Praxis" (1860).

Stavanger (stä-väng′ger). A maritime amt of southwestern Norway. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population (1891), 117,008.

Stavanger. A seaport, capital of the amt of Stavanger, Norway, situated on Stavanger Fjord in lat. (lighthouse) 58° 58′ N., long. 5° 44′ E. It has important trade, and exports fish, especially herrings. The cathedral of Stavanger was founded in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th. The massive nave piers, of Byzantine character, belong to the original building. The choir is Pointed; it is flanked by four towers and has a fine east window. There are two noteworthy doorways on each side. The west tower is ruinous. The church measures 250 by 70 feet. Stavanger is one of the oldest towns in Norway. Population (1891), 23,899.

Stavanger Fjord (fyôrd). A bay on the southwestern coast of Norway, near Stavanger.

Stavenhagen (stä′ven-hä-gen), **Bernhard.** Born at Greiz, Nov. 24, 1862. A German composer and pianist. He studied at Berlin; in 1880 received the Mendelssohn prize; and in 1885 became a pupil of Liszt. He appeared at New York in 1894. He has written Norse songs and piano pieces, etc.

Stavoren (stä′vō-ren). A small town in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, at the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, 22 miles south-southwest of Franeker. It was the ancient Friesian capital, and a prosperous seaport in the middle ages.

Stavropol (stäv′rō-poly). 1. A government of Caucasia, Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea south of Astrakhan and the province of the Don Cossacks. Area, 23,397 square miles. Population, 695,366.—2. The capital of the government of Stavropol, about lat. 45° N. It was built as a military post about 1776. Population (1889), 34,838.

Stead (sted), **William Thomas.** Born at Embleton, Northumberland, July 5, 1849. An English journalist, son of a Congregational minister. He was educated at home and at Wakefield, leaving school at the age of fourteen in order to become office-boy in a mercantile office. He was appointed editor of the "Northern Echo" (Darlington) in 1871, and in 1880 assistant editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," of which he was editor 1883–89. In 1890 he founded the "Review of Reviews," of which he is the editor and publisher.

Stedinger (sted′ing-er). [From OS. *stath*, beach, shore.] In the middle ages, the dwellers along the lower Weser. They resisted the authority of the archbishop of Bremen in the first part of the 13th century, and were overthrown at Altenesch, May, 1234.

Stedman (sted′mạn), **Edmund Clarence.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8, 1833. A noted American poet and critic. He entered Yale in 1849, leaving in his junior year; was afterward employed in journalistic work; was war correspondent of the New York "World" 1861–63; and later became a stock-broker in New York city. He has published "Poems Lyric and Idyllic" (1860), "Alice of Monmouth, and other Poems" (1864), "The Blameless Prince, and other Poems" (1869), "Hawthorne, and other Poems" (1877), "Lyrics and Idylls, etc." (1879), and various poems for public occasions, as "Gettysburg," "Dartmouth Ode," etc. His collected poems were published in 1884. His chief critical works are "Victorian Poets" (1875: revised ed., with supplement, 1887), "Edgar Allan Poe" (1880), and "Poets of America" (1885). With Ellen Mackay Hutchinson he edited "A Library of American Literature, etc." (11 vols. 1888–90).

Stedman, John Gabriel. Born in Scotland, 1745: died in 1797. An officer in the Dutch service. He was brevet captain in an expedition against the "bush negroes' of Dutch Guiana, 1772–77. He published "Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam" (2 vols. 1796). It is one of the standard works on Guiana.

Steedman (stēd′mạn), **James Barrett.** Born in Northumberland County, Pa., July 30, 1818: died at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1883. A Union general in the Civil War. He served in West Virginia and Kentucky; and was distinguished at Chickamauga in 1863, and in the Atlantic and Nashville campaigns in 1864.

Steele, Sir **Richard.** Born at Dublin, March, 1672: died near Carmarthen, Sept. 1, 1729. A British essayist, dramatist, and Whig politician: companion of Addison at the Charterhouse School, and later at Oxford. He did not graduate, but entered the army (1694), serving as a trooper under the Duke of Ormonde, and becoming a captain. He was gazetteer 1707–10, and later member of Parliament, but was expelled for seditious language in "The Crisis." He was knighted and held various offices under George I. He was a member of the Kit-Kat Club, and in 1707 is said to have first met Swift: by 1710 their relations became strained, and in 1719 he quarreled with Addison. He was extremely careless in money matters and inconsistent in morals, but warm-hearted and impulsive. He founded and edited the "Tatler" 1709–11, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaffe, and next to Addison was chief contributor to the "Spectator" 1711–12. He founded and was chief contributor to the "Guardian" in 1713. To attack the Tory ministry he started "The Englishman" in Jan., 1714: his later ventures, "Town Talk," "The Tea Table," and "Chit Chat" were unsuccessful. In his most famous political periodical, "The Plebeian" (1718), he opposed Addison on Sunderland's Peerage Bill. His last venture was "The Theatre" (1719–20), about this time he was patentee of Drury Lane. In 1714 he wrote "An Apology" for himself and his writings. He was an ardent Whig, and in 1710 lost his gazetteership on the accession of the Tories to power. He wrote the treatise "The Christian Hero" (1701: a manual of religious ethics at variance with his loose career), and the comedies (which were written with the avowed purpose of reforming the morals of the age) "The Funeral" (1701), "The Lying Lover" (1703), "The Tender Husband" (1705), "The Conscious Lovers" (1722), besides pamphlets, etc.

Steele Glas, The. A satire in blank verse by George Gascoigne, written in 1576 and published with "The Complaint of Philomene." It is the first English satire in blank verse, and holds up a mirror "true as steel" to the vices of his countrymen, the allusion being to the early mirrors made of polished metal.

Steelton (stēl′tọn). A borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. It has manufactures of steel. Population (1890), 9,250.

Steelyard (stēl′yärd, colloq. stil′yạ̈rd). [Explained as orig. 'the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants,' as if from *steel* and *yard*; but in fact an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed; from MD. *stael*, a sample, test of dyeing.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild rules under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

Steen (stān), **Jan.** Born at Leyden about 1626: died at Leyden, 1679. A Dutch genre-painter. Among his works are "Feast of St. Nicholas," "Human Life," "Marriage Feast," etc.

Steenbergen (stān′berG″en). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles south-southwest of Rotterdam. Population, 6,889.

Steenie (stē′ni). A name given by James I., king of England, to the Duke of Buckingham, on account of a fancied resemblance to St. Stephen.

Steenkerke (stān′kerk″e), or **Steenkerken** (stān′kerk″en). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 20 miles southwest of Brussels. Here, Aug. 3, 1692, the French under the Duke of Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England. Also called the battle of Steinkirk.

Steenwijk (stān′vīk). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, in lat. 52° 47′ N., long. 6° 7′ E. It was defended against the Spaniards in 1581, and was taken by them in 1582. Population, 5,087.

Steerforth (stēr′fọrth), **James.** The most prominent youth at Salem House, in Dickens's "David Copperfield": a friend and protector of David Copperfield, and afterward the lover and betrayer of Little Em'ly.

Steevens (stē′vẹnz), **George.** Born at Stepney, London, May 10, 1736: died at Hampstead, near London, Jan. 22, 1800. An English Shaksperian scholar. He was educated as a foundationer at Eton, and was a scholar at King's College, Cambridge. He published "Twenty of the Plays of Shakspere" (1766), and with Dr. Johnson edited Shakspere in 1773. His own edition (with Reed) of Shakspere, in which he adopted "the expulsion of useless and supernumerary syllables, etc.," supplying what he thought necessary, appeared in 1793 and 1803, and was an authority till Malone's "Variorum Shakspere," edited, after Malone's death, by Boswell in 1821, took its place. His life was one of constant quarrels from his habit of making anonymous attacks upon his friends in the newspapers, and his bad temper.

Stefanie (ste-fä-nē′), **Lake.** A lake in British East Africa, northeast of Lake Rudolf.

Steffani (stef′fä-nē), **Agostino.** Born at Castelfranco, Italy, in 1655: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1730. An Italian composer, diplomatist, and ecclesiastic. He was court musician at Munich, and after 1688 kapellmeister at Hannover and diplomatist in the Hannoverian service, and later in the service of the Palatinate. He wrote operas and chamber-music.

Steier. See *Steyr.*

Steiermark (stī′er-märk). The German name of Styria.

Steigerwald (stī′ger-vält). A mountain-range in Franconia, Bavaria, south of the Main, east of Würzburg, and west of Bamberg. Its loftiest summit is about 1,600 feet high.

Stein (stīn), **Baroness von (Charlotte Albertine Ernestine von Schardt).** Born at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 25, 1742: died there, Jan. 6, 1827. A German lady, noted for her friendship with Goethe. The latter's letters to her were edited by Schöll and by Fielitz.

Stein, Baron vom und zum (Heinrich Friedrich Karl). Born at Nassau, Germany, Oct. 26, 1757: died at Kappenberg, Westphalia, June 29, 1831. A noted Prussian statesman. He was educated at Gottingen; entered the Prussian service in the department of mines in 1780; became head of the department of commerce, customs, etc., in the Prussian ministry in 1804; was dismissed in Jan., 1807; was chief minister 1807–Nov., 1808; carried out a vast system of reforms; was proscribed by Napoleon Dec., 1808, and exiled; was the intimate counselor of Czar Alexander I. in 1812–13; and brought about the anti-Napoleonic alliance between Prussia and Russia. He founded the society for editing the "Monumenta Germaniæ."

Stein, Lorenz von. Born Nov. 18, 1815: died Sept. 23, 1890. A noted German economist and writer on politics, professor at Vienna 1855–85. He published several works on French social and political history, "System der Staatswissenschaften" (1852–56), "Lehrbuch der Volkswirthschaft" (1858), "Lehrbuch der Finanzwissenschaft" ("Manual of the Science of Finance," 1860), "Handbuch der Verwaltungslehre" ("Handbook of the Theory of Administration," 1865–68), etc.

Steinamanger (stīn-äm-äng′er), Hung. **Szombathely** (som′bot-hely). The capital of the county of Vas (Eisenburg), Hungary, situated on the Güns 70 miles south of Vienna. It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. It was built on the site of the ancient Sabaria or Savaria. Population (1890), 16,133.

Steinau (stī′nou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated near the Oder 34 miles northwest of Breslau. Here, in 1474, King Matthias of Hungary defeated the Poles, and on Oct. 11, 1633, Wallenstein defeated the Swedes. Population, 3,552.

Steinen (stī′nen), **Karl von den.** Born at Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr, March 7, 1855. A German traveler and ethnologist. He made a voyage round the world 1879–81; was naturalist of the German expedition to South Georgia, 1882; and in 1884–85 made a voyage through the central parts of South America, ascending the Paraná and Paraguay and making the first (modern) descent of the river Xingú. In its geographical and ethnographical results this was one of the most important South American explorations of the century. Von den Steinen made a second trip to the upper Xingú 1887–88. He has published "Durch Centralbrasilien" (1886), "Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens" (1894), and other works on South America, with special reference to ethnology.

Steiner (stī′ner), **Jakob.** Born at Utzendorf, Switzerland, March 18, 1796: died at Bern, April 1, 1863. A Swiss-German geometer, noted for his researches in synthetic geometry. His chief work is "Systematische Entwickelung der Abhängigkeit geometrischer Gestalten von einander" (1832).

Steiner Alpen (stī′ner äl′pen). A division of the Karawanken, situated near the frontiers of Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria. Height, 6,000–8,000 feet.

Steinernes Meer (stī′ner-nes mār). [G., 'sea of rocks.'] A wild mountainous region in the Salzburger Alps, south of the Königssee.

Steinfurt (stīn′fört). A former countship in Westphalia.

Steinfurt, or **Burg-Steinfurt** (börg-stīn′fört). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 17 miles northwest of Münster. Population (1890), 4,484.

Steinheil (stīn′hīl), **Karl August.** Born at Rappoltsweiler, Alsace, Oct. 12, 1801: died at Munich, Sept. 12, 1870. A German physicist and astronomer, especially noted in the development of telegraphy.

Steinitz (stīn′its), **William.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 17, 1836. A noted German chess-player and chess analyst. He resided in London from 1862 to 1883, when he came to New York. He was never beaten in a match until he succumbed to Lasker in 1894 (see *Lasker, Emanuel*), losing then the position of chess champion of the world, which he had been regarded as holding from the time he defeated Anderssen by 8 games to 6 (1866).

Steinkirk. See *Steenkerke.*

Steinmetz (stīn′mets), **Karl Friedrich von.** Born at Eisenach, Germany, Dec. 27, 1796: died at Landeck, Silesia, Aug. 4, 1877. A noted Prussian general. He served against the French 1813–15; fought in Schleswig-Holstein 1848–49; as corps commander defeated the Austrians at Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschädel, June, 1866; was appointed commander of the first army July, 1870, which fought at Spicheren, Colombey-Nouilly, and Gravelotte; was removed Sept., 1870, and appointed governor-general of Posen and Silesia; and was made field-marshal general in 1871.

Steinschönau (stīn′shė″nou). A town in northern Bohemia, 50 miles north of Prague: the center of a glass-manufacturing region. Population (1890), 5,038.

Steinthal (stīn′täl). [G., 'stone-valley.'] A mountainous region in Lower Alsace, about 25 miles west-southwest of Strasburg.

Steinthal, Heymann. Born at Gröbzig, Anhalt, May 16, 1823. A noted German philologist, professor at Berlin from 1863. His works include "Der Ursprung der Sprache" ("The Origin of Language," 1851), "Klassifikation der Sprachen" (1850: later edition as "Charakteristik der hauptsächlichsten Typen des Sprachbaues," 1860), "Die Entwickelung der Schrift" (1852), etc.

Steinway (stīn′wā), **C. F. Theodore.** Born at Seesen, Germany, Nov. 6, 1825: died at Hamburg, March 26, 1889. A German inventor and piano-manufacturer. The art of piano-making in America, Germany, and Russia has been developed upon his practice and theory, especially in the construction of the metal frame.

Steinwehr (stīn′vār), Baron **Adolph Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Blankenburg, Brunswick, Sept. 25, 1822: died at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1877. A German-American general. He commanded a division of the Union army at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. He published a series of geographies, and a map and gazetteer of the United States.

Stella (stel′ạ̈). [L., 'star.'] A name given to Penelope Devereux (afterward Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire), beloved by Sir Philip Sidney, and celebrated in his sonnets. It has been sought to identify her with the "dark lady" of Shakspere's sonnets.

Stella. The name given by Swift to Esther Johnson (died 1728), to whom in 1716 he was secretly married.

Stella. A play by Goethe, published in 1776. In 1806 he altered its close, making Stella take poison. In the first version she surrenders her rights to her husband's second wife. In this form the play suggested to Canning his parody "The Rovers, or the Double Arrangement."

Stella del Nord, La. See *Étoile du Nord.*

Stellaland (stel′ạ̈-land). An ephemeral Boer republic, west of the Transvaal, founded in 1882. It was in 1884–85 absorbed by the Transvaal and by Great Britain (in Bechuanaland).

Stelvio Pass (stel′vē-ō pȧs). [G. *Stilfser Joch.*] An Alpine pass which leads from the Vintschgau in the valley of the Adige, Tyrol, to Bormio in the valley of the Adda, Italy: the highest pass in Europe. A road was constructed through it 1820–25. It was contested in the wars of 1848, 1859, and 1866. Highest point, 9,055 feet.

Stenbock (sten′bok), Count **Magnus von.** Born at Stockholm, 1664: died 1717. A Swedish general. He was distinguished at Narva in 1700; defeated the Danes at Helsingborg Feb. 28, 1710; and invaded Holstein, but was forced to surrender at Tönning May 16, 1713.

Stendal (sten′däl). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Uchte 32 miles north by east of Magdeburg. It is a railway junction, and has important railway works. It contains a cathedral. Stendal was founded by Albert the Bear; was the ancient capital of the Altmark; and was the seat of the Stendal line of the Ascanian house. Population (1890), 18,472.

Stendhal (stoṅ-däl′), **De.** The nom de plume of Marie Henri Beyle.

Steno (stā′nō), **Nicolaus.** Born at Copenhagen, 1638: died about 1687. A Danish anatomist, discoverer of "Steno's duct."

Stenterello (sten-te-rel′lō). A farcical personage who assumes various parts in Florentine comedy. See the extract.

> Stenterello is the Florentine mask or type which survives the older Italian comedy which Goldoni destroyed; and during carnival he appeared in a great variety of characters at three different theaters. . . . With this face [absurdly painted] and this wig he assumes any character the farce requires.
>
> *W. D. Howells*, The Century, XXX. 210.

Stentor (sten′tọr). [Gr. Στέντωρ.] In Greek legend, a Greek herald before Troy, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as those of fifty other men together. The adjective *stentorian* is derived from his name.

Stenzel (stent′sel), **Gustav Adolf Harald.** Born at Zerbst, Germany, March 21, 1792: died at Breslau, Jan. 2, 1854. A German historian, professor at Breslau from 1820. He wrote "Die Geschichte Deutschlands unter den fränkischen Kaisern" (1827–28), etc.

Stephano. 1 (stef′ạ̈-nō). A drunken butler in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is the master of the ship in Dryden and Davenant's version. Macklin played the part.—2 (ste-fä′nō). A messenger in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Stephanus (printers). See *Estienne.*

Stephanus Byzantius (stef′a-nus bi-zan′shi-us). [L. *Stephanus*, Stephen.] Lived probably in the first half of the 6th century. A Byzantine geographer, author of a work "Ethnika."

Stephen (stē′vẹn), Saint. [Gr. στέφανος, a crown; L. *Stephanus*, It. *Stefano*, Sp. *Estevan*, Pg. *Estevão*, F. *Étienne* (*Estienne*).] In New Testament history, a deacon of the church at Jerusalem, stoned to death by the people. He was the first martyr, and his day is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Dec. 26. In England St. Stephen's day is known as Boxing Day, as Christmas-boxes, or presents of money, are then begged or given.

Stephen I. Bishop of Rome 254–257 A. D.

Stephen (II.). Chosen pope in 752: died four days after his election. He is sometimes omitted from the list of popes.

Stephen II. Pope 752–757. He demanded aid from Pepin the Short against Aistulf, king of the Lombards, and received from the former the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis (foundation of the Papal States).

Stephen III. Pope 768–772.

Stephen IV. Pope 816–817.

Stephen V. Pope 885–891.

Stephen VI. Pope 896–897.

Stephen VII. Pope 929–931.

Stephen VIII. Pope 939–942.

Stephen IX. Died at Florence, 1058. Pope 1057–58, brother of the Duke of Lorraine, whom he wished to make emperor. He exerted himself to eradicate the abuses in the church.

Stephen. Born at Blois, 1105: died Oct. 25, 1154. King of England. He was the son of Stephen, earl of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror. He obtained the county of Boulogne by marriage with Matilda, daughter of Count Eustace. Although he had sworn to secure the succession of the empress Matilda and her son, he went to England on the death of Henry I. in 1135, and, with the help of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, was elected and crowned (Dec. 26). In two charters he undertook to observe the laws and his subjects' liberties. His defective title was the cause of outbreaks in 1136 and 1137. David, king of Scotland, Matilda's uncle, invaded Yorkshire, but his advance was checked by the Battle of the Standard in 1138. Matilda landed in England in 1139, and the country was plunged in civil war. This continued till 1153, when the treaty of Wallingford gave Stephen permission to reign until his death and secured the succession to Henry (Henry II.), the son of Matilda.

Stephen I., Saint. Died 1038. King of Hungary. He succeeded as duke in 997; and was crowned first king of Hungary in 1000. He promoted the spread of Christianity, and became the patron saint of Hungary.

Stephen II. King of Hungary 1114–31.

Stephen III. Died March 4, 1173. King of Hungary 1161–73.

Stephen IV. Died 1164. King of Hungary, uncle of Stephen III. and rival claimant to the throne in 1161.

Stephen V. Died Aug. 1, 1272. King of Hungary 1270–72, son of Bela IV.

Stephen, Henry John. Born 1787: died 1864. An English barrister, brother of Sir James Stephen. He wrote "Summary of the Criminal Law" (1834), and "New Commentaries on the Laws of England" (1841).

Stephen, Sir James. Born at London, Jan. 3, 1789: died at Coblenz, Sept. 15, 1859. An English historical writer. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity Hall) and Lincoln's Inn. He was under-secretary for the colonies 1834–47. In 1849 he was appointed regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. He published "Essays in Ecclesiastical History," and in 1851 "Lectures on the History of France."

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames. Born March 3, 1829: died March 11, 1894. An English jurist, son of Sir James Stephen (1789–1859). He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1852. In 1854 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. From 1879 to 1891 he was judge of the High Court of Justice. He published "General View of the Criminal Law of England" (1863), "Digest of the Law of Evidence" (1876), "History of the Criminal Law of England" (1883).

Stephen, Leslie. Born at Kensington, Nov. 28, 1832. An English man of letters, son of Sir James Stephen. He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree B. A. in 1854. He was editor of the "Cornhill Magazine" 1871–82, and editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" 1885–91, latterly in association with Sidney Lee, who succeeded him. He has published "The Playground of Europe" (1871), "Hours in a Library" (1874–79), "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" (1876), and "Life of Henry Fawcett" (1885), etc.

Stephen Bathori. See *Bathori.*

Stephens (stē′vẹnz), **Alexander Hamilton.** Born near Crawfordville, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812: died at Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1883. An American statesman. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1832; studied law; was chosen member of the State legislature in 1836; was member of Congress from Georgia 1843–59, acting at first with the Whigs and later with the Democrats; opposed secession in 1860; was Vice-President of the Confederacy 1861–65; was chief Confederate commissioner in the Hampton Roads conference in Feb., 1865; was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, May–Oct., 1865; was elected United States senator in 1866, but was not seated; was Democratic member of Congress from Georgia 1873–82; and was governor of Georgia in 1883. He wrote "The War between the States" (2 vols. 1868–70), a "History of the United States" (1883), etc.

Stephens, George. Born at Liverpool, England, Dec. 13, 1813. An English archæologist and philologist. He was educated at University College, London. In 1851 he was lector and later professor of English in the University of Copenhagen. He published "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England" (1866, 1868, 1884).

Stephens, James. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, 1824. A Fenian agitator. He was employed in the construction of the Waterford and Limerick Railway; joined the Young Ireland party, and was wounded at Ballingarry June 29, 1848; fled to Paris; and in 1853 became "Head Centre" of the Fenian conspiracy. He visited America in 1864, and on Nov. 10, 1864, was arrested in Dublin. He escaped to New York, where he was deposed by the Fenians. He returned to Ireland in 1891.

Stephens, John Lloyd. Born at Shrewsbury, N. J., Nov. 28, 1805: died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1852. An American lawyer, traveler, and archæologist. In 1834–36 he traveled in Europe and the East, and after his return published "Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land" (2 vols. 1837) and "Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland" (1838). In 1839 he was envoy to Central America. Accompanied by the English artist Catherwood, he visited many of the ruined Indian cities of that region, and these explorations were supplemented in a second trip. The results were published as "Incidents of Travel in Central America, etc." (2 vols. 1841) and "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan" (2 vols. 1843). Mr. Stephens was president of the Panama Railway Company, and died from the results of exposure while personally superintending the work.

Stephenson (stē′vẹn-sọn), **George.** Born at Wylam, near Newcastle, June 9, 1781: died near Chesterfield, Aug. 12, 1848. The perfecter of the locomotive. He was the son of Robert Stephenson, fireman of a colliery engine at Wylam, and while assisting his father, educated himself at night-schools. In 1812 he was made enginewright at a coal-pit at Killingworth. He constructed a "traveling engine" worked by steam, for a tramroad between the colliery and the port, nine miles distant; and on July 25, 1814, made a successful trial of it. Continuing his experiments, he was made engineer of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened Sept. 27, 1825, being the first to carry passengers and goods by steam locomotion. This was followed by the construction, under his direction, of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, opened Sept. 15, 1830. He is said by some to have been the inventor of the safety-lamp, usually attributed to Sir Humphry Davy.

Stephenson, Robert. Born at Willington, near Newcastle, England, Oct. 16, 1803: died Oct. 12, 1859. An English railway engineer, son of George Stephenson. He assisted his father in the construction of the engine "Rocket" in 1829. He built many railway bridges and viaducts, including the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Strait, the Victoria tubular bridge near Montreal, the viaduct of Berwick, a bridge at Newcastle, etc.

Stepney (step′ni). [The *Stibbenhidde* or *Stebenheth* of early deeds: the affix indicating the "hid" or hæredium of a Saxon freeman.] A quarter of London, 2 miles east of St. Paul's.

Stepniak (step′nyäk), **Sergius.** Born about 1851. The pseudonym of a Russian author. He was compelled to leave Russia in 1876, and settled in London. He has written much in the Little Russian dialect, and has worked for the establishment of equal political rights in his country, declaring against socialism and absolutism. Among his works are "Russia under the Czars," "The Russian Storm Cloud," "The Career of a Nihilist," "The Turks Within and Without," "Tyrannicide in Russia," "Little Russian Internationalism," "Underground Russia," etc.

Step Pyramid. See *Sakkarah.*

Sterkrade (sterk′rä-de). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 20 miles north by east of Düsseldorf. It has important iron-works. Population (1890), 8,831.

Sterling (stėr′ling). A city in Whiteside County, Illinois, situated on Rock River 108 miles west of Chicago. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 5,824.

Sterling, Antoinette. Born at Sterlingville, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1850. A noted American contralto singer. She studied with Abella, Marchesi, Manuel Garcia, and Pauline Viardot. In 1871 she returned to the United States, and made a success as a concert-singer. In 1873 she made her first appearance in London in concert, and since that time has mostly lived there. She married John MacKinlay in 1875.

Sterling, John. Born at Kames Castle, Bute, Scotland, July 20, 1806: died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Sept. 18, 1844. An English poet and author, best known as a friend of Carlyle. His father, Edward Sterling (1773–1847) was an editor of the "Times." Sterling studied at Glasgow and Cambridge (but left without a degree); went to London and purchased the "Athenæum" in 1828, but soon gave it up; and in 1834 became curate at Hurstmonceaux, where Julius Hare was vicar. He wrote "Arthur Coningsby" (1833), "Poems" (1839), "Strafford" (1843), "Essays and Tales" (edited by Hare, 1848), and "The Onyx Ring" (reprinted from "Blackwood" in 1856). His life was written by Carlyle (1851).

Stern (stern), **Daniel.** Pseudonym of the Comtesse d'Agoult.

Sternberg (stern′berg). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles north-northeast of Olmütz. It is a center of cotton manufactures. Here, in 1241, Yaroslaff of Sternberg defeated the Mongols. Population (1890), commune, 15,395.

Sternberg, Ungern-. See *Ungern-Sternberg.*

Sterne (stėrn), **Laurence.** Born at Clonmel, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1713: died at London, March 18, 1768. A celebrated English novelist and humorist. His father was an officer in one of Marlborough's regiments stationed in Ireland. Sterne followed the army until he was 10 years of age, and was at school in Halifax, Yorkshire, for nine years. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1736. He took orders; in 1738 obtained the living of Sutton, near York; and later was made a prebendary of the cathedral. He was associated with John Hall Stephenson, of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, a supporter of Wilkes and author of "Fables for Grown Gentlemen" and "Crazy Tales." On Jan. 1, 1760, he published the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy," which immediately made him famous. In 1762 he visited France, and in 1765 Italy. In 1768 he published the first two volumes of the "Sentimental Journey through France and Italy," and died the same year. His chief works are "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." (9 vols. 1760–67: a fictitious third volume was published in 1760, and later a ninth – Lowndes), "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy by Mr. Yorick" (1768: several fictitious continuations were published), "Sermons" (1760–69): several volumes of his letters were also published in 1775.

Sternhold (stėrn′hōld), **Thomas.** Born near Blakeney, in Gloucestershire, about 1500: died Aug., 1549. An English writer, joint author with John Hopkins of a metrical version of the Psalms (first edition about 1549: enlarged as "The Whole Book of Psalms," 1562).

Sterzing (stert′sing). A town in Tyrol, situated on the Eisack, near the Brenner Pass, 26 miles south of Innsbruck: the Roman Vipitenum. It flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries, through the neighboring silver-mines; and has been the scene of several Tyrolese victories over the French and Bavarians. Population (1890), 1,612.

Stesichorus (ste-sik′ọ-rus). [Gr. Στησίχορος.] Lived about 630–550 B. C. A celebrated Greek lyric poet of Himera in Sicily. Fragments of his works have survived.

Stettin (stet-tēn′). A seaport, capital of the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 53° 26′ N., long. 14° 34′ E.: one of the chief seaports of Germany. It has a large trade in wood, cement, potatoes, herrings, petroleum, coal, grain, spirits, wine, etc., and important ship-building works (notably the "Vulcan" works), and manufactures of cement, sugar, chemicals, machinery, etc. It comprises the city proper; the quarters of Lastadie and Silberwiese, separated from it by the Oder; and the suburbs of Grabow, Bredow, etc. It contains a castle and several notable old churches. Stettin was a settlement of the Wends (date unknown); was a Hanseatic town in the middle ages; and became the capital of Pomerania. It belonged to Sweden 1648–1720, and then passed to Prussia. It surrendered to the French in 1806, and was recovered in 1813. Population (1890), 116,228.

Stettiner Haff (stet-tē′ner häf), or **Pomeranian Haff.** An arm of the Baltic Sea, north of Stettin. It receives the Oder. The eastern part is called the Greater Haff, the western the Lesser Haff. Length, about 30 miles.

Steuben (stū′ben; G. pron. stoi′ben), Baron **Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1730: died at Steubenville, Nov. 28, 1794. A Prussian-American general. He entered the Prussian military service in 1747, rising to the rank of adjutant-general and staff-officer; was distinguished at Prague, Rossbach, Kunersdorf, and the siege of Schweidnitz; and later was grand marshal to the Prince of Hohenzollern. In 1777 he came to the United States; was appointed by Washington inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, in 1778; and reorganized the army. He served at Monmouth and Yorktown, and was a member of the court martial on André in 1780. He wrote a manual of army regulations. After the war he settled in New York.

Steubenville (stū′ben-vil). A city, capital of Jefferson County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio 20 miles north of Wheeling. It has manufactures of iron, glass, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 13,394.

Stevens (stē′vẹnz), **Abel.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1815. An American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and historical writer. He has been editor of "Zion's Herald," of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," and of the "Methodist." He has published works on the introduction and progress of Methodism in the Eastern States, "Church Polity" (1847), "Preaching Required by the Times" (1855), "History of Methodism" (1858–61), "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1864–67), "Madame de Staël" (1881), etc.

Stevens, Alfred. Born at Blandford, Dorset (baptized Jan. 28, 1818): died at London, May 1, 1875. An English sculptor. In 1833 he was sent to Italy, where he remained nine years, part of the time as assistant in Thorwaldsen's studio. In 1845 he became teacher of architectural drawing in the School of Design, Somerset House. He also did much commercial designing. From 1856 to the end of his life he was occupied with his chief work, the monument to Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Stevens, Alfred. Born at Brussels, May 11, 1828. A distinguished Belgian genre-painter. His father was a cavalry officer. He went to Paris at seventeen, and was educated under Camille Rocqueplan and at the École des Beaux Arts. His first pictures show the influence of the Belgian school; the later exhibit the most modern French feeling both in technic and in conception. He is preëminently a painter for painters, an impressionist in the highest artistic sense of the term.

Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Barnet, Vt., 1833. An American bibliographer, brother of Henry Stevens. He has edited "Campaign in Virginia in 1781" (1888), "Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives relating to America 1773–83" (1889).

Stevens, Henry. Born at Barnet, Vt., Aug. 24, 1819: died at South Hampstead, England, Feb. 28, 1886. An American bibliographer. He collected "Americana" for the British Museum, and was the London agent of many American libraries. He published "Catalogue Raisonné of English Bibles" (1854), catalogues of American, Canadian, Mexican, etc., works in the British Museum, "Bibliotheca Americana" (1861), "Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition" (1878), and edited "The Dawn of British Trade, etc." (1886), etc.

Stevens, Isaac Ingalls. Born at Andover, Mass., March 28, 1818: killed at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862. A Union general. He graduated at West Point in 1839; served in the Mexican war; was governor of Washington Territory 1853–57; was a delegate to Congress 1857–61; served in the Port Royal expedition; and was distinguished at the second battle of Bull Run.

Stevens, John Austin. Born in New York city, Jan. 21, 1827. An American antiquarian and author. He founded the "Magazine of American History," and has written "Valley of the Rio Grande" (1864), "Colonial Records of the New York Chamber of Commerce" (1867), "Resumption of Specie Payment" (1873), "Yorktown Centennial Handbook" (1881), a life of Gallatin in the "American Statesmen" series (1884), etc.

Stevens, Thaddeus. Born in Caledonia County, Vt., April 4, 1793: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868. An American statesman. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; studied law; and removed to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1816; became leading member of the legislature of Pennsylvania; and was Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1849–53; and Republican member of Congress 1859–68. He was one of the leaders of the radical section of the Republicans;

was a strong opponent of slavery, and a leading advocate of reconstruction measures; and was chief manager of the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868, which he proposed.

Stevens, Thomas. Born in England, 1855. An Anglo-American bicyclist and writer. He made a tour of the world (partly by bicycle) 1884–86, which he described in "Around the World on a Bicycle," and made a trip to Masailand, East Africa.

Stevenson (stē′vẹn-sọn), **Adlai Ewing.** Born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. An American lawyer and politician, Vice-President of the United States 1893–. He was educated at Illinois Wesleyan University and Centre College, Kentucky; was a member of Congress from Illinois 1875–77, 1879–81; and was first assistant postmaster-general 1885–89.

Stevenson, Andrew. Born in Culpeper County, Va., 1784: died in Albemarle County, Va., Jan. 25, 1857. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Virginia 1823–34; speaker 1827–34; and United States minister to Great Britain 1836–1841.

Stevenson, James. Born at Maysville, Ky., 1840: died at New York city, July 25, 1888. An American ethnologist. He served in the geological survey under Hayden, and investigated the Zuñis, Moquis, Navajos, and other Indian tribes.

Stevenson, Robert. Born at Glasgow, June 8, 1772: died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1850. A Scottish civil engineer. At 19 he assisted his stepfather, Thomas Smith, in the erection of a lighthouse on Little Cumbrae, attending Edinburgh University in the winter. In 1799 he succeeded his stepfather as engineer to the Board of Northern Lighthouses. Between 1797 and 1843 he built not less than 18 lighthouses, including that on the Bell Rock (1807–10). He invented intermittent and flashing lights and other contrivances. He constructed harbors, docks, breakwaters, and several important bridges. The admiralty survey was established at his suggestion.

Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850: died at Apia, Samoa, Dec. 3, 1894. A Scottish poet, essayist, and novelist. His father was a lighthouse engineer, a son of Robert Stevenson. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and was called to the Scottish bar, but never practised. From 1889 he resided in Samoa. He published "An Inland Voyage" (1878), "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes" (1878), "Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes" (1879), "Virginibus Puerisque, and other Papers" (1881), "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" (1882), "New Arabian Nights" (1882), "The Dynamiter: More New Arabian Nights" (1885: with his wife), "Treasure Island" (1883), "The Silverado Squatters" (1883), "A Child's Garden of Verse" (1885), "Prince Otto" (1885), "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (1886), "Kidnapped: Memoirs of the Adventures of David Balfour, etc." (1886), "Underwoods" (1887), "The Merry Men, and other Tales" (1887), "Memoirs and Portraits" (1887), "The Black Arrow" (1888), "The Master of Ballantrae" (1889), "Ballads" (1891), "The Wrecker" (with Lloyd Osborne, 1891–92), "A Foot-note to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa" (1892), "David Balfour" (1893), "Island Nights' Entertainments" (1893), "The Ebb Tide" (1894).

Stevenson Road. A road constructed by the British between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. It is near the Anglo-German frontier (on the British side).

Stevens Point (stē′vẹnz point). The capital of Portage County, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River. Population (1890), 7,896.

Stewart (royal family). See *Stuart.*

Stewart (stū′ärt), **Alexander Peter.** Born at Rogersville, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1821. A Confederate lieutenant-general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; was assistant professor of mathematics there 1843–1845; and was professor of mathematics at Cumberland University 1845–49, and at Nashville University 1854–55. He served in the West under Bragg, Johnston, Hood, etc. In 1868 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Mississippi.

Stewart, Alexander Turney. Born near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 12, 1803: died in New York city, April 10, 1876. An American merchant and capitalist. He became established in the dry-goods business in New York city in 1825, and acquired great wealth (about $40,000,000). He was nominated by Grant as secretary of the treasury in 1869, but was not confirmed.

Stewart, Balfour. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 1, 1828: died near Drogheda, Ireland, Dec. 19, 1887. A Scottish physicist. He was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh universities. In 1846 he entered upon a business career in Australia. In 1853 he returned to Edinburgh, and became in 1859 director of the Kew Observatory, and in 1870 professor of physics at Owens College, Manchester. He is especially noted for his work on the radiation of heat, and as one of the founders of the method of spectrum analysis. He published "Radiant Heat" (1858), "A Treatise on Heat" (1866), "Elementary Lessons in Physics" (1870), "Elementary Treatise on Heat" (1871), "Physics Primer" (1872), and "Conservation of Energy" (1873). With Professor Tait he published "The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State" (1875), and with others "Researches in Solar Physics."

Stewart, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1778: died at Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 6, 1869. An American admiral. He was distinguished in the cruises against French privateers 1798–1800, in the Tripolitan War, and in the War of 1812. As commander of the Constitution he made various captures 1813–15. He became rear-admiral in 1862.

Stewart, David. Died 1401. Eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland.

Stewart, Dugald. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753: died there, June 11, 1828. A Scottish philosopher. He was the son of Matthew Stewart (1717–1785), a Scottish mathematician; was educated at Edinburgh; was a pupil of Reid at Glasgow University in 1771; became instructor in mathematics at Edinburgh in 1772, conjoint professor of mathematics in 1775, and professor of moral philosophy in 1785; and retired from active service in 1810. His chief works are "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind" (3 vols. 1792, 1814, 1827), "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" (1793), "Philosophical Essays" (1810), dissertation for the supplement of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," entitled "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy since the Revival of Letters" (1815–21), and "Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers" (1828). His collected works were edited by Sir William Hamilton (1854–58), with a memoir by Veitch.

Stewart, Esme, Lord of Aubigny and Earl and Duke of Lennox. Born in France about 1555: died at Paris, May 26, 1583. A Scottish noble, grandson of John, third earl of Lennox. His French title came from Sir John Stewart of Darnley, constable of the Scots army in the wars of Charles VII. of France. He was a favorite of James VI., who made him duke of Lennox and earl of Darnley in 1581. He secured the condemnation of Morton for the murder of Darnley. In Dec., 1582, he was expelled from Scotland for treason.

Stewart, Sir **Herbert.** Born at Winchester, June 30, 1843: died at Gakdul, Feb. 16, 1885. An English general. He served in South Africa against the Zulus in 1879; was chief of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, and was quartermaster-general in the Boer war in 1881. He went to Egypt in 1882; served (then quartermaster-general of the cavalry) at Tel-el-Kebir; commanded the cavalry division under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884; and as commander of Wolseley's advance-guard in 1885 gained the victory of Abu-Klea, Jan. 17. He was mortally wounded at Gubat Jan. 19.

Stewart, Robert, Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany. Born about 1340: died 1419. Younger son of Robert II. of Scotland, and brother of Robert III.: regent of Scotland from 1388, in the reign of Robert II., the greater part of the reign of Robert III., and the first part of the reign of James I. He was accused of the murder of the Duke of Rothsay.

Stewart, Robert, second Marquis of Londonderry: known till his father's death (April 8, 1821) by the courtesy title Viscount Castlereagh. Born in Ulster, Ireland, June 18, 1769: committed suicide in a fit of insanity at Foots Cray, Kent, Aug. 12, 1822. A British statesman, son of an Ulster proprietor (who was created Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, earl of Londonderry in 1796, and marquis of Londonderry in 1816). He became acting secretary for Ireland in 1797, and secretary in 1798; was instrumental in carrying the union in 1800; became president of the board of control in 1802; was secretary for war July, 1805,–Jan., 1806, and April, 1807, to Sept., 1809; planned the Portuguese (1808) and Walcheren (1809) expeditions; and was foreign secretary 1812–1822. He represented England at the congresses of Châtillon, Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Stewart Diamond, The. A large diamond found in 1872, on the claim of a Mr. Spalding, in South Africa. It weighed 288⅜ carats in the rough, and is of a light-yellow tinge.

Stewart Island, or **New Leinster** (lēn′stėr or lin′stėr). The southernmost of the three principal islands of New Zealand, situated south of South Island. The surface is hilly. Population, about 150.

Stewart Islands. A small group of islands in the Solomon Archipelago, Pacific Ocean.

Steyne (stīn), **Marquis of.** A brutal and cynical man of the world, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Steyr (stīr), or **Steier,** or **Steyer** (stī′er). A town in Upper Austria, situated at the junction of the Steier with the Enns, 90 miles west by south of Vienna. It has manufactures of cutlery, firearms, etc. It was formerly the capital of a countship of Steyr, and belonged to Styria. Population (1890), 21,499.

Stickeen, or **Stikine** (stik-ēn′), **River,** or **Frances** (fran′ses) **River.** A river in British America and Alaska which flows into the Pacific east of Sitka. There are gold-mines in its vicinity.

Stieler (stē′ler), **Karl Joseph.** Born at Mainz, Germany, Nov. 1, 1781: died at Munich, April 9, 1858. A German portrait-painter.

Stiernö (stēr′nė). An island of Norway, off the northern coast, about lat. 70° 30′ N.

Stigand (stig′ạnd). Died at Winchester after 1072. An English prelate. He was a favorite of Edward the Confessor, who made him (1044), bishop of Elmham or of the East Angles, and in 1052 archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of Harold, Stigand voted for Edgar Ætheling to be king. For this reason he was distrusted by William the Conqueror, who induced the Pope to deprive him of his see and to condemn him to perpetual imprisonment.

Stikine, or **Stikeen.** See *Stickeen.*

Stiklestad (stik′le-städ). A place near Trondhjem, Norway, where, in 1030, St. Olaf, king of Norway, was defeated and slain by the Danes.

Stiles (stīlz), **Ezra.** Born at North Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, 1727: died at New Haven, Conn., May 12, 1795. An American Congregational clergyman, scholar, and educator. He was pastor for many years in Newport, Rhode Island, and president of Yale College from 1778. He wrote "An Account of the Settlement of Bristol" (1785), "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I." (1794), etc.

Stilfser Joch. See *Stelvio Pass.*

Stilicho (stil′i-kō), **Flavius.** Born about 359 A. D.: beheaded at Ravenna, Italy, Aug. 23, 408. A famous Roman general and statesman. He was the son of a Vandal chief who had entered the service of the emperor Valens. He was ambassador to Persia under Theodosius, and commander-in-chief of the army; and was the guardian and chief adviser of Honorius and his father-in-law. He carried on war against Alaric; repelled an invasion of Alaric in 403 after the battles of Pollentia and Verona; and defeated the barbarians under Radagaisus at Fæsulæ in 406 or 405. His troops revolted at Pavia, and he fled to Ravenna and was put to death by Honorius.

Still (stil), **John.** Born at Grantham about 1543: died Feb. 26, 1607. An English prelate. He was a student at Christ's College, Cambridge; afterward dean of Bocking, canon of Westminster, master of St. Johns and of Trinity, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and bishop of Bath and Wells (1593–1607). In 1570 he was Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was probably the author of the comedy "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (which see). He made a large fortune in lead-mines discovered in the Mendip Hills.

Stillé (stil′e), **Alfred.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1813. An American physician, professor in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and later in the University of Pennsylvania. He has published various medical works.

Stillé, Charles Janeway. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1819. An American historian, brother of Alfred Stillé: provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1868–80. His works include "How a Free People Conduct a Long War" (1862), "Northern Interest and Southern Independence: a Plea for United Action" (1863), "History of the United States Sanitary Commission" (1866), "Studies in Medieval History" (1882), and "Beaumarchais and 'the Lost Million': a Chapter of the Secret History of the American Revolution" (1886).

Stilling. See *Jung.*

Stillingfleet (stil′ing-flēt), **Edward.** Born at Cranborne, Dorset, England, April 17, 1635: died at Westminster, March 28, 1699. A noted English prelate and theologian. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College), in 1652; was chaplain to Charles II., and dean of St. Paul's; and was made bishop of Worcester in 1689. Among his works are "Irenicum" (1659), "Origines Sacræ" (1662), "Unreasonableness of Separation," "Origines Britannicæ" (1685). works against the nonconformists and Roman Catholics, etc.

Stillwater (stil′wâ″tėr). The capital of Washington County, Minnesota, situated on St. Croix River 19 miles northeast of St. Paul. It is an important seat of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,260.

Stillwater, Battles of. See *Saratoga, Battles of.*

Stimson (stim′sọn), **Frederic Jesup:** pseudonym **J. S. of Dale.** Born at Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855. An American lawyer and novelist. He has published a law glossary (1881), and a number of novels under his pseudonym.

Stinkomalee (stingk-ọ-mạ-lē′). A name given to London University, first by Theodore Hook.

Stirling (stėr′ling), or **Stirlingshire** (stėr′ling-shir). A county of Scotland, bounded by Perth and Clackmannan on the north, the Forth on the east, Linlithgow on the southeast, Lanark and Dumbarton on the south, and Dumbarton (partly separated by Loch Lomond) on the west. It has two detached portions to the northeast. The surface is largely hilly or mountainous (Lennox Hills, Ben Lomond) It was the scene of many battles in the wars of Wallace, Bruce, Montrose, and the Young Pretender. Area, 447 square miles. Population (1891), 125,608.

Stirling. A royal and parliamentary burgh, capital of the county of Stirling, situated near the Forth in lat. 56° 7′ N., long. 3° 57′ W. It has important woolen manufactures. Its castle is a picturesque agglomeration of battlemented buildings of various dates, occupying a height commanding the town. It was a favorite abode of the kings of Scotland, whose palace of the 16th century still stands on the lower court: on the upper court front the Parliament House and the Chapel Royal. It was frequently taken and retaken by the Scotch and English in the wars of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.; was taken by Monk in 1651; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Highlanders in 1745. The town contains also the Greyfriars Church. In a picturesque location in the vicinity are Bannockburn, Sauchieburn, and Cambuskenneth Abbey. Stirling is one of the oldest Scotch towns, and was long a royal residence. Population (1891), 16,781.

Stirling, Earl of. See *Alexander, Sir William.*

Stirling, James. Born at Garden, Stirlingshire, 1692: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 5, 1770. A Scottish mathematician. At eighteen he entered Oxford, but was expelled in 1715 for corresponding with his Jacobite relatives, and as accessory to the acts of rebellion. He went to Venice and taught mathematics there, returning to London about 1727. He wrote "Lineæ Tertii Ordinis Newtonianæ" (1717) and "Methodus Differentialis" (1730: his most important work). In 1735 he was made manager of the Scots Mining Company at Leadhills. In 1752 he made the first survey for deepening the Clyde.

Stirling, James Hutchison. Born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820. A Scottish philosopher. He graduated both in arts and in medicine at Glasgow University; practised medicine in South Wales for a short time; and then studied philosophy in Germany. He has published "The Secret of Hegel" (1865), "Sir William Hamilton: being the Philosophy of Perception" (1865), a translation of Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1867), "As Regards Protoplasm" (1869–72), "Text-Book to Kant" (1881), etc.

Stirling Bridge, Battle of. A victory gained at Stirling by the Scots under Wallace over the English in 1297.

Stirling-Maxwell (stėr′ling-maks′wel), Sir **William.** Born near Glasgow, 1818: died at Venice, Jan. 15, 1878. A Scottish author.. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1839. His works include "Annals of the Artists of Spain" (1848), "Cloister Life of Charles V." (1852), "Velasquez and his Works" (1855), "Don John of Austria" (1883: privately printed earlier).

Stobæus (stō-bē′us), **Joannes.** Born at Stobi, Macedonia: lived probably about the 5th century A. D. A Greek writer, author of an anthology.

> Among the Byzantine writers to whom we are indebted for precious relics of the older Greek authors, perhaps the earliest, and certainly not the least important, is John of Stobi in Macedonia, generally known as Stobæus. His personal existence has vanished from all records, and even his date is determined rather by inference than by testimony. He mentions Hierocles, who flourished about the middle of the 5th century, and does not name any subsequent writer. It is therefore concluded that he lived soon after that author.
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> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 379. [(*Donaldson.*)

Stockach (stok′käch). A town in the circle of Constance, Baden, 16 miles north-northwest of Constance. There, on March 25, 1799, the archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan; and on May 4, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Kray.

Stockbridge (stok′brij). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic River 43 miles west-northwest of Springfield: noted for picturesque scenery, and as a summer resort. It was the scene, in the 18th century, of the missionary labors of Jonathan Edwards and others among the Stockbridge Indians. Population (1890), 2,132.

Stockbridge Indians. See *Mahican*.

Stockholm (stok′hōlm). A laen of Sweden, containing the city of Stockholm. Area, 2,995 square miles. Population (1891), 153,350.

Stockholm. The capital of Sweden, situated at the outlet of Lake Mälar into a bay of the Baltic Sea, in lat. 59° 20′ 35″ N., long. 18° 3′ 30″ E. (of observatory). It comprises the city proper, or "Staden"; the northern quarters Norrmalm, Blasieholmen, Skeppsholmen, Ladugårdslandet, and Kungsholmen; and the southern suburb Sodermalm. Stockholm is a principal emporium for the commerce of central and northern Sweden, and has extensive and varied manufactures. The royal palace is a massive building, in plan forming a rectangle 400 by 380 feet, begun in 1697 in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The north and south façades are extended by large wings. The state apartments are fine, and are richly adorned with ceiling paintings, tapestry, and sculpture. The Riddarholms-Kyrka, the old church of the Franciscans, is a large medieval building with Renaissance and later modifications. It has been for centuries the burial-place of the kings and distinguished men of Sweden, and is full of their tombs, with monuments of which many possess historic and some artistic interest. The openwork spire of iron is 290 feet high. The city also contains the National Museum, the Northern Museum, and the Royal Library; and is the seat of the Swedish Academy, and of academies of science, belles-lettres, history and antiquities, music, etc. It is noted for its picturesque location and environs. It was founded in the 13th century; has several times been besieged; and was taken by Christian II. in 1520, who ordered the "Blood Bath" of Stockholm (see *Christian II.*). Population (1891), 250,528; (1894), estimated, 257,037.

Stockholm, Treaties of. 1. A treaty (1719) between Sweden and Hannover. To the latter were ceded Bremen and Verden in return for a payment of money.—2. A treaty (1720) between Sweden and Prussia. Sweden ceded Stettin, Hither Pomerania to the Peene, and Wollin and Usedom, and received a payment of money.

Stockmar (stok′mär), Baron **Christian Friedrich von.** Born at Coburg, Germany, Aug. 22, 1787: died there, July 9, 1863. A German physician, an official in the service of Coburg. He was a friend of Prince Leopold (king of Belgium) and of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. His son published selections from his papers ("Denkwürdigkeiten aus den Papieren, etc.," 1872).

Stockport (stok′pōrt). A town in Cheshire and Lancashire, England, situated at the junction of the Tame with the Mersey, 5 miles southeast of Manchester. Its chief industries are cotton-spinning and weaving. Population (1891), 70,253.

Stockton (stok′ton). The capital of San Joaquin County, California, situated on the Stockton navigable channel, near the San Joaquin River, 64 miles east by north of San Francisco. It is the commercial center of the San Joaquin valley. Population (1890), 14,424.

Stockton, Frank Richard. Born at Philadelphia, 1834. An American humorist. He has written a number of stories for children: "Roundabout Rambles," "Tales out of School," etc. His chief works are "Rudder Grange" (1879), "The Rudder Grangers Abroad," "The Lady or the Tiger? and other Stories" (1884), "The Late Mrs. Null" (1886), "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" (1886: with its sequel "The Dusantes," 1888), "The Hundredth Man" (1887), "Personally Conducted" (1889), "The Merry Chanter" (1890), "The Squirrel Inn" (1891), "The Clocks of Rondaine, etc." (1892), "The Watchmaker's Wife, etc." (1893), and "Pomona's Travels" (1894), "The Adventures of Captain Horn" (1895).

Stockton, Robert Field. Born at Princeton, N. J., 1795: died at Princeton, Oct. 7, 1866. An American naval officer and politician, son of Richard Stockton (1764–1828). He served in the War of 1812, and in the Algerine war; negotiated the purchase of Liberia in 1821; served against the pirates; was sent to California in command of a squadron in 1845; with Frémont conquered California 1846–47, and organized a government; resigned from the navy in 1850; and was Democratic United States senator from New Jersey 1851–53.

Stockton-on-Tees (stok′ton-on-tēz′). A seaport in the county of Durham, England, situated on the Tees in lat. 54° 34′ N., long. 1° 19′ W. It has considerable commerce, and important iron and steel manufactures. Population (1891), 49,731.

Stockwell (stok′wel). A district of London, in Southwark.

Stoddard (stod′ärd), **Amos.** Born at Woodbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1762: died at Fort Meigs, Ohio, May 11, 1813. An American soldier, an officer in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. He was governor of Missouri Territory 1804–05. He published "Sketches of Louisiana" (1812).

Stoddard, Charles Warren. Born at Rochester, N. Y., 1843. An American writer, professor of English literature at Notre Dame College, Indiana, 1885–86, and later lecturer on English literature at the Catholic University, Washington, District of Columbia. He has written "South Sea Idylls" (1873), "Summer Cruising in the South Seas" (1874), "Mashallah!" (1880), "The Lepers of Molokai" (1885), etc.

Stoddard, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Barstow**). Born at Mattapoisett, Mass., May 6, 1823. An American poet and novelist, wife of R. H. Stoddard. Among her novels are "The Morgesons" (1862), "Two Men" (1865), "Temple House" (1867).

Stoddard, Richard Henry. Born at Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825. An American poet and literary critic. He has published "Poems" (1852), "Songs of Summer" (1857), "The King's Bell" (1862), "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood" (1864), "Children in the Wood" (1865), "Abraham Lincoln: a Horatian Ode" (1865), "Putnam the Brave" (1869), "The Book of the East" (1867: "The Book of the East, and other Poems," 1871); and has edited various works, including the "Bric-à-Brac" series (1874–76) and the "Sans Souci" series.

Stoddert (stod′ėrt), **Benjamin.** Born in Maryland, 1751: died at Bladensburg, Md., Dec., 1813. An American politician: the first secretary of the navy (1798–1801).

Stoics (stō′iks). [Formerly also *Stoick*; F. *stoïque*, Sp. *estóico*, Pg. *estoico*, It. *stoico*, from L. *stoicus*, from Gr. στωικός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] Disciples of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; that matter and force are the two ultimate principles; and that matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise, thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Stoke (stōk), **Battle of.** A victory gained by Henry VII. over the adherents of the pretender Lambert Simnel at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1487.

Stoke Newington (stōk nū′ing-ton). A northern suburb of London, 3–4 miles north-northeast of St. Paul's.

Stoke Poges (stōk pō′jis). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 23 miles west of London: the burial-place of Thomas Gray.

Stokes (stōks), Sir **George Gabriel.** Born at Skreen, County Sligo, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1819. A British mathematician and physicist. He graduated in 1841 at Cambridge (Pembroke College) as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman; was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1849; was made president of the Royal Society in 1885; and in 1886 was returned as member of Parliament for Cambridge University. In 1846 he wrote a report for the British Association on hydrodynamics. He discovered the refrangibility of light, for which discovery the Rumford medal was awarded to him in 1852. He was made a baronet in 1889.

Stokes, Whitley. Born at Dublin, Feb. 28, 1830. A British philologist and Anglo-Indian jurist, especially noted for his researches in Celtic. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; went to India (Madras) as a barrister; was law member of the council of the governor-general of India 1877–82, and president of the Indian law commission on the civil and criminal codes in 1887. He has published "Irish Glosses" (1860), "Three Irish Glosses" (1862), and has edited "Cormac's Glossary, translated by O'Donavan" (1868), "Goidelica" (1872), "Saltair na Rann" (1883), etc., besides editing the Anglo-Indian codes.

Stoke-upon-Trent (stōk′u-pon-trent′). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 33 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of earthenware and porcelain. It is the center of the "Potteries." Population (1891), 24,027.

Stolberg (stol′berg). 1. A countship in Thuringia, at the southern foot of the Harz. It is divided into Stolberg-Stolberg and Stolberg-Rossla.—2. The chief town of the countship of Stolberg-Stolberg, 50 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It contains a castle. Population, 2,088.

Stolberg. A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Vichtbach 7 miles east of Aix-la-Chapelle. In Stolberg and its vicinity are extensive manufactures of brass, iron, lead, zinc, glass, etc. Its manufactures were established by French Huguenots in the 17th century. Population (1890), 12,792.

Stolberg, Count **Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1748: died on his estate Windebye, near Eckernförde, Schleswig, Jan. 18, 1821. A German poet, a member of the "Göttingen Dichterbund." His works, with those of his brother, were published 1820–25.

Stolberg, Count **Friedrich Leopold.** Born at Bramstedt, Holstein, Nov. 7, 1750: died near Osnabrück, Dec. 5, 1819. A German poet and author, brother of Christian Stolberg, and member of the "Göttingen Dichterbund." He wrote the "Iamben" (1784), with his brother "Schauspiele mit Chören," and "Vaterländische Gedichte"; he also wrote a translation of the Iliad, Plato, etc., the novel "Die Insel" (1788), travels, etc.

Stolen Heiress, The, or the Salamanca Doctor Outplotted. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1702: from Thomas May's comedy "The Heir."

Stollberg (stol′berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 10 miles southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 6,939.

Stollhofen (stol′hō″fen). A small village in Baden, near the Rhine 23 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. The Stollhofen lines were a defense against the French 1703–07.

Stolp (stolp), or **Stolpe** (stol′pe). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the river Stolpe 65 miles west of Dantzic. It was a Hanseatic town. Population (1890), 23,862.

Stolpe. A river in northern Prussia which flows into the Baltic Sea at Stolpmünde. Length, about 90 miles.

Stolpmünde (stolp′mün″de), or **Stolpemünde** (stol′pe-mün-de). [G., 'mouth of the Stolpe.'] A small seaport and watering-place in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Stolpe, in the Baltic, 74 miles west by north of Dantzic.

Stolzenfels (stōlt′sen-fels). [G., 'proud rock.'] A picturesque castle, situated on a height above the Rhine, 4 miles south of Coblenz. It was founded in the 13th century, on the site of an older structure, by an archbishop of Treves, and was ruined by Louis XIV. in 1689. In the present century it was restored as a royal residence by Frederick William IV. It is a picturesque modified medieval castle with clustering towers, the central one 110 feet high. The interior is adorned with historical and allegorical frescos, sculptures, and many interesting art works.

Stone (stōn). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 7 miles north of Stafford. Population (1891), 5,754.

Stone, Amasa. Born at Charlton, Mass., April 27, 1818: died at Cleveland, Ohio, May 11, 1883. An American financier and philanthropist. He largely endowed Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Stone, Charles Pomeroy. Born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824: died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1887. An American general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1845; served in the Mexican war; was head of the survey and scientific exploration of Sonora, Mexico, 1857–60; was engaged in the winter of 1861 at Washington (as colonel and inspector-general of the local militia) in drilling volunteers; was placed in command of the defenses of Washington May 14, 1861; served as brigade commander under Patterson in the Shenandoah; was in command of the corps of observation of the Army of the Potomac Aug. 10, 1861,–Feb. 9, 1862; directed the unfortunate attack at Ball's Bluff Oct. 21, 1861; was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette (New York harbor) Feb.–Aug., 1862; served at the siege of Port Hudson in 1863; and was chief of staff in the Red River campaign of 1864. He was in the service of the khedive 1870–83, and became chief of staff. He was chief engineer for the erection of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Stone, Edwin Martin. Born at Framingham, Mass., April 29, 1805: died 1883. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He edited hymn-books, and wrote the "Invasion of Canada in 1775" (1867), memoirs, etc.

Stone, Lucy (Blackwell). Born in West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818: died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18, 1893. An American reformer, a prominent advocate of woman's rights.

Stone, Samuel. Born at Hertford, England, about 1602: died at Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1663. A clergyman and colonist in New England. He emigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and became pastor there, and was one of the early colonists of Hartford in 1636.

Stone, William Leete. Born at New Paltz, N. Y., April 20, 1792: died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1844. An American journalist and author, editor and one of the proprietors of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" from 1821. He wrote "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry" (1832), "Tales and Sketches" (1834), "Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman" (1836), "Border Wars of the American Revolution," lives of Brant (1838) and Red Jacket (1840), etc.

Stone, William Leete. Born at New York city, April 4, 1835. An American lawyer and historical writer, son of W. L. Stone (1792–1844). He has published the "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson" (1865), and written a "History of New York City" (1872), "Campaign of Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne, etc." (1877), etc.

Stoneham (stōn'am). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 9 miles north by west of Boston. Population (1890), 6,155.

Stonehaven (stōn-hā'vn). A seaport, capital of the county of Kincardine, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 14 miles south-southwest of Aberdeen. Near it are the ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Population (1891), 4,497.

Stonehenge (stōn'henj). A celebrated prehistoric monument in Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England, 8 miles north of Salisbury. The original plan seems to have included two concentric circles of upright stones inclosing two ellipses. In the middle there is a slab called the altar. Seventeen stones of the outer circle (16–18 feet high) are standing, in part connected by lintel-slabs resting on their tops. In the vicinity are many barrows and a race-course ("cursus").

> We cannot leave this point without alluding to the question, whose temple Stonehenge was, or whose it chiefly was. After giving it all the attention I can, I have come to the conclusion that we cannot do better than follow the story of Geoffrey, which makes Stonehenge the work of Merlin Emrys, commanded by another Emrys, which I interpret to mean that the temple belonged to the Celtic Zeus, whose later legendary self we have in Merlin. It would be in vain to look for any direct argument for or against such an hypothesis: one can only say that it suits the facts of the case, and helps to understand others of a somewhat similar nature. What sort of a temple could have been more appropriate for the primary god of light and of the luminous heavens than a spacious, open-air enclosure of a circular form like Stonehenge? Nor do I see any objection to the old idea that Stonehenge was the original of the famous temple of Apollo in the island of the Hyperboreans, the stories about which were based in the first instance most likely on the journal of Pytheas' travels.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 194.

Stoneman (stōn'man), **George.** Born at Busti, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1822: died at Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1894. An American general of cavalry. He graduated at West Point in 1846; was chief of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac 1861–62; was later division and corps commander in the Army of the Potomac; conducted a raid toward Richmond in 1863; took part in the Atlanta campaign of 1864; was captured in a raid in Georgia in 1864; and engaged in other raids and military operations. He was Democratic governor of California 1883–87.

Stonemason of Cromarty. A pseudonym of Hugh Miller.

Stone Mountain. A small village in De Kalb County, Georgia, about 12 miles east-northeast of Atlanta: noted for its isolated granite dome (about 2,200 feet high).

Stone of the Sun. An Aztec monument, consisting of a piece of basalt twelve feet in diameter, carved with characters representing divisions of time, and supposed to serve as a calendar. It was carved about 1512, and is now built into the cathedral of the city of Mexico. Chavero is of opinion that it is a votive monument to the sun. It is also called the *Aztec Calendar Stone.*

Stone River, Battle of. See *Murfreesboro, Battle of.*

Stones of Venice, The. An art treatise by Ruskin, published in 1851.

Stonewall Jackson. A nickname of General Thomas J. Jackson. See *Jackson, Thomas J.*

Stonington (stō'ning-tọn). A seaport in New London County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 71° 54′ W. It is the terminus of a daily steamer line to New York city. It was defended against the British in 1814. Population (1890), 7,184.

Stony (stō'ni) **Creek.** A village in Ontario, Canada, situated near Hamilton, at the western end of Lake Ontario. Here, 1813, the British defeated the Americans.

Stony Point. A promontory on the west bank of the Hudson, at the entrance to the Highlands, 35 miles north of New York. It was occupied by an American fort in the Revolutionary War, was captured by the British in 1779, and was retaken by assault by the Americans under Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779.

Stora (stō'rä). The seaport of Philippeville, Algeria.

Storace (stō-rä'che or stō'rās), **Anna** (or **Ann**) **Selina.** Born at London, 1766: died Aug. 24, 1817. An English opera-singer, sister of Stephen Storace. She created the rôle of Susanna in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro."

Storace, Stephen. Born at London, 1763: died there, March 19, 1796. An English composer of operas, son of Stefano Storace, an Italian contrabassist. Among his works are "The Haunted Tower" (1789), "No Song no Supper" (1790), "The Siege of Belgrade" (1791), "The Pirates" (1792), and "The Iron Chest" (1796), with Colman.

Stora Luleå (stō'rä lö'lā-å). A river in northern Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 65° 40′ N. Length, about 240 miles.

Stora Luleå Lake. An expansion of Stora Luleå River in its upper course.

Storer (stō'rėr), **David Humphreys.** Born at Portland, Maine, March 26, 1804: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1891. An American physician and naturalist. He was a practising physician at Boston from 1826, and was professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at the Harvard Medical School, and its dean from 1854–68. He was a collaborator with Agassiz. He wrote "Fishes of North America" (1846), etc.

Storer, Francis Humphreys. Born at Boston, Mass., March 27, 1832. An American chemist, professor in Harvard University (1870), and dean of the Bussey Institution: author of several works on chemistry.

Stork, King. See *Log, King.*

Storm and Stress. See *Sturm und Drang.*

Storm King (stôrm king). A mountain on the western bank of the Hudson, above West Point. Height, 1,530 feet.

Storms, Cape of. A name given by Bartholomeu Dias to the Cape of Good Hope.

Stornoway (stôr'nọ-wā). A seaport on the eastern coast of the island of Lewis, Hebrides, in lat. 58° 11′ N., long. 6° 22′ W. It is the largest town in the Hebrides. Population (1891), 3,386.

Storö (stō'rė). An island on the western coast of Norway, about 35 miles south of Bergen.

Storrs (stôrz), **Richard Salter.** Born at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 21, 1821. An American Congregational clergyman, noted as a pulpit orator. Since 1846 he has been pastor in Brooklyn. He was an editor of the "Independent" 1848–61. His works include "Constitution of the Human Soul" (1857), "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes" (1875), "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible" (1880), etc.

Storthing (stōr'ting). [From Dan. Norw. *storthing* (Icel. *störthing*), great or high court.] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing.*

Stor-Uman (stōr-ö'män). A large lake in Sweden, about lat. 65° N. Its outlet is the Umeå Elf.

Story (stō'ri), **Joseph.** Born at Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779: died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845. An eminent American jurist. He graduated at Harvard in 1798; began the practice of law in 1801 in Salem; was Democratic member of Congress from Massachusetts 1808–09; was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1811–45; and was professor of law at Harvard 1829–45. He published "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments" (1832), "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" (1833), "On the Conflict of Laws" (1834), "On Equity Jurisprudence" (1835–36), "Equity Pleadings" (1838), "Law of Agency" (1839), "Law of Partnership" (1841), "Law of Bills of Exchange" (1843), "Law of Promissory Notes," Circuit Court decisions, and Supreme Court reports. His "Miscellaneous Writings" were edited by his son.

Story, William Wetmore. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1819. An American sculptor and poet, son of Joseph Story. Since 1848 he has resided at Rome. Among his works are statues of Edward Everett (Boston), George Peabody (London), "Cleopatra," "Semiramis" (New York), etc. He has written legal treatises, several volumes of poetry, "Roba di Roma, or Walks and Talks about Rome" (1862), etc.

Stosch (stosh), **Albrecht von.** Born April 20, 1818. A Prussian general and state minister, chief of the imperial admiralty 1872–83.

Stosch, Baron **Philipp von.** Born at Küstrin, Prussia, March 22, 1691: died at Florence, Nov. 7, 1757. A German art connoisseur, noted for his collection of antique gems.

Stoss (stōs), **Der.** An Alpine pass on the borders of Appenzell and St. Gall, Switzerland, 5 miles northeast of Appenzell.

Stothard (stoth'ärd), **Thomas.** Born at London, Aug. 17, 1755: died there, April 27, 1834. An English painter and illustrator. Among his paintings is the "Canterbury Pilgrims." He designed illustrations for Shakspere, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Rogers's "Italy," etc.

Stötteritz (stėt'te-rits). A village in Saxony, 2½ miles southeast of Leipsic. It was the headquarters of Napoleon in the battle of Leipsic (1813).

Stoughton (stō'tọn), **Israel.** Died at Lincoln, England, 1645. An early colonist in Massachusetts. He commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequot war, 1637.

Stoughton, William. Born in England about 1631: died at Dorchester, Mass., July 7, 1701. An American jurist, son of Israel Stoughton. He became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1692, and later acting governor. As chief justice of the Superior Court he presided over the Salem witchcraft trials.

Stour (stör). [L. *Sturius.*] **1.** A small river in southern England, chiefly in Dorsetshire, which unites with the Avon at Christchurch.— **2.** A small river in Kent, England, which flows past Canterbury and empties into the North Sea at the Isle of Thanet.— **3.** A river on the boundary between Essex and Suffolk, England, which flows into the North Sea 10 miles southeast of Ipswich.— **4.** A river in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, England, which joins the Severn at Stourport.

Stourbridge (stėr'brij). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Stour 10 miles west of Birmingham. It has manufactures of glass, fire-brick, etc. Population (1891), 9,386.

Stourport (stėr'pōrt). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Stour with the Severn, 10 miles north by west of Worcester. Population (1891), 3,504.

Stow (stō), **John.** Born at London in 1525: died there, April 6, 1604. A noted English historian and antiquary, son of Thomas Stow, a tailor. In 1561 he published "A Summary of Englische Chroniclès," and in 1580 his "Annales, or a Generale Chronicle of England from Brute until the present yeare of Christ 1580." Stow is best known from his "Survey of London" (1598), the standard authority on old London. Through the patronage of Archbishop Parker he was able to print the "Flores Historiarum" of Matthew of Westminster (1567), the "Chronicle" of Matthew Paris (1571), and the "Historia Brevis" of Thomas Walsingham (1574). In 1604 he was authorized by James I. to collect "amongst our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities."

Stowe (stō). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 3 miles northwest of Buckingham: noted for its castle and park.

Stowe, Calvin Ellis. Born at Natick, Mass., April 6, 1802: died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1886. An American educator and theological writer, professor successively in Dartmouth College, Lane Theological Seminary (Ohio), Bowdoin College, and 1852–64 (of sacred literature) in Andover Theological Seminary. He published "Introduction to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible" (1835), "Origin and History of the Books of the Bible" (1867 and 1887), translation of Jahn's "Hebrew Commonwealth" (1828).

Stowe, Mrs. (**Harriet Elizabeth Beecher**). Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811. A noted American novelist and miscellaneous writer:

daughter of Lyman Beecher, sister of H. W. Beecher, and wife of C. E. Stowe. She was educated at Hartford, Conn.; taught school there and at Cincinnati; and after her marriage lived in Cincinnati, Brunswick (Maine), Andover, Hartford, Florida, and elsewhere. Her famous work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was published in the Washington "National Era" 1851–52, and in book form in 1852. Among her other works are "Dred" (1856: also published as "Nina Gordon,") "The Minister's Wooing" (1859), "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (1862), "Agnes of Sorrento" (1863), "Old Town Folks" (1869), "My Wife and I" (1872), "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871), "We and Our Neighbors" (1875), "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories" (1871), "Poganuc People" (1878), "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1853), "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" (1854), "Lady Byron Vindicated" (1869), etc.

Stowell, Baron. See *Scott, William.*

Stowmarket (stō′mär-ket). A town in the county of Suffolk, England, situated on the Gipping 11 miles northwest of Ipswich. Population (1891), 4,339.

Stow-on-the-Wold (stō′on-ᴛʜē-wōld′). A town in Gloucestershire, England, 24 miles northwest of Oxford. It was the scene of the last battle of the English civil war, March, 1646, in which the Royalists under Astley were defeated.

Strabane (strä-băn′). A town in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, situated on the Mourne, opposite Lifford and the mouth of the Finn, 13 miles southwest of Londonderry. Population (1891), 5,013.

Strabo (strā′bō). ['Squint-eyed': from Gr.] Born at Amasia, Pontus, about 63 B. C.: died about 24 A. D. A celebrated Greek geographer. He traveled extensively, and wrote a geographical work, in 17 books, describing Europe (Books III.–X.), Asia (XI.–XVI.), and Egypt and Libya (XVII.). "The first two books contain a general introduction, in which the author reviews his principal predecessors, beginning with Homer and passing on to Anaximander, Hecatæus, Democritus, Eudoxus, Dicæarchus, Ephorus, Eratosthenes, Polybius, and Poseidonius. He also gives us his general notions of the figure and dimensions of the earth, and the climatology of the different zones. According to him the earth is a globe, fixed in the centre of the universe, and its habitable portion resembles a military cloak, and extends from Ireland to Ceylon."

Strachey, William. Lived in the first part of the 17th century. An English colonist, secretary of Virginia about 1610–12. He wrote "A True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas" (edited by Purchas), "For the Colony in Virginea Britannia: Lawes Divine, Morall, and Martiall" (1612), "Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia" (published by the Hakluyt Society 1849).

Strada, Alonzo de. See *Estrada.*

Stradella (strä-del′lä). A town in the province of Pavia, northern Italy, situated on the Aversa 10 miles southeast of Pavia. Population (1881), commune, 8,630.

Stradella. 1. An opera by Flotow. It was first produced as a short lyrical piece in Paris in 1837, and afterward rewritten and produced in its present form in Hamburg, Dec. 30, 1844, as "Alessandro Stradella."
2. An opera by Niedermeyer, produced at Paris in 1837.

Stradella, Alessandro. Born at Naples about 1645: died at Genoa about 1681. An Italian composer, alleged to have been also a noted singer and performer.

Stradella, Alessandro. See *Stradella,* 1.

Stradella, Defile of. A famous pass and strategic point between the Po and spurs of the Apennines, near Pavia.

Stradivari (strä-dē-vä′rē), **Antonio,** Latinized **Antonius Stradivarius.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1644 (?): died there, Dec. 17 or 18, 1737. A famous Italian maker of violins, the most celebrated of the masters of the art: a pupil of Nicolo Amati. His best violins were made about 1700–25. His sons Francesco and Omobono are also noted.

Strafford (straf′ọrd). A tragedy by Robert Browning, relating to the Earl of Strafford. It was written for Macready, at his own request, and he played the title rôle on its production in 1837.

Strafford, Earl of. See *Wentworth, Thomas.*

Strafford Going to Execution. A painting by Paul Delaroche (1835), in Stafford House, London. The earl is kneeling beneath the prison window of Archbishop Laud, who extends his hands through the bars in blessing, while the guards wait.

Strahlegg (strä′lek). A glacier pass in the Bernese Alps, canton of Bern, Switzerland, leading from the Grimsel hospice to Grindelwald.

Straits Settlements (strāts set′l-mẹnts). A British crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It comprises Singapore, Malacca, Penang (Dindings, Wellesley): and a protectorate is exercised over the native states of Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Pahang, Johore, and Negri Sembilan. Population of Straits Settlements proper (1891), 512,342.

Strakonitz (strä′kō-nits), Czech **Strakonice** (strä-kō-nēt′se). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated on the Wattawa 61 miles southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 5,419.

Strakosch (strä′kosh), **Maurice.** Born at Lemberg, Galicia, 1823: died at Paris, Oct. 9, 1887. An opera and concert manager. He introduced Patti, Nilsson, and other famous singers to American audiences.

Strakosch, Max. Born 1835. An opera manager, brother of Maurice Strakosch, and partner in many of his ventures.

Stralsund (sträl′sönd). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Strelasund in lat. 54° 19′ N., long. 13° 5′ E. It exports grain, and has varied manufactures. It contains a Rathaus and 3 large Gothic churches. The city was founded by the Prince of Rugen in 1209; was a Hanseatic town; was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628; passed to Sweden in 1648; was several times captured; was defended unsuccessfully by Schill against the French allies in 1809; and passed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 27,814.

Strand (strand). One of the chief thoroughfares of London, extending southeast from Fleet street to Charing Cross. Originally the only route between the City and Westminster was by Watling street over Holborn Bridge. Later, when Ludgate was opened and Fleet Bridge built, a more direct way was made by the "Straunde" through the fens or marsh by the river side. The street became the fashionable quarter, and was, especially on the river side, built up with fine palaces and monasteries (Bridewell, Whitefriars, The Temple, Savoy, etc.).

Strange (strānj), Sir **Robert.** Born in Mainland, Orkney, July 14, 1721: died at London, July 5, 1792. A British line-engraver. In 1735 he was apprenticed to an Edinburgh engraver, and in 1745–1746 he was in the Jacobite army. In 1748 he studied drawing under J. B. Descamps at Rouen; in 1749 was a pupil of Le Bas at Paris; and in 1750 returned to London, where he superintended the illustrations of Dr. William Hunter's work on the "Gravid Uterus" from red chalk drawings by Van Rymsdyck, published in 1774. In 1753 he engraved the "Magdalen" and "Cleopatra" of Guido, and in 1760 went to Italy. He was elected a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, Parma, and Paris, and was knighted in 1787.

Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The. A tale by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1886.

Stranger (strān′jėr), **The.** A translation from Kotzebue's "Misanthropy and Repentance," by Thompson, altered and improved by Sheridan.

Strange Story, A. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published during 1862 in "All the Year Round."

Strangford (strang′fọrd), **Lough.** A lake or branch of the Irish Sea, situated in northeastern Ireland 10 miles southeast of Belfast. Length, about 16 miles.

Straniera (strä-nē-ā′rä), **La.** [It., 'The Stranger.'] An opera by Bellini, first produced at Milan in 1829.

Stranraer (stran-rär′). A seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland, situated at the head of Loch Ryan, in lat. 54° 54′ N., long. 5° 2′ W. It has some coasting trade. Population (1891), 3,136.

Strap (strap), **Hugh.** A follower of Roderick Random in Smollett's novel of that name. He is a simple, disinterested fellow, ill treated by his mother.

Straparola da Caravaggio (strä-pä-rō′lä dä kä-rä-väd′jō), **Giovanni Francesco,** known as **Straparola.** Born near the end of the 15th century: died about 1557. An Italian novelist. He published "Sonetti, strambotti, epistole e capitole" (1508), but is best remembered by his collection of stories called "Tredeci piacevoli notti," drawn from many sources and published at Venice in two series in 1550 and 1554. Many editions were issued, and the book has been a storehouse from which succeeding writers have obtained plots, etc. Shakspere and Molière are indebted to it, one of the stories is in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," and there have been several French translations. The stories are told on separate nights by a party of ladies and gentlemen enjoying the cool air at Murano (Venice), and are frequently called "Straparola's Nights."

Strasburg (stras′bėrg), G. **Strassburg** (sträs′börɢ), F. **Strasbourg** (sträs-bör′). The capital of Alsace-Lorraine, situated at the junction of the Breusch and Ill, about 2 miles from the Rhine, in lat. 48° 35′ N., long. 7° 46′ E.: the Roman Argentoratum. It is a railway center, a fortress of the first rank, and an important strategic point. It has manufactures of beer, leather, tobacco, dyes, etc.; and exports beer, sausages, "fat liver pies," sauer-kraut, hops, etc. The cathedral is an interesting monument, founded in the 11th century, and not finished until the 15th. The west front and openwork tower and spire are famous: the front is very richly decorated with traceried windows and slender arcading, and has fine sculptured portals and a splendid rose, but it bears little relation to the remainder of the edifice, far above which it rises in a heavy square mass. The spire is 468 feet high. The 13th-century nave is 100 feet high, and excellent in design: the east end is of massive Romanesque, with an early crypt. The medieval glass is gorgeous in color, and the great astronomical clock (1842) is an artistic and scientific curiosity. The Church of St. Thomas is chiefly of the time of transition from Romanesque to Pointed, of massive and imposing architecture, and possesses good glass. It is chiefly remarkable, however, for the tomb of the Maréchal de Saxe, erected by Louis XV., and designed by Pigalle. The marshal appears descending to the grave, to which he is conducted by Death, while France in the form of a beautiful woman seeks to hold him back. The University of Strasburg was founded in the first part of the 17th century; was suppressed in the French Revolution; was refounded later as a French academy; and was refounded as a university in 1872. Connected with it are an observatory and a library of over 600,000 volumes. Near Argentoratum the emperor Julian defeated the Alamanni in 357; but the town was later conquered by the Alamanni and by the Franks. Strasburg was confirmed as a free imperial city in consequence of the victory of the citizens over the bishop in 1262. The gilds obtained a share in the government in 1332. A wholesale execution of Jews took place in 1349. The town became one of the leading cities of the Empire; accepted the Reformation; was taken by the French in 1681 and confirmed to them in 1697; and was annexed with Alsace to Germany in 1871. The city was invested by the Germans in the middle of Aug., 1870; was bombarded Aug. 24 and succeeding days; and capitulated (after great damage to the city and cathedral) Sept. 28, with a garrison of nearly 18,000 men commanded by General Uhrich. The attacking force was under General von Werder. Population (1890), 123,500.

Strasburg. A village in Shenandoah County, Virginia, situated on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, 72 miles west of Washington. It was an important point in the Civil War. Near it occurred the battle of Fisher's Hill, or Woodstock, Sept. 22, 1864.

Strasburg, Oath of. See the extract.

> This fact comes prominently forth in the famous oath of Strassburg, preserved by Nithard. That precious document has been commented upon over and over again as a matter of philology; it is no less valuable as a matter of history. It shows that in 841 the distinctions of race and language were beginning to make themselves felt. The Austrasian soldiers of King Lewis swear in the Old-German tongue, of which the oath is an early monument; but of the language in which the oath is taken by the Neustrian soldiers of King Charles, the oath itself is, as far as our knowledge goes, absolutely the oldest monument.
> *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, I. 181.

Strasburg-an-der-Drewenz (sträs′börɢ-än-der-drā′vents). A town in the province of West Prussia, situated on the Drewenz 84 miles south-southeast of Dantzic. Population (1890), 6,122.

Strasburg-in-der-Uckermark (sträs′börɢ-in-der-ök′er-märk). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 72 miles north-northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,246.

Strassburg (in Alsace). See *Strasburg.*

Strassnitz (sträs′nits), Slav. **Strážnice** (sträzh′nēt′se). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 37 miles south-southeast of Brünn. Population (1890), 4,719.

Stratford (strat′fọrd). A suburb of London, situated in Essex, on the Lea, 4½ miles east-northeast of St. Paul's.

Stratford. The capital of Perth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Avon 58 miles west of Hamilton. Population (1891), 9,501.

Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount. See *Canning, Stratford.*

Stratford-on-Avon (strat′fọrd-on-ā′vọn), or **Stratford.** A town in Warwickshire, England, situated on the Avon 8 miles southwest of Warwick: famous as the birthplace of Shakspere. It contains the Church of the Holy Trinity (Early English and Perpendicular styles), with the tomb of Shakspere; the house where Shakspere was born; and the New Place, the site of the house built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the time of Henry VII., and bought by Shakspere in 1597: Shakspere's house is now national property and has been suitably restored. The low gabled exterior, with its timber framing filled in with plaster, and the interior rooms, preserve their 16th-century character. An interesting Shakspere Museum has been formed in the house. The Shakspere fountain was erected in 1887 by George W. Childs. Near by is Shottery, with Ann Hathaway's cottage. Population (1891), 8,318.

Strathbogie (strath-bō′gi). A district in the northwestern part of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Strathclyde (strath-klīd′). A medieval Celtic kingdom, embracing in its greatest extent southwestern Scotland to the Clyde and northwestern England to the Mersey. The northern part was finally annexed to Scotland in 1124. Called Cumbria in its later history.

Strathearn (strath-ėrn′). The valley of the Earn, in Perthshire, Scotland.

Strathmore (strath-mōr′). An extensive plain in eastern Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland.

Strath Spey (strath spā). The valley drained by the Spey in the counties of Inverness, Elgin, and Banff, Scotland.

Strato (strā′tō), or **Straton** (strā′tọn). [Gr. *Στρατών.*] A Greek peripatetic philosopher, the successor of Theophrastus in the presidency of the Lyceum in 288 B. C. He was called "the naturalist" because he declared the intervention of a deity in nature unnecessary.

Stratonice (strat-ọ-nī′sē). [Gr. *Στρατονίκη.*] Lived about 300 B. C. Daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator, and later of his son Antiochus I. Seleucus, discovering his son's passion for her, gave her to him, and at the same time made him king of the provinces of upper Asia.

Stratton (strat′n). A place in Cornwall, England, 26 miles southwest of Barnstaple, where, in 1643, the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians.

Stratton, Charles Sherwood (sobriquet **Tom Thumb**). Born at Bridgeport, Conn., 1838: died at Middleborough, Mass., 1883. An American dwarf, exhibited by P. T. Barnum in various parts of the world. He married in 1863 Mercy Lavinia Bump (Lavinia Warren), also a dwarf. When first exhibited he was about two feet high, but grew to a height of forty inches.

Strauss (strous), **David Friedrich.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, Jan. 27, 1808: died at Ludwigsburg, Feb. 8, 1874. A celebrated German theological and philosophical writer and biographer. He was educated at Tübingen and Berlin, and was "repetent" at the Theological Seminary and lecturer at the University of Tübingen 1832–35. He was deprived of his office on account of his "Leben Jesu," and received the position of teacher at the Lyceum of Ludwigsburg: this, however, he abandoned in 1836, and went to Stuttgart. In 1839 he was called as professor of dogmatics and church history to Zurich; but his appointment caused so much opposition that he was at once pensioned, and soon driven from the place. He lived thereafter at Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and elsewhere. He sought to prove that the gospel history is mythical in character. Among his works are "Das Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1835), "Die christliche Glaubenslehre, etc." ("Christian Doctrine of Belief," 1840–41), biographies of Schubart (1849), Marklin (1851), Frischlin (1855), Ulrich von Hutten (1858–60), Reimarus (1862), Voltaire (1870), "Das Leben Jesu für das deutsche Volk" (1864), "Der alte und der neue Glaube" ("The Old and the New Belief," 1872), and controversial works.

Strauss, Eduard. Born at Vienna, Feb. 14, 1835. An Austrian composer of dance-music, son of Johann Strauss (1804–49). In 1870 he became conductor of the court balls. He has composed more than 200 pieces of dance-music.

Strauss, Johann. Born at Vienna, March 14, 1804: died there, Sept. 25, 1849. An Austrian composer and conductor, famous for his dance music. In 1826 he became the conductor of a small orchestra at Vienna, which gave successful concerts, and he was engaged for six years at the "Sperl." The band was finally enlarged to 200 members, out of which a selection was made of a certain number who played music of the highest class. He now began a series of tours, appearing for the first time in England in 1838. He raised dance-music (of which he composed about 250 pieces) to a high level.

Strauss, Johann. Born at Vienna, Oct. 25, 1825. An Austrian composer, son of Johann Strauss (1804–49). He composed nearly 400 pieces of dance-music, among them the waltz "An der schonen blauen Donau" ("By the Beautiful Blue Danube"). Among his operettas are "Indigo, oder die vierzig Rauber" (1871), "Der Karneval in Rom," "Die Fledermaus," "Cagliostro," "Prinz Methusalem," etc.

Strauss, Joseph. Born at Vienna, Aug. 22, 1827: died there, July 22, 1870. An Austrian composer of dance-music, son of Johann Strauss (1804–49). He composed about 280 pieces of dance-music.

Strawberry Hill (strâ′ber″i hil). Horace Walpole's country house, near Twickenham, Surrey. He gave Kitty Clive a small house near it, which he called Cliveden, sometimes "Little Strawberry Hill."

Streaky Bay (strē′ki bā). An inlet of the ocean, on the coast of South Australia, in long. 134° E.

Street (strēt), **Alfred Billings.** Born at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1811: died at Albany, N.Y., June 2, 1881. An American poet and author, State librarian of New York. Among his poems are "The Burning of Schenectady" (1842), "Drawings and Tintings" (1844), "Fugitive Poems" (1846), "Frontenac" (1849). His other works include "Woods and Waters," on Adirondack travel (1860), etc.

Street, The. A popular name for the part of New York in and near Wall street, famous as a financial center.

Strelasund (strā′lä-zönt). The narrow strait which separates Rügen in the Baltic from the mainland of Germany.

Strelitz. See *Neustrelitz.*

Strelna (strāl′nä). A Russian royal palace, situated on the Gulf of Finland 12 miles west-southwest of St. Petersburg.

Strephon (stref′ọn). A shepherd, a character in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." In English poetry it is often a conventional name of a lover.

Stretford (stret′fọrd). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 3 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 21,751.

Stretton (stret′ọn), **Hesba.** The pseudonym of Sarah or Hannah Smith, an English novelist and juvenile writer. She has published nearly forty books under this name.

Stricker (strik′er), **Der.** Lived in Austria about 1240. A Middle High German poet. Of his life nothing is known. He wrote epics and "Beispiele" (fables, stories, etc.).

Strickland (strik′land), **Agnes.** Born about 1808: died July, 1874. An English historical writer. Her chief works are "Lives of the Queens of England" (12 vols. 1840–49), "Lives of the Queens of Scotland" (8 vols. 1850–59), "Bachelor Kings of England" (1861), and "Lives of the Seven Bishops" (1866). She also edited "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," and wrote several novels.

Stringham (string′a̤m), **Silas Horton.** Born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1798: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1876. An American admiral. He served in the War of 1812, and in the Algerine and Mexican wars, and commanded the expedition to the Hatteras forts in Aug., 1861.

Ströbeck (strė′bek). A small village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, near Halberstadt. Its inhabitants are renowned for their skill as chess-players.

Stroma (strō′mä̤). A small island of Scotland, situated in Pentland Firth between Caithness and the Orkneys.

Stromboli (strom′bō-lē). One of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily: famous for its constantly active volcano (height, 3,038 feet).

Stromness (strom-nes′). A seaport on the western coast of Mainland, Orkney Islands, 13 miles west of Kirkwall.

Strömö (strė′mė). The chief one of the Faroe Islands.

Strömstad (strėm′städ). A small watering-place on the southwestern coast of Sweden, near the Norwegian frontier.

Strong (strông), **Caleb.** Born at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1745: died there, Nov. 7, 1819. An American politician, a leading patriot in the Revolution. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; Federalist United States senator from Massachusetts 1789–96; and governor of Massachusetts 1800–07 and 1812–16.

Strong, George Crockett. Born at Stockbridge, Vt., Oct. 16, 1832: died in New York city, July 30, 1863. An American general in the Civil War. He was a staff-officer under McDowell, McClellan, and Butler; and as brigadier-general was mortally wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

Strong, James. Born at New York, Aug. 14, 1822: died at Round Lake, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1894. An American scholar, acting president of Troy University 1858–61, and professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., from 1868. He was one of the Old Testament revisers, and was associated with Dr. J. McClintock in editing the "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," becoming sole editor after McClintock's death. He has also published "A New Harmony and Exposition of the Gospels" (1852), a "Harmony" in Greek (1854), and various other works, chiefly religious.

Strong, James Hooker. Born at Canandaigua, N. Y., April 26, 1814: died at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23, 1882. An American admiral, distinguished as commander of the Monongahela in the battle of Mobile Bay in the Civil War. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1873; commanded the South Atlantic squadron 1873–75; and retired in 1876.

Strong, William. Born May 6, 1808: died Aug. 19, 1895. An American jurist. He was Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1847–51; justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1857–68; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1870–80. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877.

Strongbow, Richard. See *Clare, Richard de.*

Strong Island, or **Ualan** (wä-län′), or **Kusai** (kö-sī′). An island of the Caroline Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 21′ N., long. 163° 1′ E. It has an American mission. Length, about 10 miles.

Strongoli (strong′gō-lē). A small town in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 36 miles northeast of Catanzaro: the ancient Poetelia.

Stronsa (stron′sa̤), or **Stronsay** (stron′sā). An island of the Orkneys, Scotland, northeast of Pomona. Length, 7½ miles.

Stronsa Firth. An arm of the sea between Stronsa and Pomona.

Strontian (stron′shi-a̤n, locally stron-tē′a̤n). A village in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Sunart 20 miles north by west of Oban. The metal strontian (found there) was named from it.

Strophades (strof′a̤-dēz). [Gr. Στροφάδες, turning islands: see the def.] A group of small islands west of the Peloponnesus, Greece, in lat. 37° 14′ N., long. 21° E.: the modern Strivali or Stamphane. Hither the sons of Boreas were said, in Greek legend, to have pursued the Harpies, and here they turned back from their pursuit (whence the name).

Strother (stroŦH′ėr), **David Hunter.** Born at Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 16, 1816: died at Charleston, W. Va., March 8, 1888. An American author and artist. Under the pseudonym "Porte Crayon" he contributed to "Harper's Magazine" illustrated articles, chiefly on the South. He was a Federal officer (colonel of cavalry) in the Civil War.

Stroud (stroud). A town in Gloucestershire, England, 26 miles northeast of Bristol: famous for its cloth manufactures. Population (1891), 9,818.

Strozzi (strot′sē), **Bernardo.** Born at Genoa, 1581: died at Venice, 1644. An Italian painter, surnamed "Il Capuccino" ('The Capuchin') and "Il Prete Genovese" ('The Genoese Priest').

Strudel (strö′del), **Der.** [G., 'the whirlpool.'] A whirlpool in the Danube, near Grein in Upper Austria: formerly very dangerous. Length, 900 feet.

Struensee (strö′en-zā), Count **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Halle, Germany, Aug. 5, 1737: executed at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772. A German-Danish politician. He was educated as a physician; was appointed physician to Christian VII. of Denmark in 1768; became the favorite of Queen Caroline Matilda (sister of George III. of England), and in 1771 the most influential minister; introduced various reforms; and was overthrown by a conspiracy in 1772.

Struldbrugs (struld′brugz). An immortal race, inhabitants of Luggnagg, an imaginary land described in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift.

Struma (strö′mä), or **Karasu** (kä-rä′sö). A river in Bulgaria and Turkey which flows through Lake Tachyno (the ancient Cercinites), and empties into the Ægean Sea 50 miles east of Saloniki: the ancient Strymon.

Strutt (strut), **John William,** third Baron Rayleigh. Born Nov. 12, 1842. A noted English physicist. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1866; was professor of experimental physics at Cambridge 1879–84; and became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution in 1888. He has recently discovered a new element, argon, in the atmosphere.

Strutt (strut), **Joseph.** Born in Essex, England, Oct. 27, 1742: died at London, Oct. 16, 1802. An English engraver and antiquary. He published "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England" (1773), "Horda-Angel-Cynnan" (1774), "The Chronicle of England" (1777–79), "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers" (1785–86), "Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England" (1796–99), "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England" (1801).

Struve (strö′ve), **Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von.** Born at Altona, Germany, April 15, 1793: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1864. A noted German-Russian astronomer, director of the Dorpat observatory 1817, and afterward (1839–1862) of the Pulkowa observatory. He is especially noted for his researches on double stars, and for his work in geodesy. He published "Stellarum duplicium mensuræ micrometricæ" (1837), "Stellarum fixarum, imprimis compositarum positiones mediæ" (1852), "Arc du méridien entre le Danube et la Mer Glaciale" (1861), etc.

Struve, Gustav von. Born at Munich, Oct. 11, 1805: died at Vienna, Aug. 21, 1870. A German republican agitator. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements in Baden 1848–49, and published works on politics, history, etc.

Struve, Otto Wilhelm von. Born at Dorpat, Russia, May 7, 1819. A Russian astronomer, son of F. G. W. von Struve, and his successor as director of the Pulkowa observatory. He has discovered about 500 double stars and a satellite of Uranus, and has published important researches on comets, nebulæ, Saturn, etc.

Stryj (strē). A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, which joins the Dniester 31 miles southeast of Lemberg. Length, over 100 miles.

Stryj, or **Stry** (strē). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the river Stryj 39 miles south of Lemberg. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1886. It has cattle-markets. Population (1890), commune, 16,515.

Strymon (strī′mon). [Gr. Στρυμών.] The ancient name of the Struma.

Strymonicus Sinus (strī-mon′i-kus sī′nus). In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Macedonia, east of the peninsula of Chalcidice: the modern Gulf of Contessa.

Strype (strīp), **John.** Born at Stepney, near London, Nov. 1, 1643: died at Hackney, Dec. 11, 1737. An English biographer and historical writer. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Cambridge, and in 1669 was made perpetual curate of Theydon-Bois in Essex. His works fill 13 folio volumes. They include "Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer" (1694), "Annals of the Reformation in England" (1709–31), an edition of Stow's "Survey of London" (1720), "Ecclesiastical Memorials" (1721), and lives of Sir Thomas Smith, Aylmer, Cheke, Grindal, Matthew Parker, and Whitgift.

Stuart, or **Stewart,** or **Steuart** (stū′a̤rt). A royal family of Scotland and England. It was descended from a family which for several generations held the office of high steward of Scotland (whence the name). Walter, the sixth high steward, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Bruce, and on the death of Margaret's brother David II. in 1371, the only child of this marriage succeeded as Robert II. The Stuart sovereigns of Scotland were Robert II., Robert III., James I., James II., James III., James IV., James V., Mary Queen of Scots, and James VI. James IV. married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and on the failure of direct heirs at the death of Elizabeth, the last of Henry VIII.'s descendants, in 1603, James VI. of Scotland, Margaret's great-grandson, succeeded to the throne of England as James I. The Stuart sovereigns of England and Scotland jointly were James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., Mary (consort of William III.), and Anne.

Stuart (stū′a̤rt), **Arabella.** Born about 1575: died in the Tower of London, Sept. 27, 1615. A daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox (younger brother of Darnley), and cousin of James I. She was the next heir after James to both the English and Scottish crowns. "Lady Margaret Douglas, the mother of Darnley and his brother, having been the daughter of Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, by Margaret, queen dowager of James IV., James VI. (I. of England) was thus nearest heir of the junior English branch by a double descent, Arabella Stuart being next heir by a single descent." (*Encyc. Brit.*) Sir Walter Raleigh was accused of a plot to place her on the throne in 1603. She married William Seymour in 1610, and was imprisoned by James in consequence.

Stuart, Charles Edward. See *Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.*

Stuart, Gilbert. Born at Narragansett, R. I., 1755: died at Boston, July 27, 1828. A noted American portrait-painter. He was a pupil of West in London, and settled in the United States in 1793. He painted five whole-lengths and a number of other portraits of Washington, and also portraits of John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Story, Ames, Astor, etc. Of his portraits of Washington the so-called "Athenæum head," and its pendant the portrait of Mrs. Washington, were painted at Germantown, and were bought from Stuart's widow by the Washington Association and other gentlemen, who presented them to the Boston Athenæum in 1831. Stuart copied them for General Washington, according to the statement of his daughter, keeping the originals by agreement. The "Gibbs Washington" is also in the same institution. Excellent specimens of his work are to be found in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the New York Historical Society, the latter including the portrait of Egbert Benson, painted in 1807. His greatest works are the portraits of Judge Stephen Jones and of F. S. Richards of Boston. His best work in England is a portrait of Mr. Grant of Congalton skating, exhibited as a Gainsborough in 1878.

Stuart, Henry Benedict Maria Clement. Born at Rome, 1725: died at Frascati, Italy, July 13, 1807. A son of the Old Pretender. He was created cardinal in 1747, and assumed the title of Henry IX. of England on the death of his brother (the Young Pretender) in 1788.

Stuart, James, second Earl of Murray or Moray. Born 1533: killed Jan. 21, 1570. Regent of Scotland: illegitimate son of James V. of Scotland and Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine. At the age of 5 he was made prior of St. Andrews; and at 15 he routed an English force on the Fife coast. He joined Knox on his return, and became the chief adviser of Mary Stuart on her accession. In 1562 he was created earl of Mar. Resigning this earldom, he was created earl of Murray or Moray. He opposed the Darnley marriage, and was outlawed. On the abdication of Queen Mary at Lochleven he was made regent. He defeated the queen at Langside, and was murdered by one of her followers, Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

Stuart, James. Born at London, 1713: died Feb. 2, 1788. An English antiquarian, called "Athenian Stuart." He began, with Revett, "Antiquities of Athens" (1762: completed 1816).

Stuart, James Ewell Brown. Born in Patrick County, Va., Feb. 6, 1833: died at Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864. A Confederate cavalry general. He graduated at West Point 1854; was distinguished at the first battle of Bull Run; became the leading cavalry officer in the Army of Northern Virginia; conducted a raid around McClellan's army June, 1862; served in the Seven Days' Battles; captured Pope's camp and Manassas Junction Aug., 1862; was distinguished at Antietam and elsewhere in the invasion of Maryland; later in 1862 made a raid into Pennsylvania; commanded the extreme right at Fredericksburg; succeeded Jackson as corps commander at Chancellorsville; commanded a large cavalry force in the Gettysburg campaign; was distinguished in the further operations of 1863–64; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Yellow Tavern, near Richmond.

Stuart, James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales: also called the **Chevalier de St. George** and the **Old Pretender.** Born at St. James's Palace, June 10, 1688: died at Rome, Jan. 1, 1766. Son of James II. of England and Mary of Modena. Suspicion was aroused by the circumstances of his birth, and it was believed by many that a fraud had been perpetrated: but that he was the child of the king and queen there is no doubt. When his father fled from the kingdom, the child was sent to France. He was proclaimed king of England (James III.) and Scotland (James VIII.) by Louis XIV. in Sept., 1701; made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland with a French force in 1708; served in the French army, distinguishing himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet; countenanced the unsuccessful Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715, appearing there in person in the latter part of that year; and was driven out early in 1716. He soon retired to Rome.

Stuart, John, third Earl of Bute. Born 1713: died March 10, 1792. An English statesman. He became a secretary of state in 1761, and was prime minister from May, 1762, to April, 1763. He was extremely unpopular. During his administration occurred the capture of Havana and of Manila, and the peace of Paris.

Stuart, John Patrick Crichton, Marquis of Bute.

Stuart, John MacDonall. Born 1818: died 1866. An Australian explorer. He conducted expeditions 1858–62, traversing Australia from south to north 1862.

Stuart, Matthew, Earl of Lennox. Born in Scotland, 1510: died at Stirling, Sept. 4, 1571. A Scottish statesman and soldier, son of John Stewart, third earl of Lennox. He was the heir male of the Stuarts of Scotland at the death of James V. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald, earl of Angus, and the queen dowager Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. Matthew succeeded to the earldom in 1526. In the civil war he sided with the party of the English king. He was declared guilty of treason, and joined the invasion of Scotland in 1545 and 1547. In 1562 he was imprisoned in the Tower for planning the marriage of Lord Darnley, his elder son, and Mary Stuart. He assisted in the imprisonment of the queen at Lochleven Castle in 1567, and was elected regent July 12, 1570.

Stuart, Moses. Born at Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1780: died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 4, 1852. An American philologist and theologian. He graduated at Yale in 1799; was a Congregational clergyman at New Haven 1806–10; and was professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary 1810–48. His chief works are "Grammar of the Hebrew Language without Points" (1813), "Grammar of the Hebrew Language with Points" (1821), "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1827–28), "Hebrew Chrestomathy" (1829), "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (1832), "Grammar of the New Testament Dialect" (revised edition 1834), "Hints on the Prophecies," "Philological View of Modern Doctrines of Geology," "Critical History and Defense of the Old Testament Canon" (1845), commentaries on the Apocalypse (1845), Daniel (1850), Ecclesiastes (1851), Proverbs (1852). He wrote also translations of German works, including Greek and Hebrew grammars.

Stuart Island. A small island in Bering Sea, near the western coast of Alaska.

Stubai Alps (stö′bī alps). A group of mountains in Tyrol, sometimes included in the Ötzthaler Alps.

Stubaithal (stö′bī-täl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, southwest of Innsbruck, famous for its sublime scenery.

Stubbs (stubz), **George.** Born 1722: died 1806. An English anatomist and painter of horses. He went to Italy to study in 1751. In 1776 he published his celebrated work on equine anatomy. In 1778 he was made an associate of the Royal Academy, and a full member in 1781.

Stubbs, William. Born at Knaresborough, England, June 21, 1825. A distinguished English historian. He studied at Oxford (Christ Church), graduating in 1848. He was appointed regius professor of modern history at Oxford in 1866, curator of the Bodleian Library in 1868, canon of St. Paul's in 1879, and bishop of Chester in 1884, and was translated to the see of Oxford in 1889. He is the author of "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development" (1874–78), "The Early Plantagenets" (1876: "Epochs of Modern History" series), and "Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Mediæval and Modern History and Kindred Subjects" (1886); and has edited Benedict of Peterborough's "Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis: Chronicles of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–92" (1867), "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Times to the Reign of Edward the First" (1870), "Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria: The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry: Edited from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge" (1872–73), "Memorials of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury" (1874), "Radulfi de Diceto Decani Lundoniensis Opera Historica: The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London" (1876), "The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury: Vols. I and II, The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. By Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury" (1879–80), "Chronicles of the Reign of Edward. I and Edward II." (1882–83), etc.

Students, The. A play printed in 1762, said by Genest to be "professedly 'Love's Labour 's Lost' adapted to the stage," but it does not seem ever to have been acted.

Stuhlweissenburg (stöl-vīs′sen-börG), Hung. **Székes-Fehérvár** (sā′kesh-fe′hār-vär). The capital of the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, 37 miles southwest of Budapest: the Roman Alba regia or Alba regalis. It was the place of coronation of the kings of Hungary from the 11th to the 16th century, and was held by the Turks (with one interruption, 1601–02) from about 1543 to 1688. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 27,548.

Stukeley (stūk′li), Sir **Thomas.** Born at London about 1520: died at Alcazar-Quivir (Alcazar), Aug. 4, 1578. A younger son in an old Devonshire family, who, after a life of adventure, died in the company of three kings on the battle-field of Alcazar. Peele made him the hero of his play "The Battle of Alcazar" (acted in 1588).

Stukeley (stūk′li), **William.** Born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Nov. 7, 1687: died March 3, 1765. An English antiquarian. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at St. Thomas's Hospital, and practised medicine at Boston and at London. He took orders in 1729, and was rector of a London church from 1847. He published some 20 works on the antiquities of England, including "Itinerarium Curiosum" (1724), "Palæographia Britannica" (1743–52), "Medallic History of Carausius" (1757), etc.

Sturgeon (stėr′jo̤n), **Major.** A character in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt," played by himself.

Sturgeon Bay (stėr′jo̤n bā). An arm of Green Bay, in Wisconsin.

Sturluson. See *Snorre Sturleson.*

Sturm (störm), **Julius Karl Reinhold.** Born at Köstritz, Germany, July 21, 1816. A German pastor and lyric poet. He has published "Fromme Lieder," etc.

Sturm und Drang (störm önt dräng). [G., 'storm and stress.'] A period in German literature (about 1770–80) noted for the impetuosity of thought and style of the younger writers: so named from Klinger's drama "Sturm und Drang." Among the representatives of this movement were Herder, Goethe (in "Werther"), Basedow, Klinger, Lenz, etc.

Sturt (stėrt), Sir **Charles.** Died at Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869. An English explorer in Australia. He discovered the Darling River in 1828, and the Murray River and Lake Alexandrina 1830–1831, and conducted an expedition into the interior 1844–45.

Sturt, Mount. [Named from Sir Charles Sturt.] A mountain of the Gawler Range, South Australia, south-southwest of Lake Gairdner.

Stutly (stut′li), **Will.** A character in the Robin Hood cycle of English legend.

Stuttgart (stöt′gärt). The capital of Würtemberg, situated on the Nesenbach, near the Neckar, in lat. 48° 46′ N., long. 9° 11′ E. It is the leading city in south Germany in the business of book-publishing, and has manufactures of chemicals, dyes, musical instruments, drugs, sugar, etc. The new royal palace, begun in 1746, surrounds three sides of a square, and contains finely proportioned and decorated apartments with some good modern paintings and sculptures. The old palace, adjoining, is of the 16th century: it has cylindrical angle-towers, and a picturesque arcaded court. Stuttgart also contains a noted academy of music, a royal library (of over 500,000 volumes), and an art museum. It was made the capital of all Würtemberg lands in 1482, and has developed rapidly in the present century. It was the seat of the "Rump Parliament" in 1849. Population (1890), 139,817.

Stuyvesant (stī′ve-sant), **Peter.** Born in Holland, 1602: died at New York in Aug., 1682. The last Dutch governor of New York. He served in the West Indies; was for a time governor of Curaçao; and returned to the Netherlands in 1644. He was appointed director-general of New Netherlands in 1646, arriving at New Amsterdam in 1647. He conciliated the Indians; arranged a boundary line with the English colonists at Hartford in 1650; dismissed a convention demanding popular reforms in 1653; took possession of the colony of New Sweden in 1655; was compelled to surrender the colony to the English in Sept., 1664; and sailed for the Netherlands in 1665, but returned and lived on his farm, the "Bouwerij" (Bowery), New York.

Styles (stīlz), **Tom** or **John.** A fictitious name formerly used by lawyers in actions of ejectment.

Stylites. See *Simeon Stylites.*

Stymphalides (stim-fal′i-dēz). [Gr. *Στυμφαλίδες.*] In Greek legend, a flock of fierce birds near Lake Stymphalus. They had brazen claws, beaks, and wings, and could discharge their own feathers like arrows. To kill them was one of the labors of Hercules.

Stymphalus (stim-fā′lus). [Gr. *Στύμφαλος.*] In ancient geography, a district and lake in the northeastern part of Arcadia, Greece, near Mount Cyllene.

Styr (stēr). A river in Galicia and western Russia which joins the Pripet about lat. 52′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

Styria (stir′i-a̤). [G. *Steiermark* or *Steyermark*, F. *Styrie.*] A crownland and titular duchy of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, bounded by Upper Austria and Lower Austria on the north, Hungary on the east, Croatia and Carniola on the south, Carinthia on the south and west, and Salzburg on the west. Capital, Gratz. It is divided into Upper Styria in the north and Lower Styria in the south. The surface is generally mountainous (the Alps, including the Styrian Alps and the Karawanken), and is traversed by the Mur and Drave: the Save is on its southern frontier. It is rich in agricultural products, has great mineral wealth (iron and coal, lead, zinc, also salt, etc.), and has important manufactures of iron and iron and steel articles. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Germans, about one third Slovenes. Styria has 23 members in the Reichsrat, and a Landtag of 63 members. The ancient inhabitants were the Celtic Taurisci. The country was a part of ancient Noricum and Pannonia. The Wends settled in it in the 6th century. It was conquered by Charles the Great; was erected from a margravate into a duchy about 1180; was united with Austria in 1192; and has been in the possession of the Hapsburgs since 1282. It was several times invaded by the

Turks. The Reformation was suppressed by force in the 16th century. Area, 8,670 square miles. Population (1890), 1,282,708.

Styrian Alps (stir′i-ạn alps). A name given by some geographers to a division of the Alps which lies east of the Hohe Tauern.

Styx (stiks). [Gr. Στύξ, the hateful.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Zeal, Victory, Power, and Strength. She first came to the aid of Zeus against the Titans, and as a reward he kept her children with him in Olympus, and made her the goddess by whom the most inviolable oaths were sworn. She was the goddess of the river Styx.

Styx. In Greek mythology, a mighty river, the tenth part of the water of Oceanus, which flows in the lower world. An oath sworn by any of the gods in the name of the river was confirmed by drinking a cup of its water brought by Iris. If such an oath was violated, the guilty party was punished by being deprived of speech and breath for a year and banished from the council of gods for nine years. The name was also given to a waterfall in Arcadia. See the extract.

> Pausanias describes the terrible water as "a stream falling from a precipice, the highest that he had ever beheld, and dashing itself upon a lofty rock, through which it passed and then fell into the Crathis" (VIII. xviii. § 2). Homer and Hesiod give similar descriptions. Colonel Leake ("Morea," iii. p. 160) seems to have discovered the waterfall intended, near Solos, where "two slender cascades of water fall perpendicularly over an immense precipice, and, after winding for a time among a labyrinth of rocks, unite to form the torrent which, after passing the Klukines, joins the river Akrata" (Crathis). Superstitious feelings of dread still attach to the water, which is considered to be of a peculiarly noxious character. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 457, note.

Suabia. See *Swabia*.

Suakim (swä′kim), or **Suakin** (swä′kin). A seaport belonging to Egypt, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 19° 7′ N., long. 37° 19′ E., on a small island: the chief seaport on the west coast of the Red Sea. It exports cotton, gum, ivory, senna, etc., and is the starting-point for caravans to the Sudan. It was occupied by British troops in the Mahdist revolt; and near it occurred several conflicts between the Anglo-Egyptian troops and the Mahdists under Osman Digna in 1884 and later. Population, estimated, about 12,000. Also *Suwakim*, *Sawakin*, and *Sauakin*.

Suarez (swä′reth), **Francisco.** Born at Granada, Spain, Jan. 5, 1548: died at Lisbon, Sept. 25, 1617 A noted Spanish Jesuit theologian and scholastic philosopher. He is best known from his "Defensio Fidei" (1613: burned in England and France). His works were edited by Migne.

Subanrika (sö-bun-rē′kạ̈). A river in India which flows into the Bay of Bengal 96 miles southwest of Calcutta. Length, nearly 300 miles.

Suben (sö′ben). In Egyptian mythology, the goddess of childbirth, akin to the Greek Eileithyia and the Roman Lucina. She was honored in southern Egypt, and especially at the city Eileithyia, consecrated to her. In northern Egypt her place was filled by Nati, also called Buto. Her emblem was the vulture.

Subiaco (sö-bē-ä′kō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Teverone 33 miles east of Rome: the ancient Sublaqueum. There are Benedictine monasteries in the neighborhood; and it contains a castle built in the 11th century, long a papal residence. It also contained a villa of Nero. Population (1881), 7,017.

Sublime Porte (sub-līm′ pōrt). The building in which are the offices of the grand vizir and other high functionaries of the Ottoman empire; hence, the Turkish government itself.

> A quay, on which were mounted several large pieces of artillery, ran along outside the whole length of the sea-wall, which, as well as the city-wall, was pierced with a number of gates, but one only was in general use. This was the great gate of the Seraglio, the Bab-i-Humāyūn or Imperial Gate, that "Sublime Porte" from which the Ottoman Government derives the name by which it is best known. Piled up on one side, just without this gate, were pyramids of heads, trophies of victory over Greek or Servian rebels, as ghastly as the skulls that once bleached upon London Bridge or over Temple Bar. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 268.

Subtle (sut′l). **1.** The Alchemist in Ben Jonson's play of that name. He is a knavish cheat and pretender, who offers to make gold for his dupes, and cheats them in various ways, inflaming their cupidity and lust of power. He is thought to be meant for the charlatan Dr. Dee.

2. A sharper in Foote's comedy "The Englishman in Paris."

Subtle Doctor, L. **Doctor Subtilis** (sub′ti-lis). A name given to Duns Scotus, from his metaphysical acuteness.

Subunreeka. See *Subanrika*.

Subura (sū-bū′rạ̈). A valley in ancient Rome, on the north side of the Fora, and extending between the Viminal and the Esquiline. It was drained by the Cloaca Maxima.

Suburban (sub-ėr′bạn), **The.** The principal American horse-race: a handicap sweepstakes run annually at the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island. It is for horses of all ages ($500 each, half forfeit and $50 if declared by Feb. 20: the association to add enough to make the value of the race $25,000; 2d horse to receive $5,000; 3d horse $2,000). The distance is 1¾ miles. The winners have been: 1884, General Monroe; 1885, Pontiac; 1886, Troubadour; 1887, Eolus; 1888, Elkwood; 1889, Raceland; 1890, Salvator; 1891, Loantaka; 1892, Montana; 1893, Lowlander; 1894, Ramapo.

Succoth (suk′oth). **1.** In scriptural geography, a place in Palestine, probably east of the Jordan and south of the Jabbok: destroyed by Gideon.—**2.** The place of the first encampment of the Israelites in the Exodus. It is called in Egyptian records Thukot, and lay east of Sân.

Suchet (sü-shā′), **Louis Gabriel,** Duc d'Albuféra. Born at Lyons, March 2, 1770: died at Marseilles, Jan. 3, 1826. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in Italy, especially in the campaigns of 1800–01, becoming a brigadier-general in 1797, chief of staff to Masséna in 1798, and general of division in 1800; and later at Austerlitz, Saalfeld, Pultusk, and elsewhere. He received the command in Aragon in April, 1809; defeated Blake at Santa Fé and Belchite, June, 1809, and O'Donnell near Lerida April 23, 1810; captured Tortosa Jan. 2, 1811; stormed Tarragona June 28, 1811; captured Valencia Jan. 9, 1812; and gained other victories. He served under Napoleon in the Hundred Days. He became a marshal in 1811, and later a peer of France. He wrote memoirs of his Spanish campaigns.

Suchow, or **Suchau.** See *Soochow*.

Süchteln (züċh′teln). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Niers 36 miles northwest of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,808.

Suckling (suk′ling), Sir **John.** Born at Whitton, Middlesex (baptized Feb. 10, 1609): supposed to have committed suicide at Paris about 1642. An English Royalist poet and man of fashion of the court of Charles I. His father was a comptroller of the household of Charles I. In 1623 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and 1631–32 fought in the Marquis of Hamilton's troop in Gustavus Adolphus's army. Returning to court just as the masks had passed their splendor, he wrote plays adapted to the scenery which the taste for them had developed. "Aglaura" was produced in 1637, and "Brennoralt" in 1639. When the war with the Scottish Covenanters began (1639), he raised a troop of 100 horse for the king. In Nov., 1640, he was elected member for Bramber in the Long Parliament. In May, 1641, he was implicated in a plot for the liberation of Strafford, was charged with high treason, and fled from England. He is best known from his lyric poems and ballads.

Sucre (sö′krā), **Antonio José de.** Born at Cumaná, Venezuela, June 13, 1793: died in the province of Pasto, New Granada, June 4, 1830. A Spanish-American general in the war for independence. He was a trusted lieutenant of Bolivar, and during his absence gained two of the most decisive victories of the war—the battle of Pichincha (May 24, 1822), which freed Quito or Ecuador; and that of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824), which put an end to Spanish rule in South America. Sucre was awarded the title of grand marshal of Ayacucho, and was elected first president of Bolivia Oct. 3, 1826. He resigned in Sept., 1828, to prevent a war with Peru, the government of that country having demanded his removal as an adherent of Bolivar. Sucre went to Colombia, where he took command of the army then acting against Peru, gained the battle of Giron, near Cuenca, Feb. 26, 1829, and thus practically ended the war. He was president of the Colombian congress of 1829, and while returning to his home in Quito was assassinated, at the instigation, as was supposed, of his political enemies.

Sucre, or **Chuquisaca** (chö-kē-sä′kä). The official capital of Bolivia, situated near lat. 19° 5′ S. It contains a cathedral and several educational institutions. Originally it was the Indian village of Chuquisaca. The Spaniards called it La Plata de Chuquisaca, or simply La Plata, from the important silver-mines of the vicinity. It was the capital of the old Spanish province of Charcas, whence it was also known as Charcas. The official name Sucre was given when it became the capital of Bolivia in 1826. For many years La Paz has been the seat of government. Population, 24,000.

Suczawa (sö-chä′vä). A town in Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on the river Suczawa 45 miles south by east of Czernowitz. Population (1890), commune, 10,221.

Sudan, or **Soudan** (sö-dän′), sometimes called **Nigritia** (nī-grish′iạ̈). [Ar. *Sūdan*, the Blacks.] A vast region in Africa, with indefinite boundaries, including the territories from the Atlantic (or Senegambia) eastward to Abyssinia or the Red Sea, and from the Sahara southward to the Guinea coast, and the Kongo Basin. The Egyptian Sudan, before the Mahdist revolt of 1881, comprised Darfur, Kordofan, Lower and Upper Nubia, Sennaar, the White Nile region, and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden territories. Its area was estimated at 950,000 square miles, and its population at 10,400,000. This region is now mainly divided between the Mahdists and the British and Italian spheres of influence. (See *Spheres of Influence*.) The central Sudan states are Bornu, Wadai, with the vassal states Kanem and Baghirmi. (See these names.) Bornu is apparently partly within the British sphere of influence, to which belong also, in western Sudan, Sokoto, Gando, etc. Adamawa apparently falls within the German Kamerun Hinterland. Much of the remainder of Sudan is in the French sphere of influence.

Sudani (sö-dä′nē). A dialect of Arabic spoken in the Sudan.

Sudbury (sud′bu-ri). A town in Suffolk and Essex, England, situated on the Stour 50 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 7,059.

Sudbury. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 19 miles west of Boston. It was the scene of a battle with the Indians in 1676. Population (1890), 1,197.

Sudermania. See *Södermanland*.

Sudermann (zö′der-män), **Hermann.** Born at Matzicken, East Prussia, Dec. 9, 1857. A German dramatic poet. He is a disciple of Ibsen. Among his plays are "Die Ehre," "Sodoms Ende," and "Heimat," which was played with great success in Paris by Sarah Bernhardt.

Suderö (sö′de-rė). One of the Faroe Islands.

Sudeten (sö-de′ten). [G., 'Sudetic' Mountains.] A mountain system in Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Prussian Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony. It extends from the basin of the Beczwa in Moravia to the gap of the Elbe near the Bohemian and Saxon frontier. Its chief divisions are the Isergebirge, Riesengebirge, Glatzer Mountains (Schneeberg), Reichensteiner Mountains, Eulengebirge, Adlergebirge, Habelschwerter Mountains, Heuscheuergebirge, Schweidnitzer Mountains, Lausitzer Mountains, and the Moravian Gesenke and Altvater Schneegebirge.

Sudini. See *Æstii*.

Sue (sü), **Marie Joseph** (best known as **Eugène**). Born at Paris, Dec. 10, 1804: died at Annecy, Savoy, July 3, 1857. A celebrated French novelist. His sponsors were Prince Eugène Beauharnais and the empress Josephine; from the former he took the name Eugène, which he prefixed to Sue to form his nom de plume. After a short stay at the Lycée Bonaparte in Paris, he took up painting and then medicine, and wrote also a couple of poor plays. He spent six years in the navy as a surgeon, falling heir to his father's large estate on his return to France in 1830. Chance led him to write his first novel, "Plick et Plock" (1831), and he was encouraged by its success to publish "Atar-Gull" (1831), "La salamandre" (1832), "La Coucaratcha" (1832–34), and "La vigie de Koat-Ven" (1833). For the subject-matter of all these works he drew largely upon his store of personal reminiscences and experiences. A great deal of sound information on naval matters is found embodied in Sue's "Histoire de la marine française" (1835–37). Dropping gradually into the general style of novel, he published "Arthur" (1838), "Le marquis de Létorière" (1839), "Mathilde" (1841), "Le morne au diable" (1842). In a more erudite strain he composed two historical novels, "Latréaumont" (1837) and "Jean Cavalier" (1840). He exerted a profound influence by the views to which he gave expression in "Les mystères de Paris" (1842–43), and in "Le Juif errant" (1844–45). A change of government drove him into exile in 1852, and he spent the remainder of his life in Annecy. In addition to the works mentioned above, he wrote a few plays and a number of novels.

Suess (züs), **Eduard.** Born at London, England, Aug. 20, 1831. A noted Austrian geologist. In 1857 he became professor of geology at the University of Vienna. He has been a member of the Landtag of Lower Austria since 1869, and in 1873 he entered the Reichsrat as deputy from Vienna, and was a member of the liberal party. He has held several public offices. He is noted for his special researches on the stratigraphy of the Alps, the geology of Italy, and the organization of the brachiopod mollusks. Among his works are "Der Boden der Stadt Wien" (1862), "Die Entstehung der Alpen" (1875), "Die Zukunst des Goldes" (1877), "Das Antlitz der Erde" (1885).

Suessiones (swes-i-ō′nēz). An ancient people of Gallia Belgica, allied to and situated near the Remi, in the vicinity of Soissons (named from them). They were subjugated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C.

Suessula (swes′ụ̄-lạ̈). In ancient geography, a place in Campania, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Naples: the traditional scene of a Roman victory over the Samnites in the first Samnite war.

Suetonius (swẹ̄-tō′ni-us) (**Caius Suetonius Tranquillus**). Lived in the first part of the 2d century A. D. A Roman biographer and historian. He was private secretary of Hadrian about 119–121, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, whom he accompanied to Bithynia in 112. His chief work is "Lives of the Cæsars," which contains biographies (of an anecdotical character) of the first twelve Cæsars, including Julius. It is important on account of its revelations concerning the private life of the emperors. Fragments of his "De grammaticis," and of other works, are extant.

Suett (sū′et), **Richard.** Died in 1805. An English comedian, known as Dickey Suett.

Suevi (swē′vī). [L. (Cæsar) *Suebi*, (Pliny) *Suevi*, Gr. (Strabo) Σόηβοι, (Jordanes) Σουάβοι.] The collective name of a German people mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as the largest and most warlike of the German tribes. At the time of Tacitus the Suevi occupied all central Germany west of the Oder, from the boundaries of the Harudes, who alone intervened between them and the Baltic, to the Danube. The common name included the Semnones, Chatti, Hermunduri, Marcomanni, Quadi, and Juthungi, with many of which tribal appellations the common name interchanged. In the first half of the 5th century the Suevi, so called (possibly the Juthungi), appeared as neighbors and allies of the Alamanni, with whom they acted as one folk: either name may be used of the whole people. Together they were crushingly defeated by the Franks under Clovis. Subsequently the Suevi were settled about the head waters of the Danube, where their name is still preserved in Swabia (Schwaben). The Suevi who settled in Spanish Galicia in the 5th century were possibly the Semnones.

Suevicum (swē′vi-kum), **Mare.** [L., 'Suevic Sea.'] A Roman name of the Baltic Sea.

Suez (sö′ez or sö-ez′). A seaport of Egypt, situated at the head of the Gulf of Suez, and at the southern terminus of the Suez Canal, in lat. 29° 58′ N., long. 32° 33′ E.: the ancient Arsinoë, later Clysma and Kolzum. It was the terminus of an ancient canal. It was developed in recent times by the opening of the fresh-water canal (1863), which extended from Suez to Ismailia, and of the Suez Canal in 1869. It has harbors and quays. Population (1882), 10,919.

Suez, Gulf of. The northwestern arm of the Red Sea, bounding the Sinaitic peninsula on the west: the ancient Heroopolites Sinus.

Suez, Isthmus of. The isthmus which unites Asia and Africa, and separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea: now intersected by the Suez Canal (which see).

Suez Canal. A ship-canal which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Napoleon I. entertained the idea of building a maritime canal between these two bodies of water, but abandoned it in consequence of a report by the engineer Lepère (1798), which placed the surface of the Red Sea nearly 30 feet higher than that of the Mediterranean. This mistake was corrected by British officers in 1841, and in 1849 Ferdinand de Lesseps began a thorough investigation of the isthmus. With the consent of the Khedive of Egypt and the Porte he organized the Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal in 1856, half the capital of which was raised by public subscription in Europe (chiefly in France), the other half by the khedive. Work began April 25, 1859, and Nov. 16, 1869, the canal was opened for navigation, having cost about £20,000,000. It is 100 miles long, traversing Lake Menzaleh, Lake Timsah, and the Bitter Lakes, and was originally from 150 to 300 feet wide at the water-surface, and 72 at the bottom, with a minimum depth of 26 feet: but has since (1886–90) been deepened to 28 feet and considerably widened. The original capital of the company consisted of 400,000 shares of £20 each (besides 100,000 founders' shares), of which 176,602 belonged to the khedive and were purchased by the British government in 1875. The following table shows the increase in the number of vessels passing through the canal and the receipts of the company:

Year	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Receipts.
1870	486	654,915	£ 206,373
1880	2,026	4,344,519	1,629,577
1890	3,389	9,749,129	2,680,436
1891	4,207	12,217,986	3,336,884
1892	3,559	10,866,401	2,978,087
1893	3,341	10,753,798	2,826,694

Suffolk (suf′ǫk). [ME. *Suffolk*, AS. *Sūthfolc*, south folk: opposed to *Northfolc*, north folk, Norfolk.] The easternmost county of England, bounded by Norfolk, the North Sea, Essex, and Cambridge. Its surface is generally level, and it is one of the chief agricultural counties of England. It formed part of the old kingdom of East Anglia. Area, 1,475 square miles. Population (1891), 367,351.

Suffolk, Dukes of. See *Brandon, Charles*, and *Grey, Henry*.

Suffolk, Earl and later **Duke of** (**William de la Pole**). Executed 1450. An English politician, grandson of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk: leading minister under Henry VI.

Sufis (sö′fiz), or **Saffis,** or **Safawis.** A dynasty of Persian monarchs who reigned from about 1501 to the accession of Nadir Shah in 1736.

Sugambri (sū-gam′brī), also **Sigambri** (si-gam′brī) or **Sicambri** (si-kam′brī). [L. (Cæsar) *Sigambri*, (Tacitus) *Sugambri*, Gr. (Strabo) *Σούγαμβροι*.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time they were situated on the right bank of the lower Rhine, north of the Ubii, on both sides of the Ruhr. By Tiberius they were subjected in part to Rome and a large body of them was settled on the opposite side of the Rhine, where they afterward appear as Gugerni. Those left in the old home are probably to be identified with the Marsi.

Sugden (sug′dẹn), **Edward Burtenshaw,** first Baron Saint Leonards. Born at London, Feb., 1781: died at Thames Dellon, Jan. 29, 1875. An English statesman and jurist. He was solicitor-general 1829–30; lord chancellor of Ireland 1834–1835 and 1841–46; and was created Lord St. Leonards, and appointed lord high chancellor of England in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He wrote "Law of Venders and Purchasers" (1805), "Powers" (1808), "Law of Property as Administered by the House of Lords" (1849), and other legal treatises.

Suhl (zöl). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated in the Thüringerwald, on the Lauter, 23 miles south of Gotha. It is famous for manufactures of iron, especially of firearms, and was long called "the armory of Germany." Population (1890), 11,533.

Suhrab (modern Pers. pron. sö-hrâb′; earlier, following the Arabic, so-hrâb′). In the Shahnamah, the son of Rustam by Tahminah. Rustam kills Suhrab without knowing that he is his son. (See *Rustam*.) Also *Sohrab*.

Suidas (sū′i-das). [Gr. *Σουίδας*.] Lived probably in the second half of the 10th century A. D. A Byzantine lexicographer, author of a famous encyclopedic Greek lexicon. "The works of Suidas, like those of Photius, contain a vast store of various learning, singularly useful on points of criticism and literary history. The lexicon of this writer, besides the definition of words, contains accounts of ancient authors of all classes, and many quotations from works that have since perished." *Taylor.*

> The author of the great lexicon which bears the name of Suidas is known to us only from the title-page of this compilation, and from some citations in the commentary of Eustathius. That he was a Byzantine monk is merely a conjecture started by Joannes Rosinus and adopted by subsequent scholars. Even the age in which he flourished is quite uncertain; for it cannot be ascertained whether the references to certain personages of a comparatively modern date belong to the original fabric of the lexicon, or were subsequent additions.
>
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 385. [(*Donaldson.*)

Suiones (sū-ī′ǫ-nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Suiones*, (Jordanes) *Suehans*, ON. *Svíar*, AS. *Swéeon*.] According to Tacitus, the collective name of the Germanic inhabitants of Scandinavia. In Jordanes, in the 6th century, as *Suehans* (i. e. *Sveans*), the name is limited to the inhabitants of central Sweden, whence it has been extended to include the whole country.

Suir (shör). A river in Ireland which unites east of Waterford with the Barrow to form Waterford Harbor. Length, over 100 miles.

Suisse (süēs), **La.** The French name of Switzerland.

Suisun Bay (sö-ē-sön′ bā). A bay in California which communicates on the west by Carquinez Strait with San Pablo Bay, and through it with San Francisco Bay. It receives the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Length, about 20 miles.

Suivante (süē-vont′), **La.** A comedy by Corneille, issued in 1634, in which the character of the soubrette makes its first appearance.

Sukuma (sö-kö′mä), or **Wasukuma** (wä-sö-kö′-mä). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, inhabiting a vast undulating plateau south of Lake Victoria. This region, called Usukuma, is sometimes spoken of as the northern part of Unyamwezi. The language, Kisukuma, is closely allied to Nyamwezi, being possibly only a dialect of the latter. The Wasukuma are agricultural and pastoral. Their petty chiefs used to exact toll from travelers.

Sul, Rio Grande do. See *Rio Grande do Sul.*

Sula (sö′lä). A river in southern Russia which joins the Dnieper 75 miles west-southwest of Poltava. Length, about 200 miles.

Sulaphat (sö′lạ-fat). [Ar. *al-sulḥafât*, the tortoise. See *Shâhin.*] The third-magnitude star γ Lyræ.

Suleiman (Turkish sultans). See *Solyman.*

Suleiman (sö-lā-män′), **Mosque of.** A mosque in Constantinople, begun in 1550. It is the finest edifice in the city, after Santa Sophia, whose plan it somewhat resembles, having a nave with central dome buttressed by two large semi-domes, and arcaded aisles with domes over every bay. The dome is 17 feet higher than that of Santa Sophia. The walls and piers are incrusted with colored marbles, and in part with beautiful Persian tiles. The forecourt, arcaded and domed, is beautiful in materials and proportions. There are four minarets.

Suleiman Mountains. See *Suliman Mountains.*

Suleiman Pasha. Born 1840: died at Constantinople, Aug. 11, 1892. A Turkish general. He was one of the chief movers in the deposition of Abdul Aziz in 1876; served with distinction in the war with Servia in 1876, and in Herzegovina and Montenegro in 1877; commanded the attacks against the Shipka Pass, Aug.–Sept., 1877; and later was commander in Bulgaria, and was forced to retreat to Constantinople in 1878. He was condemned to imprisonment on a charge of high treason in 1878, but was soon pardoned.

Sulen (sö′len) **Islands.** A group of islands off the western coast of Norway, 50 miles north-northwest of Bergen.

Suli (sö′lē). A mountainous district in Albania, European Turkey, about 15–20 miles west of Janina.

Suliman (sö-lē-män′), or **Suleiman,** or **Sulaiman** (sö-lā-män′), **Mountains.** A range of mountains near the border of Afghanistan and British India, extending from the river Kuram south and west toward the Bolan Pass. The highest point is about 13,000 feet.

Sulimana (sö-lē-mä′nä). A region in the southern part of Senegambia, western Africa.

Sulina (sö-lē′nä). The middle one of the three chief mouths of the Danube, and the one most frequented by ships.

Sulina. A town in Rumania, at the mouth of the Sulina branch of the Danube.

Suliotes (sö′li-ōtz). A Greco-Albanian people who settled in Suli and carried on war in the 18th century against the Turks and Albanians. They were finally subdued in 1822, and forced to leave Suli for Greece, where they played an important part in the war of liberation.

Sulla (sul′ạ), **Lucius Cornelius,** surnamed **Felix.** Born about 138 B.C.: died 78 B.C. A celebrated Roman general and dictator. As questor in the army of Marius he served in the war against Jugurtha 107–106, and captured Jugurtha; fought against the Cimbri and Teutones 104–101; was pretor in 93; as propretor in Cilicia in 92 defeated the general of Mithridates and restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia; took part in the Social War 90–89, and captured Bovianum 89; and was consul in 88. The civil war between him and Marius broke out in 88. He led an army against Rome and expelled the Marians (this was the first time that a Roman had led a Roman army against Rome). As commander in the Mithridatic war, 87–84, he defeated Archelaus at Chæronea in 86 and Orchomenus in 85, and defeated the Marian leader Fimbria in 84. He landed in Italy in 83, and defeated the Marians in 83 and 82, and the Samnites at the Colline Gate in 82. He issued a sweeping proscription against his enemies (see extract below); was appointed dictator in 82; and was consul in 80. He attempted various constitutional reforms; reorganized the senate and the judiciary; established military colonies in Italy; and resigned the dictatorship in 79.

> One of his first acts was to draw up a list of his enemies who were to be put to death, which list was exhibited in the forum to public inspection, and called a *Proscriptio.* It was the first instance of the kind in Roman history. All persons in this list were outlaws, who might be killed by any one with impunity, even by slaves; their property was confiscated to the state, and was to be sold by public auction; their children and grandchildren lost their votes in the comitia, and were excluded from all public offices. Further, all who killed a proscribed person, or indicated the place of his concealment, received two talents as a reward, and whoever sheltered such a person was punished with death. Terror now reigned, not only at Rome, but throughout Italy. Fresh lists of the proscribed constantly appeared. No one was safe; for Sulla gratified his friends by placing in the fatal lists their personal enemies, or persons whose property was coveted by his adherents. An estate, a house, or even a piece of plate, was to many a man who belonged to no political party his death-warrant; for although the confiscated property belonged to the state, and had to be sold by public auction, the friends and dependents of Sulla purchased it at a nominal price, as no one dared to bid against them. Oftentimes Sulla did not require the purchase-money to be paid at all, and in many cases he gave such property to his favourites without even the formality of a sale.
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> *Smith*, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biog., etc., III. 939.

Sullen (sul′ẹn), **Mrs.** The gay, youthful wife of the drunken blockhead Sullen, in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." Incompatibility leads to a divorce, and she marries Archer whom she loves. Mrs. Oldfield was brilliant in this part.

Sullivan (sul′i-vạn), Sir **Arthur Seymour.** Born at London, May 13, 1842. A noted English composer and conductor. He was choir-boy in the Chapel Royal; gained the Mendelssohn scholarship in 1856; studied in Leipsic 1858–61; was principal of the National Training School for Music 1876–81; and president of the Birmingham and Midland Institution in 1888. He is famous for his operettas (for the titles of those composed with W. S. Gilbert as librettist, see *Gilbert*). Those composed with others are "Cox and Box" (1867: with Burnand), "The Zoo" (1871: with B. Rowe), "Ivanhoe" (1891) and "Haddon Hall" (1892: with S. Grundy). He has composed many songs ("The Lost Chord," "Arabian Love Song," "O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove," "If Doughty Deeds," etc.); the oratorios "The Prodigal Son" (1869), "The Light of the World" (1873), "The Martyr of Antioch" (1880), etc.; incidental music for "The Tempest," "The Merchant of Venice," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Macbeth," and "Henry VIII.," and for Wills's "Olivia"; besides part-songs, anthems, services, hymn-tunes, cantatas, a symphony in E, music for Longfellow's "Golden Legend," etc. He was knighted in 1883.

Sullivan, Barry. Born at Birmingham, 1824: died at Brighton, May 3, 1891. An English actor. He first appeared at Cork in 1840, and in London at the Haymarket in 1852. He visited the United States 1857–60, and Australia 1861–66.

Sullivan, James. Born at Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744: died at Boston, Dec. 10, 1808. An American politician, brother of John Sullivan. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and governor of Massachusetts 1807–08. He wrote a "History of Maine" (1795), a "History of Land-Titles in Massachusetts" (1801), etc.

Sullivan, John. Born at Berwick, Maine, Feb. 17, 1740: died at Durham, N. H., Jan. 23, 1795. An American general. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774; seized a fort near Portsmouth in Dec., 1774; became brigadier general in 1775; served at the siege of Boston; commanded in Canada in 1776; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island in 1776; served at Trenton and Princeton; attacked Staten Island in 1777; served at Brandywine and Germantown; commanded in Rhode Island in 1778, and gained the victory of Butt's Hill Aug. 29; commanded an expedition against the Six Nations in 1779; and defeated the Indians and Tories at Newtown (Aug. 29) and elsewhere, and ravaged their country. He was a delegate to Congress in 1780; and was president of New Hampshire 1786–89.

Sullivan's Island. [Named from Gen. John Sullivan.] An island at the entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina, east of Charleston: the site of Fort Moultrie.

Sullivant (sul′i-vant), **William Starling.** Born near Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1803: died there, April 30, 1873. An American botanist, noted as a bryologist. He wrote "Musci Alleghanienses" (1845), "Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States East of the Mississippi River" (1856), "Icones Muscorum" (1864), etc.

Sully (sul′i; F. pron. sü-lē′), **Duc de** (**Maximilien de Béthune,** Baron de Rosny). Born at Rosny, France, Dec. 13, 1560: died at the castle of Villebon, France, Dec. 22, 1641. A French Protestant statesman. He became the companion and friend of Henry of Navarre; served with distinction in the civil wars, especially at Ivry; and became celebrated as minister of finance under Henry IV. (1597–1610). He was made duc de Sully in 1606; was appointed governor of the Bastille in 1602; and was made a marshal by Louis XIII. in 1634. He was influential in nearly all departments of the government during the reign of Henry IV. He published "Mémoires des sages et royales économies d'état, domestiques, politiques, et militaires, de Henri le Grand" (2 vols. 1634). Two other volumes were published by Jean le Laboureur in 1662.

> The extraordinary form of Sully's Memoirs is well known. They are neither written as if by himself, nor of him as by a historian of the usual kind. They are directly addressed to the hero in the form of an elaborate reminder of his own actions: "You then said this"; "his Majesty thereupon sent you there"; "when you were two leagues from your halting-place, you saw a courier coming," etc. It is needless to say that this manner of telling history is in the highest degree unnatural and heavy; and, after the first quaintness of it wears off, it makes the book very hard to read. It contains, however, a very large number of short memoirs and documents of all kinds, in which the elaborate farce of "Vous" is perforce abandoned. It shows Sully as he was — a great and skilful statesman; but it does not give a pleasant idea of his character.
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> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 254.

Sully, James. Born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, 1842. An English psychologist. He was educated at the Regent's Park College, London, the University of Göttingen, and the University of London. His works include "Sensation and Intuition" (1874), "Pessimism" (1877), "Illusions" (1881), "Outlines of Psychology, with Special Reference to the Theory of Education" (1884), "The Teachers' Handbook of Psychology" (1886), "Æsthetics," with G. C. Robertson (1888), "The Human Mind" (1892).

Sully, Thomas. Born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, 1783: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1872. An American portrait-painter. Among his best-known works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware" (in Boston), portraits of Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, and Jackson, etc.

Sully-Prudhomme (sü-lē'prü-dom'), **René François Armand.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1839. A French poet and critic, elected member of the Academy in 1881. He has published "Poésies" (1865), "Les épreuves" (1866), "Les solitudes" (1869), "Les destins" (1872), "Les vaines tendresses" (1875), "La justice" (1878), "Le prisme" (1886), etc. He has also published "L'Expression dans les beaux arts" (1884), "Réflections sur l'art des vers" (1892). A general edition of his works was published 1883–84.

Sulmo (sul'mō). The ancient name of Solmona.

Sulphur Fork (of the Red River). A river in northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, which joins the Red River near the southwest corner of Arkansas. Length, about 180 miles.

Sulphur Island. A small island in the North Pacific, north of the Loochoo group.

Sulpicians, or **Sulpitians** (sul-pish'ianz). [From F. *Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized.] A Roman Catholic order of priests, established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

Sulpicius Rufus (sul-pish'ius rö'fus), **Publius.** Born 124 B. C.: killed 88 B. C. A Roman orator. As tribune of the plebs he was put to death by the party of Sulla.

Sulpicius Severus. See *Severus.*

Sultanpur (sul-tan-pör'). 1. A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 82° E. Area, 1,707 square miles. Population (1881), 957,912.—2. The capital of the district of Sultanpur, situated on the Gumti 80 miles southeast of Lucknow. Population (1881), 9,374.

Sulu (sö-lö'). A sultanate in the northeastern part of Borneo. Part of it was ceded to the British North Borneo Company about 1880.

Sulu. 1. The chief island of the Sulu Archipelago.—2. The chief town of the Sulu Archipelago.

Sulu, or **Sooloo** (sö-lö'), **Islands.** An archipelago lying northeast of Borneo and southwest of Mindanao (in the Philippine Islands). The inhabitants are Malays and Mohammedans. It was annexed by Spain about 1878. It was long notorious for piracy. Area, about 950 square miles. Population, 75,000.

Sulzbacher Alps (zölts'bäch-er alps). Same as *Steiner Alps.*

Sulzer (zölts'er), **Johann Georg.** Born at Winterthur, Switzerland, Oct. 5, 1720: died at Berlin, Feb. 27, 1779. A Swiss-Prussian philosopher and writer on esthetics. His chief work is "Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste" ("General Theory of the Fine Arts").

Sumatra (sö-mä'trä). The second largest island of the Malay Archipelago, situated west and south of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca, and separated from Java on the southeast by the Strait of Sunda. It is traversed by a range of mountains (highest point, Indrapura, about 12,500 feet), and has many volcanoes; contains mineral wealth; produces coffee, pepper, sugar, rice, etc.; and is chiefly under the control of the Netherlands. Administrative divisions: West Coast, East Coast, Palembang, Benkulen, Lampongs, and Atjeh. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays: among other peoples are the Battaks. The religion is largely Mohammedan. Dutch influence began in the 17th century: Dutch territories in Sumatra were taken by the British 1811, but restored (last English possession, Benkulen, ceded 1825). War against Atchin commenced 1873, and ended with the subjugation and annexation of Atchin. Length, 1,100 miles. Area, 170,744 square miles. Population, about 3,000,000.

Sumba. See *Sandalwood Island.*

Sumbawa (söm-bä'wä). One of the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago, situated east of Lombok and west of Flores. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. The island contains several native states, under Dutch control. It was devastated by an eruption in 1815. Area, estimated, about 5,186 square miles. Population, 150,000.

Sumbe (söm'be), or **Basumbe** (bä-söm'be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled around Novo Redondo, about lat. 11° S. They form one nation, linguistically and ethnically, with their southern neighbors, the Basele. Inhabiting a hilly and fertile district, they are an athletic, hardy, and industrious people, furnishing the best slaves and contract laborers for the plantations of Angola and S. Thomé, and producing corn and beans for the cities along the coast. The Mbuiyi tribe, north of the Basumbe, is also closely allied, but differs in several respects.

Sumbulpur. See *Sambalpur.*

Sumer (sū'mėr). See *Sumeria.*

Sumeria (sū-mē'ri-ä). In the Assyrian inscriptions, southern or lower Babylonia, the country toward and around the Persian Gulf, as opposed to Akkad (in Gen. x. 10 Accad as name of a city), or North Babylonia. The derivation of the name is uncertain. It is identified with Shinar (which see).

Sumer is Icumen In. A very ancient folk-song set to a round or canon. The original manuscript of the music is in the British Museum. Sir Frederick Madden assigns it to the first half of the 13th century.

Sumir. See *Sumeria.*

Summa Theologiæ (sum'ä thē-ō-lō'ji-ē). [L., 'substance' or 'summary of theology.'] 1. A theological work by Thomas Aquinas.—2. A theological work by Alexander of Hales.

Summer (sum'ėr), or **Somers** (sum'ėrz), **Will.** The jester of Henry VIII. His effigy is at Hampton Court, and his portrait, by Holbein, at Kensington. Several fools in old plays are called by his name.

Summer Islands. 1. A group of small islands off the western coast of Cromarty, Scotland, about lat. 58° N.—2. See *Bermudas.*

Summerside (sum'ėr-sīd). A seaport in Prince Edward Island, capital of Princes County, situated on Bedeque Bay 35 miles west-northwest of Charlotte Town. Population (1891), 2,883.

Summerson (sum'ėr-son), **Esther.** The illegitimate daughter of Lady Dedlock and Captain Hawdon, and ward of Mr. Jarndyce who calls her "Dame Durden": one of the principal characters in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Summoner's or **Sompnour's Tale, The.** One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The sompnour's business was to summon delinquents to the ecclesiastical courts. The story is in large part from Seneca's treatise "De Ira," and is a contemptuous sketch of a hypocritical friar.

Sumner (sum'nėr), **Charles.** Born at Boston, Jan. 6, 1811: died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. A noted American statesman. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, graduating in 1830; studied law at Harvard; and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He traveled in Europe 1837–40; became noted as an advocate of antislavery ideas; took an active part in politics as a Whig, and from 1848 as a Free-soiler; was an unsuccessful Free-soil candidate for Congress in 1848; was elected United States senator from Massachusetts by Free-soil and Democratic votes 1851; became a leading opponent of slavery in Congress; was assaulted in the senate-chamber by Preston Brooks May 22, 1856; was reëlected senator as a Republican in 1857, 1863, and 1869; was absent from his seat 1856–59; became chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in 1861; and was removed from it in 1871 for his opposition to Grant's policy regarding the annexation of Santo Domingo. He was a champion of the Civil Rights Bill for the negroes, and opposed the reëlection of Grant in 1872. His works, in 15 vols., were published 1870–83.

Sumner, Edwin Vose. Born at Boston, Jan. 30, 1797: died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1863, An American general. He served in the Black Hawk war; was distinguished as a cavalry commander at Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey in 1847; was governor of New Mexico 1851–53; commanded the Department of the Pacific in 1861; was a corps commander at Fair Oaks, in the Seven Days' Battles, and at Antietam; and commanded a grand division at Fredericksburg. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1863.

Sumner, John Bird. Born at Kenilworth, England, 1780: died at London, Sept. 6, 1862. An English prelate. He became bishop of Chester in 1828, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1848. He published "Records of Creation" (1816), "Evidence of Christianity" (1824), etc.

Sumner, William Graham. Born at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 30, 1840. An American political economist, professor of political and social science at Yale from 1872. He is a prominent advocate of free trade. His works include "A History of American Currency" (1874), a life of Andrew Jackson (in "American Statesmen" series, 1882), "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other" (1883), "Problems in Political Economy" (1884), "Protectionism" (1885), "Collected Essays" (1885).

Sumter, Fort. See *Fort Sumter.*

Sumter (sum'tėr), **Thomas.** Born in Virginia, 1734: died near Camden, S. C., June 1, 1832. An American Revolutionary general. He was present at Braddock's defeat in 1755; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of South Carolina riflemen in 1776; became a leading partizan commander in 1780, defeating the Tories at Hanging Rock Aug. 6, but was repulsed by the British regulars under Tarleton; was defeated by Tarleton at Fishing Creek Aug. 18; and defeated Tarleton at Blackstock Hill Nov. 20. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1789–93; United States senator 1801–1809; and United States minister to Brazil 1809–11.

Sumy (sö'mē). A town in the government of Kharkoff, southern Russia, situated on the Psiol 106 miles northwest of Kharkoff. It is an important trading center for the Ukraine. Population, 19,818.

Sun (sun). The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8.″80. Its mean apparent diameter is 32′ 4″; its real diameter 866,500 miles (109½ times that of the earth). Its volume is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass — that is, the quantity of matter in it — is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all of the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 28 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than 1½ times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7¼° to the plane of the ecliptic. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, faculæ (bright streaks due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences, called protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, and have been discovered to be merely extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere.* The thickness of this is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000: they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface: those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculæ which attend the spots. The corona — the most impressive feature of a total eclipse — is a great "glory," of irregular outline, surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element: no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and the uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers.

Sunapee Lake (sun'a-pē lāk). A lake in New Hampshire, 27 miles west-northwest of Concord. Its outlet is through Sugar River into the Connecticut. Length, 8 miles.

Sunart (sûn'ärt), **Loch.** An arm of the ocean on the coast of Argyllshire, western Scotland, situated north of Mull. Length, 19½ miles.

Sunbury (sun'bu-ri). A village in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 16 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,677.

Sunbury. The capital of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 42 miles north of Harrisburg. Population (1890), 5,930.

Sund. See *Sound, The.*

Sunda (sun′dạ̈), **Strait of.** A sea passage which separates Sumatra and Java. It contains the volcanic island of Krakatoa (which see). Width, about 13 miles.

Sunda Islands. A collective name for a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago. As often used, it includes the Great Sunda (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and smaller islands near them), and the Little Sunda (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sandalwood Island, Flores, etc., to Timor): sometimes restricted by excluding Celebes and the islands east of Sumbawa; also further restricted by excluding Borneo. Another classification includes the chain from Sumatra to Timor, excluding Borneo and Celebes. Still another classification comprises the smaller islands between Java and Timor.

Sundarbans (sön′där-bạnz), or **Sunderbunds** (sön′dėr-bundz). A wilderness region of swamps and islands in the southern part of the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, southeast of Calcutta.

Sunda Sea (sun′dạ̈ sē). A part of the ocean lying north of Java and south of Borneo: often considered as identical with the Java Sea.

Sunday (sun′dā). The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek κυριακή, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*.

Sunday Island, or **Raoul** (rä-ōl′) **Island.** A small island of the South Pacific, near lat. 29° 25′ S., long. 178° W.

Sunday River. A river in Cape Colony which flows into Algoa Bay 25 miles northeast of Port Elizabeth. Length, about 200 miles.

Sundeep. See *Sundip*.

Sunderbunds. See *Sundarbans*.

Sunderland (sun′dėr-lạnd). A seaport in Durham, England, situated at the mouth of the Wear in lat. 54° 55′ N., long. 1° 20′ W. It is an important seaport and a coal-mining center; and has also yards for building iron and steel vessels, and manufactures of chemicals, glass, etc. The bridge over the Wear (built 1793–96) is notable. Sunderland includes, besides Sunderland proper, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth (north of the Wear). The town grew up about a convent founded in Monkwearmouth in the 7th century. Population (1891), 130,921.

Sundewitt (zön′de-vit). A peninsula in the eastern part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated opposite the island of Alsen, north of Flensborg Fjord.

Sundgau (zönt′gou). A name given to the southern part of Alsace.

Sundi (sön′dē), or **Basundi** (bä-sön′dē). A tribe of the Kongo nation, included in the Kongo State, and settled on the lower Kongo River between Vivi and Manyanga.

Sundip, or **Sundeep** (sun-dēp′), or **Sandwip** (sund-wēp′). An island belonging to British India, situated in the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Meghna. Length, 17 miles.

Sundsvall (sönds′väl). A seaport in the laen of Hernösand, Sweden, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 62° 23′ N., long. 17° 19′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population, 13,215.

Sune. See *Zuñi*.

Sunflower (sun′flou″ėr) **River.** A river in western Mississippi which flows into the Yazoo 27 miles northeast of Vicksburg. Length, about 150 miles.

Sung (söng). A medieval kingdom in southern China, reduced by Kublai Khan in the 13th century.

Sungari (sön-gä-rē′ or sön-gä′rē), or **Songari** (son-gä-rē′ or son-gä′rē). A river in Manchuria which flows into the Amur about lat. 47° 30′ N. Length, including the Nonni, over 1,000 miles.

Sungaria, or **Soongaria** (sön-gä′rē-ä), or **Dzungaria** (dzön-gä′rē-ä), or **Songaria** (son-gä′rē-ä). A name given to a province of Ili, in the Chinese empire: called also the "Northern Circuit." It lies south of the Altai, west of Mongolia, and east and south of Asiatic Russia. But the name is sometimes restricted to a part of this province. It was the nucleus of a Mongol kingdom, that of the Songares, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Sungei Ujong (sön′gē ö-jong′). A small native state in the Malay Peninsula, British protectorate, attached to the Straits Settlements. Population (1891), 26,602.

Sunium (sū′ni-um). [Gr. Σούνιον.] **1.** In ancient geography, the promontory at the south-eastern extremity of Attica, Greece, now known as Cape Colonna. It contains the ruins of a temple of Athene, a famous landmark from the sea. It was a Doric peripteros of white marble of 6 by 12 or 13 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 44 by 98 feet. Twelve columns are still standing, with part of the cella. The columns have only 16 channels, and are 20 feet high. The temple possessed a frieze sculptured with the exploits of Theseus.

2. In ancient geography, a town on the promontory of Sunium.

Sunk Islet (sungk ī′let). A small district in Yorkshire, England, situated near the estuary of the Humber, southeast of Hull: formerly an islet.

Sunnis. See *Sunnites*.

Sunnites (sun′īts). A Mohammedan sect comprising the greater part of the Moslem world, usually claiming to be the traditional or orthodox sect. They recognize the first three califs as legitimate successors of Mohammed, and accept six books of the *Sunna*, or 'rule,' which purport to contain the verbal utterances of Mohammed, in contradistinction to the Koran, the written revelation. The Sunnites are opposed by the Shiites, who hold that Ali was the first legitimate successor of Mohammed. They also have five books of traditions differing from those of the Sunnites. In the course of time many differences of practice have grown up. The Mohammedans of Turkey, Arabia, North Africa, and India are mostly Sunnites, those of Persia and many in India being Shiites. Also *Sunnis*.

> The Turks were orthodox Sunnīs, or believers in the conventional doctrine of the Koran and in the traditions handed down by the respectable divines of the orthodox school. The Persians, on the other hand, were Shīas, or believers in a somewhat mystical variety of Islam, which presented many and important differences from the orthodox teaching, and offered not a few temptations to political as well as religious revolution.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 154.

Sunnyside (sun′i sīd). The house in which Washington Irving resided at Irvington, New York. It was built in the 17th century, and was originally known as "Wolfert's Roost."

Sunol (sö′nōl). An American bay trotting mare by Electioneer, dam Waxana: Waxana by General Benton out of Waxy. Waxy was supposed to have been a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington. Sunol was foaled in 1886, and held all age records except that for one year until 1891, when she broke Maud S.'s record of 2:08¾ by a mile on a kite-shaped track in 2:08¼.

Sun's Darling, The. A "moral masque" by Ford and Dekker, licensed in 1624 and published in 1656. It is probably an old play of Dekker's ("Phaeton") worked into its present shape by Ford. The songs are evidently by Dekker.

Süntel (zün′tel). A group of mountains in Germany, about 20 miles southwest of Hannover. Height, about 1,400 feet.

Suomi (sö-ō′mē). The native name of Finland.

Suonada. See *Suwonada*.

Superba (sö-per′bä), **La.** [It., 'the superb.'] An epithet given to Genoa, on account of its situation.

Superior (sụ-pē′ri-ọr). A town in Douglas County, Wisconsin, at the western end of Lake Superior, near Duluth. Population (1890), 11,983.

Superior, Lake. [F. *le lac Supérieur*, the upper lake.] The largest sheet of fresh water in the world: one of the chain of the Great Lakes in the St. Lawrence system, lying between British America and the United States. Among its tributaries are the rivers St. Louis, Pigeon, and Nipigon. Its outlet is by St. Mary's River into Lake Huron. Elevation above sea-level, about 600 feet. Length, about 370 miles. Area, about 32,000 square miles.

Superunda, Count of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Manso de Velasco*.

Suppé (söp-pā′), **Franz von.** Born April 18, 1820: died May 21, 1895. An Austrian composer, kapellmeister at Vienna. He is best known from his operettas, which include "Fatinitza" (1876), "Boccaccio" (1879), etc.

Supper at Emmaus, The. 1. A masterpiece by Rembrandt, in the Louvre, Paris. Christ is seated at a table between two disciples, before a niche flanked by pilasters. The color is glowing and admirably treated, red predominating.

2. A noted painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris. Christ is seated at a table with St. Luke and Cleopas, in a rich architectural setting, attended by a varied company with pages and servants. It is a genre picture, approaching in type the later compositions of Paolo Veronese.

Supper of Trimalchio. See *Trimalchio*.

Supple (sup′l). **1.** A character in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant."—**2.** The spiritual adviser and boon companion of Squire Western in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Suppliants (sup′li-ạnts), **The.** A tragedy by Æschylus, brought out in 462 B. C. In it the 50 daughters of Danaus, who, to avoid marrying their cousins, the 50 sons of Ægyptus, have fled with their father from Egypt to Argos, find asylum with Pelasgus, the Argive king.

Supplicants (sup′li-kạnts), **The.** In Scottish history, those persons who, about 1637–38, protested against Laud's policy in Scotland: known later as Covenanters.

Supposes (su-pō′zez), **The.** A comedy from Ariosto's "I Suppositi" (1512), by Gascoigne, acted in 1566. It is said to be the earliest extant English prose comedy. Shakspere was indebted to it in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Supremacy (sụ-prem′ạ-si), **Act of. 1.** An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church.—**2.** An English statute of 1558–59 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.

Süptitz (züp′tits). A village near Torgau, Prussia, the chief scene of the battle of Torgau. See *Torgau, Battle of*.

Sura (sö′rä). A river in eastern Russia which joins the Volga at Vasil, below Nijni-Novgorod. Length, 400–500 miles.

Surabaya, or **Soerabaya** (sö-rä-bī′ä). **1.** A residency in eastern Java.—**2.** A seaport and one of the largest cities of Java, situated on the northern coast in lat. 7° 12′ S., long. 112° 34′ E. It has government arsenals, dockyards, etc. Population (1892), 145,690.

Surajah Dowlah. See *Siraj-ud-Daula*.

Surakarta, or **Soerakarta** (sö-rä-kär′tä). **1.** A residency of central Java.—**2.** A city of Java, about 75 miles southeast of Samarang. Also called Solo. Population (1892), 101,926.

Surat (sö-rät′). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 73° E. Area, 1,662 square miles. Population (1881), 614,198.

Surat. A seaport, capital of the district of Surat, situated on the river Tapti, near the sea, in lat. 21° 12′ N., long. 72° 49′ E. It became a chief emporium of India under the Mogul empire. An English factory was established here about 1613. It was very populous in the 18th century. Population, including cantonment (1891), 109,229.

Surbiton (sėr′bi-tọn). A suburb of Kingston, in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 11 miles southwest of London. Population (1891), 10,052.

Sure (sür or sü′re), G. **Sauer** (zou′er). A river in southeastern Belgium, grand duchy of Luxemburg, and on the boundary between Luxemburg and the Rhine Province of Prussia. It joins the Moselle at Wasserbillig, near Treves. Length, about 110 miles.

Surenen (sö′re-nen). A pass of the Urner Alps, Switzerland, which leads from Engelberg, in Unterwalden, to the valley of the Reuss, in Uri. Height, 7,562 feet.

Suresnes (sü-rān′). A western suburb of Paris, situated near the Seine, beyond the Bois de Boulogne. Population, about 8,500.

Surettahorn (sö-ret′tä-horn). A mountain on the border of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, and the province of Sondrio, Italy, east of the Splügen Pass.

Surface (sėr′fạs), **Charles.** A light-hearted prodigal in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Surface, Joseph. A malicious hypocrite in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He is the elder brother of the reckless Charles, and is called by Moore "the Tartufe of sentiment."

Surface, Sir Oliver. The rich uncle of Charles and Joseph Surface, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Surgeon's Daughter, The. A short novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1827.

Surgères (sür-zhãr′). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, 20 miles east-southeast of La Rochelle. Population (1891), commune, 3,375.

Surhai (sö-rī′), or **Sonrhai** (sōn-rī′). A great negro nation of the west central Sudan, settled around Timbuctu between the Niger River and the Sahara. They are strongly mixed with Hamitic and Fulah elements, and are known to have been in their present habitat since the middle ages. In books of travel they appear as Kissour, Guber, Kallaghi, Garaugi, etc. Because of its extensive use, the Surhai language is, with Hausa, called "Kalam al Sudan" (language of the Sudan) by the Arabs.

Surinam (sö-ri-näm′). A river in Dutch Guiana which flows into the Atlantic near Paramaribo. Length, about 300 miles.

Surinam. See *Guiana, Dutch*.

Surly (sėr′li). A kind of "plain dealer" in Crowne's "Sir Courtly Nice." He is the antithesis of Sir Courtly, and one of the most repulsive figures in the whole range of English comedy.

Surprise Plot. See *Bye Plot*.

Surratt (sur-rat′), Mrs. **Mary E.** Died July 7, 1865. A member of the conspiracy to assassinate Abraham Lincoln. The conspirators, including her son John H. Surratt, had their ordinary rendezvous at her house, a small boarding-house in Washington. Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on the 14th of April. The other conspirators, with the exception of John H. Surratt, were tried by a military commission in May and

June. Mrs. Surratt was hanged on the 7th of July, and John H. Surratt escaped to Canada, thence to Europe. He was detected in Egypt, and brought back in 1867. His trial lasted two months, and ended in a disagreement of the jury.

Surrentum (su-ren′tum). The Roman name of Sorrento.

Surrey (sur′i). [ME. *Surry*, *Surrye*, *Suthrey*, AS. *Sūthrege*, *Sūthrige*, prob. for *Sūthrīce*, South Kingdom.] A county in England, bounded by Berkshire and Middlesex (from which it is separated by the Thames), Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. It is traversed by the Downs. It contains a part of London, and many of its suburbs. Area, 758 square miles. Population (1891), 1,730,871.

Surrey, Earl of. See *Howard, Henry*.

Surrey, Second **Earl of.** See *Howard, Thomas*.

Sursee (zör′zā). A small town in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Suhr 13 miles northwest of Lucerne.

Surtr (sörtr). In Scandinavian mythology, a fire-giant of Ragnarök.

Surville (sür-vēl′), **Clotilde de.** A French poet, said to have lived in the 15th century: the alleged author of "Poésies de Clotilde" (published by Vanderbourg 1803: second collection published 1823).

Survilliers, Comte de. See *Bonaparte, Joseph*.

Surya (sör′yạ). [In Skt., an adjective of relation (from *svar*, the sun, sunlight, light: pronounced in the Veda suar) which came to be used substantively.] The Sun: in the Rigveda one of the two most common designations of the Sun, the other being *Savitri*. Surya is called the son of Dyaus and also the son of Aditi, while in some passages he is distinguished from the Adityas. In one place Ushas, the Dawn, is said to be his wife, while in another the Dawns are said to produce him together with Sacrifice and Agni. He moves on a car drawn sometimes by one, sometimes by several or by seven, fleet and ruddy horses or mares. Pushan goes as his messenger with his golden ships, which sail in the aërial ocean. Surya is the preserver of all things stationary and moving, the vivifier of men, and common to them all, and beholds the good and bad deeds of mortals. He is the eye of Mitra and Varuna, and sometimes also of Agni. He is at times identified with Indra, but in many passages his position is dependent, his path being prepared by Indra, the Ushases, Soma, Dhatri, Varuna, Mitra and Varuna, Indra and Varuna, Indra and Vishnu, or the Angirases, when the divine personality of the sun is thrown into the background, and it becomes little more than a part of nature. (On Surya in the Veda, see Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 155–161.) There is also a feminine personality Suryā (sör-yä′), who is sometimes merely the sun personified as feminine, sometimes the wife of Surya, sometimes the daughter of Surya or Savitri and given in marriage to Soma, the Moon. The Suryā or Sūryāsūkta, 'Suryā hymn' (Rigveda X. 85), describing this wedding plays an important part in the wedding ceremony.

Suryasiddhanta (sör-yạ-sid-dhän′tạ). [Sanskrit title: 'Siddhanta of the Sun.'] A celebrated astronomical work in Sanskrit, said to be a direct revelation from the Sun, and thought by some to be the same as the Saurasiddhanta, or one of the five earlier works on which was founded the Panchasiddhantika of Varahamihira, who lived about the beginning of the 6th century A. D. The Suryasiddhanta has been edited by Fitzedward Hall and Bapu Deva Shastrin in the "Bibliotheca Indica," and translated by the latter for the same series. The "Journal of the American Oriental Society" (Vol. VI) also contains a translation nominally by Ebenezer Burgess, but practically by W. D. Whitney, accompanied by a very thorough commentary by Whitney, one of the most valuable contributions of that scholar to Oriental research.

Sus (sös). A mountainous district in Morocco, lying south and southwest of the city of Morocco.

Susa (sö′sa̤). In ancient geography, the capital of Susiana or Elam, situated between the rivers Kerkha and Dizful, about lat. 32° N., long. 48° 25′ E.: the modern Sûs or Shush, and the scriptural Shushan. It was a royal residence and flourishing city throughout the period of the Achæmenid kings. The site at present exhibits a group of large and high mounds, forming together a diamond-shaped figure about 3½ miles in circuit. Excavations were made in 1851 by Loftus in one of the mounds, with the result of disclosing the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon, the chief feature being a fine colonnade of 340 feet front. The excavations of Dieulafoy, between 1884 and 1886, laid bare beneath these ruins those of the palace of Darius, son of Hystaspes, and showed that the upper strata of the mound are formed by superposed layers of ruins, still but imperfectly explored.

Susa (sö′sä). A seaport in Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hamama 72 miles south by east of Tunis: probably the ancient Hadrumetum. Population, about 8,000.

Susa. A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Riparia, near the French frontier, 32 miles west of Turin: the Roman Segusio. It was an important city and the chief town of the Cottian Alps. It has a cathedral, of which the campanile and the massive round arches of the nave are of the 11th century: the remainder of the church is later and Pointed. Among its Roman antiquities is a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, now serving as a city gate. Population, about 4,000.

Susanna (sö-zan′a̤). [Heb., 'a lily'; F. *Susanne*, It. *Susanna*, Sp. and Pg. *Susana*, G. *Susanne*.] The wife of Joachim, the subject of "The History of Susanna," one of the books of the Apocrypha—an addition to the Book of Daniel. The subject of her surprisal by two of the elders while in her bath has been frequently used by painters.

Susanna. An oratorio by Handel, produced in 1749.

Susanna and the Elders. A painting by Rembrandt (1637), in the Royal Gallery at The Hague, Holland. Susanna is about to enter her bath, when she is startled at perceiving one of the elders in the thicket.

Susanna at the Bath. 1. One of the most finished and carefully composed paintings of Rembrandt (1647), in the Old Museum at Berlin.—2. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Susanna turns her back to the elders, and seeks to veil herself. One of the intruders seizes her drapery, and the other touches her back.

Susdal. See *Suzdal*.

Susiana (sū-si-ā′nạ). A province of the Persian empire: the same as Elam. It was an independent state after the first destruction of Nineveh, and was subdued by Sargon.

Suspension Bridge. A village in Niagara County, New York, situated on the Niagara River below the falls. Near it is the suspension railroad bridge over the Niagara. Population (1890), 4,405.

Suspicious Husband, The. A comedy by Dr. Hoadley, produced in 1747. David Garrick was the original Ranger in this play.

Susquehanna (sus-kwe-han′a̤). A river in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. It rises in Otsego Lake, New York; flows generally south-southwest past the Great Bend in Pennsylvania; reënters New York; flows southeast and then southwest through Pennsylvania (and is also called the North or East Branch); unites at Northumberland with the West Branch; and flows into Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. Among its tributaries are the Chenango and Juniata. Length of united stream, about 150 miles; total length, including the North Branch, over 400 miles; length of West Branch to the junction, over 200 miles.

Sussex (sus′eks). [ME. *Sussex*, *Sussexe*, AS. *Sūth sexe*, *Sūth seaxe*, South Saxons. Cf. *Essex*, *Wessex*.] A maritime county of southern England. It is bounded by Surrey, Kent, the English Channel, and Hampshire, and traversed by the range of the South Downs. The northern part of the county is called the Weald (part of the ancient Andredsweald). It is mainly an agricultural county. Formerly it was the chief seat of the English iron manufactures. It contains many seaside resorts. It nearly corresponds to the ancient kingdom of Sussex, which was founded by Ælle (who landed here 477), and came under the supremacy of Wessex about 685. It was the scene of the landing of William the Conqueror and of the battles of Senlac and Lewes. Area, 1,458 square miles. Population (1891), 550,446.

Sussex, Duke of. See *Augustus Frederick*.

Sustenpass (zös′ten-päs). A pass of the Urner Alps, Switzerland, which connects the Hasli Valley, in the eastern part of the canton of Bern, with the valley of the Reuss, canton of Uri.

Sustermans (sus′ter-mäns), or **Suttermans** (sut′ter-mäns), **Justus.** Born at Antwerp, 1597: died at Florence, April 23, 1681. A Flemish portrait-painter, pupil of Willem de Vos and of Franz Pourbes the younger in Paris. At Florence he was patronized by Grand Dukes Cosmo II. and III. and Ferdinand II. At Vienna (1623–24) he painted the emperor's portrait. In 1627 he painted Pope Urban VIII. He returned to Florence in 1653. He was a friend of Rubens and of Vandyke.

Sutherland (suᴛʜ′ėr-la̤nd). The northwesternmost county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, Caithness on the east, the North Sea on the southeast, and Ross and Cromarty on the south and southwest. The surface is generally mountainous and elevated. Area, 2,028 square miles. Population (1891), 21,896.

Sutherland, First **Duke of.** See *Leveson-Gower, George Granville*.

Sutherland Falls. A noted cascade near Milford Sound, in New Zealand. Height, 1,900 feet.

Sutlej, or **Satlej** (sut′lej). One of the chief rivers of the Panjab. It rises in Tibet near the source of the Brahmaputra; flows generally west; breaks through the Himalaya; receives the Bias, and is known also as the Ghara; unites with the Chenab, and is known as the Panjnad; and flows into the Indus about lat. 29° N. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable to near Ludhiana.

Sutra (sö′trạ). In Sanskrit, originally a 'thread, cord,' and then a brief rule, or book of such rules, so named because each rule was a short 'line,' or because the collection was a 'string' of rules. These rules appear to have been at first mere aids to the memory of teachers, whence they came to be the basis of teaching not only in religious ritual but also in philosophy and grammar. Thus there are the Shrautasutras, and among them especially the Kalpasutras, founded on Shruti (see *Smriti* and *Shruti*) and treating especially of ritual, and the Grihyasutras and Samayacharikasutras or Dharmasutras, which are 'rules for domestic ceremonies' and 'rules for conventional customs,' the last two being called collectively Smartasutras, as based on Smriti. Out of the last grew the Dharmashastras or 'law-books.' Each system of philosophy has its text-book written in Sutras. Examples in grammar and related subjects are the celebrated Sutras of Panini, the Unadisutras on certain affixes, and the Pratishakyas on Vedic accent and phonetics.

Sutri (sö′trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 29 miles north-northwest of Rome: the ancient Sutrium. It contains many antiquities. It was an ancient Etruscan town, and later a Roman colony. Population (1881), 2,266.

Sutro (sö′trō), **Adolph Heinrich Joseph.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 29, 1830. A German-American mining engineer. He received his education in the polytechnic schools in Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1850; and in 1860 went to Nevada, where he planned the famous Sutro tunnel at Virginia City, connecting with and draining the mines of the Comstock Lode. The main tunnel is over 20,000 feet in length. It was begun in 1869, and connection was made with the first of the mines in 1878.

Sutter (sut′ėr), **John Augustus.** Born at Kandern, Baden, Feb. 15, 1803: died at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1880. A Swiss-American pioneer and trader. He founded a settlement on the site of Sacramento. Gold was first discovered in California on his property in 1848.

Sutton (sut′o̤n), **Charles Manners**, first Viscount Canterbury. Born 1780: died 1845. An English politician, for many years speaker of the House of Commons.

Suva (sö′vä). A seaport on the southern coast of Viti Levu, capital of the Fiji Islands.

Suvaroff (sö-vä′rof), or **Suvoroff** (sö-vō′rof), or **Suwarrow** (sö-vä′rov), or **Suwaroff** (sö-vä′rof), Count **Alexander.** Born in Finland, Nov. 25, 1729: died at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1800. A celebrated Russian field-marshal, of Swedish descent. He served in the Seven Years' War against the Poles, and 1773–74 against the Turks; suppressed the revolt of Pugatcheff 1774–75; defeated the Turks at Kinburn in 1787, and at Fokshani and Rymnik in 1789 (being surnamed Rymnimski for this last victory); stormed Ismail in 1790: stormed Praga, near Warsaw, and was made field-marshal in 1794; defeated the French at the battles of Cassano, the Trebbia, and Novi in 1799 (for which he was surnamed Italüski); and crossed the Alps and traversed Switzerland 1799. Having been recalled in disgrace by the emperor Paul, he retired to his country-seat, where he died.

Suwalki (sö-väl′kē). The northernmost government in Russian Poland, bordering on East Prussia and the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and Lomza. Area, 4,846 square miles. Population, 656,932.

Suwalki. The capital of the government of Suwalki, in lat. 54° 12′ N., long. 22° 55′ E. Population, 16,863.

Suwanee, or **Suwannee** (sṳ̄-wâ′nē). A river in southern Georgia and Florida which flows into the Gulf of Mexico about lat. 29° 18′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

Suwaroff, or **Suwarrow.** See *Suvaroff*.

Suwonada (sö-wō-nä′dä), or **Inland Sea.** A part of the Pacific Ocean which lies southwest of the main island of Japan, and is nearly inclosed by it and the islands of Kiusiu and Shikoku. Its length is about 240 miles.

Suzdal (söz-däl′), or **Susdal** (sös-däl′), or **Souzdal** (söz-däl′). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Kamenka 115 miles east-northeast of Moscow. It was the seat of a medieval Russian principality. Population (1885–89), 6,991.

Suzdal, Principality of (or **Vladimir**). A principality, and at times grand principality, of Russia, about the upper basin of the Volga: founded in the middle of the 12th century. It supplanted Kieff as the chief Russian state, and was united with the principality of Moscow in the 14th century.

Svalocin (sval′ọ-sin). [*Nicolaus* reversed: see *Rotaner*.] The name given in the Palermo Catalogue to the fourth-magnitude star α Delphini.

Svartisen (svärt′ē-sen). ['Black ice.'] An ice-covered tract near the northwestern coast of Norway, just north of the Arctic Circle. Length, about 35 miles. Height above sea-level, about 4,000 feet.

Sveaborg (svā′ä-borg). A fortress in the harbor of Helsingfors, Finland. It was constructed in 1749; was betrayed to the Russians May 3, 1808; and was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet Aug. 9–10, 1855.

Svealand (svā′ä-länd). The historical name of central Sweden. It comprised Södermanland, Upland, Westermanland, Nerike, Wermland, and Dalecarlia.

Svend. See *Sweyn*.

Svendborg (svend′borg). An amt of Denmark, comprising part of Fünen with Langeland, Taasinge, etc. Population, 120,707.

Svendborg. A seaport on the southern coast of the island of Fünen, Denmark, in lat. 55° 4′ N., long. 10° 37′ E. Population (1890), 8,755.

Svengali. See *Trilby*.

Svenigorodka (sve-nē-gō-rod'kä). A town in the government of Kieff, Russia, situated on the Gniloi Tikitch 98 miles south of Kieff. Population, about 11,000.

Sverige (svā'rē-ge). The Swedish name of Sweden.

Svetchine. See *Swetchine*.

Sviatoi (svē-ä'toi), **Cape.** A headland on the northern coast of Russia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean near the entrance to the White Sea.

Svir (svēr). A river in the government of Olonetz, northern Russia, which flows from Lake Onega into Lake Ladoga. Length, about 125 miles.

Swabia, or **Suabia** (swā'bi-ạ). [F. *Souabe*, ML. *Suabia*, from MHG. *Swāben*, G. *Schwaben*, Swabia, orig. dat. pl. of *Swāb*, G. *Schwabe*, a Swabian.] An ancient duchy of Germany, corresponding in general to Würtemberg, Baden, and southwestern Bavaria, and also, at various times, to eastern Switzerland, Alsace, part of Tyrol, etc.: sometimes called *Alamannia*. It was one of the four great duchies of the early German kingdom, and endured from 917 to 1268. The Swabian house of Hohenstaufen furnished a famous dynasty of German kings and emperors. The name Swabia was revived as that of one of the circles of the Empire, and now includes the southern central part of Würtemberg, the adjoining part of Baden, and the southwestern part of Bavaria.

Swabia and Neuburg (G. pron. noi'börG). A governmental district of Bavaria, bounded by Middle Franconia on the north, Upper Bavaria on the east, Tyrol and Vorarlberg and Lake Constance on the south, and Würtemberg on the west. Capital, Augsburg. Area, 3,788 square miles. Population (1890), 668,316.

Swabian Alp. See *Swabian Jura*.

Swabian (swā'bi-an) **Circle.** [G. *Schwäbischer Kreis*.] One of the ten circles of the old German Empire, as established by the emperor Maximilian I., 1512. It comprised substantially the modern Würtemberg, a part of Bavaria, and a great part of Baden.

Swabian Emperors. The German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was duke of Swabia.

Swabian Jura, or **Swabian Alp,** or **Rauhe Alp** (rou'e älp) or **Alb.** A mountain-range in Würtemberg and Hohenzollern, which extends from near Sulz northeasterly to near the Bavarian frontier, between the valleys of the Neckar and Danube. Among its divisions are the Hardt and the Rauhe Alp proper.

Swabian League, or **Swabian Cities' League.** A league of various Swabian cities formed in 1376, and extended into Franconia, Bavaria, and the Rhine lands, as a defense against the extortions and depredations of the counts of Würtemberg. It fell into decay after 1388.

Swabian League, Great. A league of Swabian cities and governments formed in 1488 for the maintenance of the public peace. It was dissolved in 1533 on account of religious dissensions.

Swabian Poets, The. In German literature: (*a*) A former collective name of the Minnesingers. (*b*) A group of modern poets of Würtemberg, the chief of whom were Uhland, Kerner, and Schwab.

Swabian Sea. An occasional name of the Lake of Constance. The baths of Friedrichshafen attract many visitors, especially from Swabia.

Swain (swān), **Charles.** Born at Manchester, England, 1803: died Sept. 22, 1874. An English poet, called "the Manchester Poet." He wrote "Dryburgh Abbey" (1832), etc.

Swainson (swān'son), **William.** Born at Liverpool, Oct. 8, 1789: died in New Zealand. A British naturalist. His works include "Zoological Illustrations" (1820), "Exotic Conchology" (1821), "Naturalist's Guide," "Ornithological Drawings" (1834 41), and volumes in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia" and in Jardine's "Naturalist's Library." He was associated with Richardson in writing the "Fauna Boreali-Americana," and with Shuckard in the "History and Natural Arrangement of Insects."

Swale (swāl). An inlet of the North Sea (or mouth of the Medway), south of the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent, England.

Swale. A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ure 14 miles northwest of York. Length, 60–70 miles.

Swalli, or **Swally** (swol'ē). The outer harbor of Surat, at the mouth of the Tapti.

Swammerdam (swäm'mer-däm), **Jan.** Born at Amsterdam, Feb. 12, 1637: died there, Feb. 15, 1680. A noted Dutch naturalist, distinguished as an anatomist and entomologist.

Swamp (swomp), **The.** A low-lying region in the lower part of New York city, east of the post-office, known as a center of the hide and leather trade.

Swamp Angel, The. A name given by the Federal soldiers to an 8-inch Parrott gun which was mounted on a battery built on piles driven into a swamp outside of Charleston, and used during the siege of that city. It burst Aug. 22, 1863. After the war it was bought with some condemned metal and sent to Trenton, New Jersey, to be melted; but, having been identified, was set up on a granite base on the corner of Perry and Clinton streets in that city.

Swampscott (swomp'skọt). A watering-place in Essex County, Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay 11 miles northeast of Boston.

Swan (swon), **The.** See *Cygnus*.

Swan, The. A playhouse opened on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1581.

Swan, The Mantuan. See *Mantuan Swan*.

Swan, Knight of the. A local religious myth of Brabantine origin. The principal part of the story is that of a mysterious knight who appears in a small boat drawn by a swan, and performs helpful deeds, saves the lady of the story, and marries her, but who can remain with her only on condition that she does not ask his name: this connects him with the Knights of the Grail, who were obliged to disappear if questioned. The condition having been broken, the swan and boat reappear and he is carried swiftly away. This story is very ancient, and is told of Helias, Lohengrin (in the Round Table cycle), Salvius, Gerhard the Swan, and others, and the lady is Else of Brabant or Beatrice of Cleves. There are numerous romances in French, German, and English on this subject. The story of the seven swan-maidens is another myth pieced on to the genuine story of the Knight of the Swan.

> It was in commemoration of the beautiful myth of the Swan-Knight that Frederick II. of Brandenburg instituted the Order of the Swan, in 1440. . . . The badge of the Cleves order of knighthood was also a silver swan suspended from a gold chain. Charles, Duke of Cleves, attempted to revive the Order of the Swan. When Cleves fell to Prussia, the Count de Bar endeavored to persuade Frederick the Great to resuscitate the order, but in vain. With Anne of Cleves, the white swan passed to our tavern sign-boards.
>
> *S. Baring-Gould*, Curious Myths of the Mid. Ages, 2d ser., [p. 335.

Swan (swon) **Lake.** A small lake in Nicollet County, southern Minnesota, northwest of Mankato.

Swan-maidens. See *Swan, Knight of the*.

Swan of Avon, Sweet. A name given by Ben Jonson to Shakspere.

Swan of Cambrai, The. Fénelon.

Swan of Lichfield, The. A name given to Miss Anna Seward, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

Swan of Padua, The. Francesco Algarotti.

Swan of the Thames, The. John Taylor.

Swan (swon) **River.** [Named from the black swans seen in it by its discoverer, Willem de Vlaming, 1697.] A river in West Australia which flows into the Indian Ocean near Perth. It gave name to the colony which formed the nucleus of West Australia.

Swansea (swon'sē). A seaport of Glamorganshire, Wales, situated at the entrance of the river Tawe into Swansea Bay, in lat. 51° 37′ N., long. 3° 56′ W. It is the principal seat of copper-smelting in Great Britain, and perhaps in the world, and has also manufactures of lead, iron, tin-plate, zinc, and other metals, chemicals, etc. There are extensive coal-mines in its vicinity. It has docks, and exports of tin-plate and other manufactured goods, coal, etc. The castle was built in 1099. Population (1891), 90,423.

Swansea, or **Swanzey** (swon'zi). A village in Bristol County, Massachusetts, 4 miles northwest of Fall River. Here, June 24, 1675, the Indians murdered several settlers: this event was the immediate cause of King Philip's war.

Swan's Island. An island of Hancock County, Maine, 5 miles southwest of Mount Desert. Length, 5½ miles.

Swanzey. See *Swansea*.

Swarga (swär'gä), or **Swerga** (swėr'gä). In Hindu mythology, the heaven of Indra and other gods, situated on Mount Meru.

Swarthmore (swârth'mōr) **College.** An institution of learning situated at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 12 miles west-southwest of Philadelphia. It is under control of the Friends. In 1894 the number of instructors was 20, and of students 195.

Swat (swät), or **Suwat** (sụ-wät'). A little-known region in central Asia, west of the upper Indus and northeast of Peshawar. It has been under the rule of a chief entitled the Akhoond.

Swatow (swä-tou'), or **Shantow** (shän-tou'), or **Swartow** (swär-tou'). A treaty port in the province of Kwangtung, China, situated at one mouth of the river Han, in lat. (of Double Island) 23° 20′ N., long. 116° 43′ E. It has considerable trade in tea, bean-cake, oranges, cloth, etc. Population, about 40,000.

Swayne (swān), **Noah Haynes.** Born in Culpeper County, Va., Dec. 7, 1804: died at New York, June 8, 1884. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1861–81.

Swaziland (swä'zē-land). A small independent state in South Africa, situated near the South African Republic, Amatongaland, and Zululand. Its independence was recognized in 1884. A commission was in 1890 formed, with representatives of Great Britain, the Transvaal, and the Swazis, to rule over the whites. It became subject to the Transvaal in 1895. Area, 6,150 square miles. Population, about 61,500.

Sweden (swē'dẹn). [Formerly also *Sweeden*; F. *Suède*, D. *Zweden*, G. *Schweden*; orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*, D. *Zweed*, G. *Schwede*, Goth. **Swētha* (pl. *Swethans* in Jordanes); a form appar. diff. from the other designation, AS. *Sweón*, *Swión*, Icel. *Svīar*, Sw. *Svear*, L. *Suiones*, also *Sueci*, whence the ML. name *Suecia* (It. *Svezia*, Sp. *Suecia*). The Sw. name for Sweden is *Sverige*, Dan. *Sverrig*, Icel. *Svīarīki*, kingdom of the Svear or Swedes.] A kingdom of Europe, in the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Capital, Stockholm. It is bounded by Norway on the west and north, Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic Sea on the east, the Baltic on the south, and the Sound, Cattegat, and Skager Rack on the S.W.; and extends from lat. 55° 20′ to 69° 3′ N., and from long. 11° 6′ to 24° 8′ E. There are three main divisions: Götaland in the south, Svealand in the center, and Norrland in the north. The surface is generally hilly: a mountain-range (the Kolen) runs along the northwestern boundary between Sweden and Norway. The kingdom contains many lakes (Wenern, Wettern, Mälar, etc.) and rivers, and comprises many neighboring islands, including Gotland and Öland. The leading occupation is agriculture. There is considerable mineral wealth, particularly iron. Timber, iron, hardware and wooden wares, etc., are exported. The country is subdivided into 25 laens or provinces. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, legislative authority being vested in the king and the Riksdag of two houses (both elected). Sweden and Norway have been united under the same king since 1814, and are bound to stand by each other in war, but are otherwise free and independent. The inhabitants are mostly Swedes: there are a few Finns and Lapps in the north. The prevailing religion is Protestant (Lutheran). Sweden was inhabited in early times by various tribes, the chief of them being the Goths in the south and the Swedes in the north. Christianity was finally established about the end of the 11th century. A fusion of the Goths and Swedes took place in the 13th century. The union of the three kingdoms Denmark, Sweden, and Norway was effected at Kalmar in 1397. A rebellion against the Danes was led by Gustavus Vasa, who was elected king in 1523. The Reformation was introduced by him. Sweden became one of the leading European powers in the 17th century. It took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus and his successor; obtained a large part of Pomerania, Bremen, Verden, etc., in 1648; carried on successful wars with Denmark and Poland; received Livonia, Esthonia, Scania, etc., in 1660; carried on the Northern War, under Charles XII., against Denmark, Russia, Poland, and Saxony; ceded a large part of its possessions in northern Germany in 1719–1720; ceded Livonia, Esthonia, etc., to Russia in 1721; and ceded Finland to Russia in 1809. Norway was united with it in 1814. Its remaining possessions in Germany were ceded to Prussia in 1815. Area, 170,979 square miles. Population (1894), 4,824,150.

Swedenborg (swē'dn-bôrg; Sw. pron. svā'den-borg) (originally **Svedberg** or **Swedberg**), **Emanuel.** Born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1688: died at London, March 29, 1772. A celebrated Swedish philosopher and theosophist, founder of the New Church. He was educated at Upsala; traveled in Europe 1710–14; was appointed assessor of the Swedish college of mines in 1716; distinguished himself at the siege of Frederikshall in 1718 by the invention of machines for the transport of boats overland from Stromstadt to Iddefjord; and was subsequently elevated to the nobility. About 1743 he commenced to have "visions," and in 1747 resigned his office in order to devote himself wholly to the expounding of Scripture as the immediate mouthpiece of God. His chief theological and mystical work is "Arcana cœlestia" (1749–56). Among his other works are "Opera philosophica et mineralogica" (1734), "Œconomia regni animalis" (1740–41), and "Regnum animale" (1744). See *Swedenborgians*.

Swedenborgians (swē-dn-bôr'ji-ạnz). The believers in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; the New-Churchmen. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1778 under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous;

but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondencies is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse: the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedish (swē′dish). The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect akin to Danish and Norwegian-Icelandic. Old Swedish is preserved in runic inscriptions from the end of the viking age in the 11th century, and in literature from late in the 13th century. Modern Swedish dates from the Reformation.

Swedish Nightingale, The. Jenny Lind.

Swedish Pomerania. A name formerly given to the western part of Pomerania, which was granted to Sweden at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It comprised Vorpommern and Rügen, and part of Hinterpommern. Part of it was ceded to Prussia in 1720; the remainder was ceded to Denmark in 1814, and by Denmark to Prussia in 1815.

Sweedlepipe (swē′dl-pīp), **Paul** or **Poll.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a bird-fancier and "easy shaver," Mrs. Gamp's landlord: "a disapp'intin' Sweedlepipes."

Sweeny (swē′ni), **Thomas William.** Born at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820: died at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., April 10, 1892. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War (at Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and in the Atlanta campaign); and took part in the Fenian invasion of Canada.

Sweet Singer of the Temple. George Herbert.

Sweetwater (swēt′wâ″tėr) **Mountains.** A range of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming, southeast of the Wind River Mountains, and northwest of the Medicine Bow Mountains.

Sweetwater River. A tributary of the North Fork of the Platte, in central Wyoming. Length, about 150 miles.

Sweet William's Farewell to Black-eyed Susan. See *Black-eyed Susan.*

Swegen. See *Sweyn.*

Swerga. See *Swarga.*

Swetchine (svech-ēn′), Madame (**Anne Sophie Soymonoff**). Born at Moscow, 1782: died at Paris, 1857. A Russian author. Her works and letters were edited by Falloux.

Swett (swet), **Samuel.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., June 9, 1782: died at Boston, Oct. 28, 1866. An American historical writer. He published "Bunker Hill," controversial and other works on that battle, etc.

Sweyn, or **Swein** (swān), or **Swegen** (svā′gen), or **Svend** (svend). Died 1014. King of Denmark, son of Harold Blaatand and father of Canute. He invaded England in 994 and 1003, and conquered England in 1013.

Sweyn, or **Swein.** Died about 1051. An English earl, eldest son of Godwine. He was outlawed and exiled in 1046; was restored; and was finally exiled with Godwine in 1051.

Sweyn. Died 1076. King of Denmark 1047–1076, son of Canute. He invaded England in 1068.

Swift (swift), **Jonathan.** Born at Dublin, Nov. 30, 1667: died there, Oct. 19, 1745. A celebrated English satirist and man of letters: usually spoken of as Dean Swift. His grandfather, Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich in Herefordshire, was a follower of Charles I. Swift matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin in 1682, leaving with only a degree *speciali gratia* in 1686. In 1688, owing to the Revolution, he went to England, and in 1689 became amanuensis or secretary to Sir William Temple (who was in some way related to Swift's mother) at Moor Park, near Farnham. He disliked his subordinate position, and returned to Dublin in about a year. In 1692 he received the degree of B. A. at Oxford, took orders in 1695, and in 1695 obtained the living of Kilroot, Antrim, Ireland. In 1696, tired of obscurity, he returned to Sir William Temple, and remained with him till his death in Jan., 1699. During these years of quiet he not only read much, but was in such relations with the court as to obtain an insight into politics which later was of use to him. In 1696 he wrote "A Tale of a Tub," and in 1697 the "Battle of the Books" (both published in 1704): he also published an edition of Temple's works (1700–1703). He was made rector of Agher, in Meath, and vicar of Laracor in 1700 and held other small livings. In 1696 he had offered marriage to Miss Waring ("Varina"), who refused him on account of her ill health and his poverty. When he received the living of Laracor, however, in 1700, she wished the marriage to take place. He broke off the match by saying that if she would submit to be educated so that she could entertain him, soothe his ill humor, accept his likes and dislikes, etc., he would overlook deficiencies in looks and income. He published the Whig tract "A Discourse on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome" in 1700. At Laracor he was joined by Mrs. Rebecca Dingley and by Esther Johnson (born in 1681), a dependent of Sir William Temple, who presided over his house — the "Stella" of later years. In 1708 he published the pamphlets "The Sentiments of a Church of England Man" and "On the Reasonableness of a Test": these were followed by the ironical "Argument Against Abolishing Christianity" and by his best poem, "Baucis and Philemon." He was in London for a longer or shorter period nearly every year from 1701 to 1710. At this time he abandoned the Whigs and went over to the Tories: a full account of this is given in the "Journal to Stella," written 1710–13, and not intended for the public. In Nov., 1710, he began to write for the "Examiner," a Tory journal, and formed the "Society of Brothers." In July, 1711, he left the "Examiner," but continued to write Tory pamphlets ("The Conduct of the Allies" and "Remarks on the Barrier Treaty"). He was appointed by Queen Anne dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713. He was intimately associated with Oxford and Bolingbroke, and was a friend of Steele, Addison, Pope, Arbuthnot, Congreve, Atterbury, Parnell, and Gay. Some of his best work belongs to this period — the last four years of Queen Anne. After the fall of the Tories he retired to Dublin. While living in London, Esther Vanhomrigh, the "Vanessa" of his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa," had formed an attachment for him. In 1714 her mother died, and she followed Swift to Dublin. It is generally said that in 1716 he was privately married to "Stella," and in 1717 "Vanessa" retired to Marley Abbey at Celbridge, where Swift visited her. In 1723 "Vanessa" wrote to "Stella" demanding an explanation of her relation to Swift. "Stella" replied that she was his wife, and sent "Vanessa's" letter to Swift, who at once, in one of his characteristic fits of passion, went to "Vanessa," threw her letter on a table without a word, and rode away. This was her death-blow: she lived only a few weeks longer. Swift devoted himself earnestly to the condition of Ireland and Irish politics, and in 1720 published his "Proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufactures," urging the disuse of English goods by the Irish. A patent for supplying Ireland with copper coins had been accorded to one William Wood, who shared a 40 per cent. profit with the Duchess of Kendal, the king's mistress. In 1724 Swift attacked this abuse in letters signed "M. B. Drapier," which raised his popularity to a height that it always retained. Returning to England, he was recalled on account of "Stella's" illness, but she did not die till 1728. In 1726 he published "Gulliver's Travels," and in 1729 his "Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from being a Burden to their Parents" — his ironical suggestion being that they should be fattened and eaten. In his later years his brain became diseased, and he was alternately in a state of torture and apathetic torpor; for a year or two his intellect was almost wholly eclipsed, a fact of which he was conscious at intervals. He was put under restraint in 1741, and lingered till 1745. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. With Arbuthnot and Pope he carried out the scheme of the "Scriblerus Club" (which see). Among his works not mentioned above are "Pindarics," "Predictions for 1708" (1708: an attack upon astrology in the person of Partridge, the almanac-maker, in which Swift assumed the character of an almanac-maker and the name of Isaac Bickerstaffe), "A Project for the Advancement of Religion" (1709: "the only work to which he ever put his name"), "Vindication of Bickerstaffe" (1709), "Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue" (1712), "Free Thoughts on the State of Public Affairs" (1714), "History of the Last Four Years of Queen Anne" (not published till 1757–58: a number of volumes of miscellanies with Arbuthnot, Pope, Gay, Sheridan, and others), "The Legion Club" (1735: a satire against the Irish House of Commons), "Directions to Servants," and "Polite Conversation" (1738). A number of volumes of sermons, tracts, essays, and letters have also been published.

Swift, Lewis. Born at Clarkson, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1820. A distinguished American astronomer, director of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, New York, from 1882. He is especially noted as a discoverer of comets and nebulæ.

Swilly (swil′i), **Lough.** An inlet of the Atlantic in Ulster, Ireland, northwest of Londonderry. Length, 25 miles.

Swinburne (swin′bėrn), **Algernon Charles.** Born at London, April 5, 1837. An English poet, son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady Henrietta Ashburnham, daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham. He was educated in France, and at Eton and Oxford (Balliol College), entering the university in 1857 and leaving without a degree. He is especially remarkable for his facile metrical invention. He has published "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamund" (1861), "Atalanta in Calydon" (1864), "Chastelard: a Tragedy" (1865), "Poems and Ballads" (1866: these were so severely censured that the edition was withdrawn, but it was reprinted the same year as "Laus Veneris, and other Poems and Ballads," and Swinburne replied to the criticism (also in 1866) with "Notes on Poems and Reviews"), "William Blake: a Critical Essay" (1867), "An Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" (1870), "Songs Before Sunrise" (1871), "Under the Microscope" (1872: an answer to Robert Buchanan's pamphlet "The Fleshly School"), "Bothwell's Tragedy" (1874), "Songs of Two Nations" (1875), "Essays and Studies" (1875), "George Chapman: a Critical Essay" (1875), "Erechtheus: a Tragedy" (1876), "A Note on Charlotte Brontë" (1877), a second series of "Poems and Ballads" (1878), "A Study of Shakspere" (1879), "The Modern Heptalogia, or the Seven Against Sense" (1880), "Songs of the Springtides" (1880), "Studies in Song" (1880), "Mary Stuart: a Tragedy" (1881), "Tristram of Lyonesse, etc." (1882), "A Century of Roundels" (1883), "A Midsummer Holiday, etc." (1884), "Marino Faliero: a Tragedy" (1885), "Prose Miscellanies" (1886), "A Study of Victor Hugo" (1886), "A Study of Ben Jonson" "Locrine: a Tragedy" (1887), "The Armada" (1888), and "Poems and Ballads" (1889).

Swinemünde (svē′ne-mün-de). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the island Usedom, at the mouth of the Swine, in lat. 53° 55′ N., long. 14° 17′ E. It forms the outer port of Stettin. It is a watering-place, and has an excellent harbor and important commerce. Population (1890), 8,508.

Swing (swing), **Captain.** A fictitious name signed to various threatening letters in England, about 1830, especially to letters addressed to the users of threshing-machines, which were obnoxious to the old-fashioned threshers.

Swing (swing), **David.** Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1830: died Oct. 3, 1894. An American Presbyterian clergyman, tried for heresy in Chicago in 1874, and acquitted. He was afterward pastor of an independent church.

Swinton (swin′tọn). A village in Lancashire, England, 6 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), with Pendlebury, 20,197.

Swinton. A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England, 10 miles northeast of Sheffield. Population (1891), 9,697.

Swinton, William. Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, April 23, 1833: died at New York, Oct. 24, 1892. An American journalist and author. He became connected with the "New-York Times" in 1858, and was its war correspondent 1862–64: his letters several times involved him in difficulties with the military authorities. From 1869 to 1874 he was professor of English at the University of California. He wrote a series of historical and other text-books, and "Rambles Among Words" (1859), "The Times's Review of McClellan: his Military Career Reviewed and Exposed" (1864), "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1866), "Twelve Decisive Battles of the War" (1867), "History of the New York Seventh Regiment during the Rebellion" (1870), etc.

Swiss Family Robinson. A romance by Rodolphe Wyss. The scene is laid in a desert island about 1800.

Swiss Guards, The. A corps of Swiss mercenary troops in the French service, formed in 1616 and finally disbanded in 1830. They are celebrated for their valor in the defense of the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792, commemorated in the "Lion of Lucerne" at Lucerne.

Swithin (swith′in), or **Swithun** (swith′un), Saint. Born near Winchester, probably about 800: died about 862. A bishop of Winchester. It was fabled that he performed many miraculous cures after his death, and he was translated with great ceremonial July 15, 971. He was not regularly canonized, but received his title of saint on his translation. He has, for no known reason, become associated in the popular mind with drunkenness. He is noted in folk-lore, a common adage being that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15), it will rain for forty days after.

Switzerland (swit′zėr-lạnd). ['Land of the Switzers'; G. *Die Schweiz*, F. *Suisse*, It. *Svizzera*, Sp. *Suiza.*] A country of Europe, bounded by France on the west and northwest, Alsace and Baden on the north, the Lake of Constance on the northeast, Vorarlberg and Tyrol on the east, and Italy and France on the south: Latin Helvetia. Capital, Bern. The main range of the Alps in the south (partly on the Italian border) is separated from a secondary range of the Alps (Bernese Oberland, Todi, Santis, etc.) by the valleys of the Rhone and Rhine: the Jura is in the west and north. (See *Alps.*) The highest mountain is Monte Rosa (over 15,000 feet). The chief lakes are the Lakes of Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The leading industries are cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, straw-plaiting, manufactures of embroidery, clocks and watches, wooden wares, chemicals, machinery, music-boxes, etc., and dairy-farming. The country contains many pleasure- and health-resorts, and is famous as a summer resort of tourists. It contains 22 cantons united in a confederation, the several cantons being very largely independent in internal matters. The government of the confederation is vested in a federal assembly of two chambers: the State Council ("Standerath" or "Conseil des États") of 44 members (2 for each canton), and the National Council ("Nationalrath" or "Conseil National"), with 147 representatives. The Federal Assembly in joint session elects the executive body, the Federal Council ("Bundesrath" or "Conseil Fédéral"), of 7 members, and also the president of the Federal Council, who is elected for one year as president of the Swiss Confederation. "Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on." (*The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1894, p. 997.) Cantonal government is exercised by a great council or directly by the citizens in popular assembly ("Landesgemeinde"). About three fifths of the inhabitants are Protestants and about two fifths Roman Catholics. About 2,000,000 speak German, 600,000 French, 160,000 Italian, and 38,000 Romansh. The ancient inhabitants were Helvetii and other tribes. The land became part of the Roman Empire and largely of the province of Gaul, and was settled by Burgundians, Alamanni, etc. The league between Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwald (in Unterwalden) against Hapsburg oppression was formed 1291. The legend of Tell and the founding of the confederation at Rütli are assigned to the beginning of the 14th century. The Swiss defeated the Austrians at Morgarten in 1315, and renewed the league the same year. Lucerne joined the confederation in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus in 1352, Zug in 1352, and Bern in 1353. The Austrians were defeated at Sempach in 1386, and various conquests were made in the 14th century. Besides its own members, the confederation recognized "associates" and "protected districts." The Swiss were freed from Austrian claims in 1394 and 1474. They defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Granson and Murten in 1476. The "Compact of Stanz" was formed in 1481. Fribourg and Solothurn were admitted in 1481. Switzerland became practically independent of the Empire in 1499. Basel and Schaffhausen were admitted in 1501, and Appenzell in 1513. The Swiss were defeated at Marignano by Francis I. of France in 1515, and concluded peace with France in 1516. The Reformation was introduced into various parts by Zwingli, Farel, Calvin, etc. The Golden League between Catholic members was formed in 1586. Switzerland became formally independent of the Empire in 1648. The Helvetic Republic was established in 1798, under the influence of France. A revolt of the Forest Cantons was suppressed by the French in 1798, and the country was the scene of much fighting in the wars of the Directory and Consulate. The confederation was restored in 1803, and the cantons of St. Gall, Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud were added. A new constitution was adopted, neutrality was guaranteed, and the cantons of Geneva, Valais, and Neuchâtel were added in 1815. The war of the "Sonderbund" occurred in 1847. Government was made more centralized by the constitution of 1848. Neuchâtel was freed from Prussian claims in 1857. The constitution was revised in 1874. Area, 15,976 square miles. Population (1888), 2,917,754.

> Such is the Switzerland of our own time, but such was not the Switzerland with which Charles the Bold had to deal. In those days the name of Switzerland, as a distinct nation or people, was hardly known. The names Switenses, Switzois, Suisses, were indeed beginning to spread themselves from a single canton to the whole Confederation; but the formal style of that Confederation was still the "Great (or Old) League of Upper Germany"—perhaps rather of "Upper Swabia." That League was much smaller than it is now, and it was purely German. It consisted of eight German districts and cities, united, like many other groups of German cities, by a lax Federal tie, which tie, while other similar unions have died away, has gradually developed into a perfect Federal Government, and has extended itself over a large non-German territory. The League then consisted of eight cantons only — Zurich, Bern, Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Glarus. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 353.

Switzerland, Saxon. See *Saxon Switzerland.*

Swiveller (swiv′l-ėr), **Dick.** A happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

> Altogether, and because of rather than in spite of his weaknesses, Dick is a captivating person. His gaiety and good humour survive such accumulations of "staggerers," he makes such discoveries of "the rosy" in the very smallest of drinks, and becomes himself by his solacements of verse such a "perpetual grand Apollo," that his failings are all forgiven, and hearts resolutely shut against victims of destiny in general open themselves freely to Dick Swiveller. *Forster*, Life of Dickens, ii. 7.

Swordfish, The. See *Xiphias.*

Sword of God, The. A name given to the Saracen conqueror Khaled.

Sword of Rome, The. A name sometimes given to Marcellus.

Swords (sōrdz). **Thomas.** Born at New York, Nov. 1, 1806: died there, March 20, 1886. An American general. He served in the conquest of New Mexico and California in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War.

Swynford (swin′fọrd), **Katharine.** Died 1403. The third wife of John of Gaunt, mother of the Beauforts and ancestress of Henry VII. of England.

Syagrian (sī-ā′gri-a̤n) **Promontory.** In ancient geography, a headland at the eastern extremity of Arabia.

Syagrius (sī-ā′gri-us). The last Roman governor of Gaul. He was defeated by Clovis near Soissons in 486.

Syamantaka (sya̤-man′ta̤-ka̤). In Hindu mythology, a celebrated jewel of which the story is told in the Vishnupurana. It yielded daily eight loads of gold, and expelled all fear of portents, wild beasts, fire, robbers, and famine; but, though an inexhaustible resource to a virtuous, it was deadly to a wicked, wearer. It was given by Surya, the Sun, to Satrajit, Surya recompensing Satrajit for praises rendered him by allowing himself to be seen in his proper form and by the bestowal of the gem. Afraid that Krishna would take it from him, Satrajit gave the jewel to his own brother, Prasena, but Prasena was killed by a lion. Jambuvat, king of the bears, killed the lion and carried off the gem; but Krishna took it from him and restored it to Satrajit, who in thankfulness gave him his daughter Satyabhama in marriage. One of the many suitors of Satyabhama had been Shatadhanvan, who now killed Satrajit in his sleep and carried off the gem. Pursued by Krishna and Balarama, Shatadhanvan gave it to Akrura and continued his flight, but was overtaken and killed by Krishna. As Krishna did not bring back the jewel, Balarama upbraided him with secreting it, and parted from him. Akrura, after fifty-two years, produced it, when it was claimed by Krishna, Balarama, and Satyabhama, and decided that Akrura should keep it, whence he moved about like the sun wearing a garland of light.

Sybaris (sib′a̤-ris). [Gr. Σύβαρις.] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, southern Italy, situated near the Gulf of Tarentum in lat. 39° 41′ N., long. 16° 28′ E. It was founded by Achæan colonists in 720 B. C. It was celebrated for its wealth, and its inhabitants were proverbial for their luxury (whence the epithet *Sybarite*). It was destroyed by the inhabitants of Crotona in 510 B. C.

> Sybaris was one of the most important towns of Magna Græcia. According to Strabo, it was founded by the Achæans (vi. p. 378), probably about B. C. 720. (Clinton's F. H., vol. i., pp. 168, 174.) The colonisation was most likely connected with the gradual conquest of the Peloponnese by the Dorian invaders. Its site is marked by the junction of the Crathis (*Crati*) with the Sybaris (*Cossile*). Sybaris flourished 210 years (Scym. Ch. l. 360). Its walls were 50 stadia in circumference; it had twenty-five subject cities, and ruled over four neighbouring tribes. In the great war with Crotona, it is said to have brought into the field 300,000 men (Strab. l. s. c.). Its excessive luxury is proverbial. It was taken (B. C. 510) after a siege of 70 days by the Crotoniats, who turned the river upon the town, and in this way destroyed it. A second Sybaris arose upon the ruins of the first, but it never flourished, and was finally merged in the Athenian colony of Thurii (B. C. 443), which was built on a spot in the neighbourhood. Herodotus was one of the colonists (Suidas). *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 242, note.

Sybel (zē′bel), **Heinrich von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1817: died at Marburg, Prussia, Aug. 1, 1895. A noted German historian. He has been a member of the Hessian and Prussian chambers, of the Erfurt Parliament of 1850, and later of the Reichstag, and professor at Marburg, Munich (where he founded the first historical seminary in Germany), and (1861) Bonn. His chief work is "Geschichte der Revolutionszeit 1789–1800" ("History of the Revolutionary Period of 1789–1800," 1853-). His other works include "Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzugs" ("History of the first Crusade," 1841), "Die Entstehung des deutschen Konigtums" (1844), and "Die Begrundung des deutschen Reiches durch Wilhelm I." ("The Foundation of the German Empire by William I.," 1889–90).

Sybil (sib′il). A political novel by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1845.

Sybota (sib′ọ-tä). In ancient geography, a small island and town on the coast of Epirus, opposite the southern end of Corcyra. Near it, in 432 B. C., was fought a naval battle between Corcyra (aided by Athens) and Corinth.

Sycorax (sik′ọ-raks). A witch, the mother of Caliban, referred to in Shakspere's "Tempest." In Dryden and Davenant's version she is his sister, and a monster like him.

Sydenham (sid′n-a̤m). A suburb of London, in Kent, 7 miles south of London. Near it is the Crystal Palace. Population (1891), 34,162.

Sydenham, Thomas. Born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, England, 1624: died at London, Dec., 1689. A noted English physician, surnamed "the English Hippocrates." In 1642 he entered Magdalen College, Oxford. His course there was interrupted by service in the Parliamentary army; but he graduated (bachelor of medicine) in 1648, and became a fellow of All Souls. In 1663 he was licensed by the College of Physicians to practise in Westminster. He was a warm friend of John Locke and Robert Boyle. His works include "Methodus Curandi Febres" (1666), "Epistolæ Responsoriæ" (1680), "Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope" (1683), etc. Sydenham anticipated modern practice in many ways, especially in a minute study of predisposing causes external and internal, and in assisting natural crises, as well as by the general liberality of his practice.

Sydney (sid′ni). A seaport, capital of New South Wales, Australia, situated on the harbor of Port Jackson, in lat. 33° 52′ S., long. 151° 13′ E.: one of the two chief cities of Australia. Its suburbs include Glebe, Paddington, etc. Its commerce and manufactures are important, and it is the terminus of various steamship lines. Near it are extensive coal-mines. It is the seat of a mint and of Sydney University. It was settled in 1788 as a convict colony. Population (1891), with suburbs, 383,386.

Sydney. A seaport in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, situated on the eastern coast in lat. 46° 16′ N., long. 60° 7′ W. It is in the vicinity of a coal-mining region. It was formerly the capital of Cape Breton.

Sydney, Algernon Philip. See *Sidney.*

Syene. See *Assuan.*

Syennesis (sī-en′e-sis). [Gr. Συέννεσις.] A king of Cilicia, vassal of Persia, at the time of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger 401 B. C. The name is common to all the kings of Cilicia mentioned in history.

Sykes (sīks), **George.** Born at Dover, Del., Oct. 9, 1822: died in Texas, Feb. 9, 1880. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican and in Indian wars; and was a division and corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction at Gaines's Mill, Gettysburg, etc.

Sykes, Mrs.: best known by her maiden name, **Olive Logan.** Born at Elmira, N. Y., April 16, 1841. An American actress and writer, daughter of Cornelius A. Logan (1806–53). She made her début in 1854 at Philadelphia, and in 1857 went to England, where she finished her education. She married Henry A. Delille, but was divorced in 1865. In 1864 she appeared in New York in a play of her own, "Eveleen." She retired from the stage in 1868, has devoted herself to lecturing, and has been a frequent contributor to newspapers. She married William Wirt Sykes in 1871: he died in 1884. She has written a number of books, principally about theatrical matters, and several plays.

Sylhet, or **Silhet** (sil-het′). 1. A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 91° 45′ E. Area, 5,381 square miles. Population (1881), 1,969,009.—2. The capital of the district of Sylhet, situated on the Surma. Population, 14,407.

Sylla. See *Sulla.*

Sylphide (sēl-fēd′), **La.** A ballet in two acts, music by Schneitzhoffer, libretto by Nourrit. It was produced at Paris in 1832. La Sylphide was one of Taglioni's greatest parts.

Sylt, or **Silt** (silt). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, intersected by lat. 55° N. It contains the watering-place Westerland. The inhabitants are chiefly Friesians. Length, 22½ miles. Population, about 3,000.

Sylva (sēl-vä′). A river in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, which joins the Tchusovaya near Perm. Length, 250–300 miles.

Sylva, Carmen. See *Carmen Sylva.*

Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, etc. A report on the condition of timber in the English dominions, by John Evelyn, published in 1664.

Sylvander (sil-van′dėr). The name under which Burns corresponded with Mrs. Maclehose ("Clarinda"). The letters were published in 1802, afterward suppressed, and republished in 1845.

Sylvester (Popes). See *Silvester.*

Sylvester (sil-ves′tėr), **James Joseph.** Born at London, Sept. 3, 1814. A distinguished English mathematician, professor successively at University College, London, at the University of Virginia, at Woolwich, at the Johns Hopkins University, and at Oxford (Savilian professor 1883).

Sylvester Daggerwood (sil-ves′tėr dag′ėr-wůd). A "whimsical interlude" by George Colman the younger, produced in 1795. There are but two characters — Sylvester Daggerwood, a strolling player, and Fustian, a Grub-street playwright.

Sylvia. See *Silvia.*

Sylvius, Æneas. See *Pius II.*

Sylvius (sil′vi-us), **Franz** (originally **De le Boë**). Born at Hanau, Prussia, 1614: died at Leyden, 1672. A German physician, professor of medicine at Leyden.

Sylvius (sil′vi-us) (**Jacques Dubois**). Born at Amiens, France, 1478: died at Paris, 1555. A French anatomist, lecturer on anatomy at Paris. He made various anatomical discoveries, and invented injection. From him the Sylvian aqueduct, the Sylvian artery, and the Sylvian fissure (of the brain) were named.

Syme. See *Symi.*

Syme (sīm), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1799: died June 26, 1870. A noted Scottish surgeon. Among his works are "Excision of Diseased Joints" (1831), "Principles of Surgery" (1832), etc.

Symeon, Henry. See the extract.

> The inceptor [at Oxford] was required to swear that he would never consent "to the reconciliation of Henry Symeon," or reassume the degree of Bachelor of that Faculty. The exact nature of Henry Symeon's offence is not stated, but for century after century the implacable university held him up to the obloquy of every Bachelor who was about to become a Master of Arts. This singular oath has been taken by some men who are still living, for it was not abolished until the year of grace 1827.* [*Ward's "Oxford University Statutes," vol. ii, p. 139. Bryan Twyne states that Symeon was a Regent in Arts at Oxford who feigned himself a Bachelor in order to obtain admission to a foreign monastery in which regency in secular arts was not allowed. ("Antiquitatis Oxon. Apologia," p. 376.) He does not, however, cite any authority for this plausible explanation.] *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 214.

Symeon of Durham. See *Simeon of Durham.*

Symi (sē′mē). A small island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles north of Rhodes: the ancient Syme. It belongs to Turkey.

Symi, Gulf of. An arm of the sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, near the island of Symi.

Symmachus (sim′a̤-kus). Lived at the end of the 2d century A. D. The author of a Greek version of the Old Testament, included in Origen's "Hexapla."

Symmachus. Pope 498–514. The "Palmary Synod" was held in his reign (501).

Symmachus, Quintus Aurelius. Lived about 400 A. D. A Roman pagan orator, writer, and politician. He was prefect of Rome, and consul 391. He wrote epistles and orations, fragments of which are extant.

Symonds (sim′ọndz or sī′mọndz), **John Addington.** Born at Bristol, Oct. 5, 1840: died at Rome, April 19, 1893. An English man of letters. He graduated at Oxford (Balliol College) winning the Newdigate prize in 1860. He published "An Introduction to the Study of Dante" (1872), "Studies of the Greek Poets" (1873–76), and "Sketches in Italy and Greece" (1874). His best-known work, "The Renaissance in Italy," consists of five parts: "The Age of the Despots" (1875), "The Revival of Learning" (1877), "The Fine Arts" (1877), "Italian Literature" (1881), and "The Catholic Reaction" (1886). He also wrote a "Life of Shelley" (1878), "Sketches and Study in Italy" (1879), "Italian Byways" (1883), "Shakspere's Predecessors in the English Drama" (1884), "Wine, Woman, and Song, etc." (1884: an essay on the Latin songs of the 12th-century students), "Life of Sir Philip Sidney" (1886), "Life of Ben Jonson" (1886), "Life of Michelangelo" (1892), and several volumes of verse. He translated the sonnets of Michelangelo and Campanella (1878), and the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini (1887).

Symplegades (sim-pleg′a̤-dēz). In the legend of the Argonauts, two movable rocky islets at the entrance of the Bosporus into the Black Sea.

Symposium (sim-pō′si̤-um), **The.** [Also sometimes *Symposion;* from L. *symposium*, from Gr. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, from *συμπίνειν*, drink with or together, from *σύν*, together, and *πίνειν*, drink.] 1. A celebrated work by Plato, an account given by Aristodemus of a banquet at the house of the tragic poet Agathon after one of his victories, at which, together with other less famous persons, Socrates, the physician Eryximachus, Aristophanes, and by and by Alcibiades, discuss the nature and praise of Eros (love).—2. A work by Xenophon, describing the character of Socrates.

Syn. See *Sin.*

Syndesmos (sin-dez′mo̤s). [Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a knot.] The fourth-magnitude double star *α* Piscium, situated at the bend or knot in the ribbon by which the two fishes are represented as joined.

Syndics of the Arquebusiers. A painting by Van der Helst (1657), in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Holland. The four syndics, richly dressed, are seated about a table examining the plate of the gild. Behind is a maid bringing in a large drinking-horn, and to the right in the distance are seen soldiers with longbows.

Syndics of the Gild of the Clothmakers, or **De Staalmeesters.** A masterpiece by Rembrandt (1661), in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, Holland. The five syndics, robed in black, are assembled about a table, attended by a servant. It is a striking example of the powerful effects attained by the master with the simplest means.

Synesius (si-nē′shi-us). Born at Cyrene, 378: died about 430 A. D. A Neoplatonist philosopher and writer. He was at Constantinople 397–400, and was bishop of Ptolemais, in the Pentapolis of Libya, about 410–414. His works include letters, hymns, "Encomium Calvitii," "De Providentia," the oration "De Regno," etc.

> Synesius, who was born at Cyrene in A. D. 378, must be classed rather with the school of Justin, Clement, and Origen than with the Christian sophists whom we have been considering in the last few sections. Perhaps he was the only eminent Christian in the fourth or fifth century who ventured to maintain the parallel importance of heathen and Christian literature. He was born a pagan, and was not converted to Christianity till he was about thirty years old. He had been a hearer and sincere admirer of Hypatia, and even after he became a Christian and bishop of Ptolemais, towards the end of A. D. 409, he was far from embracing all the tenets of orthodoxy. He did not hesitate to confess in the most candid manner that his doctrines were rather those of Origen than those of Theophilus; and though he declared that his thoughts should never rise in open revolt against his tongue, he conceived himself at liberty to maintain an esoteric faith in accordance with his philosophical convictions, as well as the popular views of Christianity which he preached to his less instructed hearers. He lived to about A. D. 430.
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> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 344. [(*Donaldson.*)

Synnada (sin′a̤-dä̤). [Gr. *Σύνναδα.*] In ancient geography, a town of Phrygia, Asia Minor, identified with the modern Eski-Karahissar. It is noted for its marble-quarries.

Synod (sin′o̤d), **Holy Governing,** of all the Russias. A synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials — the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great, in 1721, to supply the place of the Patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor, thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.

Synod, The Robber. See *Ephesus, Council of*, 2.

Synod of Dort. See *Dort, Synod of.*

Syntax, Doctor. See *Combe, William.*

Syphax (sī′faks). [Gr. *Σύφαξ.*] Died about 201 B. C. A king of the Massæsylians in western Numidia. He vacillated between the Roman and Carthaginian alliances; was often at war with Masinissa; and was finally allied with Carthage, and married Sophonisba, daughter of Hasdrubal. He overran all of Numidia, but was defeated by Scipio in 203 and taken prisoner to Rome.

Syra (sē′rä). An island of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece, intersected by lat. 37° 25′ N., long. 24° 54′ E.: the ancient Syros. Its surface is rocky. It was of minor importance until its settlement by Greek refugees at the time of the war of independence in the 19th century. The chief town is Hermupolis. Length, 11 miles. Population, about 33,000.

Syra (city). See *Hermupolis.*

Syracuse (sir′a̤-kūs). [Gr. *Συρακοῦσαι.*] A province in the southeastern part of Sicily. Area, 1,442 square miles. Population (1891), 395,797.

Syracuse. [Gr. *Συρακοῦσαι*, L. *Syracusæ*, It. *Siracusa.*] A city, capital of the province of Syracuse, situated on the island of Ortygia on the eastern coast of Sicily, in lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 15° 18′ E. It contains a cathedral (see below) and museum, and some relics of the ancient city are near it. There is a Roman amphitheater, presumably of the time of Augustus, formed of masonry on the south side, and in other parts hewn from the rock. Portions of the ancient barrier in marble remain standing about the arena. The temple of Athene (Pallas), of the 6th century B. C., was famous for its wealth, and was plundered by Verres. In the 7th century it was converted into a church, and is now the cathedral. The temple was Doric, hexastyle, peripteral, with 14 or 15 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 74½ by 188 feet. The columns of the flanks are embedded in the walls of the cathedral; those of the front were overthrown by an earthquake in 1693. The two columns in antis of the pronaos survive. Proportions and details are of archaic character. The temple of Diana, so called, probably in fact the temple of Apollo, is a Greek Doric structure of the 6th century B. C., with notably archaic features. It was a peripteros of 6 by 19 monolithic columns, on a stylobate of 4 steps. Sixteen columns and a part of the cella wall are standing. Syracuse was founded by Corinthian colonists about 735 B. C. on the island, and spread over the adjoining part of the mainland, forming Achradina, Epipolæ, Neapolis, etc. Gelon, ruler of Gela, became tyrant of Syracuse in 485 B. C.; and it became the chief power in Sicily. The tyrant Thrasybulus was expelled about 466, and Syracuse became a democratic commonwealth. It was besieged by the Athenians under Nicias and Demosthenes in 414–413, the Athenians being finally defeated with the aid of Spartan allies in 413. It was under the rule of Dionysius the elder about 405–367; was frequently at war with Carthage; was ruled by Dionysius the younger and Dion, and about 343–337 by Timoleon; had Agathocles as tyrant 317–289; and was defended by Pyrrhus against Carthage about 278. Hiero II., its king, was allied with Rome in the first and second Punic wars. It was allied with Carthage later; was besieged by the Romans under Marcellus 212, captured, and annexed by Rome; and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. Population (1892), 28,000.

Syracuse. The capital of Onondaga County, New York, situated near Onondaga Lake in lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 76° 13′ W. It stands on the Erie and Oswego canals; was noted for extensive salt-works (among the largest in the country); has varied manufactures and large trade; is an important railroad center; and is the seat of the Syracuse University (Methodist). It was settled about the end of the 18th century; had its present name given it in 1824; and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 88,143.

Syr-Daria, or **Syr-Darya.** See *Sir-Daria.*

Syria (sir′i-ä). [F. *Syrie*, G. *Syrien*, L. *Syria*, Gr. *Συρία*, from *Σῦροι*, L. *Syri*, the Syrians.] A country in Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean eastward to the Euphrates and the desert of Arabia, and from Egypt northward to about lat. 36° N. Chief city, Damascus. It includes Palestine (in the southwest), Phenicia, etc.; but by some Palestine is regarded as distinct. It is traversed by mountains north and south (Lebanon, Anti-Libanus, etc.). The principal rivers are the Orontes, Litany, and Jordan. The inhabitants are Bedouins, town Arabs, Druses, Maronites, Jacobites, Jews, etc. The ancient inhabitants were Hittites, Arameans, Canaanites, Hebrews, and Phenicians. Syria became subject to Assyria about 733 B. C., and was later under Babylon, Persia, and Macedon. Part of Syria was conquered by Seleucus Nicator about 300 B. C., and Syria gave its name to the whole realm of the Seleucidæ, which had Antioch as its capital, and embraced a great part of the Macedonian conquests in Asia. It was conquered by Pompey about 64 B. C., and annexed to the Roman Empire; was conquered by the Saracens 634–636 A. D.; and belonged to the califate, Seljuk Turks, etc. A Christian kingdom was established in part of it during the Crusades. It was conquered by the Turks in 1516; and was held temporarily by Mehemet Ali of Egypt 1832–41. Massacres of Christians in 1860 led to temporary French occupation. Population, probably from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

Syrian Gates, The. A pass between the mountains (ancient Amanus) and the northeastern angle of the Mediterranean, leading from Cilicia to Syria: the modern Pass of Beilan.

Syrinx (sī′ringks). In Greek mythology, a nymph who was changed by Pan into a reed.

Syrmia (sėr′mi-a̤), G. **Syrmien** (zir′mē-en). A former duchy, situated in Slavonia, in the eastern part of the peninsula comprised between the Drave, Danube, and Save.

Syro-Phenicia (sī″rō̤-fē̤-nish′a̤). A Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra.

Syrophenicians (sī″rō̤-fē̤-nish′a̤nz). In ancient history, either the Phenicians dwelling in Syria, or persons of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or the inhabitants of Syro-Phenicia.

Syros (sī′ros). The ancient name of Syra.

Syrtis Major (sėr′tis mā′jo̤r). [L., 'Greater Syrtis.'] The ancient name of the Gulf of Sidra.

Syrtis Minor (sėr′tis mī′no̤r). [L., 'Lesser Syrtis.'] The ancient name of the Gulf of Cabes.

Syzran (siz-räny′). A town in the government of Simbirsk, eastern Russia, situated near the Volga 80 miles south of Simbirsk. It has manufactures of leather, etc. Population, 30,580.

Szabad (Hung. so′bod), **Emeric.** Born in Hungary about 1822. A Hungarian-American author and soldier. He was secretary to the Hungarian revolutionary government in 1849, and served in the American Civil War. He wrote "Hungary," "State Policy of Modern Europe," "Modern War," etc.

Szabadka. See *Theresienstadt.*

Szechuen, or **Sechuen** (sā-chö-en′). A province of western China, bounded by Kansu and Shensi on the north, Hupeh and Hunan on the east, Kweichow and Yunnan on the south, and Tibet on the west and northwest. Capital, Chingtu. Area, about 160,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 45,000,000.

Szegedin (seg′ed-ēn). A royal free city, capital of the county of Csongrád, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Maros with the Theiss, in lat. 46° 16′ N., long. 20° 10′ E. It is the second city of Hungary. It has important trade and various manufactures. It was formerly fortified, and was held by the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was a seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government in July, 1849. It was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the Theiss in March, 1879. Population (1890), 87,210.

Szegszárd (sek′särd). The capital of the county of Tolna, Hungary, situated on the Sárviz, near the Danube, in lat. 46° 23′ N. It has a trade in wine. Population (1890), 14,325.

Sziget (sig′et), or **Mármaros-Sziget** (mär′-mo-rosh-sig′et). The capital of the county of Mármaros, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Iza and the Theiss, in lat. 47° 56′ N. Near it is a salt-mining region. Population (1890), 14,758.

Szigetvár (sig′et-vär), or **Sziget.** A town in the county of Somogy, Hungary, situated on the Almás 25 miles south of Kaposvár: noted for its defense under Zrinyi against the Turks in 1566. Population (1890), 5,078.

Taaffe (tä'fe), Count **Eduard von.** Born at Prague, Feb. 24, 1833. An Austrian statesman, of Irish descent. He was governor of Salzburg 1863-67, and of Upper Austria in 1867; entered the Austrian (Cisleithan) ministry as minister of the interior in 1867; was premier from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870; was minister of the interior 1870-71; became governor of Tyrol in 1871; and was again premier 1879-93.

Taasinge (tâ'sing-e). An island belonging to the amt of Svendborg, Denmark, situated south of Fünen. Length, 9 miles. Population (1880), 4,529.

Tab (täb). A river in western Persia which flows into the head of the Persian Gulf near lat. 30° N.

Tabago. See *Tobago.*

Tabard (tab'ärd), **The.** An ancient London hostelry, made famous by Chaucer as the house at which his pilgrims assembled before starting for Canterbury. It was situated on the High Street of Southwark, near the Kent Road. Stow says in 1598 that it was then "amongst the most ancient" of the "fair inns for receipt of travellers." It received its name from its sign, which was a tabard, or sleeveless coat. It was originally the property of the Abbey of Hyde. In 1766 the sign of the talbot (see the extract) was removed as a street obstruction, and in 1866 the inn was condemned, and shortly afterward demolished and a freight depot of the Midland Railway built on the spot.

> Up to a few years before its destruction it was marked by an inscription [not ancient] which said "This is the Inne where Sir Jeffrey Chaucer and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury anno 1383." . . . The front towards the street was comparatively modern, having perished in the fire of 1676, after which, says Aubrey, "the ignorant landlord or tenant instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard put up the Talbot or Dog."
>
> *Hare*, London, I. 462.

Tabaristan (tä-bä-ris-tän'). The mountainous region in the southeast of the province of Mazanderan, Persia.

Tabaristan, Sea of. A medieval name of the Caspian Sea.

Tabarîyeh (tä-bä-rē'ye), or **Tabarîya** (tä-bä-rē'yä). The modern name of Tiberias.

Tabasco (tä-bäs'kō). A maritime state of Mexico. Capital, San Juan Bautista. It is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, the Mexican states of Vera Cruz, Chiapas and Campeche, and Guatemala. The surface is low except in the southern part, and the soil is fertile. Area, 9,844 square miles. Population (1894), 114,028.

Tabatinga (tä-bä-tēng'gä). A military post and town in the state of Amazonas, Brazil, situated on the Amazon close to the Peruvian frontier.

Tabernacle. See *Salt Lake City.*

Tabirá (tä-bē-rä'). [Origin of name doubtful, possibly Piro.] The proper name of the ruined pueblo on the mesa of Jumanos in New Mexico, now called "la gran Quivira." Tabirá was a Franciscan mission in the 17th century, but was abandoned about 1670, on account of the Apaches, at the same time as the village, the inhabitants of which retreated to the south and to the Rio Grande.

Tabitha (tab'i-thä). [LL. *Tabitha*, Gr. Ταβιθά; an Aramaic name meaning 'a female gazel': its Gr. translation is *Δορκάς*.] A Christian woman at Joppa, mentioned in Acts ix. as making garments for the poor: also called Dorcas. She was miraculously restored to life by the apostle Peter.

Tablas (tä'bläs). One of the Philippine Islands, southeast of Mindoro. Length, about 30 miles.

Table (tā'bl) **Bay.** An arm of the ocean, on the southwestern coast of Cape Colony, South Africa. On it is Cape Town.

Table Diamond, The Great. A famous royal Indian diamond, ranked by Tavernier, who saw it in Golconda in 1642, as the third in size and quality seen by him. It weighed about 242 1/16 carats. It was then in the hands of a dealer, the king having been obliged to raise money on it. It has disappeared, and it has been suggested that the Russian Table diamond may be a part of it. The latter diamond weighs 68 carats.

Table Mountain, or **Tafelberg** (tä'fel-berg). A mountain immediately south of Cape Town, South Africa, remarkable for its flattened summit. Height, about 3,500 feet.

Table Mountain. A mountain in Pickens County, in the northwestern part of South Carolina. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Table of Abydos. See the extract.

> To the above-named monuments must be added the Table of Abydos. As may be gathered from its name, it came from that site, being brought away by M. Mimaut, Consul-General of France; it is now in the British Museum. Of all the innumerable Egyptian monuments there is not one that is so famous, nor that less deserves its fame. This time it is Ramses II. who adores his ancestors, and out of the fifty cartouches – besides that of Ramses repeated twenty-eight times — there are now but thirty left, and these are in a state more or less incomplete. Like the Hall of Ancestors, the Table of Abydos gives a list resulting from the artist's choice, the reason of which is also unknown. Another fact that depreciates its value is that we do not possess its commencement. After the Twelfth Dynasty, however, the list passes at once without a break to the Eighteenth.
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 104.
>
> [There are two temples at Abydos dedicated to the local divinity: the one built by Seti, the other by Ramses. The same series of kings, twice repeated, without any variation, adorns these buildings. One is the Table described above, the other was discovered comparatively lately. Although in an admirable state of preservation, this Tablet adds but little to our knowledge. It mentions some new kings, and shows the correct sequence of others, but is far from giving us a connected series of all the kings of Egypt from Menes to Seti I. – Note, p. 105.]

Table Rock. A rocky mass formerly at Niagara Falls, the presence of which is said to have at one time caused a separate fall. Until a part of it fell in June, 1850, it largely overhung the water. Some of it still remains.

Table Round. See *Round Table.*

Tables, The. In Scottish history, an organization, consisting of members of the privy council and others, which took the lead in opposition to the introduction of episcopacy into Scotland about 1638–39. They were so called from sitting separately or conjointly at the tables in the Parliament House.

Table-talk. A name given to various collections of essays. The most notable works so entitled are those of Luther, of John Selden (published in 1689, after his death, by his amanuensis), of Hazlitt (1821–57), and of Coleridge (published by his son in 1835, and republished in 1884). Dyce published in 1856 "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers"; and Cowper added a poetical dialogue entitled "Table Talk" to a volume of poems published in 1782.

Tablet of Sakkarah. See the extract.

> The most interesting, as also the most perfect, monument of this kind is the one that was found during the French excavations at Sakkarah, and which is now in the Gizeh palace. Unlike the others, it is not of royal origin. It was discovered in the tomb of an Egyptian priest named Tûnari, who lived in the days of Ramses II. According to the Egyptian belief, one of the good things reserved for the dead who were deemed worthy of eternal life was to be admitted to the society of their kings, and Tûnari is represented as having been received into the august assembly of fifty-eight. Here again in the Tablet of Sakkarah, as before in that of Abydos, is raised the same question: Why these fifty-eight kings more than any others?
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 106.

Tabnit (täb'nit). King of Sidon (Phenicia) in the first part of the 4th century B. C., father of Eshmunazar.

Tabor (tä'bōr). [See *Taborites.*] A town in Bohemia, situated on the Luschnitz 48 miles south of Prague. It was founded as a stronghold by the Hussites under Ziska in 1419. It gave name to the Taborites. Population (1890), 8,440.

Tabor (tā'bor), **Mount.** A wooded mountain in Palestine, 6 miles east of Nazareth, on the border of the plain of Esdraelon: famous in Old Testament history. According to a tradition it was the scene of the Transfiguration; and in the monastic ages it was peopled with hermits. Height, about 1,800 feet.

Taborites (tā'bor-īts). [So called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount Tabor, probably with reference both to Bohemian *tabor*, encampment, and to Mount Tabor in Palestine.] The members of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussites.*

Tabriz (tä-brēz'), or **Tavris** (tä-vrēs'), or **Tebris** (te-brēs'), or **Tauris** (tâ'ris). The capital of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on a tributary of Lake Urumiah, about lat. 38° 4′ N., long. 46° 18′ E.: the second city of Persia, and its chief commercial center. It lies on the main route between Teheran and Turkey and Russia. Among the buildings are the citadel and "Blue Mosque." It is noted for its orchards and gardens. It has often been devastated by sieges and earthquakes. Population, 180,000.

Tacanas (tä-kä'näs). Indians of northern Bolivia, between the rivers Beni and Madre de Dios. They are divided into many small tribes, some of which have been gathered into the Beni missions. The wild tribes are, to some extent, agriculturists, and the women weave cotton cloths; but they are said to be very savage, and are accused of cannibalism. Among the tribes or villages are the Cavinas, Araunas, Lecos, Tacanas proper, Macaranis, and Maropas. Their language appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Tacchinardi (täk-kē-när'dē), **Niccolo.** Born at Leghorn, Sept., 1776: died at Florence, March 14, 1859. A noted Italian tenor singer. He appeared first in opera in 1804, made a brilliant success in Rome and other cities, and visited Paris in 1811. In 1814 he returned to Italy, and was appointed chief singer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He retired from the stage in 1831, and became celebrated as a teacher.

Taché (tä-shā'), **Alexandre Antonine.** Born at Rivière-du-Loup, Canada, July 23, 1823: died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 22, 1894. A Canadian archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, brother of É. P. Taché: distinguished for his early missionary labors among the Indians. He became bishop of St. Boniface in 1853, and archbishop in 1871, when St. Boniface was made a metropolitan see. He mediated between the Canadian government and the Métis in 1870. His best-known work is "Esquisse sur le nord-ouest de l'Amérique" (1869: translated into English).

Taché, Sir **Étienne Paschal.** Born at St. Thomas, Lower Canada, Sept. 5, 1795: died there, July 29, 1865. A Canadian politician. He entered Parliament in 1841, and was commissioner of public works 1848–49, and speaker of the legislative council 1856–57.

Tacitus (tas'i-tus), **Cornelius.** Born about 55 A. D.: died probably after 117. A celebrated Roman historian and noted legal orator. He was pretor in 88 and consul in 97. He was a friend of the younger Pliny. His extant works include "Dialogus de oratoribus," an "attempt to demonstrate and explain the decay of oratory in the imperial period, in the form of a dialogue between literary celebrities of the time of Vespasian"; a biography of his father-in-law Julius Agricola ("De vita et moribus Julii Agricolæ"); the "Germania," a celebrated ethnographical work on the Germans; the "Historiæ," a narrative of events in the reigns of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, of which only the first four books and the first half of the fifth book survive; and the "Annales," a history of the Julian dynasty from the death of Augustus. Of the last work only the first four books and parts of the fifth and sixth have come down to us.

Tackers (tak'ėrz). In English history, a section of extreme Tories who in 1704 attempted to carry their point by "tacking" a "rider" to a revenue bill. They were defeated.

Tackleton (tak'l-ton), **Mr.** A character in Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth." He is a toy-merchant who has mistaken his vocation in life, and, "cramped and chafing in the peaceable pursuit of toy-making," becomes at last the implacable enemy of children.

Tacna (täk'nä). **1.** A province, provisionally (until 1894) under Chilean government, but formerly belonging to Peru. (See *Arica.*) It borders on Peru. Area, 8,685 square miles. Population (1891), 31,303.—**2.** The capital of the province of Tacna, situated on the river Tacna about lat. 18° S. It is the terminus of one of the main routes to Bolivia. A victory was gained here, May 26, 1880, by the Chileans (14,000 men, under General Baquedano) over the allied Peruvians and Bolivians (9,000, under Campero). Population, about 18,000.

Tacoma (ta-kō'mä). A seaport in Pierce County, Washington, situated on Puget Sound about 28 miles northeast of Olympia: the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It has a flourishing trade in grain and lumber, and large smelting-works. It is also at the head of navigation on Puget Sound, has large facilities for the shipment of its manufactures and products, and is a starting point of steamers for Alaska. It is called the "City of Destiny." Population (1890), 36,006.

Tacoma, Mount. See *Rainier.*

Taconic (ta-kon′ik), or **Taghkanic, Mountains.** A low range of mountains in eastern New York, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and southwestern Vermont.

Tadcaster (tad′kas-tėr). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Wharfe 10 miles southwest of York. Population (1891), 4,553.

Tadema, Alma-. See *Alma-Tadema.*

Tadmir (täd-mēr′). In the early period of Mohammedan domination in Spain, a state in the southeastern part of the peninsula, dependent on the califate of Cordova. It comprised Murcia with portions of Valencia and Grenada.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra.*

Tadousac. See *Montagnais.*

Tadousac (tä-dö-zäk′). [From the Indian name.] A watering-place in the county of Saguenay, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence.

Tænarum (ten′a-rum). [Gr. *Taίvapov.*] The ancient name of the promontory in Greece now called Cape Matapan. The name was also given to the adjoining peninsula.

Taensa (tä-en′sä). A tribe or confederacy of North American Indians, formerly living in Louisiana, on the west bank of the Mississippi, near St. Joseph. D'Iberville in 1699 enumerated seven villages. They were united until 1706, but were then pressed by other tribes and in turn attacked others. In 1764 they were settled on the Chetimachas Fork about thirty leagues from New Orleans, and there were later changes of habitat, until they became extinct or absorbed. Also called *Tenisaws, Tensau, Tensagini, Tinnsals.* See *Natchesan.*

Taeping. See *Taiping.*

Tafalla (tä-fäl′yä). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Zidaco 23 miles south of Pamplona. Population (1887), 6,496.

Tafelberg. See *Table Mountain.*

Taff (taf). A river in South Wales which flows into the estuary of the Severn at Cardiff. Length, about 40 miles.

Taffy (taf′i). [A corruption of *David.*] A nickname for a Welshman.

Tafilet (tä-fē-let′). A large oasis in Morocco, about lat. 31° N., long. 4° W. Its chief place is Abuam. Population, about 100,000.

Tafna (täf′nä). A small river in the province of Oran, Algeria, which flows into the Mediterranean 58 miles southwest of Oran. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Kabyles Jan. 26–28, 1836.

Tafna, Treaty of. A treaty concluded between the French general Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader May 30, 1837.

Taft (täft). A town in central Persia, 165 miles east-southeast of Ispahan. It has manufactures of felt and carpets. Population, about 7,000.

Taft (taft), **Alphonso.** Born at Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810: died at San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1891. An American jurist and Republican politician. He was secretary of war in 1876, attorney-general 1876–77, and United States minister to Austria 1882–1884, and to Russia 1884–85.

Tagal (tä-gäl′), or **Tegal** (te-gäl′). **1.** A seaport on the northern coast of Java, about 100 miles west of Samarang.—**2.** A residency of northern Java.

Taganrog (tä-gän-rog′). A seaport in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Gulf of Taganrog, near the mouth of the Don, about lat. 47° 15′ N. Next to Odessa it is the leading seaport in southern Russia. It was bombarded by the Allies June 3, 1855. Population (1888), 48,999.

Taghanuck Falls. See *Taughannock Falls.*

Taghkanic Mountains. See *Taconic.*

Taginæ (taj′i-nē). In ancient geography, a place near the modern Gualdo Tadino, east-northeast of Perugia, Italy. There, 552, Narses defeated the Goths under Totila.

Tagish (tä′gish). A tribe of North American Indians. They lived about the head waters of Lewis River, Alaska, and in British Columbia. See *Koluschan.*

Tagle y Portocarrero (täg′lā̆ ē pōr-tō-kär-rā′-rō), **José Bernardo,** Marquis of Torre-Tagle. Born at Lima, March 21, 1779: died at Callao, 1825. A Peruvian general and politician. He represented Peru in the Spanish Cortes 1813–14; subsequently was brigadier-general and governor of Trujillo; and in 1820 deserted to the patriots. San Martin named him grand marshal and president of the council of state, and in July–Aug., 1822, he had charge of the executive, with the title of supreme delegate. From July, 1823, to Feb., 1824, he was again nominally the head of the government, but in reality acted for Sucre and Bolivar. Charged with treason, he took refuge with the loyalists in Callao, where, despised by both parties, he died of hunger or disease during the subsequent siege.

Tagliacozzo (täl-yä-kot′sō). [ML. *Tallacozum.*] A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, 44 miles east-northeast of Rome. Near it, Aug. 23, 1268, a victory was gained by Charles of Anjou over Conradin of Swabia (also called the battle of Scurcola). Population (1881), commune, 8,327.

Tagliamento (täl-yä-men′tō). A river in northeastern Italy which rises in the Venetian Alps and flows into the Gulf of Venice 40 miles east-northeast of Venice: the ancient Tiliaventus (ML. Tiliamentum). On its banks a victory was gained, Nov. 12, 1805, by the French under Masséna over the Austrians under the archduke Charles. Length, about 100 miles.

Taglioni (täl-yō′nē), **Filippo.** Born at Milan, 1777: died near the Lake of Como, Feb. 11, 1871. An Italian ballet-master and composer of ballets. His best-known ballet is "La sylphide."

Taglioni, Maria. Born at Stockholm, April 23 (March 18?), 1804: died at Marseilles, France, April 23, 1884. A celebrated dancer. She was the daughter of Filippo Taglioni, an Italian ballet-master. She first appeared as a première danseuse at Vienna in 1818. Her most celebrated parts were in "La bayadère," "La sylphide," and "La fille du Danube." Her style was original, and was known as "the ideal": it was light and airy, in opposition to the more sensuous style of Vestris. She married Comte Gilbert de Voisins in 1847, and left the stage.

Taglioni, Marie. Born at Berlin, Oct. 27, 1833: died Aug. 27, 1891. A ballet-dancer, daughter of Paul Taglioni. She married Prince Joseph Windischgrätz in 1866.

Taglioni, Paul. Born at Vienna, 1808: died Jan. 7, 1884. A ballet-dancer, ballet-master (at Berlin), and composer of ballets, son of Filippo Taglioni. His most noted ballets are "Sardanapal," "Undine," etc.

Tagno. See *Tano.*

Tagulanda (tä-gö-län′dä). A small island northeast of Celebes, in lat. 2° 22′ N., long. 125° 24′ E.: under Dutch protection.

Tagus (tā′gus), Sp. **Tajo** (tä′hō), Pg. **Tejo** (tā′zhọ̈). The longest river in the Spanish peninsula: the Roman Tagus. It rises in the province of Teruel, Spain, in the mountain Muela de San Juan; flows west through New Castile and Estremadura; forms part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and empties by two arms into the Bay of Lisbon. The chief place on its banks in Spain is Toledo. Its chief tributaries are the Jarama, Alberche, Tietar, Alagon, Zezere, and Zatas. Length, about 560 miles; navigable from Abrantes in Portugal, for large vessels from Santarem.

Tahaa (tä-hä′), or **Otaha** (ō-tä-hä′). One of the Society Islands.

Tahamis (tä-ä′mēs). An extinct Indian tribe of the department of Antioquia, Colombia. At the time of the Spanish conquest they were numerous and powerful, occupying a region west of the river Magdalena. The Chibchas were their neighbors on the southeast, and the Nutabes on the north. The Tahamis were hardly less advanced in civilization than the Chibchas, but they had no hereditary chiefs or "kings," and their wealth in gold was less apparent, owing to their custom of burying it with the dead. Many of their tombs (*huacas*), opened in modern times, have yielded large quantities of gold ornaments. See *Nutabes.*

Tahano. See *Tano.*

Tahiti (tä-hē′tē), formerly **Otaheite.** The principal island of the Society Archipelago in the South Pacific. The surface is mountainous, the highest point being 7,300 feet above the sea. The chief town is Papeete. Length, 35 miles. Area, 412 square miles. Population, 11,200.

Tahiti Archipelago. See *Society Islands.*

Tahlequah (tä-le-kwä′). The capital of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, near the Illinois River 45 miles northwest of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Tahmurath (tä-mö-rät′). In the Avesta, as Takhmo urupa, a son of Vivanghao, and elder brother of Yima. He tames Ahriman and rides upon him 30 years until Ahriman devours him, when Yima overcomes Ahriman by subterfuge and delivers Takhmo urupa from the body of Ahriman. In Firdausi he becomes the third Iranian king, who taught weaving and subdued animals, but was especially the vanquisher of the devs or demons, who, freed by him, taught the king writing. He chained Ahriman and rode him as a courser round the world.

Tahoe (tä-hō′), **Lake.** A lake in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated on the boundary between California and Nevada, and intersected by lat. 39° N. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Its outlet is the Truckee River. Length, about 20 miles. Elevation, over 6,225 feet.

Tai, or **Thai,** or **T'hai** (tī). [Siamese, lit. 'freemen.'] The principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.

Taichow (tī′chou′). A city in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the river Taichow 80 miles south-southwest of Ningpo.

Taillandier (tä-yoṅ-dyā′), **René Gaspard Ernest,** called **Saint-René.** Born at Paris, Dec. 16, 1817: died there, Feb. 24, 1879. A French scholar and littérateur, noted especially for his historical and literary writings on Germany and Russia: professor in the Faculté des Lettres at Paris from 1863. His works include "Histoire de la jeune Allemagne" (1849), "Allemagne et Russie" (1856), "Maurice de Saxe" (1865), etc.

Taillebourg (täy-bör′). A village in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente 34 miles southeast of La Rochelle. Here, in 1242, Louis IX. defeated the English under Henry III.

Taillefer (täy-fãr′). Killed at the battle of Senlac, 1066. A Norman trouvère in the invading army of William of Normandy.

> Before the two armies met hand to hand, a juggler or minstrel, known as Taillefer, the Cleaver of Iron, rode forth from the Norman ranks as if to defy the whole force of England in his single person. He craved and obtained the Duke's leave to strike the first blow; he rode forth singing songs of Roland and of Charlemagne — so soon had the name and exploits of the great German become the spoil of the enemy. He threw his sword into the air and caught it again; but he presently showed that he could use warlike weapons for other purposes than for jugglers' tricks of this kind: he pierced one Englishman with his lance, he struck down another with his sword, and then himself fell beneath the blows of their comrades. A bravado of this kind might serve as an omen, it might stir up the spirits of men on either side; but it could in no other way affect the fate of the battle.
>
> *Freeman,* Norman Conquest of England, III. 319.

Tailors of Tooley Street, The Three. Three tailors of Tooley street, London, referred to by Canning, who wrote a petition to Parliament, beginning "We, the people of England."

Taimyr (tī-mēr′), or **Taimur** (tī-mör′), **Peninsula.** The northernmost peninsula of Siberia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean.

Tain (tān). A town in Ross-shire, Scotland, situated on Dornoch Firth 24 miles north-northeast of Inverness. Population (1891), 2,080.

Tain (taṅ). A town in the department of Drôme, France, situated on the Rhone 11 miles north of Valence. Near it is produced the Ermitage wine. Population (1891), commune, 3,085.

Taine (tān), **Hippolyte Adolphe.** Born at Vouziers, Ardennes, April 21, 1828: died at Paris, March 5, 1893. A distinguished French historian, philosopher, and critic. He graduated with the highest honors from the Collège Bourbon in Paris, and was admitted in the first rank to the École Normale in 1848. He maintained this high standing throughout his course, and went then as a professor into the provinces. He soon returned to Paris. Anxious to broaden his knowledge of science, he took a three years' course in medicine. In this time he accumulated an extensive fund of information, and wrote a series of articles that brought him into notice. In 1853 he took his doctor's degree before the Faculty of Letters in Paris: as a dissertation he presented the celebrated "Essai sur les fables de La Fontaine." Other essays by Taine are on Livy (1854), on Carlyle (v. "L'Idéalisme anglais," 1864), and on Stuart Mill (v. "Le positivisme anglais," 1864). He composed also a volume of "Essais de critique et d'histoire" (1857), and another entitled "Nouveaux essais de critique et d'histoire" (1865). In 1864 he accepted the chair of esthetics at the École des Beaux Arts. His course of lectures appeared as "L'Idéal dans l'art" (1867). Other works of the same nature are "Philosophie de l'art" (1865), "id. en Italie" (1866), "id. dans les Pays-Bas" (1868). His personal experiences and impressions about men and things both at home and abroad are related in his "Voyage aux Pyrénées" (1855), "Voyage en Italie" (1866), "Notes sur Paris ou vie et opinions de M. Frédéric-Thomas Graindorge" (1867), and "Notes sur l'Angleterre" (1872). Lastly came the series of brilliant works that have chiefly made his reputation. These are "Les philosophes classiques du XIX^e siècle en France" (1856), "Histoire de la littérature anglaise" (1864–65), "De l'intelligence" (1870), and "Les origines de la France contemporaine" (in three parts: "L'Ancien régime," "La révolution," "Le régime moderne" (1875–90)). The University of Oxford conferred upon Taine the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1871, and the French Academy elected him to membership Nov. 14, 1878.

Tainos (tī′nōs). [From *taini,* chiefs (the name which they gave to themselves).] The ancient Indian inhabitants of the island of Haiti. Their number is conjectural, but all accounts agree that the island was very populous. They are described as a race of agriculturists, going nearly naked, and living in small villages: their chiefs had little power, except in war. The island was divided among several tribes or subtribes, inhabiting districts which the Spaniards called provinces. The tribes in the central and eastern districts were more warlike than the others, perhaps from admixture of Carib blood. Those of the northern coast were very friendly to Columbus in 1492, and the subsequent uprisings appear to have been provoked entirely by Spanish cruelty. Wars with the whites and the slavery to which they were reduced soon destroyed the tribes, and their blood is seen only in the mixed races of the Dominican Republic. The few words of their language which have come down to us show that they belonged to the Arawak or Maypure stock.

Taiping, or **Taeping** (tī′ping′), **Rebellion.** [Chinese, from *t'ai,* a form of *ta,* great, and *p'ing,* peace.] The great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-p'ing Chao,* or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Taipings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

Taironas. See *Tayronas*.

Tais (tä′is). [Ar. *al-taïs*, the goat.] The third-magnitude star δ Draconis. Another form given on some maps is *Jais*.

Tait (tāt), **Archibald Campbell.** Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811: died Dec. 3, 1882. An English prelate. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford; became head master of Rugby in 1842; and was made dean of Carlisle in 1850, bishop of London in 1856, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. He wrote "Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology" (1861), "Word of God and the Ground of Faith" (1863), and various sermons and charges.

Tait, Peter Guthrie. Born at Dalkeith, April 28, 1831. A Scottish mathematician and physicist, professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University from 1860. He was educated at Edinburgh, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He has made important investigations in electricity, heat, and light, and is an authority on quaternions. He has written, with Steele, "Dynamics of a Particle"; with Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), a "Treatise on Natural Philosophy"; and with Balfour Stewart, "The Unseen Universe." He has also written "Properties of Matter," etc.

Taittiriyas (tīt-ti-rē′yaz). [In Skt., a patronymic from Tittiri: 'the scholars of Tittiri.'] The name of a school of the Yajurveda, whence Taittiriyasanhita as a name for the Yajurveda itself as handed down in the text of this school. The Taittiriyas have also a pratishakhya, a brahmana, an aranyaka, and an upanishad.

Taiwan (tī-wän′). 1. The Chinese name of Formosa.—2. The capital of Formosa, and a treaty port, situated on the southwest coast. Population, estimated, about 70,000.

Taiyuen (tī-wen′). The capital of the province of Shansi, China, about lat. 37° 54′ N.

Tajak (tä-zhäk′), or **Tajik** (tä-zhēk′). A name given collectively to all persons of Iranian descent in central and western Asia.

Taj-e-mah (täzh′e-mäh′), **The.** ['Crown or crest of the moon.'] An Indian diamond in the Persian collection of crown jewels. It weighs 146 carats.

Taj Mehal (täzh me-häl′). ['Gem of buildings.'] The famous mausoleum erected at Agra, India, by Shah Jehan for his favorite wife. It stands on a platform of white marble 18 feet high and 313 square, with tapering cylindrical minarets 133 feet high at the angles. The mausoleum itself is in plan 186 feet square with the corners cut off; it consists without of two tiers of keel-shaped arches with a great single-arched porch in the middle of each side. The structure is crowned by a pointed and slightly bulbous dome, 58 feet in diameter and about 210 in exterior height, flanked by 4 octagonal kiosks. The interior is occupied by 4 domed chambers in the corners, and a large arcaded octagon in the middle, all connected by corridors. In the central chamber stand two cenotaphs inclosed by a remarkable openwork rail in marble. No light is admitted to the interior except through the delicately pierced marble screens which fill all the windows. The decoration is enriched by admirable mosaic inlaying in stone of flower-motives and arabesques, much of it in agate, bloodstone, and jasper. Also *Taj Mahal*.

Tajo. The Spanish name of the Tagus.

Tajurrah (tä-jö′rä). A seaport on the eastern coast of Africa, situated on the Gulf of Tajurrah.

Tajurrah, Gulf of. An arm of the Gulf of Aden, on the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 11° 40′ N. A part of its coast now belongs to France.

Taka (tä′kä). A region near Kassala, in the eastern Sudan, Africa.

Takala (tä-kä′lä), or **Tekele** (tā-kā′le). A region in eastern Sudan, south of Kordofan and west of the White Nile.

Takao (tä-kä-ō′). A treaty port in Formosa, situated on the southwestern coast in the vicinity of Taiwan.

Takelma (tä-kel′mä), or **Takilma** (tä-kil′mä). [Their own name for themselves.] A tribe which constitutes the Takilman stock of North American Indians. It formerly occupied seventeen villages extending along the south side of upper Rogue River, Oregon, from the valley of Illinois Creek on the west to Deep Rock in Curry County. There were 27 survivors in 1884 on the Siletz reservation in western Oregon. Sometimes called Rogue River Indians and Upper Rogue River Indians (see *Athapascan*). See *Takilman*.

Takiang (tä-kyäng′). A name sometimes given to the river Sikiang (or *Sekiang*), in southern China.

Takilma. See *Takelma*.

Takilman (tä-kil′man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. Its former habitat was the upper part of Rogue River, along the south side, through Jackson, Josephine, and Curry counties, Oregon. It consists of but one tribe, the Takelma.

Takovo (tä-kō′vō). A village near Rudnik, south of Belgrad, Servia: the scene of the uprising of the Servians under Milosh Obrenovitch against Turkish rule.

Taku (täk′ö). A tribe of North American Indians living about Taku Lake and Inlet, Alaska and British Columbia. Number, 269. See *Koluschan*.

Taku Forts. Fortifications at the mouth of the river Peiho, China, which guard the approach to Tientsin and Peking. They were taken by the English and French forces May 23, 1858, and Aug. 21, 1860. Also *Peiho Forts*.

Takulli (tä-kul′i), or **Carrier.** A confederacy of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, found along and near Fraser River, British Columbia. See *Athapascan*.

Talamanca (täl-ä-män′kä). A region on the eastern or Caribbean side of Costa Rica, south of Puerto Limon, and extending from the coast to the central Cordillera. See *Talamancas*.

Talamancas (tä-lä-män′käs). Indians of Costa Rica, in the district called Talamanca (which see). The name is loosely used for several tribes of different race who have taken refuge in this region and still retain their independence. The true Talamancas appear to be distantly allied, by their language, to the ancient Chibchas of New Granada. They are said to be sun-worshipers.

Talanta (tä-län′tä), **Channel of.** The northwestern portion of the sea passage which separates Eubœa from the mainland of Greece.

Talaut (tä-lout′) **Islands,** or **Salibabo** (sä-lē-bä′bō) **Islands.** A group of small islands northeast of Celebes and south-southeast of the Philippines, about lat. 4° N., long. 127° E. It is under Dutch control.

Talavera de la Reina (tä-lä-vā′rä dā lä rā′ẹ-nä). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, situated on the Tagus 44 miles west of Toledo: the ancient Tala Briga. It manufactures earthenware. Near it, July 27–28, 1809, the allied English and Spanish army under Wellington and Cuesta defeated the French under King Joseph. Population (1887), 10,497.

Talbot (tâl′bot), **Catherine.** Born in 1720: died 1770. An English writer. She was the lifelong friend of Dr. Johnson, and imitated his manner. She wrote No. 30 of the "Rambler," and was the correspondent of Elizabeth Carter: their letters were published in 1809. She also wrote "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week" (published after her death, 1770), "Essays" (1772), etc. A collective edition of her works, published by Elizabeth Carter, has gone through many editions.

Talbot, Charles, twelfth Earl and first Duke of Shrewsbury. Born 1660: died Feb. 1, 1718. An English statesman. He was one of the noblemen who invited the Prince of Orange to England in 1688; was secretary of state 1689–90 and 1694; under Queen Anne was lord chamberlain and ambassador to France; was made lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1713; and as lord high treasurer in 1714 secured the succession of the house of Hanover by proclaiming George I. He was created duke of Shrewsbury in 1694, but had no successor in the dukedom.

Talbot, John, first Earl of Shrewsbury. Born about 1373: killed at the battle of Castillon, France, July, 1453. An English general. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Henry V.; and fought with distinction in France. He was taken prisoner at Patay by Joan of Arc in 1429. He was created earl of Shrewsbury in 1442, receiving in addition the title of earl of Wexford and Waterford in 1446.

Talbot, Lying Dick. A nickname given to Tyrconnel.

Talbot, Silas. Born at Dighton, Mass., 1751: died at New York, June 30, 1813. An American naval officer. He served on the Hudson, the Delaware, and near Newport in the Revolution; captured several British prizes; was member of Congress from New York 1793–95; and commanded the Constitution in the war with France.

Talbot, William Henry Fox. Born Feb. 11, 1800: died at Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, Sept. 17, 1877. An English inventor and antiquary, best known from his discoveries in photography. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1821. About 1839, contemporaneously with Daguerre, he discovered photography. In 1841 he made known the calotype process discovered by him. In 1838–39 he published "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches." He was among the first to decipher the cuneiform inscriptions of Nineveh. In 1846 he published "English Etymologies."

Talca (täl′kä). 1. A province in Chile, intersected by lat. 35° 30′ S. Area, 3,678 square miles. Population (1894), 162,001.—2. The capital of the province of Talca, situated on the Claro 135 miles south-southwest of Santiago. Population (1885), 23,432.

Talcahuano (täl-kä-wä′nō). A town and an important seaport of southern Chile, on Talcahuano Bay 8 miles north-northwest of Concepcion. Population, about 6,000.

Tale of a Tub, A. 1. A comedy by Ben Jonson, licensed in 1633. Fleay assigns the date of its first performance to 1601, on account of the meter. It was altered just before it was licensed, and was played in this shape in 1634, and printed in the folio edition of 1640. 2. A satire by Swift, written about 1696, but not printed till 1704.

> In the wonderful allegory of the "Tale of a Tub," in which the corruptions and failings of the English, Roman, and Presbyterian churches were ridiculed in the persons of Jack, Peter, and Martin, Swift displayed at an early age his exuberant wit and surpassing satirical power.
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> *Tuckerman*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 172.

Tale of the Two Brothers, The. See the extract.

> In another Egyptian story, called "The Tale of the Two Brothers," a lock of hair from the head of a beautiful damsel is carried to Egypt by the river, and its perfume is so ravishing that the king despatches his scouts throughout the length and breadth of the land, that they may bring to him the owner of this lock of hair. She is found, of course, and she becomes his bride. In these tales we have apparently the germ of Cinderella.
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> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 228.

Tale of Two Cities, A. A novel by Charles Dickens. It first appeared serially in "All the Year Round" between April and Nov., 1859.

Tales in Verse. A poetical work by Crabbe, published in 1812.

Tales of a Grandfather. A collection of historical stories by Sir Walter Scott, published in four series 1827–30.

Tales of a Traveler. A work by Washington Irving, published in 1824.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. A series of poems by Longfellow, published in 1863.

Tales of my Landlord. A collective name for four series of the Waverley novels by Scott. The first series comprised "Old Mortality" and "The Black Dwarf"; the second, "The Heart of Midlothian"; the third, "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "A Legend of Montrose"; and the fourth, "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous."

Tales of the Crusaders. A collective name for "The Talisman" and "The Betrothed" by Sir Walter Scott.

Tales of the Genii. A series of tales published by James Ridley in 1764, under the pseudonym of Sir Charles Morell, as a translation from the Persian of "Horam the Son of Asmar." See *Abudah*.

Tales of the Hall. A work in verse by Crabbe, published in 1819.

Tales of the Irish Peasantry. A work by Mrs. Hall, published in 1840.

Talfourd (tâl′fėrd), Sir **Thomas Noon.** Born at Doxey, near Stafford, England, Jan. 26, 1795: died at Stafford, March 13, 1854. An English jurist, dramatic poet, and miscellaneous writer. As member of Parliament he advocated the International Copyright Bill. In 1849 he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His best-known work is the classical tragedy "Ion" (produced 1836). His other plays include "Athenian Captive" (1838), "Glencoe" (1840), "The Castilian" (1853). He published also "Life and Letters of Lamb" (1837), "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb" (1849–1850), travels, a history of Greek literature, etc.

Taliesin (tal′i-sin). A Cymric bard said to have lived in the 6th century. He is said to have been the school-fellow of Gildas at Llanveithin in Glamorgan, to have been seized by Irish pirates when young, and to have escaped by using his wooden shield for a boat, and floating into the fishing-weir of the son of Urien, who made him his foremost bard. He followed his chief to battle, and sang his victories. The songs are his authentic poems. It is also said that he died in Cardiganshire, and was buried near Aberystwith. Many of the poems handed down as his are of later origin. The "Romance or Book of Taliesin," included in the "Mabinogion," is not older than the 13th century. Rhys connects him with the sun myth. Also *Taliessin*.

> In the last section I spoke of the Sun-god in the person of a mythic judge: we have now to discuss a Welsh story which makes him a great bard and poet bearing the well-known name of Taliessin. It is convenient to follow the long-established custom of speaking of certain Welsh poems as Taliessin's, and of a manuscript of the 13th century in which they are contained as the Book of Taliessin. Those poems represent a school of Welsh bardism, but we know in reality nothing about their authorship; and the personality of Taliessin is as mythic as that of Gwydion and Merlin, both of whom have also been treated as the authors of Welsh verse. The name, however, of Taliessin, viewed in this light, has an interest far surpassing even that of Merlin. *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 544.

Talisman (tal′is-man), **The.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1825. The scene is laid in Palestine during the reign of Richard I. of England.

Talismano (tä-lēz-mä′nō), **Il.** [It., 'The Talisman.'] An opera by Balfe (finished by Macfarren), first produced at London in 1874. The words were English, founded on Scott's "Talisman," and afterward translated into Italian.

Talita (tä′lē-tä̤). [Ar. *al-thalitha*, the third vertebra: the name is supposed to refer to some ancient Oriental constellation.] The third-magnitude double star ι Ursæ Majoris, in the Bear's right fore paw. The name is often written *Talitha*.

Talkative (tâ′ka̤-tiv). A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Talladega (tal-a̤-dē′gä̤). The capital of Talladega County, Alabama, 80 miles north by east of Montgomery. It is the seat of Talladega College. Population (1890), 2,063.

Tallahassee (tal-a̤-has′ē). The capital of Florida and of Leon County, situated about lat. 30° 26′ N., long. 84° 18′ W. Population (1890), 2,934.

Tallahatchie (tal-a̤-hach′i). A river in northern Mississippi which unites with the Yallobusha to form the Yazoo. Length, over 200 miles; navigable about half its length.

Tallapoosa (tal-a̤-pö′sä̤). A river in Georgia and Alabama which unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama northeast of Montgomery. Length, nearly 250 miles; navigable about 40 miles.

Tallard (tä-lär′), **Duc de** (**Camille d'Hostun**). Born 1652: died 1728. A marshal of France. He defeated the Imperialists at Speyer in 1703; and was totally defeated and taken prisoner at Blenheim in 1704. He was minister of state under Fleury.

Talleyrand-Périgord (tal′i-rand; F. pron. täl-ā-roṅ′ pā-rē-gōr′), **Charles Maurice de**, Prince de Bénévent. Born at Paris, Feb. 13, 1754: died at Paris, May 17, 1838. A famous French statesman and diplomatist. He was educated for the church; became an abbé, and a general agent of the French clergy; was appointed bishop of Autun in 1788; was chosen deputy to the States-General in 1789; urged the clergy to join with the third estate; became noted as a financier and leader in the Constituent Assembly; proposed the confiscation of church property Oct. 10, 1789; took a prominent part in the fête of the Champ de Mars July 14, 1790; was excommunicated by the Pope in 1791; and made a report in favor of national education in Sept., 1791. He was envoy in England in 1792; was obliged to leave England for the United States in 1794; returned to Paris in 1796; became a member of the Institute; was appointed minister of foreign affairs July, 1797 (resigned 1799); was one of the chief instruments in preparing the way for the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, 1799; was reappointed minister of foreign affairs by Bonaparte in 1799; took a leading part in negotiating the treaties of Lunéville, Amiens, Presburg, and Tilsit, together with the Concordat, and was one of the chief agents employed in the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine; was made Prince of Bénévent in 1806; resigned in 1807; quarreled with Napoleon in 1809; opposed Napoleon's Russian and Spanish policy; took a prominent part in the restoration of the Bourbons; became minister of foreign affairs 1814 under Louis XVIII.; was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna, and by his tact secured the territorial integrity of France; was minister of foreign affairs July–Sept., 1815; took part in the revolution of 1830; was ambassador in London 1830–1834; and formed the Quadruple Alliance in 1834. His correspondence with Louis XVIII. was edited by Pullain in 1880. His memoirs (the publication of which before 1890 was prohibited by will) appeared under the editorship of the Duc de Broglie in 1891, and have been translated into English by Mrs. A. Hall (1891–92).

Tallien (tä-lyaṅ′), **Jean Lambert**. Born at Paris, 1769: died Nov. 16, 1820. A French revolutionist. He was connected with the Paris "Moniteur"; edited the "Ami des Citoyens" in 1791; was secretary of the Revolutionary commune after Aug. 10, 1792; was elected deputy to the Convention in 1792; was a prominent Jacobin and the agent of the "Terror" in Bordeaux; took the lead in overthrowing Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794; was a member of the Committee of Public Safety and a leading thermidorian 1794–95; and was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and later was consul in Alicante.

Tallien, Madame **de**. See *Chimay, Princesse de*.

Tallis, or **Tallys**, or **Talys** (tal′is), **Thomas**. Born about 1515: died Nov. 23, 1585. An English composer, called "the father of English cathedral music." He was organist of Waltham Abbey and later gentleman of the Chapel Royal and music-printer. His works include "Service in the Dorian Mode," "Litany," etc.

Tallmadge (tal′māj), **Benjamin**. Born at Brookhaven, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1754: died at Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He captured a band of Tories at Lloyd's Neck (Long Island), Sept., 1779, and captured Fort George (Oyster Bay, Long Island), 1780. He had the custody of André in 1780. From 1801 to 1817 he was Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut.

Tallmadge, Frederick Augustus. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792: died there, Sept. 17, 1869. An American lawyer and politician, son of Benjamin Tallmadge. He was Whig member of Congress from New York 1847–49. As recorder of New York city he had an important part in suppressing the Astor Place riots in 1849.

Tallyho (tal′i-hō′), **Sir Toby**. A roistering character in Foote's play "The Englishman returned from Paris."

Talma (täl-mä′), **François Joseph**. Born at Paris, Jan. 15, 1763: died there, Oct. 19, 1826. A famous French tragic actor. He was educated in England, and made his début in the Théâtre Français at Paris in 1787. In the small rôle of Proculus in Voltaire's "Brutus" he first introduced on the French stage the custom of wearing the costume of the period represented in the play. The reform was soon adopted. His first great triumph was in the part of Charles IX., in Chénier's tragedy of that name, in 1789. Among his parts were Othello (Ducis), César, Oreste, Achille, Néron, Cinna, etc. He wrote "Réflexions sur Lekain et sur l'art théâtral" (1825). He was a friend of Napoleon as general, consul, and emperor.

Talma, Madame (Mademoiselle **Vanhove**). Born at The Hague, 1771: died in 1860. A French actress, wife of Talma.

Talmage (tal′māj), **Thomas De Witt**. Born near Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was educated at the University of the City of New York and the New Brunswick (New Jersey) Theological Seminary; was pastor of Reformed Dutch churches at Belleville (New Jersey), Syracuse, and Philadelphia; and became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn in 1869. His church known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle was built 1870, burned 1872, rebuilt 1873–74, burned 1889, again rebuilt on a new site, and again burned May, 1894. He has edited the "Christian at Work," "The Advance," "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine," etc. Among his works are "Crumbs Swept Up" (1870), "Abominations of Modern Society" (1872), "Around the Tea-Table" (1874), "Mask Torn Off" (1879), "The Brooklyn Tabernacle: a Collection of 104 Sermons" (1884), "The Marriage Ring" (1886), "Woman: Her Powers and Privileges" (1888), etc.

Talmud (tal′mud). [From Heb. *lamad*, to learn —study, doctrine.] The monumental work which contains the Jewish traditional or oral laws and regulations of life explanatory of the written law of the Pentateuch as applied to the various and varying conditions and circumstances of life, and developed by logical conclusions, analogies, and combination of passages. To a lesser degree the Talmud contains comments on the historical, poetical, and ethical portions of the Scriptures, in a homiletical spirit. This latter part is called *Hagada* or *Agada* (from *nagad*, to say, make known — narrative, tale), while the former, or legislative, part, which comprises all the rules of life, is called *Halacha* (from *halach*, to go, walk — the path or way of life as ruled and governed by the law). The Talmud may be externally divided into the Mishnah and Gemara. The relation of one to the other is that of exposition to thesis. The Mishnah gives a simple statement of a law or precept; the Gemara presents the discussion and debate on it. The authors of the Mishnah are called *Tenaim* (doctors); they were preceded by the *Sopherim* (scribes). The activity of the Tenaim began in the time of the Maccabees, and their rules and decisions, nearly 4,000 in number, were codified and arranged according to subjects (see under *Mishnah*) by Rabbi Judah I. (patriarch 190–220 A. D.). The authors of the Gemara are called *Amoraim* (from *amar*, to say — speakers). The discussions of the Amoraim in the schools of Palestine (especially in Tiberias) were codified in the 4th century A. D. in the Jerusalem Talmud; the discussions of the Amoraim of the schools of Babylonia were codified in the course of the 5th and 6th centuries A. D. in the Babylonian Talmud. The chief redactors were Rab Ashi, principal of the school of Sora 375–427, and Rabbina, head of the same academy 473–499. The Mishnah is composed in Hebrew ("post-Biblical," or "New Hebrew"), the Gemara mainly in Aramean. Neither the Jerusalem nor the Babylonian Talmud contains the complete Gemara to the entire Mishnah. But the Babylonian Talmud is about four times as voluminous as that of Jerusalem. The Babylonian Talmud obtained greater popularity and authority among the Jews than that of Jerusalem, and is always meant when the Talmud is spoken of without a qualification. Its 63 tracts are usually printed in 12 folio volumes on 2,947 pages. The Mishnah is besides separately printed in 6 volumes, according to its division into 6 orders or *sedarim*; and also the portions of the Hagada under the title of *Ain Yakob*. See *Agada, Amoraim, Gemara, Mishnah*.

Talos (tā′los). [Gr. Ταλώς.] 1. In Greek legend, an inventor, nephew of Dædalus by whom he was slain. See *Dædalus*.—2. A man of brass, constructed by Hephæstus for Minos to guard the island of Crete.

Talus (tā′lus). An iron man, the attendant of Artegal: a character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Compare *Talos*, 2.

Tamanacs (tä-mä-näks′), or **Tamanacas** (tä-mä-nä′käs). Indians of Venezuela, south of the Lower Orinoco (state of Bolivar). Formerly very numerous and powerful, they are now reduced to a few thousands; some of them are partly civilized, while others, in the interior, retain their independence. The Tamanacs belong to the Carib linguistic stock. The Chaymas of Barcelona (state of Bermudez) are closely related to them. Also written *Tamanacks, Tamanaques*, etc.

Tamanieb (tä-mä-nē-eb′). A village near Suakim, Sudan. Near it, March 13, 1884, occurred a battle between the British forces under Graham and the Mahdists under Osman Digma.

Tamaqua (ta-mâ′kwä̤). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Little Schuylkill River 34 miles north of Reading. It is a coal-mining center. Population (1890), 6,054.

Tamar (tā′mä̤r). 1. A river on the border of Cornwall and Devonshire, England, which empties into Plymouth Sound above Plymouth. Length, about 50–60 miles.—2. One of the principal rivers of Tasmania, flowing northward into Bass Strait.

Tamaroa. See *Illinois*.

Tamatave (tä-mä-täv′). A seaport on the eastern coast of Madagascar, in lat. 18° 10′ S., long. 49° 28′ E. It is the chief commercial center of the island. Population, 10,000.

Tamaulipas (tä-mou-lē′päs). A frontier state of Mexico, bordering on Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, and the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz. Its surface is low in the east, and diversified in the west. Capital, Ciudad Victoria. Area, about 31,500 square miles. Population (1894), 167,777.

Tamaya. See *Santa Ana*.

Tambelan (täm-bā-län′) **Islands**. A group of small islands west of Borneo and east of Singapore, under Dutch control.

Tamberlane. See *Tamburlaine*.

Tamberlik (täm-ber-lēk′), **Enrico**. Born at Rome, March 16, 1820: died at Paris, March 15, 1889. A noted Italian tenor singer. He made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and in England in 1850, where he sang with success for twenty-four years. In 1857 he sang in America. His later years were passed in Madrid as a manufacturer of arms.

Tamboff (täm-bof′). 1. A government of central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vladimir, Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Saratoff, Voronezh, Orel, Tula, and Ryazan. The surface is undulating or level. The chief export is corn. Area, 25,710 square miles. Population (1890), 2,850,800. 2. The capital of the government of Tamboff, situated on the Tsna about lat. 52° 45′ N. Population (1890), 40,876.

Tamburlaine (or **Tamberlane**) **the Great, or the Scythian Shepherd and the Scourge of God.** A tragedy in two parts, by Marlowe, acted in 1587, and entered on the "Stationers' Register" and printed in 1590. It is his earliest play, and the first in which blank verse was introduced on the public stage. See *Tamerlane* and *Timur*.

> Mr. C. H. Herford and Mr. A. Wagner have investigated the authorities from which Marlowe drew his conception of Tamburlaine's character and history. They show, at some length, and at the cost of considerable research, that Marlowe was indebted to the lives of Timur by Pedro Mexia the Spaniard and Petrus Perondinus. Mexia's "Silva de varia lecion," published at Seville in 1543, obtained great popularity, and was translated into Italian, French, and English. The English translation, known as Fortescue's "The Foreste," appeared in 1571; and there can be little doubt but that the book was an early favourite of Marlowe's. *Bullen*, Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. xxii.
>
> The subject of "Tamburlaine," . . . if we would express it in the simplest way, is a mere lust of dominion, the passion of "a mighty hunter before the Lord" for sovereign sway, the love of power in its crudest shape. This, and this alone, living and acting in the person of the Scythian shepherd, gives unity to the multitude of scenes which grow up before us and fall away. . . . There is no construction in "Tamburlaine." Instead of two plays there might as well have been twenty, if Marlowe could have found it in his heart to husband his large supply of kings, emperors, soldans, pashas, governors, and viceroys who perish before the Scourge of God, or had he been able to discover empires, provinces, and principalities with which to endow a new race of rulers. The play ends from sheer exhaustion of resources.
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> *Dowden*, Transcripts and Studies, p. 44.

Tame (tām). A small river in central England which joins the Trent northeast of Lichfield.

Tamego (tä-mā′gō). A river in northern Portugal and Spain which joins the Douro 20 miles east of Oporto. Length, about 90 miles.

Tamera (tam′e-rä̤). An ancient name of Lower Egypt.

Tamerlane. See *Timur*.

Tamerlane (tam-ėr-lān′). A play by Rowe, produced in 1702. Tamerlane, though supposed to be the Timur (Tamburlaine) of Marlowe's play, is made a calm philosophic prince, with poetical allusion to William III., so that it was played for many years on the 4th and 5th of Nov., the anniversaries of the birth and of the landing of William III. Handel composed the music for a libretto by Piovene, called Tamerlano: it was produced in London in 1724.

Tamesis (tam′e-sis). The Latin name of the Thames.

Tamiahua (tä-mē-ä′wä), **Lake of**. A lagoon on the coast of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, immediately south of Tampico. Length, nearly 100 miles. Also written *Tamiagua*.

Tamils (tam′ilz). [Also *Tamuls*: a Tamil name.] A race inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.

Tamina (tä′mē-nä). A small stream in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, which joins the Rhine near Ragatz: noted for its romantic scenery.

Taming of the Shrew, The. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1603 and printed in 1623: altered from "The Taming of a Shrew" printed in 1594. The earlier play was not by Shakspere, but by some one else (Marlowe and Kyd have been suggested) for Pembroke's company in 1588–89. The version altered by Shakspere was by Lodge (*Fleay*). See *Katherine and Petruchio*, *Cobbler of Preston*, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, and *The Honeymoon*, all of which are more or less based on this play.

Tamise (tä-mēz'). A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Schelde 20 miles north-northwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 11,039.

Tammany Hall (tam'ạ-ni hâl'). [From the conventional spelling of the name of a sachem of the Delaware Indians who sold land to William Penn. In the aboriginal tongue his name means 'the Affable,' and tradition credits him with being a lover of peace; further than this, the legends and adventures attached to his name are the invention of members of different American societies which held May-day festivals in Maryland and Pennsylvania before and after the Revolution, and, adopting the sachem as their patron saint, commonly described themselves as "Sons of St. Tammany."] A New York political organization, having its headquarters in Tammany Hall, the property of the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order." The latter was founded in New York city on May 12, 1789, with benevolent and fraternal purposes. In general opposition to the Federalists the Tammany Society became identified with the Republicans (now the Democratic party), and took an active part in the campaign of 1800, which resulted in the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President. In 1805 the society was incorporated. While adhering to its original character as a secret social organization, with a governing council of sachems and a ritual with aboriginal flavor, the Tammany Society grew in public influence, and in 1811 built the original Tammany Hall at Frankfort street, fronting the City Hall Park. Since then a local political party, favored by a majority of the members of the Tammany Society, has always had its headquarters in the home of the Society, and has been popularly known as "Tammany Hall"—the present hall, erected in 1867, being on 14th street, between Irving Place and Third Avenue. Although in theory the Tammany Hall General Committee has no relation to the Tammany Society save as tenant of the latter's edifice, in practice they are coordinate branches of one political system, the Society being in effect the citadel of the controlling spirits of the Tammany Hall party. Tammany Hall purports to be the regular Democratic organization of the city and county of New York, though that claim has often been contested. By means of a highly organized system of Tammany clubs and assembly-district associations, it has usually held a paramount place in city politics. In 1893, Tammany Hall, controlled virtually by one man, was in possession of every important office and avenue of public employment pertaining to the municipal administration, but was overthrown in 1894.

Tammerfors (täm'mer-fors). A manufacturing town in the government of Tavastehus, Finland, 105 miles north-northwest of Helsingfors. Population (1890), 20,489.

Tammuz (tam'uz). [Heb.] 1. The fourth ecclesiastical and tenth civil month of the Hebrew year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, the same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. He was identical with the Assyro-Babylonian Du'uzu or Dumuzu. Also *Thammuz*. See *Adonis*.

Tam o' Shanter (tam ō shan'tėr). A famous poem by Robert Burns.

Tamoyos (tä-mō'yōs). [Tupi *tamuya*, a grandfather or ancestor: hence 'the ancient.'] A powerful tribe of Indians who at the time of the conquest dominated the Brazilian coast from Cape Frio to Ubatuba (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo). They were a branch of the great Tupi stock, agriculturists but brave warriors, and able to bring many thousand men into the field. The Tamoyos repeatedly attacked the Portuguese settlements of São Vicente and Santos, and by their alliance with the French colonists at Rio de Janeiro enabled the latter to maintain their position until 1567. As a tribe they have long been extinct.

Tampa (tam'pä). A seaport, capital of Hillsborough County, Florida, situated at the mouth of Hillsborough River in Tampa Bay, in lat. 27° 57' N. Population (1894), estimated, 15,688.

Tampa Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the western coast of Florida. Length, about 40 miles.

Tampico (täm-pē'kō). A seaport in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, situated on the Panuco, near the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. (of lighthouse) 22° 16' N., long. 97° 49' W. It has important commerce with the United States and Europe. Population (1889), about 8,000.

Tamraparni (täm-rạ-pär'nē). [Skt.: *tāmra*, dark-red, copper-colored, and *parna*, leaf: having dark-red leaves, or "copper-leaf, most probably from the color of the soil in the island" (*E. Müller*, Pali Grammar, p. 132).] 1. The Sanskrit name of a town in Ceylon, and then of the island: the Greek Taprobane.—2. A river in southern India.

Tamsui (täm-sö'ē). A seaport on the northern coast of Formosa, China. It was bombarded by the French Oct. 2–3, 1884; and near it occurred other combats between the French and Chinese in the same month.

Tamuz. See *Tammuz*.

Tamworth (tam'wėrth). A town in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, situated at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 13 miles northeast of Birmingham. It has an ancient castle, which was the principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Formerly a parliamentary borough, it was represented by Sir Robert Peel from 1833 until his death. Population (1891), 6,614.

Tamyras (ta-mī'ras), or **Damuras** (da-mū'ras). [Gr. Ταμύρας, Δαμοῦρας.] In ancient geography, a river of Phenicia, between Sidon and Berytus: the modern Nahr-ed-Damur.

Tana-Elv (tä'nä-elf). A river in northern Norway, and on the boundary between Norway and Russia, which flows into the Tana-Fjord. Length, about 180 miles.

Tana-Fjord. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, on the extreme northern coast of Norway. Length, about 40 miles.

Tanagra (tan'ạ-grä). In ancient geography, a town of Bœotia, Greece, situated near the Asopus 24 miles north-northwest of Athens. A victory was gained here, in 457 B. C., by the Spartans over the Athenians and their allies. Its extensive necropolis has made this obscure town famous, for from it came about 1874 the first of the terra-cotta figurines which drew attention to the interest and charm of antiquities of this class. Such figurines, previously ignored, have since been eagerly sought and found in great quantities, not only at Tanagra, but upon a great number of sites in all parts of the Greek world. Those from Tanagra, despite ancient animadversions on Bœotian taste, still hold the palm for elegance and artistic quality.

Tanaim (tä-nä'im), or **Tanaites.** [From Aramean *tena*, to learn and to teach: 'teachers, doctors.'] The name applied among the Jews to the rabbis or teachers of the law in the Mishnic period (10–220 A.D.); the authors of the Mishnah, as opposed to the Amoraim, the authors of the Gemara. See under *Talmud*.

Tanais (tā'nạ-is). 1. The ancient name of the Don, Russia.—2. An ancient Greek colony near the head of Lake Mæotis, near the site of the modern Azoff, Russia.

Tananarivo (tä-nä-nä-rē'vō), or **Antananarivo** (än-tä-nä-nä-rē'vō). The capital of Madagascar, situated in the interior, about lat. 19° S. It contains the royal palaces and many buildings in the European style. Population, estimated, about 100,000.

Tanaquil (tan'ạ-kwil). In Roman legend, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.

Tanaquill (tan'ạ-kwil). A British princess. Spenser uses the name with reference to Queen Elizabeth in the "Faerie Queene."

Tanaro (tä-nä'rō). A river in northwestern Italy: the ancient Tanarus. It rises in the Ligurian Alps, flows past Asti and Alessandria, and empties into the Po 11 miles northeast of Alessandria. Length, about 130 miles.

Tancred (tang'kred). Died at Antioch, 1112. One of the chief heroes of the first Crusade, 1096–99. He was the son of Otho the Good and Emma, sister of Robert Guiscard. He joined the crusading army under his cousin, Bohemund of Tarentum, son of Robert Guiscard. He distinguished himself at the taking of Nice and Tarsus, the siege of Antioch, the capture of Jerusalem, and the battle of Ascalon. He became prince of Galilee and later of Edessa. His virtues and achievements are celebrated in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Tancred. Died 1194. King of Sicily, illegitimate son of Roger, duke of Apulia. He was crowned king 1190, and contended for his throne with Henry VI. of Germany.

Tancred and Gismunda. A tragedy originally written in rime by five gentlemen, probably members of the Inner Temple. It was acted there in 1568, and was republished in 1572 by Robert Wilmot, the author of the last act. The edition was put into blank verse. It is remarkable as the oldest English play extant the plot of which is known to be taken from an Italian novel.

Tancrède (toṅ-krād'). A play by Voltaire, produced in 1760.

Tancredi (tăn-krā'dē). An opera by Rossini, first produced at Venice in 1813 and at London in 1820.

Taney (tâ'ni), **Roger Brooke.** Born in Calvert County, Md., March 17, 1777: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1864. An American jurist. He became a leading lawyer in Maryland, and a Federalist politician; was made attorney-general of Maryland in 1827; was a prominent supporter of Andrew Jackson; was United States attorney-general 1831–33; became secretary of the treasury in 1833 (Congress not being in session), and removed the deposits from the United States Bank, but was rejected by the Senate in 1834; was nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1835, but was rejected by the Senate; and was confirmed as chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. His most noted decision was that in the "Dred Scott Case" (which see) in 1857.

Tanganyika (tän-gän-yē'kä), **Lake.** A lake in eastern central Africa, extending from about lat. 3° 15' S. to 8° 45' S.: the longest fresh-water lake in the world. Its outlet is the Lukuga, which flows into the Kongo. It was discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858, and has been explored by Livingstone, Cameron, Stanley, Thomson, Wissmann, and others. Length, 410 miles. Area, estimated, 12,650 square miles. Height above sea-level, about 2,700 feet.

Tanger. See *Tangier*.

Tangermünde (täng'er-mün-de). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Tanger with the Elbe, 30 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 7,419.

Tangier (tän-jēr'), or **Tangiers** (tän-jērz'), F. **Tanger** (toṅ-zhā'), G. **Tanger** (tän'ger), native **Tanja** (tän'jä). A seaport of Morocco, situated on the Strait of Gibraltar in lat. 35° 47' N., long. 5° 49' W.: the Roman Tingis. It is the principal center of commerce in Morocco; has important trade with Europe; and is the residence of consuls and the diplomatic corps sent to Morocco. It was the capital of the Roman province of Tingitana; came into the possession of the Portuguese in the 15th century; was ceded to England on the marriage of Catharine of Braganza with Charles II. in 1662; and was abandoned to the Moors in 1684. It was bombarded by the Spaniards in 1790, and by the French in 1844. Population, estimated, 20,000.

Tangier (tan-jēr') **Island.** An island of Virginia, situated in Chesapeake Bay southeast of the mouth of the Potomac.

Tanglewood Tales, The. A series of tales by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1853.

Tanis (tā'nis). See *Zoan*.

Tanit (tā'nit). A Phenician goddess. With Baal, Hammon, and Eshmun she formed the supreme triad. Her symbol was the solar disk with a crescent.

Tanitic (ta-nit'ik) **Branch.** A northeastern mouth of the Nile, which was silted up in ancient times.

Tanjore (tan-jōr'). 1. A Mahratta state in southern India, founded in the 17th century. It came under British rule about 1800.—2. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,654 square miles. Population (1881), 2,130,383.—3. The capital of the district of Tanjore, situated on an arm of the Kaveri about lat. 10° 47' N., long. 79° 10' E. It has important manufactures, and is noted as a literary and religious center. It was once a princely residence. The Great Pagoda is a stately Dravidian temple, dating from the 14th century. The shrine measures 82 feet square, and rises in two vertical stages with windows and engaged columns, upon which rests the great Vimana pyramid, with 13 stages, and a domical crowning 190 feet above the ground. The whole is covered with rich ornamentation, in which a fan-shaped detail and figure-sculpture are conspicuous. Before the shrine is a somewhat low closed porch, from which an avenue of columns leads to the Bull Shrine, a low flat-roofed columned pavilion in which is the noted colossal bull statue. The inclosure which contains the temple is 250 by 500 feet; besides the buildings described, it contains several other notable shrines, and has a monumental sculptured gopura or gate. Population (1891), 54,390.

Tann (tän), **Von der** (in full: Baron **Ludwig Samson von und zu der Tann-Rathsamhausen**). Born at Darmstadt, June 18, 1815: died at Meran, April 26, 1881. A Bavarian general. He served in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848–1850 and against Prussia in 1866; was commander of the 1st Bavarian army corps in the Franco-German war; and commanded independently on the Loire. He was defeated at Coulmiers Nov. 9, 1870.

Tanna (tän'nä). An island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean.

Tannahill (tan'ạ-hil), **Robert.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, June 3, 1774: committed suicide May 17, 1810. A Scottish poet. Among his best-known lyrics are "The Flower of Dunblane" and "Gloomy Winter 's noo awa'."

Tannenberg (tän'nen-berG). A village in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 14 miles south of Osterode. Here, in 1410, the Polish and Lithuanian army defeated and broke the power of the Teutonic Order.

Tannhäuser (tän'hoi-zer). [MHG. *Der Tanhûser*.] A Middle High German lyric poet of the 13th century. He belonged to the Salzburg family of Tanhusen. From about 1240 to 1270 he led a wandering life in which he lived at the Bavarian, Austrian, and other courts, and visited the far East. He was a minnesinger and the writer, particularly, of dance-songs. A German ballad of the 16th century has preserved the memory of the historical Tannhauser. This first describes his parting with Lady Venus, with whom he has been for a year in the Venusberg. He makes a visit of penance to Rome and asks for absolution, but Pope Urban, who holds a dry staff in his hand, declares that as little as the staff can grow green, so little can he have God's mercy. In despair he goes away. On the third day after, the staff, however, begins to bud, and the Pope sends out in search of him; but he has gone back to Venus in the mountain. The legend of Tannhauser is the subject of the opera of the same name by Richard Wagner.

Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg. An opera by Wagner, founded on the legend of Tannhäuser, produced at Dresden in 1845, and in England in 1876.

Tano (tä′nō), or **Tahano**, or **Thano.** [From *tinin*, a Tigua word signifying 'men,' 'Indians.'] A tribal division of the Tañoan stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied a number of pueblos in the vicinity of Galisteo, 20 miles south of Santa Fé, New Mexico. It was almost destroyed as a tribe in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The remnants are settled with the Tigua and Tewa. See *Tañoan*.

Tañoan (tän′yō-ạn), or **Enaghmagh.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which embraces the Tewa, Tano, Tigua, Jemez, and Piro, divisions which speak more or less closely allied dialects and inhabit various communal pueblos or villages in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, Texas, and Chihuahua, as well as one of the Tusayan villages, Arizona. Number, 3,300.

Tanta, or **Tantah** (tän′tä). The capital of the province of Gharbiyeh, Egypt, situated in the Delta 72 miles southeast of Alexandria. It is the seat of important fairs and festivals. Population (1882), 33,750.

Tantalam (tän-tä-läm′) **Island.** An island in the Gulf of Siam, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, intersected by lat. 7° 30′ N. Length, 40 miles.

Tantallon (tan-tal′ọn) **Castle.** A castle in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea near North Berwick: now in ruins. It was a stronghold of the Douglas family.

Tantalus (tan′tạ-lus). [Gr. Τάνταλος.] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and Pluto, and father of Pelops and Niobe: king of Mount Sipylus in Lydia. For revealing the secrets of the gods he was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy his hunger or thirst. From his name is derived the word *tantalize*.

Tantra (tan′trạ). [Skt., 'loom, thread, warp,' and then 'order of rites, theory, treatise.'] In Sanskrit literature, a religious treatise teaching magical formulas for the worship of the gods or the attainment of superhuman power. The Tantras are the Bible of Shaktism (see *Shaktas*). Like the Puranas, they are sometimes called a fifth Veda. They are also known as Agama, 'that which has come down' (also applied to the Brahmana portion of the Veda), in distinction from Nigama, a general name for the Vedas, Dharmashastras, Puranas, and other Smriti literature. Their authorship is sometimes ascribed to Dattatreya, who is worshiped as an incarnation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva; but they are generally thought to have been revealed by Shiva alone. None has as yet been printed or translated in Europe. They are said to number 64, without counting many works of a Tantrik character. They are generally written in the form of a dialogue between Shiva and his wife, and every Tantra ought in theory to treat of five subjects: the creation, the destruction of the world, the worship of the gods, the attainment of superhuman power, and the four modes of union with the Supreme Spirit. Whole Tantras treat only of various modes of using spells for acquiring magical power; others simply describe the most effectual modes of worshiping the Shaktis. The oldest known Tantra cannot antedate the 6th or 7th century A. D. Full as they are of doubtful symbolism, and tending in their teaching to licentiousness, they are not all necessarily impure. They seem connected with a distorted view of the Sankhya philosophy and with some corrupt forms of Buddhism. They have greatly influenced the later Buddhist literature of Nepal. There are also Vaishnava Tantras, such as the Gautamiya and the Sanatkumara; but even in these Shiva is the speaker and his wife the listener. In them Radha, the wife of Krishna, takes the place of Durga as the chief object of worship.

Taormina (tä-or-mē′nä). A decayed town in the province of Messina, Sicily, situated on the coast 31 miles southwest of Messina: the ancient Tauromenium. It has a castle and a cathedral, and is noted for its antiquities, especially for its very fine theater, of Greek foundation but altered by the Romans. This important ancient city was founded about 396 B. C. It was often besieged and taken. Population (1881), 2,388.

Taos (tä′ōs). The northernmost of the Pueblo tribes of North American Indians, occupying a village of the same name 50 miles northward from Santa Fé, on the Rio de Taos, a tributary of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. Number, 409. See *Tigua*.

Tapajos (tä-pä-zhōs′), or **Tapajosos** (tä-pä-zhō′-zọs). An Indian tribe which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, occupied the territory about the mouth of the river Tapajós. The sites of their villages, which were large and close together, are still marked by great quantities of broken pottery strewn over the ground. The Tapajos were probably of Tupi race. Many of them were enslaved; others were gathered into missions, and their descendants form part of the peasant population of the same region.

Tapajós (tä-pä-zhōs′). A river in the states of Matto Grosso and Pará, Brazil. It is one of the principal southern tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins near long. 54° 35′ W. The main head streams are the Arinos (which rises near the source of the Paraguay) and the Juruena. Length, with the Arinos, nearly 1,100 miles; navigable by steamboats to Itaituba, 150 miles; above this there are numerous rapids, but canoes ascend nearly to the source of the Arinos. Also written *Tapajoz*.

Tapanecs. See *Tepanecs*.

Tapes (tä-pās′). Indians of the Guarany race who formerly occupied much of the territory between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, extending eastward nearly to the Atlantic. Like the Guaranys proper they had hardly any tribal organization, and probably the name itself was loosely used. The Jesuits had some of their largest missions among these Indians. Descendants of the Tapes form a large portion of the country population of Corrientes and Misiones, part of Entre Rios, northern Uruguay, and southern Rio Grande do Sul. See *Guaranys*.

Taphiæ (tā′fi-ē). [Gr. Ταφίων νῆσοι.] In ancient geography, a group of islands west of Acarnania, Greece, corresponding to the modern Meganisi, Kalamo, etc.: earlier called *Teleboides*.

Tapia (tä′pē-ä), **Andrés de.** Born in Spain about 1495: died in Mexico after 1539. A Spanish soldier. He was a nephew of Velasquez, governor of Cuba; joined Cortés in 1519; took a prominent part in the conquest of Mexico; and subsequently settled at Mexico City, where he held high civil offices. He wrote an incomplete but very valuable account of the conquest, which was published by Icazbalceta in 1866.

Tapley (tap′li), **Mark.** A character in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." Martin's servant and traveling companion, a light-hearted, merry fellow, who takes constant credit to himself for being jolly under the most adverse circumstances.

Tappan (tap′ạn), **Arthur.** Born at Northampton, Mass., May 22, 1786: died at New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1865. An American merchant and philanthropist. He was the first president of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Tappan, Lewis. Born at Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1873. An American merchant, philanthropist, and antislavery advocate: brother of Arthur Tappan. He was a leading founder of the American Missionary Association.

Tappan, William Bingham. Born at Beverley, Mass., Oct. 29, 1794: died at West Needham, Mass., June 18, 1849. An American poet. He wrote "New England, and other Poems" (1819), "Poetry of the Heart" (1845), "Sacred and Miscellaneous Poems" (1846), etc.

Tappan Bay, or **Tappan Sea.** [D. *Tappaan Zee*.] An expansion of the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Tarrytown and Sing Sing, New York. Length, about 12 miles. Greatest width, about 4 miles.

Tappertit (tap′ėr-tit), **Sim** or **Simon.** A character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." He is a ridiculously conceited and pompous apprentice, very proud of his figure, and in love with Dolly Varden. He is afterward concerned in the "Gordon riots."

Taprobane (tap′rọ-bān). A fabulous island in the dominion of Prester John, in which, according to Mandeville, there are huge pismires, as large as hounds, that guard hills of gold, and work in them, finding and storing the pure gold.

Taprobane (ta-prob′ạ-nē). [Gr. Ταπροβάνη, Skt. *Tamraparni*: see *Tamraparni*.] The ancient name of Ceylon.

Tapti (tap′tē), sometimes **Tuptee** (tup′tē). A river in western central India which flows into the Gulf of Cambay below Surat. Length, about 450 miles.

Tapuya stock (tä-pö′yä stok). [Tupi *tapuia*, a stranger: first applied to these Indians as a term of dislike or reproach.] A name given by many ethnologists to the Crens (which see). On the Amazon the name Tapuya is now used for any Indian.

Tara (tä′rạ). A place in County Meath, Ireland, 21 miles northwest of Dublin. It was famous in the early history of Ireland as a royal residence. In 1843 it was the scene of a large mass-meeting in favor of repeal of the Union.

> The assembly of Tara was held at the beginning of November, every third year, and . . . was a sort of parliament at which all the nobles and principal scholars of Erinn met to institute new laws, or to renew and extend old ones, and to examine, to compare, and to correct the national annals and history of the country.
>
> *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. i.

Tarahumar (tä-rä-hö-mär′). [Adapted from words signifying 'foot-racers,' in allusion to their custom of kicking a ball in racing.] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, embracing the Tarahumar, Varohio, Guazapar, Pachera, and Tubar tribes. Its habitat embraces the head waters of the principal streams in the Sierra Madre of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. The names of nearly all their settlements terminate in the locative form *chic*. Number, estimated, 15,000. See *Piman*.

Tarai (tä-rī′). ['Moist land.'] **1.** A region in India, at the foot of the Himalaya.—**2.** A small district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, near the Himalaya.

Tarancón (tä-rän-kōn′). A town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, situated near the Riánsares 46 miles southeast of Madrid. Population (1887), 5,066.

Taranto (tä-rän′tō). A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Taranto, and the Mare Piccolo, in lat. 40° 25′ N., long. 17° 12′ E.: the ancient Tarentum or Taras. It has considerable commerce and fisheries. The chief building is the castle. (For history, see *Tarentum*.) Population (1881), 25,246; commune, 33,942.

Taranto, Duke of. See *Macdonald*.

Taranto, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, on the southern coast of Italy: the ancient Tarentinus Sinus. It separates the so-called "heel" of the peninsula from the "toe," projecting into the "foot" about 85 miles.

Tarapacá (tä-rä-pä-kä′). **1.** A maritime province of Chile, situated west of Bolivia and south of Tacna: noted for its rich nitrate deposits. Capital, Iquique. It was seized by the Chileans in 1879, and was ceded by Peru to Chile in 1883. Area, 19,300 square miles. Population (1894), 48,638.
2. A small town, the former capital of Tarapacá, situated in lat. 20° 3′ S., long. 69° 58′ W. On Nov. 27, 1879, a Peruvian-Bolivian force defeated the Chileans near this place.

Tarare (tä-rär′). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Turdine 22 miles northwest of Lyons. It is the center of a large manufacturing region, turning out silk plush, velvet, embroidery, dyes, muslin, etc.; and has considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 12,387.

Taras. See *Tarentum*.

Taras Bulba (tä-räs′ böl′bä). A tale of the Cossacks, by Gogol. It appeared in its first form in the "Evenings at the Farm," but was rewritten and republished. Taras Bulba is a type of one of those fighting Cossack chiefs who played an important part in the history of Poland, and later in the history of Russia.

Tarascans. See *Tarascos*.

Tarascon (tä-räs-kôṅ′). A town in the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège 5 miles south of Foix. It has manufactures of iron. Population (1891), commune, 1,485.

Tarascon. A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Rhone 10 miles north of Arles: the Roman Tarasco. It is connected by bridges with Beaucaire opposite. The Church of Ste. Marthe and the castle are notable. It has a festival in honor of the legendary preservation of the town from a monster (Tarasque). Population (1891), commune, 9,263.

Tarascos (tä-räs′kōs), or **Tarascans** (tä-räs′-kạnz). An Indian race of Mexico, formerly a powerful nation which occupied the territory now included in the state of Michoacan. According to tradition they came from the north about the time of the Aztec migration, establishing their capital at Tzintzontzan on the Lake of Patzcuaro. Their language was entirely distinct from the Nahuatl, forming in itself a linguistic stock. They were quite as far advanced in civilization as the Aztecs, building temples and houses of cut stone, weaving cotton for clothing, and using a very complete defensive armor in war; their calendar was similar to that of the Mexicans, and they had a form of picture-writing, no specimen of which has been preserved. Human sacrifices were made to their gods and at funerals. Their chief deity was Curicaneri, said to have symbolized the sun. Their chiefs (called kings by the Spaniards) were elected and had considerable power. The Tarascos were frequently at war with the Aztecs, and were never conquered by them. They submitted without resistance to the Spaniards; but, notwithstanding this, Nuño de Guzman tortured and killed their last king, Tangaxoan. Under Hidalgo they were the first to revolt against the Spaniards in 1810, thus opening the war for independence, in which they fought bravely. About 275,000 Tarascos survive, principally in Michoacan, with outlying villages in Guerrero and Jalisco.

Tarasp-Schuls (tä-räsp′shöls″). A health-resort and watering-place in the Lower Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Inn 36 miles east of Coire. It has mineral springs.

Tarasque (tä-räsk′). A legendary monster that ravaged the neighborhood of Tarascon, France. A figure of him is carried in procession at a festival held annually at Beaucaire and at Tarascon to celebrate his destruction.

Tarazed (tar′ạ-zed). [Ar. *shâhîn târâzed*, the soaring falcon, which is the Persian name for the constellation Aquila.] The third-magnitude star γ Aquilæ.

Tarazona (tä-rä-thō′nä). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Queiles 43 miles northwest of Saragossa. Population (1887), 8,538.

Tarbagatai (tär-bä-gä-tī′). A range of mountains in Asiatic Russia and on the borders of Ili (in the Chinese empire), about lat. 47°–48° N. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Tarbat Ness (tär′bat nes). A cape on the eastern coast of Scotland, between Moray Firth and Dornoch Firth.

Tarbelli (tär-bel′ī). In ancient history, a people living in the southwestern extremity of Aquitania, in Gaul.

Tarbert (tär′bėrt), **West Loch.** An inlet of the ocean, on the western coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, north of Kintyre. There are also two lochs (West Loch Tarbert and East Loch Tarbert) on the west and east coasts of Harris, Hebrides.

Tarbes (tärb). The capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Adour in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 0° 5′ E. It has manufactures of paper, flax, woolens, machinery, etc. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the museum. Its Jardin Massey is notable. It was the capital of the old county of Bigorre; was in the possession of the English about 1360–1406; and suffered severely in the Huguenot wars. Near it the British defeated the French in 1814. Population (1891), 25,087.

Tarbox (tär′boks), **Increase Niles.** Born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 11, 1815: died at Newton, Mass., May 3, 1888. An American Congregational clergyman, and historical and miscellaneous writer: secretary of the American College and Education Society. He wrote "Nineveh" (1864), "Tyre and Alexandria" (1865), "Life of Israel Putnam" (1876), "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Colony in America" (1884), "Songs and Hymns for Common Life" (1885), etc.

Tarentaise (tä-roṅ-tāz′). A district in the department of Savoie, France, in the upper valley of the Isère. It is mountainous and picturesque.

Tarentaise Alps. A part of the Graian Alps in Tarentaise, southeastern France. The highest point is the Grande-Casse (12,665 feet).

Tarentinus Sinus (tar-en-tī′nus sī′nus). The ancient name of the Gulf of Taranto.

Tarentum (ta-ren′tum). The ancient and medieval name of Taranto (which see), in southern Italy. It was colonized by Sparta about 705 B. C.; became the leading city of Magna Græcia, and noted for wealth and luxury; was at war with the Lucanians, etc., in the 4th century, and with Rome in 281, aided by Pyrrhus; was taken by Rome in 272; was taken by Hannibal in 212 (except the citadel); was retaken by Fabius in 209; and received a Roman colony in 123. In the middle ages it passed to the Goths, Lombards, Saracens, and Byzantine Greeks, and in 1063 to the Normans under Robert Guiscard.

Targovitz (tär′gō-vits), or **Targovitza** (tär-gō-vit′sä). A small town in the government of Kieff, Russia, about 120 miles south of Kieff.

Targovitz, Confederation of. A union of certain Polish nobles, formed at Targovitz in 1792, in opposition to the constitution of 1791.

Targum (tär′gum). [Aram., 'interpretation.'] The name applied to the Chaldean (*i. e.*, Aramean) versions of the Old Testament. They developed out of the oral translations and paraphrases of the passages of Scripture read in the synagogues: a custom which probably began soon after the return of the Jews from the captivity. The most popular Targum is that which passes under the name of Onkelos, which originated probably in the 3d century A. D. in Babylonia: the name is supposed to be a corruption of Aquila (Akylos), the celebrated convert and author of a Greek version of the Old Testament, to whom it was ascribed. It gives in general a faithful translation of the Hebrew text. Another Targum is attributed to Jonathan ben Uzziel, a disciple of Hillel, which is more free in its rendering of the original; while the so-called Jerusalem Targum ("pseudo-Jonathan") is more of a homiletical paraphrase than a translation. None of these Targums is in its present shape a complete translation of the Old Testament.

Tarifa (tä-rē′fä). A seaport and fishing town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Strait of Gibraltar in lat. 36° S.: the Punic Josa and Roman Julia Traducta. It occupies the southernmost point of the continent of Europe. The Saracens under Tarik landed there in 711. It was taken by the Castilians in the end of the 13th century and was defended by the British in 1812. Population (1887), 13,206.

Tariff of Abominations. In United States history, a name given by its opponents to the high tariff act of 1828.

Tarija (tä-rē′ʜä). **1.** A department in southeastern Bolivia, bordering on the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Brazil. The eastern part is included in the Gran Chaco (which see); the western part is mountainous. Area, 34,599 square miles. Population (1893), 89,650.—**2.** The capital of the department of Tarija, 200 miles south-southeast of Sucre. Population, about 10,000.

Tarik (tä′rik). Lived in the first part of the 8th century. A Saracen general. As subordinate of Musa, the governor of North Africa, he led the invasion of Spain; landed at Gibraltar; defeated Roderick near Xerez de la Frontera in 711; and conquered Cordova, Toledo, etc. He aroused the jealousy of Musa, and was overthrown by him in 712.

Tarim (tä-rēm′). A river of Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, which flows easterly into Lake Lob Nor. It is supposed to receive the Aksu, Khoten, etc. Length, estimated, over 1,000 miles.

Tarkhan (tär-ċhän′), **Cape.** A cape at the western extremity of the Crimea, Russia.

Tarleton (tärl′tọn), **Sir Banastre.** Born at Liverpool; Aug. 21, 1754: died Jan. 23, 1833. An English general, notorious in the Revolution for his cruelty as a partizan commander in the Carolinas (1780–81). He organized the "British Legion" of regulars and Tories; served at Camden; defeated Sumter at Fishing Creek and was defeated by him at Blackstock's Hill Nov. 20, 1780; was defeated by Morgan at the Cowpens in Jan., 1781; and surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was later member of Parliament and lieutenant-general. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780–81, etc." (1787).

Tarleton (tärl′tọn), **Richard.** Died at London, 1588. A famous clown and comic actor. He is said to have been brought to London from Shropshire, and to have been a "prentice in his youth" of the city of London, later a "water-bearer." He was enrolled afterward as one of the twelve of the Queen's Company, and became a kind of court jester as well. He was celebrated for his extemporaneous rimes and for his "jigs" (comic songs with a dance), which he invented. His popularity and audacity were both unbounded. He fell into disgrace and was dismissed from court for scurrilous reflections upon Leicester and Raleigh. He then kept a tavern in Paternoster Row, and later the Tabor in Gracechurch street. He wrote "The Seven Deadly Sins," a play which appears to have been the result of his real or pretended repentance of his irregularities.

Tarma (tär′mä). A colonial intendency of Peru, corresponding, nearly, to the present department of Junin (which see).

Tarn (tärn). A river in southern France which joins the Garonne below Moissac: the Roman Tarnis. A gorge or cañon, 31 miles long, in its upper course, is remarkable for the height of the rocks. Among its tributaries are the Aveyron and the Agout. Length, about 235 miles.

Tarn. A department of France, formed from part of the ancient Languedoc. Capital, Albi. It is bounded by Tarn-et-Garonne on the northwest, Aveyron on the north and east, Hérault on the southeast, Aude on the south, and Haute-Garonne on the west. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous (containing part of the Cévennes). Area, 2,217 square miles. Population (1891), 346,739.

Tarn-et-Garonne (tärn′ā-gä-ron′). A department of France, formed from parts of the ancient Guienne, Gascony, and Languedoc. Capital, Montauban. It is bounded by Lot on the north, Aveyron on the northeast, Tarn on the east and southeast, Haute-Garonne on the south, and Gers and Lot-et-Garonne on the west. The surface is mostly low plateau. Area, 1,436 square miles. Population (1891), 206,596.

Tarnopol (tär′nō-pōl). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sereth 73 miles east-southeast of Lemberg. Its trade is flourishing, and it has horse-fairs. Population (1890), commune, 27,405.

Tarnow (tär′nov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dunajec 47 miles east of Cracow. Population (1891), commune, 27,574.

Tarnowitzer (tär′nō-vits-er) **Plateau.** A plateau in the southeastern part of Silesia, Prussia, near Tarnowitz.

Taro (tä′rō). A small river in the province of Parma, Italy, which joins the Po 14 miles north-northwest of Parma.

Tarpeia (tär-pē′yä̤). In Roman legend, the daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome on the Capitoline Hill. Tempted by offers of the golden bracelets and collars of the Sabines, she betrayed the fortress to them; but as they entered they cast their shields upon her, and she was crushed to death. From her the Tarpeian Rock was named.

Tarpeian Rock (tär-pē′ya̤n rok). [L. *Mons Tarpeius.*] Originally, the name of the entire Capitoline Hill in Rome, or at least of the peak occupied by the citadel, in memory of the treason of the maid Tarpeia in connection with the Sabine siege; later, that part (*Rupes Tarpeia*) of the cliff of the Capitoline above the Vicus Jugarius and the Forum Romanum, over whose precipice condemned criminals were hurled: now unrecognizable owing to artificial and natural changes in the rocks. The popular identification as the Tarpeian Rock of a portion of the Capitoline cliff which is cut to a vertical surface, and with a deep vertical channel, above the Vicolo della Rupe Tarpeia, is incorrect.

Tarquin (tär′kwin). See *Tarquinius.*

Tarquinii (tär-kwin′i-ī). In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, situated near the Mediterranean and near the modern Corneto, 45 miles northwest of Rome. It was one of the chief cities of the Etruscan League, the original residence of Tarquinius Priscus in Roman legend. It was often at war with Rome, especially in the 4th century B. C.

Tarquinius Priscus (tär-kwin′i-us pris′kus). [L. *priscus*, old, original.] In Roman legendary history, the fifth king of Rome: the son of a Greek colonist in Tarquinii. He settled in Rome, became guardian of the sons of Ancus Marcius, and succeeded the latter. He is said to have built the Cloacæ, the Circus Maximus, and the Capitoline Temple. The traditional date of his reign is 616–578 B. C.

Tarquinius Sextus. See *Sextus.*

Tarquinius Superbus (sṳ-pėr′bus). [L. *superbus*, haughty.] In Roman legendary history, the seventh and last king of Rome: son of Tarquinius Priscus, and son-in-law of Servius Tullius whom he put to death and succeeded. He extended Roman influence abroad, but is represented as a despot and tyrant, and as overthrown through the crime of his son Sextus. Unsuccessful attempts were made to restore him through the Etruscans and others. The traditional date of his reign is 534–510 B. C.

Tarracina (tar-a̤-sī′nä̤), or **Anxur** (anks′ụr). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 57 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Terracina. A Volscian town, it was later in possession of Rome.

Tarraco (tar′a̤-kō). The ancient name of Tarragona.

Tarraconensis (tar″a̤-kō-nen′sis). In ancient geography, a Roman province in Spain, called at first Hispania Citerior. It occupied the northern and eastern parts of the peninsula.

Tarragona (tär-rä-gō′nä). **1.** A province in northeastern Spain. It is bounded by the Mediterranean and the provinces of Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Teruel, and Castellon. It corresponds to part of the ancient Catalonia. The surface is partly mountainous. Area, 2,451 square miles. Population (1887), 348,579.

2. A seaport, capital of the province of Tarragona, situated at the mouth of the Francoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 41° 6′ N., long. 1° 15′ E.: the ancient Tarraco. It has a growing commerce, exporting wine, oil, etc. The interior of the cathedral is of French early Pointed work: the fine west door and rose and the geometrical tracery of the chapels lend a later character to the exterior. The old city walls are of high interest. Their base is of rude cyclopean work, prehistoric, with stones unshaped. Above this is Roman ashler, with wide margin-drafts, and still higher up more modern masonry. There is much pre-Roman masonry, in very large blocks, both in the fortifications and within the city. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct, of 11 arches in the lower tier and 25 in the upper. Its length is 742 feet; its height is 96 feet. The margin-drafted masonry is very solid and imposing. This town was a Phenician settlement; was fortified by the Scipios; became one of the leading cities of Spain, and the capital of Hispania Tarraconensis; was sacked by the West Goths in the 5th century, and by the Saracens in the 8th; and was rebuilt in the 12th century. It was captured by the British in 1705, and by the French under Suchet in 1811. Population (1887), 27,225.

Tar (tär) **River.** A river in North Carolina which flows into Pamlico Sound. It is called in its lower course Pamlico River. Length, about 200 miles.

Tarrytown (tar′i-toun). A village in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Hudson (Tappan Sea) 24 miles north of New York city. It was the scene of André's capture in 1780, and is the burial-place of Washington Irving. Sunnyside, the residence of Irving, is in the neighborhood. Population (1890), 3,562.

Tarshish (tär′shish). In ancient geography, a place or region several times mentioned in the Old Testament. It is commonly identified with a district in southern Spain near the mouth of the Guadalquivir, and was probably the ancient Tartessus. It was noted for its commerce.

Tarsus (tär′sus). [Gr. Ταρσός.] In ancient geography, the capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated on the Cydnus in lat. 36° 56′ N., long. 34° 58′ E.: the modern Tersus or Tarsus. It was an important city in the Persian period; became partly Hellenized, and the seat of a school of philosophy; and received important concessions from the Romans. It was the birthplace of the apostle Paul. Population, 10,000 (?).

Tartan (tär′tan). [*Turtanu* in the cuneiform inscriptions.] The Assyrian title of the commander-in-chief of the army. 2 Ki. xviii.

Tartar. Same as *Tartarus.*

Tartarin (tär-tä-raṅ′). A gasconading humbug, the principal character in Alphonse Daudet's "Tartarin de Tarascon," "Tartarin sur les Alpes," and "Port Tarascon": a satire on the typical character attributed to southern France.

Tartars. See *Tatars.*

Tartarus (tär′ta̤-rus). [Gr. Τάρταρος.] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used, as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary. See *Tatary.*

Tartas (tär-tä′). A town in the department of Landes, southwestern France, situated on the Midouze 16 miles west-southwest of Mont-de-Marsan. Population (1891), 2,463.

Tartessus. See *Tarshish.*

Tartini (tär-tē′nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Pirano, Istria, April 12, 1692: died at Padua, Italy, Feb. 16, 1770. An Italian violinist, composer for the violin, and writer on music. He lived chiefly in Padua, and wrote "Trattato di musica" (1754), "Devil's Sonata," etc. He discovered the so-called "third sound of Tartini."

Tartufe, or **Tartuffe** (tär-tüf'). A famous comedy, by Molière, which was produced at the Comédie Française in 1667. Tartufe is "an obscene pedant, a red-faced, hypocritical wretch, who, palming himself off on an honest and refined family, tries to drive the son away, marry the daughter, corrupt the wife, ruin and imprison the father, and almost succeeds in it, not by clever plots, but by vulgar mummery and by the coarse audacity of his caddish disposition' (*Taine*, Eng. Lit., I. 506). Matthew Medbourne translated and adapted it in 1670 as "Tartuffe, or the French Puritain." (See *Hypocrite, The.*) "Lady Tartufe," a play by Madame de Girardin, was produced in 1853. Rachel was much admired in the title rôle.

Tarudant (tä-rö-dänt'). The capital of Sus, Morocco, situated near the Wadi Sus, 125 miles southwest of Morocco. Population, estimated, 8,500. Also *Terodant*, *Terudant*, etc.

Tarumas (tä-rö-mäz'). Indians inhabiting the highlands in the southern part of British and Dutch Guiana. They belong to the Arawak or Maypure stock, and formerly lived on the Rio Negro, where they are said to have been numerous.

Tarutino (tä-rö-tē'nō). A village in Russia, 48 miles south-southwest of Moscow. Here, Oct. 18, 1812, the Russians under Kutusoff defeated the French under Murat.

Taschereau (täsh-rō'), **Elzear Alexandre.** Born at Sainte Marie de la Beauce, province of Quebec, Canada, Feb. 17, 1820. A Canadian Roman Catholic prelate. He became rector of Laval University in 1860, archbishop of Quebec in 1871, and cardinal in 1886.

Taschereau, Jules Antoine. Born at Tours, France, 1801: died at Paris, 1874. A French journalist, politician, and author. He was a member of the legislative body, and had charge of the imperial library. He founded the "Revue retrospective" (1833), wrote histories of the lives and works of Molière and Corneille, and edited Molière, etc.

Tashkend (täsh-kend'), or **Tashkent** (täsh-kent'). The capital of the general government of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated in the valley of the Tchirtchik about lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 69° 20′ E. It consists of the Asiatic city and a European or Russian quarter; contains many gardens; and is the seat of extensive trade and of silk manufactures. It has belonged to Russia since 1868. Population (1885), 121,410.

Tashmet (tash'met). [From *šemû*, to hear (the one who hears prayer).] In Assyrian-Babylonian mythology, a name or epithet of the wife of Nebo (*Nabu*). Her proper name was *Nana*. Her principal seat of worship was in Erech.

Task (tȧsk), **The.** A descriptive poem, in six parts, by William Cowper, published in 1785.

Tasman (täs'män), **Abel Janszen** (**Janszon,** etc.). Born probably at Hoorn, Netherlands, about 1602: died at Batavia, Oct., 1659. A Dutch navigator. He sailed from Batavia in Aug., 1642, in command of an exploring expedition to Australia, despatched by Van Diemen, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; and discovered Tasmania (which he named Van Diemen's Land) in Nov., 1642; New Zealand in Dec., 1642; part of the Friendly Islands in 1643; returning to Batavia in June, 1643. In a second voyage (1644) he discovered the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Tasman (täz'ma̤n) **Bay.** [Named from A. J. Tasman.] An inlet of the ocean, on the northern coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Tasmania (taz-mā'ni-a̤), formerly **Van Diemen's Land** (van dē'menz land). [Named from its discoverer.] An island and British colony in Australasia, situated south of Australia (separated by Bass Strait). Capital, Hobart. Its surface is largely mountainous or hilly. It has good agricultural resources, and mines of gold, tin, etc.; and exports wool, gold, tin, etc. It is a crown colony under a governor, legislative authority being vested in a council and assembly (both elected). The aborigines are extinct. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642; was visited by Cook, Bass, and others; was settled in 1803; and at first was partly a penal colony. It was a dependency of New South Wales until 1825. Area, 26,215 square miles. Population (1892), 153,144.

Tasman (täz'ma̤n) **Peninsula.** A peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Tasmania, nearly cut off from the mainland.

Tasman Sea. The name proposed by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and adopted by the English Admiralty, for the part of the Pacific inclosed by Australia and Tasmania on the one side, and New Zealand and smaller islands on the other.

Tasso (tas'ō; It. pron. täs'sō), **Bernardo.** Born at Venice, Nov. 11, 1493: died at Ostiglia, Sept. 4, 1569. An Italian poet, father of Torquato Tasso. His chief work is the romantic poem "L'Amadigi" ("Amadis," 1560), in octave stanzas.

Tasso, Torquato. [F. *Le Tasse.*] Born at Sorrento, Italy, March 11, 1544: died at Rome, April 25, 1595. A celebrated Italian poet. He was educated at the Jesuit schools at Naples, Rome, and Bergamo. His father, Bernardo Tasso, was involved in the troubles of the Prince of Salerno, his patron, and joined the prince in Rome; but, that city becoming unsafe for him, he accepted shelter at Pesaro, the court of the Duke of Urbino, where his son Torquato was taught with the son of the duke. In 1557 Torquato went to study law at Padua. He was influenced by his father's writings and not by his advice, and in 1562, while still at Padua, published "Rinaldo." It was successful, and, his father ceasing his opposition to a literary career, Tasso went to Bologna to study philosophy and literature. He returned to Padua shortly after, and by 1565 was attached to the service of the house of Este, the glories of which he celebrated in "Jerusalem Delivered": Rinaldo was said to be of that race. He was well received at court, and was encouraged to finish the epic "Goffredo" (later called "Gerusalemme Liberata"), which he had begun at Bologna. In 1570 Cardinal Luigi d'Este, his patron, went to Paris, taking Tasso with him. There he met Ronsard and other distinguished men. He left the cardinal after his return on account of a difference in religious opinion, but was received by Duke Alfonso of Ferrara, who loaded him with favors. He produced his "Aminta" in 1573, and had written 18 cantos of "Goffredo" in 1574, when he was seized with fever. After this his mind was not clear: he became quarrelsome, worried himself about the orthodoxy of his poem, and became subject to delusions, dreading accusations of heresy and assassination or poison. At length he was placed in a convent at Ferrara for medical treatment. He escaped and fled to his sister in the disguise of a shepherd. She cared for him, and in 1578 the duke received him again; but his delusions continued, and he wandered from place to place (to Mantua, Turin, etc.), finally returning to Ferrara. There he became so violent in accusing the duke of a design to poison him that he was placed in an insane asylum. After he had remained there for seven years he was released, on the personal promise of the Prince of Mantua that Alfonso should not again be exposed to his insane attacks. A theory has obtained credit that Tasso was shut up in an asylum on account of his aspirations for the hand of Leonora d'Este, the duke's sister, and Goethe's play was based on this supposition. "Goffredo" was published at Venice during the time of Tasso's seclusion, but it was very inaccurately printed, and in 1581 a revised edition was printed at Parma, with its present title "Gerusalemme Liberata" ("Jerusalem Delivered"). He remained a year at Mantua, wrote "Torrismondo" (1586), and again resumed his wanderings. He had many friends eager to help him, but was broken in health and spirits. His "Gerusalemme Conquistata," much inferior to the "Gerusalemme Liberata," was published in 1593. Two years later he died at Rome, whither he had been summoned by Pope Clement VIII. to be crowned poet laureate: the ceremony was never performed, owing to his illness. The "Gerusalemme Liberata" has been translated into many languages. The most famous English translation is that of Fairfax (1600).

Tasso (täs'sō), **Torquato.** A tragedy by Goethe, printed in 1790.

Tassoni (täs-sō'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1565: died there, 1635. An Italian poet and author. His best-known work is a burlesque heroic poem, "La secchia rapita" ("Rape of the Bucket," 1622). He also wrote "Considerazioni sopra il Petrarca" (1609), etc.

Tatar-Bazardjik (tä-tär'bä-zär-jēk'), or **Bazardjik.** A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Maritza 25 miles west of Philippopolis. Population, about 13,000.

Tatars (tä'ta̤rz), or **Tartars** (tär'ta̤rz). [From Pers. *Tatar*, Chinese *Tahtar*, a Tatar. *Tartar*, probably due to some confusion with *Tartarus*, was formerly the established form, and is still frequently used.] 1. Certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as Chinese Tatary (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus (the present rulers of China). The chief among these tribes were (*a*) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (*b*) the Niuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (*c*) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (*d*) the Onguts (or white Tatars).

2. In the middle ages, the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe.—3. Numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kiptchaks, or "Golden Horde"), the Crim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Tatary (tä'ta̤-ri), more frequently **Tartary** (tär'ta̤-ri). A name formerly given to central Asia, on account of the inroads of Tatar hordes in the middle ages. It was later sometimes divided in part into Chinese Tatary (East Turkestan) and Independent Tatary (Turkestan). The name has also often been extended to include Manchuria, Mongolia, and Europe westward to the Dnieper or Don. Hence the division into European and Asiatic Tatary.

Tatary, Chinese. See *Tatary.*

Tatary, Crim. See *Crimea.*

Tatary, Gulf or **Sound of.** An arm of the sea which separates Saghalin from the mainland of Siberia, north of the Sea of Japan.

Tatary, High. A name sometimes given to East Turkestan.

Tatary, Independent. See *Tatary.*

Tatary, Little. A name formerly given to the regions in southern Russia occupied by Tatars (Crimea, Kiptchak, etc.).

Tate (tāt), **Nahum.** Born at Dublin, 1652: died at London, Aug. 12, 1715. An English poet and play-writer, appointed poet laureate in 1692. He was associated with Brady in a poetical version of the Psalms (1696), and wrote various poems and plays.

Tatian (tā'shia̤n), L. **Tatianus** (tā-shi-ā'nus). Born in Assyria: lived in the middle of the 2d century A. D. A Christian apologist. He was educated as a Greek: went to Rome, and became converted to Christianity; and later adopted in part Gnostic views. He wrote "Oratio ad Græcos" (an apology for Christianity) and "Diatessaron" (a harmony of the Gospels, recovered by Zahn and edited by him 1881).

Tatihou (tä-tē-ō'). A small fortified island on the coast of the department of Manche, France, 16 miles east of Cherbourg.

Tatius, Achilles. See *Achilles Tatius*, and *Statius.*

Tatius (tā'shi-us), **Titus.** In Roman legend, a king of the Sabines who attacked Rome, and ruled over it conjointly with Romulus.

Tatler (tat'lėr), **The.** A periodical founded by Steele in 1709, and discontinued in 1711. Addison wrote 41 papers: Addison and Steele together 34. Steele wrote a much larger number alone.

Tátra (tä'tro) **Mountains.** The highest group of the Carpathian system, situated in northern Hungary and on the Galician frontier, about lat. 49° 15′ N., long. 19°–20° E. Also called the Central or High Carpathians. Highest point, the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8,737 feet).

Tattam (tat'a̤m), **Henry.** Born in Ireland, Dec. 28, 1788: died at Stamford Rivers, England, Jan. 8, 1868. A British clergyman noted as an Orientalist, and especially as an authority on Coptic. He published a Coptic grammar, a Coptic dictionary, various Coptic works, etc.

Tattersall's (tat'ėr-sa̤lz). A sporting establishment and auction mart for horses, in London, opened about 1770 by Richard Tattersall (1724–1795). Since 1865 it has been situated near Knightsbridge Green. The "subscription room" was opened in 1818. The name has been given to similar establishments in other cities.

Tattle (tat'l). A character in Congreve's "Love for Love": a vain, impertinent beau, boasting of his amours, yet priding himself on his secrecy.

Tattnall (tat'na̤l), **Josiah.** Born near Savannah, Ga., 1762: died at Nassau, Bahamas, June 6, 1803. An American Revolutionary soldier and politician. He was United States senator from Georgia 1796–99, and governor of Georgia 1801–02.

Tattnall, Josiah. Born near Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9, 1795: died at Savannah, June 14, 1871. An American naval officer, son of J. Tattnall (1762–1803). He served in the War of 1812; in the Algerine war; against the pirates infesting the West Indies; and in the Mexican war. In 1857 he was appointed flag-officer of the Asiatic station. While occupying this post he violated the law of neutrality by assisting the British in an attack on the Peiho forts, China ("Blood," he said, "is thicker than water"): his conduct was sustained by the government. In 1861 he accepted a captaincy in the Confederate navy, and in 1862 succeeded Franklin Buchanan in command of the Merrimac. When, soon after, the Confederates were forced to abandon Norfolk, he destroyed the Merrimac off Craney Island (May 11, 1862) in order to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

Tattvabodhinisabha (tut-twa̤-bō-dhi-nē-su'-bhä). ['Truth-investigating' or 'Truth-teaching Society.'] A society founded at Calcutta in 1839 by Debendranath Tagore to carry on the labors of Ram Mohun Roy in restoring the monotheistic system believed by him to be taught in the original Hindu scriptures. It lasted 20 years, being merged in 1859 in the Brahmasamaj (which see).

Tattycoram (tat-i-kō'ra̤m). A character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit." Her real name is Harriet Beadle.

Tatu (tä'tö), or **Huchnom** (hōch'nom). A tribe of North American Indians, living in Upper Potter Valley, California. See *Yukian.*

Tauber (tou'ber). A river in Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, which joins the Main at Wertheim, 19 miles west of Würzburg. Its valley (the Taubergrund) produces the Tauber wines. Length, 74 miles.

Taubert (tou'bert), **Karl Gottfried Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, March 23, 1811: died there, Jan. 7, 1891. A German composer. He was made music-director of the royal opera in 1841, court kapellmeister in 1845, and chief kapellmeister in 1867. He wrote songs, operas ("Macbeth," "Cesario," etc.), sonatas, music to dramas, etc.

Tauchnitz (touch'nits), **Christian Bernhard von.** Born Aug. 25, 1816: diod Aug. 14, 1895. A German publisher, nephew of K. C. T. Tauchnitz. He founded in 1837 a printing and publishing house at Leipsic, and in 1841 began the publication of his "Collection of British Authors" (the "Tauchnitz Edition"), to which were subsequently added "Collection of German Authors" (in English translations) and "Students' Tauchnitz Editions."

Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. Born at Grosspardau, near Gremma, Saxony, Oct. 29, 1761: died Jan. 14, 1836. A German publisher (in Leipsic). He introduced stereotyping into Germany. He was especially noted for his editions of the classics.

Tauern (tou'ern), **Hohe.** A lofty group of the Alps, in Tyrol and on the borders of Salzburg and Carinthia. Highest point, the Grossglockner. See *Glockner*.

Tauern, Niedere. A name sometimes given to a mountain-range in Salzburg and Styria, east of the Hohe Tauern.

Tauferer Thal (tou'fer-er täl). An Alpine valley in central Tyrol.

Taugenichts (tou'ge-nichts), **aus dem Leben eines.** [G., 'From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing.'] A romance by Eichendorff, published in 1826.

Taughannock (tâ-gan'ok), or **Taghanuck, Falls.** A perpendicular cascade, 212 feet in height, near Cayuga Lake, western New York.

Tauler (tou'ler), **Johann.** Born at Strasburg about 1300: died there, June 16, 1361. A noted German mystic and preacher. He entered the Dominican order about 1318; was driven from Strasburg with other Dominicans who disregarded the interdict of John XXII. in 1339; and established himself at Basel. Here he became intimately associated with the "Friends of God." In 1352 he returned to Strasburg. His "Sermons" were published in 1498. Other works ("Book of Spiritual Poverty," etc.) also have been ascribed to him.

Taunay (tō-nā'), **Alfredo d'Escragnolle.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 22, 1843. A Brazilian military engineer, author, and politician. He served in the Paraguayan war 1865-70; subsequently was prominent in congress as an advocate of means for promoting immigration; was president of Santa Catharina and Parana; and in 1886 became senator. His "Retraite de Laguna" (1871: Portuguese edition 1872) describes an episode of the Paraguayan war, and is widely known. He is the best of the Brazilian novelists, and has published many critical and political essays, poems, etc.

Taunton (tän'ton). The capital of Somerset, England, situated on the Tone 38 miles southwest of Bristol. It has a castle (said to have been founded by Ine) and a Gothic church; was made by Ine, the West-Saxon king, a frontier fortress in the 8th century; was long held by the bishops of Winchester; was seized by Perkin Warbeck in 1497; was taken by the Royalists in 1643; was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians under Blake in 1644; and was defended by Blake in 1644-45, and relieved by Fairfax. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the "Bloody Assizes" were held here by Jeffreys in the same year. Population (1891), 18,026.

Taunton (tän'ton). A city in Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on Taunton River, at the head of navigation, 32 miles south of Boston. It has manufactures of locomotives, nails, cotton goods, copper, silver-plated and britannia ware, etc. It was settled about 1638, and became a city in 1864. Population (1890), 25,448.

Taunton River. A small river in southeastern Massachusetts which flows into Mount Hope Bay (Narragansett Bay) at Fall River.

Taunus (tou'nös). A mountainous and plateau region in Prussia and Hesse, lying between the Rhine, the Lahn, the Main, and the Wetter. The name is generally limited to the southern portion of this region, called also Die Höhe. Its culminating point is the Grosser Feldberg (about 2,900 feet). It contains many mineral springs.

Taupo (tä'pō), **Lake.** A lake in North Island, New Zealand, situated about lat. 38° 45' S. Length, 24 miles.

Tauri (tâ'rī). In ancient history, a people dwelling in the Crimea.

Taurian games (tâ'ri-an gāmz). A name under the Roman republic for the games called secular (ludi sæculares) under the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

Tauric (tâ'rik) **Chersonese,** or **Tauric Peninsula.** The Crimea.

Taurida (tou'rē-dä). [G. *Taurien*.] A government of southern Russia. Capital, Simferopol. It is bounded by the governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslaff, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff, and includes the Crimea. The inhabitants include Russians, Tatars, Germans (Mennonites, etc.), and others. Area, 24,539 square miles. Population (1890), 1,167,600.

Taurids (tâ'ridz). A shower of meteors appearing Nov. 20, and radiating from a point north, preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

Taurini (tâ-rī'nī). In ancient history, a Ligurian tribe which dwelt in the valley of the upper Po, near Turin.

Tauris. See *Tabriz*.

Taurisci (tâ-ris'ī). A Celtic people which dwelt in the ancient Noricum.

Tauroggen (tou'rog-en), **Convention of.** A convention between the Prussian general York and the Russian general Diebitsch, concluded Dec. 30, 1812, at Poscherun (or Poscherau), near Tauroggen, in the Russian government of Kovno. The Prussian corps (auxiliary to the French) was neutralized.

Tauromenium (tâ-rō-mē'ni-um). The Roman name of Taormina.

Taurus (tâ'rus). [Perhaps from Aramean *tur*, mountain.] A mountain-range in the southern part of Asia Minor. It extends from the southwestern extremity eastward to near the northeastern angle of the Mediterranean (or to the valley of the Jihun, separating it from the Amanus). The Anti-Taurus is an off-shoot to the northeast. The chief pass is the Cilician Gates. Highest point, probably about 11,000 feet.

Taurus. [L., 'the bull.'] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.

Taus, or **Tauss** (tous). A manufacturing town in western Bohemia, 29 miles southwest of Pilsen. Population (1891), commune, 7,703.

Tautphœus (tout'fē-ös), **Baroness von (Jemima Montgomery).** Born in Ireland in 1807: died at Munich, Nov. 12, 1893. An Irish novelist. She visited Munich in 1836, and married there Baron von Tautphœus. She published "Cyrilla," "Quits," "At Odds," "The Initials," etc.

Tavannes (tä-vän'), **Gaspard de Saulx de.** Born at Dijon, March, 1509: died 1573. A marshal of France. He captured Metz in 1552-53; took part in the capture of Verdun and decided the victory of Renti in 1554; and took a leading part in the wars against the Huguenots (at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569), and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Tavastehus (tä-väs'tā-hös). 1. A government in southern Finland, Russia. Area, 8,334 square miles. Population (1890), 257,851.—2. The capital of Tavastehus, situated 60 miles north of Helsingfors. Population (1890), 4,644.

Tavda (täv'dä). A river in western Siberia which rises in the Urals and joins the Tobol southwest of Tobolsk. Total length, about 400 miles.

Tavernier (tä-ver-nyā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, 1605: died 1689. A French traveler. As a merchant he made various journeys to Turkey, Persia, central Asia, and the East Indies. His "Voyages" was published 1676-79.

Tavetscher Thal (tä-vech'er täl). An Alpine valley at the western extremity of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, at the head of the valley of the Vorderrhein, west of Dissentis.

Tavira (tä-vē'rä). A seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated in lat. 37° 7' N., long. 7° 36' W. It has a coasting trade and fisheries. Population (1878), 11,459.

Tavistock (tav'is-tok). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Tavy 12 miles north of Plymouth. It has ruins of an abbey founded in the 10th century, and is the center of a large mining district (tin, copper, lead, etc.). Population (1891), 6,914.

Tavoy (tä-voi'). 1. A district in the Tenasserim division, British Burma, India intersected by lat. 14° N. Area, 7,200 square miles. Population (1881), 84,988.—2. The capital of the district of Tavoy, situated on the river Tavoy, near the coast, about 160 miles west of Bangkok. Population (1881), 13,372.

Tavris, or **Tavriz.** See *Tabriz*.

Taw (tâ). A river in Devonshire, England, which unites with the Torridge and flows into Barnstaple Bay. Length, about 50 miles.

Taxila (tak'si-lä). [Gr. *Τάξιλα*.] In ancient geography, a city in the Panjab, India, in the vicinity of the modern Rawal Pindi.

Taxiles (tak'si-lēz). [Gr. *Ταξίλης*.] 1. An Indian king in the Panjab at the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great (about 326 B. C.). —2. A leading general of Mithridates the Great.

Tay (tā). The longest river in Scotland. It rises on the borders of Perthshire and Argyllshire, being called at first the Fillan and then the Dochart; traverses Loch Tay; passes Perth; forms the estuary or Firth of Tay; and empties into the North Sea below Dundee. The principal tributaries are the Lyon, Tummel, Isla, and Earn. It has valuable salmon-fisheries. Length, 118 miles; navigable to Perth.

Tay, Firth of. The estuary of the Tay, Scotland. It extends to about the mouth of the Earn, separating Fife from Perthshire and Forfarshire. Greatest width, about 2½ miles.

Tay, Loch. A lake in Perthshire, Scotland, traversed by the river Tay. Length, 14½ miles.

Tayabas (tī-ä'bäs). A town in the southern part of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 60 miles southeast of Manila. Population (1887), 16,065.

Taygeta (tā-ij'e-tä). [Gr. *Ταϋγέτη*, one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.] The fifth-magnitude star 19 ε Pleiadum, situated at the southwest corner of the group.

Taygetus (tā-ij'e-tus). The highest mountain-range in the Peloponnesus, Greece. It is situated in the western part of Laconia, on the border between Laconia and Messenia, extending into Arcadia. Length, 70 miles. Highest point, St. Elias (the ancient Taletum) (about 7,900 feet).

Taylor (tā'lor), **Alfred.** Born in Fairfax County, Va., May 23, 1810: died at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1891. An American admiral. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy in 1825; commander in 1855; and rear-admiral in 1872. He served in the blockade of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war; accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan 1853-54; and was attached to the Boston navy-yard during the Civil War. He was retired in 1872.

Taylor, Bayard. Born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825: died at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1878. An American poet, traveler, writer of travels, translator, and novelist. He was named after James A. Bayard, and in early life sometimes signed himself "J. Bayard Taylor." He was apprenticed to a printer in 1842. He traveled on foot in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, etc., 1844-46, writing letters to American papers; was connected with the New York "Tribune," and its correspondent in California 1849-50; and traveled in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, and Europe 1851-52, and in Spain, India, China, and Japan 1852-53, joining Perry's expedition in Japan. On his return, having traveled more than fifty thousand miles, he began his series of lectures. He traveled in Germany, Norway, and Lapland in 1855; traveled later in Greece, etc.; was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg 1862-63; resided afterward on the Continent; visited Egypt and Iceland in 1874; and was appointed United States minister at Berlin 1878. His principal works are "Ximena, etc." (1844: poems), "Views Afoot" (1846), "Rhymes of Travel" (1849), "Eldorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire" (1850), "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs" (1851), "A Journey to Central Africa" (1854), "The Lands of the Saracen" (1854), "Poems and Ballads" (1854), "A Visit to India, China, and Japan" (1855), "Poems of the Orient" (1855), "Poems of Home and Travel" (1855), "Northern Travel" (1857), "Travels in Greece, etc." (1859), "At Home and Abroad" (1859-62), "The Poet's Journal" (1862), "Hannah Thurston" (1863: a novel), "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864), "The Story of Kennett" (1866), "Colorado" (1867), "Byways of Europe" (1869), "Joseph and his Friend" (1870), "The Masque of the Gods" (1872), "Beauty and the Beast" (1872), "Lars, etc." (1873), "School History of Germany to 1871" (1874), "Egypt and Iceland" (1874), "The Prophet" (1874: a tragedy of Mormonism), "Home Pastorals" (1875), "The Echo Club, and other Literary Diversions" (1876), "Boys of Other Countries" (1876), "The National Ode" (1876), "Prince Deucalion" (1878), "Studies in German Literature" (1879), "Critical Essays, etc." (1880), and "Dramatic Works" (1880: with notes by M. H. Taylor). He edited Tegner's "Frithjofs Saga" in 1867 (translated by Blackley), and translated Goethe's "Faust" in the original meters (1870-71).

Taylor, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819: died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1887. An American poet, miscellaneous author, and war correspondent. He wrote "Pictures of Life in Camp and Field" (1871), "The World on Wheels, etc." (1874), "Song of Yesterday" (1877), "Between the Gates" (1878), "Summer Savory, etc." (1879), "Dulce Domum" (1884), "Theophilus Trent" (a novel, 1887), etc. His poems include "Isle of the Long Ago," "Rhymes of the River," and "The Old Village Choir."

Taylor, Brook. Born at Edmonton, England, Aug. 18, 1685: died at Somerset House, Dec. 29, 1731. An English mathematician. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1701. In 1708 he solved the problem of the center of oscillation (results published later in "Philosophical Transactions"). His works include "Methodus incrementorum directa et inversa" (1715), "New Principles of Linear Perspective" (1719), "Contemplatio Philosophica" (1793). He is best known as the discoverer of "Taylor's theorem."

Taylor, Sir Henry. Born near Durham, Oct. 18, 1800: died at Bournemouth, March 27, 1886. A noted English dramatic poet, statesman, and critic. He went to London in 1823, and obtained an appointment in the colonial office in 1824, retiring in 1872. He became editor of the "London Magazine" in 1824, and was made knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869. His chief dramas are "Isaac Comnenus" (1827), "Philip van Artevelde" (1834), "Edwin the Fair" (1842), "The Virgin Widow" (1850). Among his other works are "The Statesman" (1836), "Notes from Life" (1847), "The Eve of the Conquest, and other Poems" (1847), "Notes from Books" (1849). His autobiography was published in 1885; his letters were edited by Edward Dowden in 1888.

Taylor, Isaac. Born at Lavenham, Suffolk, England, Aug. 17, 1787: died at Stanford Rivers, Essex, England, June 28, 1865. An English author. He studied art, but ultimately adopted literature as a profession. Among his works are "Natural History of Enthusiasm" (1829), "Natural History of Fanaticism" (1834), "Saturday Evening" (1832), "Spiritual Despotism" (1835), "Physical Theory of Another Life" (1836), "Ancient Christianity" (1839), "Restoration of Belief" (1855), "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1861), etc.

Taylor, Isaac. Born at Stanford Rivers, May 2, 1829. An English philologist and antiquarian, son of Isaac Taylor (1787–1865). He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after holding benefices at Bethnal Green and Twickenham, has been rector of Settrington, Yorkshire, since 1875, and a canon of York since 1885. Among his works are "Words and Places" (1864), "The Alphabet: an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters" (1883), "Etruscan Researches" (1874), "Greeks and Goths: a Study on the Runes" (1879), "The Origin of the Aryans" (1890), etc.

Taylor, Baron **Isidore Justin Séverin.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789: died at Paris, Sept. 8, 1879. A French artist and author. He published "Voyages pittoresques et romantiques de l'ancienne France" (1820–63), etc.

Taylor, Jane. Born at London, Sept. 23, 1783: died at Ongar, Essex, April 12, 1824. An English poet and author. Conjointly with her sister Ann Taylor she wrote "Original Poems for Infant Minds," "Hymns for Infant Minds," etc. Among her independent works are "Display" (1815), "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners" (1816), etc.

Taylor, Jeremy. Born at Cambridge, England (baptized Aug. 15, 1613): died at Lisburn, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1667. An English bishop and celebrated theological writer. He was the son of a barber, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of his college in 1633. He was afterward appointed to a fellowship at All Souls, Oxford, by Archbishop Laud. He became rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in 1638. During the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, serving as chaplain to Charles I. He lost his living in 1642, and supported himself by teaching. After the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor and a member of the Irish privy council. His chief works are "Liberty of Prophesying" (1647), "Life of Christ, or the Great Exemplar" (1648), "Holy Living" (1650), "Holy Dying" (1651), "Golden Grove" (1655), "Ductor Dubitantium" (1660), and "Dissuasive from Popery" (1664–67). His collected works were edited by Heber in 1822.

Taylor, John. Born in Gloucestershire, 1580: died at London, Dec., 1654. An English poet, known as "the Water Poet." By occupation he was a waterman, and afterward collector of wine duties for the Tower lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he became a Royalist, and kept a tavern at Oxford; at the time of his death he kept the Crown Tavern in Phœnix Alley, Longacre, London. His writings are valuable illustrations of the manners of his age. He wrote many poetical and prose works, first collected in 1630, which were very popular. His complete works, comprising about 140 separate titles, were edited by Hindley in 1872.

Taylor, John. Born in England, Nov. 1, 1808: died July 25, 1887. A Mormon missionary and apostle. He emigrated to Toronto, Canada, in 1832; was converted to the Mormon faith in 1836; became an apostle in 1838; was with Joseph Smith during the attack on Carthage jail in 1844; succeeded Young as president of the Mormon Church in 1877; and in 1880 became president of the faction which sanctioned polygamy.

Taylor, Joseph. An English actor of the time of Shakspere. He was the successor of Burbage in Hamlet and Othello, and is supposed to have been the original Iago. It is said that Shakspere personally instructed him to play Hamlet, and the remembrance of this performance enabled Davenant to give the traditions of Shakspere's directions.

Taylor, Nathaniel William. Born at New Milford, Conn., July 23, 1786: died at New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1858. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, leader of the "New Haven School of Theology" (also called "Taylorism"). He graduated at Yale in 1807; became pastor of the First Congregational Church at New Haven in 1812; and was professor of theology at Yale 1822–58. He wrote "Practical Sermons" (1858), "Lectures on Moral Government" (1859), "Essays, Lectures, etc., on Select Topics of Revealed Theology" (1859).

Taylor, Richard, often called **Dick.** Born at New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1826: died at New York, April 12, 1879. A Confederate general, son of Zachary Taylor. He was a member of the Secession Convention of Louisiana; served under Jackson in the Valley campaign and the Seven Days' battles in 1862; later was commander in Louisiana; defeated Banks at Sabine Cross Roads, and was defeated by him at Pleasant Hill, in 1864; commanded east of the Mississippi 1864–65; and surrendered to General Canby May 4, 1865. He wrote "Destruction and Reconstruction" (1879).

Taylor, Samuel Harvey. Born at Derry, N. H., Oct. 3, 1807: died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 29, 1871. A noted American educator. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1837, and was principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, 1837–71. He prepared several Greek and Latin text-books, and wrote "Method of Classical Study" (1861).

Taylor, Thomas. Born at London, May 15, 1758: died Nov. 1, 1835. An English classical scholar and miscellaneous author. He studied three years at St. Paul's School, and afterward received instruction from private teachers; was for a time a bank clerk, and then a teacher in private schools; and spent the last forty years of his life in studious retirement. He made translations of Plato, Aristotle, Pausanias, and various Neoplatonists. He is sometimes called "the Platonist."

Taylor, Tom. Born at Sunderland in 1817: died at Wandsworth, July 12, 1880. An English dramatist and art critic, editor of "Punch" from 1874 to 1880. He studied at Glasgow University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for two years was professor of English at University College, London. He was called to the bar in 1845, and in 1854 was appointed secretary of the board of health. He wrote or adapted over 100 plays, among which are "Still Waters Run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Overland Route," "The Contested Election," "Our American Cousin," "To Parents and Guardians," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "'Twixt Axe and Crown," "Joan of Arc," "Lady Clancarty," "Anne Boleyn," and, with Charles Reade, "Masks and Faces," "Two Loves and a Life," and "The King's Rival." He wrote a life of Haydon, edited the "Autobiographical Recollections" of C. R. Leslie, and wrote "Leicester Square, its Associations and its Worthies" (1874), etc.

Taylor, William. Born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 2, 1821. An American missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He founded independent missions to India and South America, and became a missionary bishop to Africa in 1884. He wrote "Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco" (1856), "California Life Illustrated" (1858), "Model Preacher" (1860), "Four Years' Campaign in India" (1875), etc.

Taylor, William Mackergo. Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829: died at New York, Feb. 8, 1895. A Scottish-American Presbyterian clergyman and author: pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational) in New York city 1872, pastor emeritus 1892. Among his works are "The Miracles" (1865), "David" (1875), "Elijah" (1876), "Ministry of the Word" (1876), "Peter" (1876), "Daniel" (1878), "Moses" (1879), "Gospel Miracles" (1880), "Paul" (1882), "John Knox" (1884), "Joseph" (1887), "Parables of our Saviour" (1886), etc.

Taylor, William Rogers. Born at Newport, R. I., Nov. 7, 1811: died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1889. An American admiral, son of W. V. Taylor. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828; served in the Mexican war; and during the Civil War acted as fleet-captain under Dahlgren in the attack on Morris Island in July, 1863. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1871 and retired in 1873.

Taylor, William Vigneron. Born at Newport, R. I., 1781: died there, Feb. 11, 1858. An American naval officer. He entered the United States navy as a sailing-master in 1813 (having previously attained the rank of captain in the merchant marine), and in the same year served with distinction under Perry in the battle of Lake Erie.

Taylor, Zachary. Born in Orange County, Va., Sept. 24, 1784: died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850. The twelfth President of the United States. He entered the army as first lieutenant in 1808; served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of major; defended Fort Harrison against the Indians in 1812; served in Black Hawk's war in 1832, with the rank of colonel; defeated the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee in 1837, and was brevetted brigadier-general; and became commander-in-chief in Florida in 1838. Later he commanded in the Southwest. In 1845 he took command of the army in Texas. He commanded in northern Mexico in the Mexican war; gained the battle of Palo Alto May 8, 1846, and that of Resaca de la Palma May 9; took possession of Matamoros May 18; captured Monterey Sept. 24; and defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista Feb. 22–23, 1847. He was appointed major-general June 29, 1846. In 1848 he was elected as Whig candidate to the presidency, and was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

Taylorville (tā'lor-vil). The capital of Christian County, Illinois, situated on the South Fork of the Sangamon, 26 miles southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 2,829.

Tayronas (tī-rō'näs). An extinct tribe of Indians who occupied the mountain region of Santa Marta, now in northern Colombia. They were very brave and warlike, fighting the first Spanish invaders with poisoned arrows. The Tayronas were perhaps of Chibcha stock. Also written *Taironas.*

Taywah. See *Tewa.*

Taz Bay. An eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi.

Tazewell (tāz'wel), **Littleton Waller.** Born at Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1774: died at Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1860. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Virginia 1800–01; United States commissioner under the Florida treaty with Spain; United States senator 1824–32; and governor of Virginia 1834–36.

Tcawi (chä-wē'), or **Grand Pawnee** (pâ-nē'). The leading tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Pawnee.*

Tceme (chä-mā'), or **Tceme Tunne** (chä-mā' tu-nā'), sometimes called **Yahshutes,** or **Joshua Indians.** ['People at the mouth of the stream.'] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived at the mouth of Rogue River, Oregon, but are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Tcetlestcan Tunne (chet-les'chan tu-nā'), or **Chetlessentun.** ['People among the big rocks.'] A village of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Their habitat was formerly on the Pacific coast of Oregon, below the mouth of Rogue River; it is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Tchad, Lake. See *Chad.*

Tchadyr-Dagh (chä-dēr-däg'). ['Tent mountain.'] A mountain in the Crimea, south by east of Simferopol: the ancient Trapezus Mons. Height, about 5,000 feet.

Tchai (chī). The Turkish word for 'river': common in geographical names.

Tchalabone. See *Cholovone.*

Tchatal-Dagh (chä-täl-däg'). A range of the Balkans in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated near Sliven.

Tcheliuskin, Cape. See *Severo, Cape.*

Tchernaya (chãr'nī-ä). A small river in the Crimea, which flows into the Black Sea near Sebastopol. On its banks, Aug. 16, 1855, the allies repelled an attack by the Russians.

Tchernigoff (cher-nē-gof'). A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Moghileff, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Poltava, Kieff, and Minsk. It lies in the basin of the Dnieper, which forms part of its boundary. Area, 20,233 square miles. Population, 2,109,983. Also *Chernigoff.*

Tchernigoff. The capital of the government of Tchernigoff, situated on the Desna in lat. 51° 30' N.: one of the oldest towns in Russia. Population, 26,815.

Tchernigoff, Principality of. A medieval principality in central Russia. It was acquired by Lithuania under Gedimin (1315–40).

Tchernyshevsky (cher-nē-shef'skē), **Nikolai.** Born at Saratoff, 1828: died there, Oct. 29, 1889. A Russian historical and political writer and novelist, exiled to eastern Siberia as a Nihilist: well known from his "tendency" novel "What is to be Done?" (1867).

Tcheskaya (ches'kä-yä), **Gulf of.** A gulf in the north of Russia, in the government of Archangel.

Tchesme, or **Chesme** (ches'me). A small port on the western coast of Asia Minor, opposite Chios and west of Smyrna. Near it, July, 1770, the Russian fleet under Orloff, aided by Rear-Admiral John Elphinstone and Sir Samuel (later Admiral) Greig, nearly annihilated the Turkish fleet. The Turkish vessels were burned by the enemy during the night.

Tchishi (chē'shē). The Warm Springs Apaches: so named because they formerly lived at Aguas Calientes, or Hot Springs, New Mexico. Their chief, Victoria or Cochise, was killed in 1881. See *Apaches.*

Tchita, or **Chita** (chē'tä). The capital of Transbaikalia, Siberia, situated near the junction of the Tchita and Ingoda, 410 miles east of Irkutsk. It is a trading center for Eastern Siberia. Population, about 10,000 (?).

Tchitimacha. See *Chitimachan.*

Tcholovone. See *Cholovone.*

Tchu (chö). A river in Russian Central Asia which rises in the Thian-Shan Mountains and is lost in the sands. It was formerly a tributary of the Sir-Daria. Length, about 600 miles.

Tchuktches (chök'chez). A people dwelling in the northeastern extremity of Siberia, near the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea: allied to the Koryakes.

Tchusovaya (chö-sō'vä-yä). A river in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, which joins the Kama northeast of Perm. Length, 300–400 miles.

Tchuvashes (chö-väsh'ez). A people in eastern Russia, living mainly near the Volga: probably of mixed Finnic and Tatar origin. Their number is estimated at about 600,000.

Tciwere (chē'wā-rạ̄). [An Oto term meaning 'autochthon.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of three tribes: the Iowa, Oto, and Missouri. Their total number is 631: most of them are in Oklahoma. See *Siouan.*

Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. A didactic work for use in the early church, discovered by the metropolitan Bryennius at Constantinople, and published in 1883: date and author unsettled.

Teague (tēg). [So called from the former prevalence of Teague as an Irish name.] A nickname for an Irishman.

Teague (tēg). A character in Howard's play "The Committee." He is a faithful Irishman, a character said by Dibdin to have been copied from Howard's own Irish servant. "Teague" became a half-contemptuous name for an Irishman in the 17th-century plays and novels: it appears in the famous ballad "Lillibullero."

Teapi, or **Teapy.** See *Easter Island.*

Tearless Battle. A battle, 367 B. C., between the allied Arcadians and Argives on one side and the Spartans on the other: so called from the immunity from loss of the Spartans.

Tearsheet (tãr′shēt), **Doll.** A disreputable character in the second part of Shakspere's "Henry IV"

Tears of the Muses. A poem by Edmund Spenser.

Tea Water Spring. A famous spring in New York, which issued from the ground in a hollow near what is now the junction of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, then out of town. The water was the best on the island of Manhattan about the beginning of the 18th century, and was highly prized by housewives for making tea. Before the Revolution the old spring was a popular resort. A pump was erected, ornamental grounds were laid out, and the wealth and fashion of the city gathered there on summer evenings to sip the water, fortified by other beverages.

Teazle (tē′zl), **Lady.** A gay and innocent but imprudent country-bred girl in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." Married to an old man, she plunges into the temptations of town life. Mrs. Abington, the creator of the part, made her an entirely affected fine lady, giving no hint of her rustic origin. Mrs. Jordan was the first who allowed a trace of country breeding to be visible through the glitter of her artificial town manner.

> When the veterans in the art of scandal are joined by a brilliant and mischievous recruit in the shape of Lady Teazle, rushing in amongst them in pure *gaît · du cœur*, the energy of her young onslaught outdoes them all. The talk has never been so brilliant, never so pitiless, as when she joins them. She adds the gift of mimicry to all their malice.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan.

Teazle, Sir Peter. The husband of Lady Teazle in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He is "something of a curmudgeon' in the first act, but improves on acquaintance, and secures the affection of his young wife at the crisis of the play.

Teb, El. See *El Teb.*

Tebessa (tā-bes′sä). A town in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 108 miles southeast of Constantion: the ancient Thereste. It has important Roman antiquities, including: (*a*) A Roman basilica, in plan 71 by 212 feet, with nave and two aisles, and a semicircular apse at the further end. The basilica is preceded by an atrium, or open court, surrounded by arcades. The building stands in a large walled inclosure of later date, strengthened by towers. The structure is assigned to the beginning of the 2d century A. D., and though it served long as a Christian church, underwent but little alteration. (*b*) A temple of Jupiter: a prostyle, tetrastyle, Corinthian building, measuring 26 by 45 feet, on a basement 12 feet high, with a fine flight of steps in front. (*c*) A triumphal arch of Caracalla: a four-way arch like that of Janus Quadrifrons at Rome and the Roman arch at Tripoli. It is shown by inscriptions to have been founded about 211 A. D.

Tebeth (te-bet′). [Heb.; in Assyrian *tebetu*, interpreted to signify 'the muddy month.'] The tenth ecclesiastical and the fourth civil month in the Hebrew year, corresponding to February-March (Esther ii. 16).

Tebris, or **Tebriz.** See *Tabriz.*

Teche (tesh), **Bayou.** A river in southern Louisiana which flows into the lower Atchafalaya. Length, about 175 miles; navigable to St. Martinsville.

Teck (tek). A small medieval duchy in Swabia, now belonging to Würtemberg.

Tecpan (tāk-pän′). An old province of Mexico, established by Morelos in 1811 as a revolutionary measure, but retained after the independence. It corresponded, nearly, to the state of Guerrero, which was formed from it in 1847.

Tecpanecs. See *Tepanecs.*

Tecumseh (te-kum′sẹ). Born near the site of Springfield, Ohio, about 1768: killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5, 1813. A chief of the Shawnee Indians. He aided his brother ("the Prophet") in his attempt to unite the western Indians against the whites, and was an important ally of the British in the War of 1812. He served at the Raisin River and at Maguaga; commanded an Indian contingent at the siege of Fort Meigs; and commanded the right wing at the battle of the Thames.

Tecumseh. A town in Lenawee County, Michigan, situated on the Raisin River 41 miles west-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 2,310.

Tecumseh. An iron-clad vessel, a single-turreted monitor, of the United States navy. It was one of Admiral Farragut's fleet in the attack on Mobile, Alabama, commanded by Captain Craven, and was sunk by a torpedo in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

Tecunas. See *Tucunas* and *Jumanas.*

Teddington (ted′ing-tọn). A village in Middlesex, England, situated near the Thames 12 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 10,025.

Te Deum (tē dē′um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum* laudamus," 'Thee, God, we praise.'] An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins or morning prayer in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican churches, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The Te Deum is first mentioned early in the 6th century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the 4th century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older, St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrine Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the Gloria in Excelsis. Originally it was modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus.*

Tees (tēz). A river in northern England which forms the boundary between York and Durham. It flows into the North Sea. Length, 70 miles; navigable for small vessels to Stockton.

Teewah. See *Tigua.*

Teffé (tef-fā′). A southern tributary of the Amazon, which it joins about long. 64° 40′ W.

Teffé, formerly **Ega** (ā′gä). A town of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, on a lake at the mouth of the river Teffé. It was originally a Jesuit mission, and is now the chief commercial town between Manaos and Tabatinga. Population, about 8,000.

Tegea (tē′jẹ-ä). [Gr. Τεγέα.] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 28′ N., long. 22° 26′ E. It fought in the battle of Platæa 479 B. C., and sided with Sparta in the Peloponnesian and Corinthian wars; was later a member of the Arcadian Confederacy; fought against Sparta at Mantinea 362 B. C.; and was a member of the Ætolian and Achæan leagues. It contained a famous temple of Athene Alea, burned about 394 B. C., and restored by Scopas. It was a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, measuring 72 by 154 feet. The columns within the cella were Ionic and Corinthian. The sculptures of the eastern pediment represented the slaying of the Calydonian boar; those of the western, the combat of Telephus and Achilles.

Tegel (tā′gel). A village and popular resort, situated on the Tegeler See 7 miles northwest of Berlin.

Tegernsee (tā′gern-zā). A lake in Upper Bavaria, situated near the Alps 29 miles south of Munich: noted for its beautiful scenery. Its outlet is by the Mangfall to the Inn. Length, nearly 4 miles. Elevation 2,400 feet.

Tegetthoff (te′get-hof), Baron **Wilhelm von.** Born at Marburg, Styria, Dec. 23, 1827: died at Vienna, April 7, 1871. An Austrian admiral. He commanded the Austrian contingent in the allied naval victory over the Danes near Helgoland May 9, 1864; and is especially noted for his victory near Lissa over the Italian fleet under Persano, July 20, 1866.

Tegner (teng-nãr′), **Esaias.** Born in Kyrkerud, in Wermland, Sweden, Nov. 13, 1782: died at Wexiö, Nov. 2, 1846. A Swedish poet. He was the son of a clergyman: both parents were from the peasant class. He was in his tenth year when his father died and left the family in extremely poor circumstances. Friends enabled him to obtain his early education, and in 1799 he went as a student to Lund. The following year, from lack of means to continue his studies, he became a tutor in Småland, but subsequently returned to Lund, where he finally took his examination in 1802. In 1803 he was appointed docent in esthetics; ten years later he was made professor of Greek and prebendary. In 1824 he was elected bishop of Wexio. Subsequently he was afflicted with a hereditary mental disease, and from the autumn of 1840 until the following spring he was in an asylum in Schleswig. He then resumed the duties of his office, but never recovered his health. His literary career began in 1808 with the "Krigssång for det Skånska landtvärnet" ("War Song for the Militia of Scania"). In 1811 he was awarded the prize of the Academy for the long poem "Svea" (the poetical name of Sweden). The idyl "Nattvardsbarnen" ("The Children of the Lord's Supper") appeared in 1820; this was followed two years later by the narrative poem "Axel." In 1825 appeared in its complete form the cycle of romances, based upon the Old Norse saga of the same name, the "Frithjofs Saga," his most celebrated work and one of the most famous in Scandinavian literature. He wrote numerous shorter poems, among them "Karl XII." ("Charles XII.) and "Sång til solen" ("Hymn to the Sun"). The longer poems "Gerda" and "Krowbruden" were left unfinished. His last poem, written a short time before his death, is "Afsked til min lyra" ("Farewell to My Lyre"). He was the principal poet of the so-called Gothic school. His collected works were published at Stockholm, 1876, in 2 vols. His posthumous works appeared at Stockholm, 1873–74, in 3 vols.

Tegnum (teg′num). See the extract.

> His [Galen's] greatest medical works were the treatise, in seventeen books, "on the use of the parts of the human body"; the essay "on the art of medicine," which was the text-book and chief subject of examination for medical students in the middle ages, when it was known in barbarous Latin as the *Tegnum* or *Microtegnum* (*Microtechnum*) of Galen; the fourteen books "on therapeutic method," known in the middle ages as his *Megalotegnum*, in which he defends his own dogmatic or Hippocratic system against the Empirics and Methodics; the ten books "on the composition of medicines according to the places," which contained the pharmacopœia of Archigenes, and which is a text-book with the Arabic physicians under the name *Miramir*, or 'the book of ten treatises.'
> *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 274.
> [(*Donaldson.*)

Tegua. See *Tewa.*

Tegucigalpa (tā-gö-thē-gäl′pä). The capital (since 1880) of Honduras, Central America, about lat. 14° 10′ N. It contains a cathedral and a university. Population, about 15,000.

Tehama (tā-hä′mä). A comparatively low-lying region on the western coast of Arabia.

Teheran (teh-e-rän′), or **Tehran** (teh-rän′). The capital of Persia, situated about lat. 35° 41′ N., long. 51° 25′ E. It became the royal residence about the end of the 18th century. Population, estimated, 210,000.

Tehri (teh-rē′). A native state in Bundelkhand, India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 79° E. Area, about 2,000 square miles. Population (1881), 311,514.

Tehua. See *Tewa.*

Tehuacan (tā-wä-kän′). A town in the state of Puebla, Mexico, 125 miles east-southeast of Mexico. Population, about 9,000.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän-tā-pek′). A town in the southeastern part of the state of Oajaca, Mexico, on the Tehuantepec River, 13 miles from its mouth in the Pacific. It was an ancient city, and at one time the capital of the Zapotec Indians; but, according to tradition, it existed before their time, having been settled by a mythical race, the Huabi, who are said to have come from the south by sea. At the time of the Spanish conquest it belonged to a branch of the Zapotecs; its chief or "king," Cociyopu, submitted to the Spaniards in 1522. Population, about 8,000.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the southern coast of Mexico at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of. An isthmus in southeastern Mexico, between the Bay of Campeche on the north and the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the south. Width at the narrowest part, about 120 miles. The mountain lands are here somewhat interrupted, and there are several passes below 900 feet. A railway crosses it, and a canal and a ship-railway have been projected.

Tehuelches. See *Patagonians.*

Teian (tē′ạn) **Muse, The.** A name given to Anacreon, from his birthplace in Teos, Asia Minor.

Teifi, or **Teify,** or **Tivy** (tī′vē). A river in Wales which flows into Cardigan Bay below Cardigan. Length, about 60 miles.

Teigne, or **Teign** (tān). A small river in Devonshire, England, which flows into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth (tān′muth). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Teign into the English Channel, 13 miles south of Exeter. Population (1891), 8,292.

Teith (tēth). A small river chiefly in Perthshire, Scotland, which joins the Forth near Stirling.

Teixeira (tā-shā′rä), **Pedro.** Born in Portugal about 1575: died at Pará, Brazil, June 4, 1640. A Portuguese soldier. He served in Brazil, taking part in the recovery of Maranhão from the French 1614, and the founding of Pará 1615. In 1620–21 he was governor of Pará. In 1637 he was placed in command of a powerful expedition which ascended the Amazon and Napo and crossed the mountains to Quito, returning by the same route and arriving at Pará Dec. 12, 1639. This was the first careful exploration of the Amazon, and had important results: an account of it was published by Acuña. (See that name.) Teixeira was again governor of Pará from Feb. 28, 1640, until a few days before his death. Often written *Texeira* or *Texeyra.*

Teja (tē′jä), or **Tejas** (tē′jas). Killed Sept., 553. The last king of the East Goths in Italy, successor to Totila July, 553. He was slain in the battle on Mount Lactarius.

Tejada, Lerdo de. See *Lerdo de Tejada.*

Tejal (tạ-yäl′ or tē′jal). [Ar. *taḥ yáh.*] An Arabic name, of uncertain meaning, for the two stars η and μ Geminorum. The former, a double variable star, usually of the fourth magnitude, is Tejal *prior*, and the latter, of the third magnitude, is Tejal *post.* The first-named star is also known as *Propus* (which see).

Tejano. See *Coahuiltecan.*

Tejend (te-jend′). The name given to the lower course of the river Heri-Rud, partly on the boundary between Persia and Asiatic Russia.

Tejo. The Portuguese name of the Tagus.

Tekele. See *Takala.*

Tekes (tek′es). A head stream of the river Ili.

Tekke-Turcomans (tek′ke-tėr′kọ̄-manz). A race of Tatar nomads in central Asia, on the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and Asiatic Russia. Their power was broken by the Russians under Skobeleff at Geok-Tepe in 1881. Merv was taken by the Russians in 1884.

Tekna (tek′nä). A region south of Morocco.

Tel-Abib (tel-ä′bēb). [In the Assyrian inscriptions *Tel Abubi*, hill of the deluge.] A city on the canal of Kebar, in Babylonia, where many of the Jewish exiles were settled, amongst whom was the prophet Ezekiel.

Telamon (tel′ạ-mon). In Greek legend, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax.

He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition, and accompanied Hercules against Laomedon of Troy.

Telamon. In ancient geography, a place on the coast of Etruria, Italy, about 76 miles northwest of Rome. Near here, in 225 B. C., the Romans nearly annihilated an army of Gauls.

Telde (tel′dā). A town in the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Tel- (or **Tell-**) **Defenneh** (tel-dā-fen′ne). See the extract.

> Tell Defenneh is a large mound, or group of mounds, situated close to Lake Menzaleh, at the extreme northeastern corner of the Delta; and the name of this group of mounds, "Defenneh," is a corrupt Arab version of "Daphnæ," the "Daphnæ of Pelusium" of the Greek historians. The identity of Defenneh and Daphnæ has never been questioned by scholars, and the identity of both with the Biblical Tahpanhes has also been admitted by the majority of Bible commentators. Here Mr. Petrie discovered the ruins of "Pharaoh's House at Tahpanhes."
>
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 58.

Telegonia (tel-e-gō′ni-ạ̈), or **Lay of Telegonus.** A cyclic poem by Eugamon of Cyrene (about 566 B. C.). It was a continuation of the Odyssey, and was named from its hero Telegonus, son of Odysseus and Circe, who slew his father. The poem completed the "Trojan cycle."

Telegonus (te-leg′ọ̄-nus). [Gr. Τηλέγονος.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Proteus, slain by Hercules. (*b*) A son of Odysseus and Circe. He was sent by his mother to Ithaca, where he killed Odysseus and whence he returned to Circe with Telemachus and Penelope: the latter he married. He was said to have been the founder of Tusculum and Præneste.

Tel- (or **Tell-**) **el-Amarna** (tel-el-ä-mär′nä). The ruins of a residence of Amenophis IV., in central Egypt. In the winter of 1887–88 there were discovered there about three hundred clay tablets covered with cuneiform inscriptions which have since been deciphered: they contain the diplomatic correspondence of kings of Babylonia, Assyria, and other countries of western Asia, including Palestine, with the Egyptian court.

Tel- (or **Tell-**) **el-Kebir** (tel-el-ke-bēr′). A village in Lower Egypt, situated on the Freshwater Canal about 50 miles northeast of Cairo. Here, Sept. 13, 1882, the British under Wolseley defeated the Egyptian insurgents under Arabi Pasha: loss of the latter, about 3,000. The surrender of Arabi Pasha followed.

Telemachus (te-lem′ạ-kus). [Gr. Τηλέμαχος.] In Greek legend, the son of Odysseus and Penelope. He visited Pylos (attended by Athene in the guise of Mentor) and Sparta, in search of his father, and joined the latter, on his return to Ithaca, in slaying the suitors of Penelope.

Telemachus. An Asiatic monk, famous for his attempt in 404 to stop the gladiatorial shows. He sprang into the arena and endeavored to separate the gladiators, but was stoned to death by the spectators. He was proclaimed a martyr by the emperor Honorius; and his act and death led to the abolition of the exhibitions.

Télémaque (tā-lā-mäk′), **Aventures de.** [F., 'Adventures of Telemachus.'] A romance by Fénelon, published in 1699. It is founded on the legendary history of Telemachus, and is one of the classics of French literature.

> Though the beautiful fiction of Telemachus, which has much in common with, and was doubtless suggested to Fénelon by the Argenis, be rather an epic poem in prose than a romance, it seems to have led the way to several political romances, or, at least, to have nourished a taste for this species of composition.
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fict., II. 348.

Telemarken (tā-lā-mär′ken). A mountainous and picturesque region in the amt of Bratsberg, southern Norway.

Telephus (tel′e-fus). [Gr. Τήλεφος.] In Greek legend, the son of Hercules and Auge: king of Mysia at the time of the Greek expedition against Troy.

Telescope, The. See *Telescopium.*

Telescope (tel′e-skōp) **Mountains.** A mountain group in eastern California, east of Owen's Lake and west of Death Valley.

Telescopium (tel-e-skō′pi-um). A southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Telescopium Herschelii is a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

Telford (tel′fọ̄rd), **Thomas.** Born at Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, Aug. 9, 1757: died at Westminster, Sept. 2, 1834. A Scottish civil engineer. He built the bridge across the Severn at Montford in 1792; was engineer of the Ellesmere Canal (1793), the Caledonian Canal (1802), the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal (1818), and the Grand Trunk Canal (1822); and in 1810 superintended the construction of the Gotha Canal, Sweden. From 1803 he superintended the construction of nearly 1,000 miles of road in the Highlands of Scotland, and afterward constructed lines of road through North Wales, surmounting great natural difficulties. The most notable parts of this undertaking were the erection of the Menai suspension-bridge and the Conway bridge. He built the road from Warsaw to Brest-Sitovski in Poland. He improved the harbors of Aberdeen and Dundee, and built St. Catherine's docks in London. In 1828–30 he drained nearly 50,000 acres of the Fen country. The Telford pavement was his invention.

Tell (tel), **The.** That part of Algeria which lies along the coast of the Mediterranean, and comprises the cultivated land. The name is extended to include the similarly placed regions of Morocco and Tunis.

Tell (tel), **William.** One of the legendary heroes of Switzerland in the struggle for independence of the cantons Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden with Albrecht of Austria (the German emperor Albrecht I.). The story, in its familiar form, is that Tell, who was the head of the independent confederates, having refused to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had placed for that purpose in the market-place of Altorf, was ordered to place an apple on the head of his little son and shoot it off. He did so, and revealed another arrow with which he had intended to shoot Gessler if he had killed his son. He was taken across the lake by Gessler to Küssnacht Castle to be eaten alive by reptiles; but, a storm coming up, he shot the governor, escaped, and afterward liberated his country. The Tell legend in its Swiss form appears for the first time in a chronicle, written between 1467 and 1476, contained in a manuscript known as the "White Book of Sarmen," which places the events after the accession of Rudolf to the empire in 1273. It is also found in the "Chronicle" of Melchior Russ of Lucerne, who began to write in 1482. The principal source, however, of the life and deeds of Tell is the "Chronicon Helveticum" ("Swiss Chronicle") of Ægidius Tschudi (1505–72), where the year 1307 is given as the date of the Tell incident. Based principally upon Tschudi is Schiller's drama "Wilhelm Tell" (1804), which closely follows the episode as related by the Swiss chronicler, and even incorporates some of the speeches word for word. The legend of William Tell is in its ultimate origin a Germanic myth. The earliest extant version of this story of the apple is contained in the Old Norse Vilkina Saga, from the 13th century, whose material, however, according to its own account, was derived from German sources. The story of the famous shot of the archer Eigil is here related with circumstantiality of detail. At the command of King Nidung an apple is placed upon the head of the three-year-old son of Eigil, who is then made to shoot, and strikes it, directly in the middle, with his first arrow. When asked why he had taken two other arrows when only one shot was allowed, he replied boldly, "In order to shoot the king if I had injured the child." Another version of the legend is found in Saxo Grammaticus, who wrote his "Historia Danica" early in the 13th century. The apple-shot is also told in English territory of William of Cloudesley. The Swiss story of William Tell is simply a localization of the legend, which was, apparently, once common Germanic property.

Tell-el-Amarna. See *Tel-el-Amarna.*

Tell-el-Kebir. See *Tel-el-Kebir.*

Teller (tel′ėr), **Henry Moore.** Born at Granger, Alleghany County, N. Y., May 23, 1830. An American lawyer and Republican politician. He was United States senator from Colorado 1876–82; secretary of the interior 1882–85; and United States senator from Colorado 1885–.

Tellez (tel′yeth), **Gabriel:** pseudonym **Tirso de Molina.** Born at Madrid about 1570: died in the convent of Soria, 1648. A noted Spanish dramatist. He entered the church before 1613, and became the head of the convent of Soria. Five volumes of his plays were published under his pseudonym between 1616 and 1636: among these the best-known out of Spain is "El Burlador de Sevilla" ("The Seville Deceiver"), "the earliest distinct exhibition of that Don Juan who is now seen on every stage in Europe." In Spain "Don Gil de las Calzas Verdes" ("Don Gil in the Green Pantaloons") is the favorite. Among his other plays may be mentioned "Vergonzoso en Palacio" ("A Bashful Man at Court"), "La Lealtad contra la Envidia," "Por el Sotano y el Torno," and "Escarmientos para Cuerdos." He published in 1624 "Cigarrales de Toledo," an account of entertainments given by a wedding party at a cigarral or small country house resorted to for recreation in summer. These were stories told, plays acted, poetry recited, etc., a theatrical framework being used to connect the separate parts instead of the narrative adopted by Boccaccio in the "Decamerone," from which the idea was taken. This style was soon imitated by other authors. Tirso published another of a graver tone, "Pleasure and Profit," in 1635.

Tellez y Giron (tel-yeth′ ē Hē-rōn′), **Pedro,** Duke of Osuna (or Ossuna). Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1579: died 1624. A Spanish statesman, viceroy of Sicily 1611–15, and of Naples 1616–20.

Tellicherri, or **Tellicherry** (tel-i-cher′i). A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 11° 45′ N., long. 75° 29′ E. It has considerable trade. Population (1881), 26,410.

Tello, or **Tel-loh** (tel-lō′). A site in Chaldea excavated by De Sarzec between 1877 and 1881. These explorations have shed a new light upon the development of Mesopotamian art by supplying a series of very ancient monuments of architecture and sculpture which can be dated. The site is believed to be the ancient Sirpulla. Its remains form a number of the low mounds produced by the degradation of Mesopotamian platforms and buildings in unburned brick, spread over a space nearly 5 miles long. The sculpture which is more direct in spirit and more lifelike than that of the later Babylonian and Assyrian art, reached its best period about 2500 B. C.; but much that is older and more primitive has been found. The architecture already exhibits the later types, though in simpler form. The chief portable remains are in the Louvre.

Tellsplatte (telz-plät′te). [G., 'Tell's slab.'] A stone on the Axenberg, north of Flüelen, on the eastern bank of the Lake of Lucerne, where William Tell, according to the legend, sprang out of Gessler's boat.

Tellus (tel′us). [L., 'earth.'] In Roman mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth.

Telmessus (tel-mes′us). In ancient geography, a town on the coast of Lycia, Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 36′ N., long. 29° 10′ E., on the site of the modern village of Makri. Among the important antiquities on its site is an ancient theater, well preserved and of good style. The cavea is semicircular, with one precinction: its diameter is 254 feet, that of the orchestra 92. The stage structure measures 141 by 40 feet.

Teman (tē′man). ['South,' properly 'the country to the right.'] The southern district and people of Edom (Idumea): from Teman, the grandson of Esau (Gen. xxxvi. 11–15).

Teme (tēm). A river on the boundary between Wales and England, and in western England, which joins the Severn 3 miles south of Worcester. Length, about 70 miles.

Téméraire (tā-mā-rār′). **1.** A line-of-battle ship of 98 guns, called "the Fighting Téméraire," captured from the French at the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. She fought next to the Victory in the line at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, under Captain Harvey. She was broken up in 1838. Turner's picture of "the Fighting Téméraire" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839.

2. A British armored war-ship, launched in 1876. Her dimensions are: length, 285 feet; breadth, 62 feet; draught, 27 feet; displacement, 8,540 tons. She has an armored water-line belt 11 inches thick, and a central single-decked citadel with armor 10.8 inches thick. She has 4 25-ton guns mounted *en barbette* fore and aft upon the upper deck.

Temes (tem′esh). A river in southern Hungary which joins the Danube 8 miles east of Belgrad. Length, about 250 miles.

Temeser Banat (tem′esh-er bä-nät′). A former administrative division, comprising the present counties of Temes, Krassó, and Torontál, in Hungary.

Temesvár (tem′esh-vär). A free city, capital of the county of Temes, Hungary, situated on the Bega Canal in lat. 45° 47′ N., long. 21° 13′ E. It consists of the city proper, or fortress, and several suburbs. It is an administrative and military center. Among its buildings are a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a castle built in the middle of the 15th century. Temesvár was besieged and taken by the Turks in 1552; and was several times fruitlessly besieged, but finally taken, by Prince Eugene in 1716 and reunited to Hungary. It was made a royal free city in 1781. It was defended by the Austrians against the Hungarian insurgents in 1849, who were defeated by Haynau Aug. 9, 1849. Population (1890), 39,850.

Temiscaming (te-mis′ka-ming), **Lake.** A lake on the border line between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada, intersected by lat. 47° 30′ N. Its outlet is the Ottawa River. Length, about 26 miles.

Temiscouata (tem-is-kö-ä′tä), **Lake.** A lake in Temiscouata County, Quebec, Canada, east of Quebec. Its outlet is the Madawaska River. Length, about 22 miles.

Temme (tem′me), **Jodocus Donatus Hubertus.** Born at Lette, Westphalia, Oct. 22, 1798: died at Zurich, Nov. 14, 1881. A German jurist, liberal politician, and novelist: in the judicial service of Prussia. He was tried for high treason in 1849, and was acquitted but was dismissed from the service. He wrote "criminal novels."

Temminck (tem′mink), **Coenraad Jacob.** Born about 1778: died in 1858. A Dutch naturalist, noted as an ornithologist.

Temora (te-mō′rạ̈). One of the poems of Ossian, published in 1763. See *Ossian.*

Tempe (tem′pē), **Vale of.** [Gr. Τέμπη, contracted from Τέμπεα.] A valley in eastern Thessaly, Greece, deeply cleft between Olympus on the north and Ossa on the south, and traversed by the Peneius. It has been celebrated from ancient times for its beauty; but "the scenery is distinguished rather by savage grandeur than by the sylvan beauty which Ælian and others attribute to it." Length, about 6 miles.

Tempel (tem′pel), **Ernst Wilhelm Leberecht.** Born at Nieder-Kunersdorf, Lusatia, Dec. 4, 1821: died at Arcetri, Italy, March 16, 1889. A German astronomer, director of the observatory at Arcetri, near Florence. He discovered several asteroids, comets, etc.

Tempest (tem′pest), **The.** A play by Shakspere, first performed at court in 1611, first printed in the folio of 1623. The subject was taken from a pamphlet "A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils," by "one Jourdan, who probably returned from Virginia" (1610). Fleay thinks it was probably abridged by Beaumont about 1613, and the mask inserted. In 1667 Dryden and Davenant produced "The Tempest, or the Enchanted Island" (printed in 1670), a version intended to improve Shakspere's play: the mutilations, or rather additions, are now said by a German scholar to be wholesale conveyances from a play of Calderon. (*Furness.*)

In 1673 Shadwell turned "The Tempest" into an opera, and in 1756 Garrick produced an opera with the same name, based on Shakspere and Dryden: he repudiated the authorship. Sir Arthur Sullivan has written "The Music to Shakspere's Tempest," in twelve numbers: this was first performed in 1862.

Templars (tem'plärz). A military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called temple of Solomon). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and in Europe a foundation called the Temple, then just outside Paris. The members comprised knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

Temple (tem'pl), **The.** The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partly destroyed several times, especially by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and rising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered 19 acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building with the holy place, and within all (entered only once a year, and only by the high priest), the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver; within the holy place, the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread; and within the holy of holies, the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Temple, The. A lodge in London of the religious and military establishment of the middle ages known as the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of it now existing. The first settlement of the Knights Templars of the Holy Sepulchre in London was in Holborn, where in 1118 they built a house which must have stood near the northeast corner of Chancery Lane. They removed to the New Temple in the Strand in 1184. When the order was suppressed in the reign of Edward II., their house was given by the king to the Earl of Pembroke; it went next to the Earl of Lancaster, and at his death reverted to the crown. In 1338 it went to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, who leased part of it in 1346 to students of the common law, and on the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand: they have ever since been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Inner Temple is so called because it is within the precincts of the City, the Middle Temple because it was between the Inner and Outer Temple. The Outer Temple remained in the possession of the Bishop of Exeter when the remainder was leased, and was afterward converted into the Exeter Buildings.

Temple, The Mormon. The chief religious building of the Mormons. See *Salt Lake City.*

Temple (toṅpl), **Le.** A fortified lodge of the Knights Templars established in Paris by the Council of Troyes in 1128, standing where the Marché du Temple now stands. After the abolition of the order in 1312, the old building was used for various purposes. The chapel (similar in general plan to that in London) stood until 1650, and the great square tower, made memorable by the imprisonment of Louis XVI. in 1792-93, was destroyed in 1810.

Temple (tem'pl), **Frederick.** Born Nov 30, 1821. Bishop of London. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, and was head-master of Rugby 1858-69. In 1860 he became prominent as the author of the first of the "Essays and Reviews." In 1868-70 he advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was appointed bishop of Exeter in 1869, and bishop of London in 1885. He was Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1884. He has published "Sermons Preached in Rugby Chapel" (1861).

Temple, Henry John, Viscount Palmerston. Born at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hampshire, Oct. 20, 1784: died at Brocket Hall, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, Oct. 18, 1865. A British statesman. He belonged to the Irish branch of the Temple family. On April 17, 1802, he succeeded to his father's title. He was educated at Harrow. He became member of Parliament for Newtown, Isle of Wight, in 1807, and junior lord of the admiralty in the Duke of Portland's administration in the same year. From 1809 to 1828 he was secretary of war. At this time he was a Tory, a disciple of Pitt, and an advocate of Catholic emancipation. In 1830 he entered the Whig ministry of Lord Grey as minister of foreign affairs. His activity in this position was very great. He was interested in the policy which established Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg on the throne of Belgium, and in the maintenance of the Ottoman empire as a defense against Russia on the Bosporus and France on the Nile. At the close of the Melbourne administration in 1841, Palmerston went out of office for 5 years. In 1848, in the ministry of Lord John Russell, he sympathized with the revolutionary party in Europe, and ardently supported the Italian revolution. In 1851 he openly approved the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, and was dismissed from the foreign office. He became secretary of state for the home office under the Earl of Aberdeen in 1852. On Feb. 5, 1855, he became prime minister, and retained the office, with the interval of Lord Derby's administration in 1858-1859, until his death.

Temple, Knights of the. See *Templars.*

Temple, Sir William. Born at London, 1628: died at Moor Park, Surrey, Jan. 27, 1699. An English diplomatist, statesman, and author. He was educated at Cambridge; entered Parliament in 1660; concluded a treaty with the Bishop of Munster in 1665; became minister at Brussels in 1665; negotiated the treaty of the Triple Alliance in 1668; was ambassador at The Hague 1668-71; negotiated a peace with the Netherlands in 1674; was ambassador to the Congress of Nimwegen; formed a plan for a privy council in 1679, and became one of its chief members; and withdrew from public life in 1681. He wrote "An Essay on the Present State and Settlement of Ireland" (1668), "The Empire, etc." (1671), "Observations upon the United Provinces" (1672), "Essay upon Government" (1672), "Trade in Ireland" (1673), "Miscellanies," including poems (1679 and 1692), "Memoirs" (1691 and 1709), and "Introduction to the History of England" (1695).

Temple Bar. A famous gateway before the Temple in London, which formerly divided Fleet street from the Strand. According to ancient custom, when the sovereign visited the City, he asked permission of the lord mayor to pass it. In its last form it was a rather ugly archway built by Wren in 1670. It spanned the street with an elliptical arch flanked by two small arches over the footways, and had a second story in which were four niches with statues of sovereigns, and a curved pediment above. It was removed in 1878, and reerected at Waltham Cross, Herts. It is now represented by a monument called the Temple Bar Memorial, a tall pedestal with statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales in niches at the sides, surmounted by the griffin and arms of the city of London.

Temple Beau, The. A comedy by Henry Fielding, produced in 1730.

Temple Church. A church within the bounds of the Inner Temple in London. It consists of the Round Church and the Choir. The former is in a rich Norman style; it is 58 feet in diameter, and was finished in 1185. The Choir is Early English. The Round Church contains several beautiful altar-tombs of Templars.

Temple Gardens. Gardens belonging to the Temple, London, separated from the Thames by the Victoria Embankment. According to Shakspere, the red and white roses which were assumed as badges of the houses of Lancaster and York were plucked in this garden by Plantagenet and Somerset at the end of the brawl which began the civil war.

Temple of Concord. See *Girgenti.*

Temple of Fame, The. A poem by Alexander Pope, published in 1715. It differs from Chaucer's "House of Fame," though imitating it.

Temple of Glass, The. A poem by Lydgate, partly imitated from Chaucer's "House of Fame."

Temple of Heaven or **of the Great Dragon.** A temple at Peking, perhaps the most notable of Chinese temples. It stands in an inclosure of about a square mile. From the gate a causeway leads to the temple, which is surrounded by subordinate buildings. The temple proper stands on a 3-staged terrace ascended by flights of steps; it is circular, rising in 3 recessed stages each with a widely projecting roof, that of the highest stage forming a concave cone of blue tiles terminating in a gilded ovoid finial. The date assigned is 1420.

Temple of Mexico. See *Teocalli.*

Temple of the Cross. A name commonly given to one of the ruined edifices at Palenque, Mexico. In a small inner room of this building there is a structure resembling an altar; and above this altar formerly stood the remarkable symbolic group from which the temple derives its name. This consisted of 3 sculptured slabs joined together, showing a central cross-like symbol, with a human figure on each side, and numerous hieroglyphics. The middle slab, containing the cross, is now in the museum at Mexico; one of the others is at Washington, where it is known as the Palenque tablet; the third is still at Palenque. The meaning of the cross has been a subject for much conjecture and dispute: it was probably a symbol of the fertilizing powers of nature. Another sculpture from the same building is supposed to represent the Maya rain-god. The temple itself is a quadrilateral, and rests on a truncated pyramid. See *Palenque Tablet.*

Temple of the Sun (at Cuzco). See *Curicancha.*

Temptation of St. Anthony. 1. A painting by Pieter Brueghel the younger (1604), in the museum at Dresden. The saint is praying in a cave partly roofed with old planks, and undergoes temptation from a young woman richly dressed and attended by fantastic demons. The architecture and scenery of the background present a free rendering of Tivoli.
2. A painting by Tintoretto, in San Trovaso at Venice. The saint sits calmly, with four tempters about him, one a demon, and two women, young and beautiful.

Ten, Council of. In the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310 and continued down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of 10 and later of 17 members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.

Tenaino (tẹ-nī'nō). A tribe of North American Indians, nearly related to the Warm Springs Indians. They formerly lived at Celilo, Oregon, on the Columbia River. Their remnants are on the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, and number 69. See *Shahaptian.*

Tenant of Wildfell Hall, The. A novel by Anne Brontë (Acton Bell), published in 1848.

Tenasserim (te-nas'e-rim). A river in British Burma which flows into the Bay of Bengal near Tenasserim. Length, about 250 miles.

Tenasserim. 1. A division of British Burma. Area, 46,730 square miles. Population (1881), 825,741.—**2.** A town in the division of Tenasserim, British Burma, situated on the river Tenasserim, near the coast, lat. 12° 6′ N., long. 99° 3′ E.

Tenayucan. See *Tezcuco.*

Ten Brink. See *Brink.*

Tenbury (ten'bu-ri). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Teme 17 miles west-northwest of Worcester.

Tenby (ten'bi). A watering-place and seaport in Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated on Carmarthen Bay in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 4° 43′ W. Population (1891), 4,542.

Tenchebrai, or **Tenchebray.** See *Tinchebray.*

Tencin (toṅ-saṅ'), **Claudine Alexandrine Guérin de.** Born at Grenoble, France: died 1749. A French leader of society in the reign of Louis XV.: mother of D'Alembert. She wrote various works.

Tencteri (tengk'tẹ-rī). [L. (Cæsar) *Tenchtheri,* (Tacitus) *Tencteri,* Gr. (Ptolemy) Τέγτεροι.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as having been driven by the Suevi (59 B. C.), together with the Usipites, out of their original homes. They were crushingly defeated by Cæsar in Gallic territory near the confluence of the Maas with the Rhine. They afterward joined other tribes in wars against Rome. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tenda (ten'dä), **Col di.** A pass in the Alps, 16 miles south of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy. According to one classification, it separates the Ligurian and Maritime Alps. Height, 6,142 feet.

Tendelti. Same as *Fasher.*

Tender Husband, The, or the Accomplished Fools. A comedy by Sir Richard Steele, produced in 1705.

Tendra (ten'drä). A narrow island in the Black Sea, near the coast of Russia, about 45 miles southwest of Kherson. Length, about 40 miles.

Tendra Bay. An inlet of the Black Sea, nearly inclosed by Tendra.

Tenedos (ten'e-dos). [Gr. Τένεδος.] A small island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated off the Troad, on the northwestern coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 26° E.: the Turkish Bogdsha-Adassi. It was settled by Æolians; is noted in the legends of Trojan times; was subjugated by the Persians; and was in alliance with Athens in the 5th century B. C. Length, about 7 miles.

Tenerani (tā-nā-rä'nē), **Pietro.** Born at Torano, near Carrara, Italy, Nov. 11, 1789: died at Rome, Dec. 14, 1869. An Italian sculptor. Among his works are "Psyche with Pandora's Box," "Cupid Extracting a Thorn," "Psyche and Venus," "Descent from the Cross," "Christ on the Cross," etc.

Teneriffe (ten-ėr-if'), or **Tenerife** (tā-nā-rē'fā), or **Teneriffa** (tā-nā-rēf'fä). The largest of the Canary Islands. It is traversed by mountains, and contains the famous Peak of Teneriffe. On it is the capital of the group, Santa Cruz de Santiago. Length, 60 miles. Population, about 100,000.

Teneriffe, Peak of. See *Pico de Teyde.*

Teniers (ten'yėrz; F. pron. tā-nyär'), **David,** the elder. Born at Antwerp, 1582: died there, July 29, 1649. A Flemish historical, genre, and landscape painter: a pupil of Rubens. He painted mostly peasants with landscape. His "Temptation of Saint Anthony" and "Dutch Kitchen" are at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Teniers, David, the younger. Born at Antwerp (baptized Dec. 15, 1610): died near Brussels, April 25, 1690. A noted Flemish genre, landscape, and portrait painter, influenced by Rubens: son and pupil of D. Teniers the elder. He lived mostly at Antwerp and Brussels, and was master of the Antwerp gild in 1632, and dean 1644-45. He was well received at the court in the Netherlands, and obtained many important commissions from other courts. His subjects are taken from peasant life in Flanders, from sacred history, etc. He painted hundreds of pictures, among them "The Temptation of St. Anthony," "Seven Works of Mercy," "The Denial of St. Peter," and "The Prodigal Son" (all at the Louvre, with about 30 others), "Marriage of Teniers" (Rothschild collection, London), "Kirmess" (Brussels), "Temptation of St. Anthony" (Berlin), "Archers of Antwerp" (Hermitage, St. Petersburg), "Village Festival"

(Vienna), "Rinaldo and Armida" (Madrid), "Marriage Festival" and "Judith" (Metropolitan Museum, New York), and "Incantation Scene," "Parable of the Laborer," "Boors Feasting," "Village Fête," and "Charles V. Leaving Dort," etc. (all at the rooms of the Historical Society, New York).

Tenimber. See *Timorlaut.*

Teniquech. See *Chemehuevi.*

Tenisaws. See *Taensa.*

Tenison (ten′i-so̤n), **Thomas.** Born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, England, 1636: died 1715. An English prelate. He was bishop of Lincoln; became archbishop of Canterbury in 1694; and was appointed one of the lords justices during the absence of William III. in 1695.

Tennant (ten′a̤nt), **William.** Born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, May 15, 1784: died near Dollar, Scotland, Feb. 15, 1848. A Scottish poet. His chief work is the mock-heroic poem "Anster Fair" (1812). He also wrote "Thane of Fife," etc.

Tennemann (ten′ne-män), **Wilhelm Gottlieb.** Born at Brembach, near Erfurt, Prussia, 1761: died at Marburg, Sept. 30, 1819. A German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Marburg from 1804. His chief work is "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1798–1819): abridged in "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie" (1812).

Tennent (ten′e̤nt), Sir **James Emerson.** Born at Belfast, Ireland, April 7, 1804: died at London, March 6, 1869. A British traveler, politician, and author. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; traveled in Greece, where he met Lord Byron; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He married a daughter of William Tennent of Belfast, and adopted her name. He was returned as member of Parliament for Belfast in 1832, and was colonial secretary at Ceylon 1845–1850, and permanent secretary of the board of trade 1852–1867. He published a "Picture of Greece" (1826), "Letters from the Ægean" (1829), "History of Modern Times" (1830), "Belgium" (1841), "Christianity in Ceylon" (1850), "Ceylon, Physical, Historical, and Topographical" (1859), "Natural History of Ceylon" (1861).

Tennes (ten′nēz). King of Sidon (Phenicia). He betrayed his city and people to Artaxerxes III. Ochus, king of Persia, in order to purchase his own life. About 40,000 inhabitants of Sidon killed themselves on this occasion, the city was destroyed by Ochus, and even Tennes himself was executed.

Tennessee (ten-e̤-sē′). The principal tributary of the Ohio River. It is formed by the union at Kingston, East Tennessee, of the Clinch and Holston (which rise in Virginia), and flows southwest in Tennessee past Chattanooga, then west through Alabama, touching the northeast corner of Mississippi, and then north through Tennessee and Kentucky, to join the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky. Total length, including the Holston, 1,100 to 1,200 miles; navigable the greater part of its course. The chief obstruction is at the Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

Tennessee. One of the South Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Nashville; chief cities, Memphis and Chattanooga. It is bounded by Kentucky and Virginia on the north; North Carolina on the southeast; Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the south; and Arkansas and Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River) on the west. It is mountainous in the east, containing the Alleghanies and the Cumberland plateau, and is lower in the center and west. The leading agricultural productions are Indian corn, cotton, and tobacco. The manufactures (iron, cotton, etc.) are increasing. The State has 96 counties, sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. This region was claimed in early times by North Carolina, and by the French and Spaniards. The leading settlement was made from Virginia and North Carolina in 1769. The temporary State of Franklin was formed in 1784. North Carolina ceded its claims to the United States, and the Territory of Tennessee was formed in 1790. It was admitted to the Union in 1796. It seceded June 8, 1861, and was the scene of many important events in the Civil War, including the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was readmitted in 1866. Area, 42,050 square miles. Population (1890), 1,767,518.

Tennessee, Army of the. A Federal army in the Civil War. It was commanded after the battle of Shiloh by Halleck, and later by Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Howard, and Logan.

Tennessee Pass. A pass over the main chain of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. Height, 10,400 feet.

Tenney (ten′i), **Sanborn.** Born at Stoddard, N. H., Jan. 13, 1827: died at Buchanan, Mich., July 9, 1877. An American naturalist and geologist, professor of natural history at Vassar College 1865–68, and at Williams College 1868–77. He wrote "Geology for Teachers, etc." (1859), "A Manual of Zoology" (1865), "Elements of Zoology" (1875), etc.

Tenney, William Jewett. Born at Newport, R. I., 1814: died at Newark, N. J., Sept. 20, 1883. An American editor and author. He edited "Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia" (1861–82), and wrote a "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion in the United States" (1865) and other works.

Tennis Court. See *Jeu de Paume.*

Tennyson (ten′i-so̤n), **Alfred,** first Lord Tennyson. Born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, Aug. 6, 1809: died at Aldworth House, near Haslemere, Surrey, Oct. 6, 1892. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of George Clayton Tennyson, vicar of Great Grimsby and rector of Somersby and Enderby. He published with his brother Charles a collection of juvenile poems ("Poems by Two Brothers") in 1827; was a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1828–31 (with Arthur H. Hallam, Houghton, Trench, and others), where he wrote the prize poem "Timbuctoo" (1829); lived at or near London till 1850, when he married and settled at Twickenham; and afterward lived at Aldworth (Surrey), and from 1853 at Farringford (Isle of Wight). He received a state pension in 1845, succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate in 1850, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Tennyson of D'Eyncourt in 1884. He lived a secluded life, and died of old age after a short and painless illness. He was buried in the Poets' Corner, near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey. He wrote "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical" (1830: including "Mariana," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Ballad of Oriana," etc.), "Poems" (1832: including "The Lady of Shalott," "The Miller's Daughter," "Œnone," "The Palace of Art," "The May Queen," "The Lotus Eaters," and "A Dream of Fair Women"), "Poems" (1842: including "Ulysses," "Two Voices," "The Talking Oak," "Morte d'Arthur," "The Gardener's Daughter," and "Locksley Hall"), "The Princess," a medley (1847), "In Memoriam" (1850), "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" (1852), "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Maud" and other poems (1855), "Idylls of the King" (1859–85), "A Welcome to the Princess Alexandra" (1863), "Enoch Arden and Other Poems" (1864), "The Golden Supper" (1869), "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan (1870), "Queen Mary" (a drama, 1875), "Harold" (a drama, 1877), "The Falcon" (a short play, acted 1881, published 1884), "The Cup" (a short play, acted 1881, published 1884), "The Promise of May" (acted 1882, published 1886), "Becket" (a drama, 1884), "The Lover's Tale" (1879: including as its fourth part "The Golden Supper"), "Ballads and Other Poems" (1880), "Tiresias and Other Poems" (partly new, 1886), "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" (1886), "Demeter and Other Poems" (1890), "The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems" (1892), "The Foresters, Robin Hood, and Maid Marian" (a drama, 1892).

Tennyson, Charles. See *Turner.*

Tennyson, Frederick. Born about 1806. An English poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1828 took the medal for a Greek poem. He published a volume of poems entitled "Days and Hours" (1854), "Isles of Greece" (1890), "Daphne and Other Poems" (1891).

Tenochtitlan (ten-ōch-tēt-län′). [Derivation doubtful.] The chief city of the Aztecs, occupying the site of the modern city of Mexico. It was founded about 1325 on what was then an island in Tezcuco Lake. Causeways were built to the adjacent mainland, and these appear to have been the only approaches. Many of the streets were occupied by canals, and the houses were subject to frequent inundations. Water was supplied from Chapultepec by an aqueduct. The most remarkable building was the teocalli, or great temple: most of the other edifices were low, and probably were built of adobe. The Spaniards under Cortés entered peaceably, but were subsequently driven out, and only took the place in 1521, after a terrible siege, in which a great part of the city was destroyed. (See *Cortés.*) The new capital, which was built on its site, was commonly and officially called Tenochtitlan (corrupted to *Temixtitan*, *Tenustitan*, etc.) for many years after the conquest. Mexico (Aztec *Mexitl*) was also a name of the ancient city, or perhaps of a portion of it: probably from one of the appellations of the war-god Huitzilopochtli.

Tenos (tē′nos), or **Tinos** (tē′nōs), or **Tino** (tē′nō). [Gr. Τῆνος.] An island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, southeast of Andros and northeast of Syra: one of the most prosperous of the Greek islands. It exports wine and marble. The chief place is Tino (St. Nicolo). Length, 17 miles. Population, about 12,000.

Tensas (ten′sa̤s), or **Tensaw** (ten′sâ), **River.** An offtake or bayou of the Alabama River, in Alabama, which flows parallel with Mobile River and empties into Mobile Bay.

Tensas, or **Tensaw, River.** A river in southeastern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana, which joins the Washita about 26 miles west by north of Natchez. Length, over 200 miles; navigable about two thirds of its course.

Tensau. See *Taensa.*

Tenterden (ten′tėr-den). A small town in Kent, England.

Tenterden, Baron. See *Abbott.*

Tenth Legion. A legion of the Roman army, celebrated for its valor, in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the. See *Anabasis.*

Ten Thousand a Year. A novel by Samuel Warren, published in 1841.

Tent on the Beach, The. A collection of poems, chiefly narrative, by Whittier, published in 1867.

Tentyra, or **Tentyris.** See *Denderah.*

Teocalli (tā-ō-käl′yē). [Nahuatl, 'house of the god.'] A general name applied to any pyramidal temple in ancient Mexico; in particular, the great temple in Tenochtitlan or Mexico City. It was completed about 1486 by Ahuitzotl. According to the accounts which have come down to us, it was an artificial truncated pyramid, faced with stone, about 375 feet long by 300 feet broad at the base, and 325 by 250 feet at the top, which was 86 feet above the ground. In ascending to the summit it was necessary to pass five times around it, on a series of terraces; this arrangement was well adapted to exhibit processions as well as for defense. On the flat surface were several small buildings, with the images of Huitzilopochtli and other gods and the sacrificial stone. The pyramid was surrounded by a stone wall nearly 5,000 feet in circumference, and probably inclosing other but smaller temples. The great teocalli was the scene of several fierce battles between the Spaniards and Indians in 1520–21. After the city was taken, the pyramid was torn down, and a part of its site is now occupied by the cathedral. Some of the sculptured stones and idols which were on or near it are now in the Mexican national museum. See *Huitzilopochtli*, *Teoyaomiqui*, and *Sacrificial Stone.*

Teos (tē′os). [Gr. Τέως.] In ancient geography, an Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated on the western coast 25 miles southwest of Smyrna. Its ruins contain a noted temple of Bacchus, a beautiful Ionic hexastyle peripteros on a stylobate of 3 steps. It stood in a court surrounded by stoas. The fine sculptured frieze is in the museum at Constantinople.

Teotihuacan, or **San Juan Teotihuacan** (sän hōän tā-ō-tē-wä-kän′). A town of the republic and state of Mexico, 27 miles northeast of Mexico City. In the vicinity are many remarkable ruins, including two very large and many small pyramids, a walled inclosure called the "citadel," etc. Tradition assigns these remains to the Toltecs (which see), and they are certainly older than the Aztec period. Population of the modern town, about 5,000.

Teoyaomiqui (tā-ō-you-mē′kē). The name given to a stone idol which was dug up near the ancient teocalli at Mexico, and is now in the Mexican national museum. Leon y Gama, who first described it under this name, states that Teoyaomiqui was the wife or female companion of the war-god Huitzilopochtli; others suppose that the statue is compound, representing several gods. It is doubtful if Teoyaomiqui was really a personage in the Nahuatl mythology; and the best modern investigators are inclined to believe that this hideous stone was the war-god himself. It is about 8½ feet high and 5½ feet wide. See *Huitzilopochtli.*

> It is covered with carvings almost to overloading. . . . The general effect, however, is appalling, and the stone presents a most hideous agglomeration of repulsive forms. . . . In place of christening the monolith after an imaginary composite deity of whose existence the oldest authorities make no mention, it strikes me as much more natural to believe that it represents the well-known war-god of the Mexican tribe, Huitzilopochtli; and that consequently it was indeed the famous principal idol of aboriginal Mexico, or Tenochtitlan.
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> *Bandelier*, Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico, [pp. 59, 67.

Tepanecs (tā-pä-nāks′), or **Tecpanecs** (tāk-pä-nāks′). A Nahuatl tribe of the Mexican valley. They were originally a branch of the Tezcucans who settled at Azcapozalco, on the western shore of Lake Tezcuco, about 1168. In the 14th century the Aztecs of Tenochtitlan paid tribute to them. About 1430 the Aztecs conquered them, destroyed their capital at Azcapozalco, and established a slave-market on its site. The Tepanecs were allowed to form a new capital a little to the south of the old one, at Tlacopan (now Tacuba). They joined with Tenochtitlan and Tezcuco in the confederacy formed soon after, but never rose to prominence. Tlacopan was joined to Tenochtitlan by a causeway over which Cortés retreated on the Noche Triste.

Tepeguana. See *Tepehuan.*

Tepehuan (tā-pā-hwän′). A tribe of North American Indians which inhabit mainly the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, from lat. 25° to 26° N., in the state of Durango, Mexico. Their domain formerly extended across the borders into Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Their tribal name is adapted from a term signifying 'conqueror.' Number, less than 1,000. See *Piman.*

Tepic (tā-pēk′). **1.** A territory of Mexico, on the Pacific coast north of the state of Jalisco, to which it was formerly attached. Area, 11,581 square miles. Population (1894), 131,019 (mostly semi-civilized Indians).—**2.** The capital of the territory, 18 miles from the Bay of San Blas. Population, about 14,000.

Teplitz (tep′lits), or **Töplitz** (tėp′lits). A town and watering-place in northern Bohemia, situated in the valley of the Biela, near the mountains, 46 miles northwest of Prague. It is one of the most frequented watering-places in Europe (saline-alkaline springs), and has been the scene of several conferences of princes. Population (1891), commune, 17,526.

Teplitz, Alliance of. A treaty of alliance between the monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia against Napoleon, signed at Teplitz Sept. 9, 1813.

Tequendama (tā-kān-dä′mä). A celebrated waterfall of the republic of Colombia, on the Funza or Bogotá River, 12 miles southwest of Bogotá. It is 475 feet high, and perpendicular.

Ter (ter). A river in northeastern Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean east of Gerona. Length, about 85 miles.

Terah (tē′ra̤). The father of Abraham (Gen. xi.). The name is etymologically connected by some with the Assyrian *turahu*, antelope.

Teramo (tā′rä-mō), formerly **Abruzzo Ulteriore I.** A province in central Italy, in the compartimento of the Abruzzi and Molise. Area, 1,067 square miles. Population (1891), 264,088.

Teramo. The capital of the province of Teramo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Vezzola with the Tordino, in lat. 42° 40′ N., long. 13° 45′ E.: the ancient Interamnium, and the medieval Aprutium (also Interampne, Teramne, Terame).

It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. Population (1892), 21,000.

Terburg (ter′börċh) (originally **Ter Borch**), **Gerard.** Born at Zwolle, Netherlands, about 1608: died at Deventer, Netherlands, 1681. A Dutch genre- and portrait-painter, noted particularly for his draperies.

Terceira (ter-sā′rä). One of the principal islands of the Azores, situated northwest of St. Michael. It contains Angra, the capital of the group. A regency in behalf of Queen Maria was established here in 1829 by Villaflor with Palmella and Guerreira. Length, about 28 miles. Population, about 45,000–50,000.

> In Dec., 1828, an expedition, consisting of 652 Portuguese refugees of the party of the queen, sailed from England for Terceira in four vessels, under the command of Count Saldanha. Terceira held for the queen, and arms and ammunition had previously been sent them from England. The British government ordered Captain Walpole, of the "Ranger," to stop this expedition off Terceira, which he did by firing a gun into Saldanha's ship. The ground taken by the Duke of Wellington in defence of this measure was his resolution to maintain the neutrality of England between the two parties then contending for the crown of Portugal; but the proceeding was vehemently attacked in Parliament and elsewhere.
> *Greville*, Memoirs (editor's note), I. 169.

Terceira, Duke of (**Antonio José de Souza,** Count of Villaflor). Born at Lisbon, March 10, 1792: died there, April 27, 1860. A Portuguese general and politician. He went to Terceira in 1828, and took part in the political events there; conquered the Azores in 1831 in behalf of Maria da Gloria; landed at Oporto May 26, 1832; and defeated the Miguelists several times in 1833 and 1834. He was minister of war and premier.

Terek (te-rek′). A river in Caucasia, Russia, which flows by a broad delta into the Caspian Sea about lat. 44° N. Length, about 350 miles.

Terek. A province of Caucasia, Russia, situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, south of Stavropol. Capital, Vladikavkas. Area, 26,822 square miles. Population (1891), 798,145.

Terek Pass. A celebrated and long used pass over the mountain barrier between Eastern Turkestan and Asiatic Russia. It connects Khokand with Kashgar.

Terenas. See *Guanas.*

Terence (ter′e̤ns) (**Publius Terentius Afer**). Born at Carthage about 185 B. C.: died about 159. A celebrated Roman comic poet. He went early to Rome as a slave, and was soon liberated; became a friend of the younger Scipio and of Lælius; and went to Greece after bringing out his plays. The material of his works was taken largely from the Greek writers Menander and Apollodorus. He left six comedies: "Andria," "Hecyra," "Heauton timoroumenos," "Eunuchus," "Phormio," and "Adelphi."

Terentia (te-ren′shi-a̤). The first wife of Cicero, from whom she was divorced 46 B. C.

Teresa, Saint. See *Theresa.*

Tereus (tē′rẹ-us or tē′rūs). In Greek legend, a king, son of Ares. See *Philomela.*

Tergeste (tėr-jes′tē). The ancient name of Triest.

Terglou (ter′glö), Slavic **Triglav.** The highest summit of the Julian Alps, situated on the borders of Carniola and Görz, 28 miles southwest of Klagenfurt. Height, 9,394 feet.

Ter Goes. See *Goes.*

Terhune (tėr-hūn′), Mrs. (**Mary Virginia Hawes**): pseudonym **Marion Harland.** Born in Amelia County, Va., 1830. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among her novels are "Alone" (1854), "The Hidden Path" (1855), "Sunnybank," etc. Her works on housekeeping include "Common Sense in the Household" (1871), "Breakfast, Luncheon, and Tea" (1875), etc.

Terlizzi (ter-lēt′sē). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 20 miles west of Bari. Population (1881), 20,442; commune, 20,592.

Termagaunt (tėr′ma̤-ga̤nt). A name given to the god of the Saracens in the medieval romances, in which he is constantly linked with Mahound. In "Orlando Furioso" he is called Trevigant. The French romancers called it Tervagaunte. The origin of the term is unknown. It is possible that the latter part of the word, *-magaunt*, may conceal the name *Mahound*, or Mahomet; if so, it is simply an invocation of the prophet. The word in recent times means only a 'scolding woman.'

Terminalia (tėr-mi-nā′li-a̤). In Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Termini (tãr′mē-nē), or **Termini Imerese.** A seaport in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 21 miles east-southeast of Palermo: the ancient Thermæ Himerenses. It has warm springs, and contains many antiquities. It is noted for its macaroni, and for its sardine- and tunny-fisheries. Near it is the site of the ancient Himera (which see). Population (1881), 22,733; commune, 23,148.

Terminos (tãr′mē-nōs), **Laguna de.** A large lagoon on the coast of the state of Campeche, Mexico, communicating with the Bay of Campeche. It was so called by the pilot Alaminos, in 1518, because he supposed it to mark the western limit of Yucatan.

Terminus (tėr′mi-nus). In Roman mythology, the god of boundaries: the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

Termoli (tãr′mō-lē). A seaport in the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 42° N. Population (1881), 4,185.

Ternant (ter-noṅ′), Chevalier **Jean de.** Died 1816. A French officer. He served in the American Revolution, and was minister to the United States under Washington.

Ternate (ter-nä′te). **1.** A small island in the Moluccas, west of Jilolo, in lat. 0° 47′ N., long. 127° 23′ E. It is under Dutch control.—**2.** A Dutch residency, including parts of Celebes, Jilolo, and smaller islands.—**3.** A seaport in the island of Ternate.

Ternaux-Compans (ter-nō′kôṅ-poṅ′) (originally **Ternaux**), **Henri.** Born at Paris, 1807: died there, Dec., 1864. A French bibliographer and historian. He held diplomatic positions in Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, and at one time was a deputy in the French congress. His collection of books and manuscripts relating to the early history of America was one of the largest ever brought together. His publications include "Bibliothèque Américaine," a catalogue of books relating to America published previous to 1700 (1836); "Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique," French translations of documents from his collection, of great value (2 series, in 20 vols., 1836–40); etc.

Terni (ter′nē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated between two arms of the Nera, 47 miles north by east of Rome: the ancient Interamna. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a Roman amphitheater, and many other antiquities. Near it are the Falls of the Veliono. It was the birthplace of the emperors Tacitus and Florian, and perhaps of the historian Tacitus. Here, Nov. 27, 1798, the French defeated the Neapolitans. Population (1881), commune, 15,853.

Terni, Falls of. See *Marmore.*

Terodant. See *Tarudant.*

Teror (tā-rōr′). A small town in the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Terpander (tėr-pan′dėr). [Gr. Τέρπανδρος.] Born at Antissa, Lesbos: lived in the first half of the 7th century B. C. A famous Lesbian musician and lyric poet, settled in Sparta: called "the father of Greek music," perhaps from his development of the lyre.

> We know nothing of Terpander's youth, save that he was born in Lesbos, the real home of melic poetry, and came, or was called, to Sparta, where he established the musical contests at the Karnean festival about 670 B. C. (Ol. 26). He was said to have been victor at the Pythian contests for four consecutive eight-year feasts, which brings down his activity at least to the year 640 B. C. Thus we may imagine him the older contemporary of Tyrtæus. Not twenty lines of his hymns remain – solemn fragments in hexameters or heavy spondaic meters, which show that hymns to the gods (*nomes*) were his chief productions. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 167.

Terpsichore (tėrp-sik′ọ̄-rē). [Gr. Τερψιχόρη, delighting in the dance.] In classical mythology, one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure, clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terra (ter′a̤). [L., 'earth.'] In Roman mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth.

Terracina (ter-rä-chē′nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 58 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Anxur or Tarracina. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a castle of Theodoric. (See *Tarracina.*) Population (1881), commune, 8,572.

Terracina, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, near Terracina.

Terra del Fuego. See *Tierra del Fuego.*

Terra di Bari. See *Bari.*

Terra di Lavoro. See *Caserta.*

Terra di Otranto. See *Lecce.*

Terra Firma (ter′a̤ fėr′ma̤). [L., 'solid ground.'] A name sometimes given to (*a*) the part of the mainland of Italy that was formerly subject to Venice; (*b*) the region known in Spanish as Tierra Firme. See *Spanish Main.*

Terranova, or **Terranova di Sicilia** (ter-rä-nō′vä dē sē-chē′lē-ä), or **Terranuova** (ter-rä-nö-ō′vä). [It., 'new land.'] A seaport in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 56 miles west of Syracuse. It has some trade. It was founded by the emperor Frederick II. near the ancient Gela. Population (1881), 16,440; commune, 17,173.

Terranova. A small town on the northeastern coast of the island of Sardinia.

Terrasson (ter-ä-sôṅ′). A town in the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the Vézère 30 miles east by south of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 3,864.

Terre (tãr), **La.** [F., 'the earth.'] A novel by Zola, published in 1887.

> "La Terre" was by common consent his farthest excursion, and is perhaps the farthest excursion possible on the quest after a representation of man and nature which shall be not disrealised but disidealised, which shall be confined to the merely ugly, base, and low, to the study of degradation and deformity, and to the study even of these things from what may be called the purely police-court and reporter point of view. *Saintsbury*, French Novelists, p. 6.

Terre Haute (ter′e hōt). [F., 'high land.'] A city, capital of Vigo County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 72 miles west-southwest of Indianapolis. It is an important railroad and manufacturing center, and contains the State Normal School, Rose Polytechnic Institute, etc. It was settled by French colonists. Population (1890), 30,217.

Terre-Noire (tãr-nwär′). [F., 'black country.'] An industrial commune in the department of Loire, France, east of St.-Étienne. Population (1891), 4,944.

Terror (ter′o̤r). An arctic exploring vessel which sailed from England with the Erebus under Sir John Franklin in 1845. A document was discovered on the shore of King William's Land by Captain McClintock, stating that both ships were abandoned about a year after the death of Sir John Franklin in 1847, and that the survivors had started for the Great Fish River. They all perished on their journey southward. No traces of the vessels appear to have been found. The Erebus and Terror had previously been the vessels of the Antarctic expedition under command of Sir James Clark Ross.

Terror, The. See *Reign of Terror.*

Terror of the World. A name given to Attila.

Terry (ter′i), **Alfred Howe.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1827: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1890. An American general. He was educated at the Yale law school; became a colonel of militia in 1854; served at the first battle of Bull Run, at the capture of Port Royal, and at the siege of Fort Pulaski in 1861; took part as brigadier-general in the operations against Charleston in 1862; was a division and corps commander in Virginia in 1864; served at Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, the siege of Petersburg, and elsewhere; captured Fort Fisher by assault Jan. 15, 1865; served at the capture of Wilmington, and as corps commander under Sherman in 1865; and later was department (Dakota and the South) and division commander. In 1876 he commanded a successful expedition against Sitting Bull. He was made major-general in the regular army in 1886, and retired in 1888.

Terry, Ellen. Born at Coventry, Feb. 27, 1847. A popular English actress. She made her first appearance on the stage with Charles Kean's company in 1858 in the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." She appeared in London in 1863 as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure." In 1864 she married and left the stage, but reappeared in 1867. In 1878 she made her first appearance at the Lyceum with Henry Irving, and has since been associated with him in all his successful Shaksperian productions, and as Camma in Tennyson's "The Cup" and Rosamonde in his "Becket." She has visited America with Mr. Irving on his tours in 1883, 1884, 1886, and 1893. She is best in high comedy.

Terry Alts (ter′i alts). A body of rebels who appeared in County Clare, Ireland, about the beginning of the 19th century.

Terschelling (ter-sċhel′ling). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, situated northwest of Friesland and west of Ameland. Length, 15 miles.

Tersteegen (ter-stā′gen), **Gerhard.** Born at Mörs, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1697: died at Mülheim, Prussia, April 3, 1769. A German hymn-writer. His hymns were included in "Blumengärtlein" (1729).

Tersus. See *Tarsus.*

Tertre, Jean Baptiste du. See *Dutertre.*

Tertullian (tėr-tul′ya̤n) (**Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus**). Born at Carthage about 150 A. D.: died about 230. A celebrated ecclesiastical writer, one of the fathers of the Latin Church. He became converted to Christianity about 192; lived in Rome and Carthage; and became a Montanist about 203. His chief work is his "Apologeticus," a defense of Christianity called forth by the persecutions under Septimius Severus. Among his other works are "Ad Martyres," "De Baptismo," "De Pœnitentia," "De Spectaculis," "De Patientia," "De Præscriptione," "Adversus Marcionem," "De Virginibus velandis," "Adversus Praxean."

Tertullianists (tėr-tul′ya̤n-ists). A branch of the African Montanists of the 3d and 4th centuries, who held the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatics," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

Terudant. See *Tarudant.*

Teruel (tä-rö-el′). **1.** A province in Aragon, Spain. It is bounded by Saragossa on the north, Tarragona on the east, Castellon on the southeast, Valencia on the south, and Cuenca and Guadalajara on the west, and is traversed by mountain-chains. Area, 5,491 square miles. Population (1887), 241,865.

2. The capital of the province of Teruel, situated on the Guadalaviar in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 1° 12′ W. It has a medieval cathedral. Population (1887), 9,423.

Teschen (tesh'en), Slav. **Cieszyn** (tsē-esh'in). A manufacturing town in Austrian Silesia, situated on the Olsa 61 miles west-southwest of Cracow. It was the capital of the ancient duchy of Teschen, and has a ruined castle. A treaty concluded here, May 13, 1779, between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession, is known as the peace of Teschen. Population (1890), commune, 15,220.

Tesla (tez'lä), **Nikola.** Born at Smiljan, Lika, Austria-Hungary, in 1857. A noted physicist and electrician. He came to the United States in 1884 with a view of developing motors based on his discovery of the rotating magnetic field: this he completed in 1888. He has invented a number of methods and appliances in the line of electrical vibrations aiming at the production of efficient light with lamps without filaments, and the production and transmission of power and intelligence without wires. On his discovery of the action of air or gaseous matter when subjected to rapidly alternating electrostatic stresses is based the modern art of insulating currents of very high tension. He has also constructed steam-engines and electrical generators (oscillators) with which otherwise unattainable results are obtained.

Tessin. See *Ticino.*

Testament (tes'ta-ment). A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new, in two divisions, known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament.* The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word διαθήκη (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin, and regularly in the Vulgate, is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in Heb. ix. 15–20.

Testament of Love. A prose work, wrongly attributed by Speght to Chaucer. It purports to be written by a prisoner in danger of being hanged, and dates probably from the end of the 14th century.

Teste-de-Buch (test-dė-büsh'), **La.** A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Basin of Arcachon 32 miles west-southwest of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 6,480.

Testry, or **Testri** (tes-trē'). A small place in northern France, situated near the Somme, north of Soissons. Here, in 687, Pepin of Heristal overthrew the power of Neustria.

Tête-Noire (tāt-nwär'). [F., 'black head.'] An Alpine pass on the frontiers of Savoy and Switzerland, leading from Martigny to the valley of Chamonix. It is so called from a mountain of the same name near the pass. Height, 4,997 feet.

Têtes Plates. See *Choctaws.*

Tethys (tē'this). [Gr. Τηθύς.] A sea-goddess.

Tethys. The third satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, March, 1684.

Teton (te-tôn' or tē'tọn). A river in northern Montana which joins the Missouri northeast of Fort Benton. Length, about 150 miles.

Tetons. See *Three Tetons.*

Teton, Grand. See *Hayden, Mount.*

Teton Range. A mountain-range in the Rocky Mountain system, near the borders of Idaho and Wyoming, north of the Snake River.

Tetrapolis (te-trap'ọ-lis), **Chaldean.** [Gr. Τετράπολις, a name applied to several groups of four cities.] The four cities Babylon, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh.

Tetrapolitan (tet-ra̤-pol'i-ta̤n) **Confession.** A confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities (whence the name) Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

Tetricus (tet'ri-kus). A pretender to the Roman Empire who usurped the throne in Gaul about 267–270 A. D.

Tetschen (tet'shen). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 49 miles north by west of Prague. It is a center for the upper Elbe navigation, and a tourist center for the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland. Population (1890), commune, 7,299.

Tetuan (tet-ö-än'). A town in Morocco, situated on the river Martil, near its mouth in the Mediterranean, 25 miles southeast of Tangier. It has manufactures of guns. Here, Feb. 4, 1860, the Spaniards under O'Donnell gained a decisive victory over the troops of Morocco. Population, estimated, 20,000 to 25,000.

Tetzel, or **Tezel** (tet'sel), **Johann** (properly **Diez, Diezel,** etc.). Born at Leipsic about 1455: died 1519. A German Dominican monk and inquisitor. The scandal of his sale of indulgences led to the publication of Luther's ninety-five theses at Wittenberg in 1517, and to the German Reformation. See *Luther.*

Teucer (tū'sėr). [Gr. Τεῦκρος.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Scamander, and the first king of Troy. (*b*) A son of Telamon and stepbrother of Ajax: noted as an archer. He was said to have founded Salamis in Cyprus.

Teufelsbrücke (toi'felz-brük-e). German for Devil's Bridge (which see).

Teufelsdröckh (toi'felz-drėk), **Herr.** A German philosopher, the central character in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

Teuffel (toif'fel), **Wilhelm Sigismund.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, Sept. 27, 1820: died at Tübingen, March 8, 1878. A German philologist, literary historian, and archæologist: professor of classical philology at Tübingen from 1849. His chief work is "Geschichte der römischen Litteratur" ("History of Roman Literature," 1868–70).

Teul, or **Gran Teul** (grän tā-öl'). A small town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, 17 miles south-southwest of Tlaltenango. It was the capital and largest town of the Nayarits, and was burned by the Spaniards about 1530.

Teulada (tā-ö-lä'dä), **Cape.** A cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sardinia, west of Cape Spartivento.

Teumman (tā-öm'män). King of Elam. He succeeded his brother Urtaki. In the battle of Ulai (the classical Eulæus) he was defeated by the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B.C.); and in the triumphal procession of Asurbanipal, Teumman's head was suspended by a string around the neck of one of his chief allies and friends.

Teutobod (tū'tọ-bod). A king of the Teutones, totally defeated by Marius at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C.

Teutoburgerwald (toi'tō-börg-er-vält). A mountain-range in Germany, extending from the vicinity of Osnabrück in Hannover southeast through Westphalia and Lippe. It is known in different parts as the Lippischer Wald, Osning, etc. The Egge, to the south, is sometimes included. A victory was gained in this range (exact locality undetermined) in 9 B. C. by the Germans under Arminius (Hermann) over the Romans under Varus, the Roman army being nearly annihilated. Highest point, about 1,500 feet.

Teutones (tū'tọ-nēz), or **Teutoni** (tū'tọ-nī). In ancient history, a Germanic people who, with the Cimbri, defeated several Roman armies at the end of the 2d century B. C., and were nearly destroyed by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C. They are mentioned later as dwelling near the lower Elbe and eastward.

> We have a Teutonic parallel of the same etymological origin in the Gothic "thiudans," . . . Norse "thjódann," 'a king,' and A.-Saxon "theoden," which also meant a king or lord: both the Norse and the A.-Saxon words are found only in poetry, which is an indication that they are very ancient formations, going back probably far behind the time of Ulfilas, as may be shown by approaching the question from another direction: the word touta and its congeners entered into many proper names, and when the Romans had to write these names they represented the Teutonic dental, as they did the Gaulish one, as a simple t: witness Cæsar's Teutones, Ammianus Marcellinus' Teutomeres, Eutropius' Teutobodus, and Florus' Teutobochus. Now in Teutones or Teutoni we have the plural, as given by Roman authors, of the word "thiudans," "thjódann," and "theoden"; and that a people should have given themselves such a name as Teutones, meaning kings, will surprise no one who has noticed such Celtic names as that of the Remi, which signified princes; those of the Caturiges and Catuvellauni, meaning war-kings or battle-princes; and that of the Bituriges, which actually meant Weltherrscher, or lords of the world. This explanation of the origin of the modern term Teutonic is doubtless open to the objection of implying that a natural inclination to brag was not quite confined to the Celt.
>
> *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 46.

Teutonic Order. See *Order.*

Tevastehus. See *Tavastehus.*

Teverone. See *Anio.*

Teviot (tē'vi-ọt). A river in Roxburghshire which joins the Tweed near Kelso. Length, about 40 miles.

Teviotdale (tē'vi-o̤t-dāl). A name often given to Roxburghshire.

Tewa (tā'wä), or **Taywah,** or **Tegua,** or **Tehua.** ['Houses.'] A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblos of Pojoaque, Nambé, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, and Tesuque, in the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico, and the pueblo of Hano which forms one of the Tusayan group in northeastern Arizona. Number (1893), 1,100.

Tewfik Pasha (tū'fik pash'â), **Mohammed.** Born Nov. 15, 1852: died in his palace near Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1892. Khedive of Egypt, son of Ismail Pasha whom he succeeded June 26, 1879. From his accession until 1882 Egyptian finances continued under Anglo-French control. In that year occurred the rebellion of Arabi Pasha. Its suppression by the British marked the cessation of French influence, and the virtual establishment of a British protectorate. The revolt of the Mahdists led, in spite of British expeditions, to the loss of the upper Nile and Sudan regions in 1884–1885. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abbas Pasha.

Tewkesbury (tūks'bu-ri). A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Avon and Severn, 10 miles northeast of Gloucester: the Roman Etocessa. The abbey church, chiefly of the 12th century, is one of the most important of English Romanesque structures. The exterior is marked by its massive tower, its beautiful radiating choir-chapels in the Decorated style, and the curious recessed porch and window of the west front. The interior is highly effective, and possesses excellent 14th-century glass and medieval monuments. A victory was gained here May 4, 1471, by the Yorkists under Edward IV. over the Lancastrians under Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward: by it Edward was reëstablished on the throne. Population (1891), 5,269.

Tewkesbury Chronicle. A chronicle, chiefly of English ecclesiastical history, kept at the Abbey of Tewkesbury, 1066–1263.

Texarkana (teks-är-kan'a̤). The capital of Miller County, in the southwestern extremity of Arkansas, situated on the frontier of Texas. It is a railroad center. Population (1890), 2,852.

Texas (tek'sa̤s). One of the South Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Austin; chief seaport, Galveston. It is bounded by Oklahoma and Indian Territory on the north, Arkansas on the northeast (separated by the Red River), Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, Mexico (separated by the Rio Grande) on the southwest, and New Mexico on the west. It is the largest State in the Union, comprising a low coast region, a prairie country, a central hilly region, high plains to the north and west (including the Staked Plain), and a mountainous region west of the Pecos. The chief rivers are the Canadian, Red River, Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Nueces, and Rio Grande. It is an important agricultural State, the leading products being cotton, Indian corn, live stock, sugar, and rice. It has 261 counties, sends 2 senators and 13 representatives to Congress, and has 15 electoral votes. An attempt at settlement was made by La Salle about 1685, and various missions were established by the Spaniards in the 18th century. The region was invaded by various adventurers early in the 19th century. It formed with Coahuila a state of Mexico, and was settled rapidly about 1820–30 by American colonists. A rebellion against Mexico broke out in 1835; the garrisons at the Alamo and Goliad were massacred by the Mexicans in 1836; and the Mexicans were finally defeated by Houston at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. Texas was a republic from 1836 to 1845, when it was annexed to the United States. It was the scene of early events in the Mexican war in 1846; seceded Feb. 1, 1861; was the scene of various events in the Rebellion, and of the last conflicts; and was readmitted in 1870. Area, 265,780. Population (1890), 2,235,523.

Texcocans. See *Tezcucans.*

Texcoco. See *Tezcuco.*

Texel (tek'sel). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands. It lies north of North Holland (separated by the Marsdiep). The surface is low. Its neighborhood has been the scene of many naval engagements. Length, 15 miles. Population, about 6,000.

Texier (tes-yā'), **Charles Félix Marie.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 29, 1802: died at Paris, July 1, 1871. A French archæologist and traveler. Among his works are "Description de l'Asie Mineure" (1839–48), "Description de l'Arménie, de la Perse, de la Mésopotamie" (1842–45), etc.

Teyde, Pico de. See *Pico de Teyde.*

Tezcatlipoca (tāth-kät-lē-pō'kä). In Aztec (Mexican) mythology, one of the supreme gods, the soul of the world and its creator, supposed to be endowed with perpetual youth. On the teocalli at Mexico he had a chapel near that of Huitzilopochtli. Occasional human sacrifices were made to him. The victim (said by some to represent the god himself) was selected a year before, and was a young man of perfect form. He was kept under a kind of tutelage for the ceremony, but was allowed every pleasure; beautiful girls were given him for companions; and at feasts he was honored as a divinity. On the day of the sacrifice he was stripped of his gaudy clothes, and while ascending to the temple threw away his chaplets of flowers and broke his musical instruments.

Tezcotzinco (tās-kōt-sēn'kō). A hill about 5 miles east of the town of Tezcuco, Mexico. It was a garden or park and country residence of the ancient chiefs of Tezcuco. Ixtlilxochitl describes it as a place of wonderful beauty, adorned with fountains, baths, and palaces: but this description is probably exaggerated. It is said to have been a favorite retreat of Netzahualcoyotl (which see). The place is marked by a few ruins overgrown with vegetation. Some small artificial pools are erroneously called the Baths of Montezuma.

Tezcucans (tās-kö'ka̤ns), or **Texcocans** (tās-kō'ka̤ns), or **Acolhuans** (ä-kōl'ö-a̤ns). An ancient Nahuatl tribe of the valley of Mexico. Some traditions make them the offspring of the semi-mythical race called Chichimecs. About 1120 they settled at Tenayucan or Tezcuco, then on the eastern shore of the lake, and this soon became the most powerful pueblo of the valley. Early in the 15th century they were, for a time, conquered by the Tepanecs; subsequently they joined in a league with Tenochtitlan and Tlacopan, and eventually became subordinate in power to the former place. Their last chief or "king," Ixtlilxochitl, joined Cortés in 1520, and assisted in the siege of Tenochtitlan or Mexico. The Tezcucan historians claim for their nation a preeminence in civilization among the Nahuatl tribes.

Tezcuco (tās-kö'kō), or **Texcoco** (tās-kō'kō). A town of the state and republic of Mexico, near the eastern shore of Tezcuco Lake, about 16 miles from Mexico City. It was the ancient capital of the Tezcucans or Acolhuans, who called it Acolhuacan or Tenayucan. (See *Tezcucans.*) At this place, in 1521, Cortés organized the siege of Mexico and built the brigantines with which he assaulted that city from the lake. Population (1889), with the commune, 15,865.

Tezcuco, or Texcoco, Lake of. The largest of the cluster of lakes in the valley of Mexico. At present it is nearly oval in outline, about 12 miles long, 7 wide, and less than 2 feet deep. Mexico City is about 4 miles from the western shore, and Tezcuco is about the same distance from the eastern side. Low and more or less swampy lands around it mark its ancient limits, which were at least four times as great as at present; Mexico was then on an island in it, approached by causeways, and Tezcuco, Tlacopan, and other towns were on its shore. The water was deep enough in 1520 to float the ships of Cortés. During the Aztec and early colonial periods it was frequently swelled by rains, causing disastrous floods in Mexico; one of these floods lasted 3 years (1629–32). The shrinkage is due to filling in with sediment, drainage, and evaporation. Until 1893 the drains of Mexico opened into the lake, and its polluted waters, forced back through them during the rains, caused great mortality in the city. This has been remedied by extensive drainage works, and it is now proposed to empty the lake entirely. Tezcuco is the lowest of the valley lakes, and its waters are brackish. It has no fish, but the singular amphibian called the axolotl was formerly abundant.

Tezel. See *Tetzel.*

Thacher (thach'ėr), **George.** Born at Yarmouth, Maine, April 12, 1754: died at Biddeford, Maine, April 6, 1824. An American jurist and politician. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress; was member of Congress from the Maine district of Massachusetts 1789–1801; and was judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and of Maine.

Thacher, Thomas Anthony. Born at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11, 1815: died at New Haven, Conn., April 7, 1886. An American classical scholar, professor of Latin at Yale from 1842. He translated Madvig's Latin grammar, and edited various Latin works.

Thackeray (thak'e̤-ri), **William Makepeace.** Born at Calcutta, July 18, 1811: died at London, Dec. 24, 1863. A celebrated English novelist, satirist, and critic. He went to England when about 5 years old, and was educated at the Charterhouse school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, leaving in 1830. He traveled on the Continent (visiting Weimar, etc.) for several years. In 1833 he began to devote himself seriously to literature and art, wrote for the "National Standard" (of which he was afterward both editor and proprietor), and later for "The Times," for "Fraser's Magazine" (to which he long contributed as Michael Angelo Titmarsh) for "Punch," etc. He had a talent for drawing and caricature, and about 1834 went to Paris, with the idea of studying painting. In this he was unsuccessful; but he illustrated many of his own works, and about 1835 made his well-known application to illustrate "Pickwick." In 1837, having married Miss Isabella Shawe, he returned to England. About 1840 his wife's mind became affected, after the birth of her third daughter, and she never recovered, though she did not die until many years after her husband's death. He visited the East in 1844, lectured in the United States in 1852–53 and 1854–55, and was editor of the "Cornhill Magazine" 1860–62. His chief novels are "Vanity Fair" (1846–48: which made his reputation), "Pendennis" (1848–50), "Henry Esmond" (1852), "The Newcomes" (1853–55), and "The Virginians" (1857–1859). Among his other novels and stories are "The Yellowplush Papers" (1837), "History of Mr. Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond" (1837–38), "The Paris Sketch Book" (1840), "Jeames's Diary," "Fitz-Boodle's Confessions," "Shabby Genteel Story," "The Book of Snobs" (collected from "Punch" 1848), "The Irish Sketch Book" (1843), "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo" (1846), "Memoirs of Barry Lyndon" (1844), "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" (1847), "Punch's Prize Novelists," "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," "Rebecca and Rowena," "Lovel the Widower" (1860–61), "Adventures of Philip" (1861–62), "The Rose and the Ring," and "Denis Duval" (unfinished). Many of these appeared first in "Fraser's," "Cornhill," and other periodicals. His other works include "English Humourists of the 18th Century" (first delivered as lectures in 1851), "The Four Georges" (lectures delivered in the United States 1855, first printed in 1860), "The Roundabout Papers" (1862), "Early and Late Papers" (edited by J. T. Fields, 1867), "The Orphan of Pimlico, etc." (edited 1875), ballads, etc.

Thaddæus (tha-dē'us). [Gr. Θαδδαῖος.] One of the apostles, otherwise called Jude or Judas and Lebbæus. See *Jude.*

Thaddeus of Warsaw. A novel by Jane Porter, published in 1803: named from its hero.

Thais (thā'is). [Gr. Θαΐς.] Lived in the last part of the 4th century B. C. A famous Athenian hetæra, mistress of Alexander the Great. She is alleged (probably erroneously) to have incited him to fire the Persian palace at Persepolis. She was afterward mistress of Ptolemy Lagi.

Thaisa (thā'is-ạ̈). The daughter of Simonides and wife of Pericles in Shakspere's (?) "Pericles."

Thalaba the Destroyer. A descriptive poem by Southey: so called from the name of the hero.

Thalberg (täl'berg), **Sigismond.** Born at Geneva, 1812: died at Naples, 1871. A pianist and composer for the piano, illegitimate son of Prince von Dietrichstein. His works include various fantasias, nocturnes, etc.

Thale (tä'le). A watering-place in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated in the Harz, on the Bode, 5 miles west of Quedlinburg. Population (1890), 6,292.

Thales (thā'lēz). [Gr. Θαλῆς.] Born at Miletus, Asia Minor, about 640 B. C.: died about 546. A famous Greek philosopher, astronomer, and geometer: one of the seven wise men of Greece, and the earliest of the Ionian natural philosophers. He regarded water as the principle of all things. He predicted an eclipse of the sun for May 28, 585 B. C.; and to him were attributed various discoveries in geometry and astronomy.

> Volney considered the eclipse [of Thales] to have taken place B. C. 625 ("Recherches, etc.," vol. i. p. 342). Clinton places it B. C. 603 (F. H. vol. i. p. 419). Ideler considers that no eclipse about this period fulfils the necessary conditions except that of B. C. 610 ("Handbuch der Chronologie," vol. i. p. 209). Mr. Hind and Professor Airy have recently suggested the late date of B. C. 585 (Bosanquet, "Fall of Nineveh," p. 14). *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 359, note.

Thales, or Thaletas (tha-lē'tạs). [Gr. Θαλῆς, Θαλήτας.] Born in Crete: lived about the 7th century B. C. A lyric poet and musician of Sparta.

Thalia (thạ-lī'ạ̈). [Gr. Θάλεια, Θαλία.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety; was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music; and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy.

2. An asteroid (No. 23) discovered at London by Hind, Dec. 15, 1852.

Thallo (thal'ō). [Gr. Θαλλώ.] In Greek mythology, one of the Hours.

Thame (tām). A river in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, which joins the Thames (of which it is a main tributary) at Dorchester. Length, about 35 miles.

Thame. A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Thame 13 miles east of Oxford. Population (1891), 3,335.

Thames (temz). [Early mod. E. also *Thamys*, *Tames*, *Temse*, ME. *Temse*, AS. *Temes*, *Temese*, *Tæmese*, L. *Tamesis* (Cæsar), *Tamesa* (Tacitus), Gr. *Ταμέσα* or *Ταμέσας* (Dion Cassius), and said to be Celtic, meaning 'broad water.' The F. *Tamise* is from the L., G. *Themse* from the E.] The principal river in Great Britain. It rises near Cirencester; flows on the border between Gloucester and Wiltshire; separates Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent; and, broadening into an estuary, flows into the North Sea. Its course is generally easterly. To its junction with the Thame it is called also the Isis. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Thame, Colne, Lea, and Roding on the north, and the Kennet, Mole, and Medway on the south. The chief places on its banks are Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Eton, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, London, Woolwich, Gravesend, and Sheerness. Length to Sheerness, 228 miles. Width at London Bridge, 900 feet; at Gravesend, half a mile. It is tidal to Teddington, and is navigable by locks for barges from Lechlade; for large vessels, from the Pool, London.

Thames. A river in Ontario, Canada, which flows into Lake St. Clair 32 miles east of Detroit. Near its banks, Oct. 5, 1813, the Americans under Harrison (cavalry under R. M. Johnson) defeated the allied British (under Proctor) and Indians (under Tecumseh, who was killed in the battle). Length, about 160 miles; navigable to Chatham.

Thames (thāmz). A navigable river in Connecticut, formed by the junction at Norwich of the Quinebaug and the Yantic. It empties into Long Island Sound below New London. Length, 15 miles.

Thames Embankment. A wide macadamized carriageway, with foot-pavements on each side, constructed 1864–70 by the Metropolitan Board of Works in London along the north bank of the Thames, from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster. Strictly this is the Victoria Embankment, while the Albert Embankment, finished 1868, extends from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge on the south bank, and the Chelsea Embankment, finished 1873, extends from the Chelsea Hospital to the Albert Suspension Bridge on the north bank. These embankments have a granite wall on the river side; the whole area was once covered by the tide.

Thames Tunnel. A tunnel under the Thames at London, near the Tower, opened in 1843.

Thamien (thā'mi-en). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly inhabited the country between the Almaden mines and Alviso Landing, Santa Clara County, California; also, the native name of the site of Santa Clara mission. See *Costanoan.*

Thammuz. See *Tammuz.*

Thamyris (tham'i-ris). [Gr. Θάμυρις.] In Greek legend, a Thracian singer. He boasted that he could surpass the Muses, and was deprived by them of his sight and of the power of singing.

Thanatopsis (than-ạ-top'sis). [From Gr. *θάνατος* and *ὄψις*, vision: 'a vision of death.'] A poem by William Cullen Bryant, published in 1816.

Thanatos (than'ạ-tos). [Gr. *θάνατος*, death.] In Greek mythology, the personification of death, brother of Sleep. See *Sleep and Death.*

Thanet (than'et), **Isle of.** An island at the eastern extremity of Kent, England. It is formed by a bifurcation of the Stour, and contains Margate and Ramsgate (so called from Ruim, the older name of the island). Length, 9 miles.

Thanet, Octave. The pseudonym of Alice French.

Thann (tän). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Thur 23 miles southwest of Kolmar. It has manufactures of cotton and silk, and wine is produced in the vicinity. Its church of St. Theobald is noteworthy. Population (1890), 7,425.

Thano. See *Tano.*

Thapsacus (thap'sạ-kus). In ancient geography, a town on the western bank of the Euphrates: the biblical Tiphsah. It was probably situated near the modern Rakka, about lat. 35° 50′ N. The Euphrates was crossed here in the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, by Darius, and by Alexander the Great.

Thapsus (thap'sus). In ancient geography, a town in northern Africa, situated on the coast, near the modern Cape Dimas in Tunis, 30 miles southeast of Susa. Here, 46 B. C., Cæsar totally defeated the Pompeians under Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and ended the war in Africa.

Tharand (tä'ränt). A small town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Wilde Weisseritz, 9 miles southwest of Dresden. It is the seat of a noted academy of forestry.

Thargelia (thär-gē'li-ạ̈). [Gr. Θαργήλια.] In Greek antiquity, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of the Delian Apollo and of Artemis. On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by the choragi.

Tharrawaddy (thar-ạ-wod'i). A district in Pegu division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 18° N. Area, 2,014 square miles. Population (1881), 278,155.

Thasos (thā'sos). [Gr. Θάσος.] **1.** An island in the northern part of the Ægean Sea, intersected by lat. 40° 40′ N. It belongs to Turkey, and is about 4 miles from the mainland. The surface is mountainous. It was colonized from Paros about the end of the 8th century B. C.; was long noted for its gold-mines; belonged to the Athenian confederacy; revolted about 465 B. C., but was besieged and subjugated by Cimon; was subject to Philip V. of Macedon; and was a free city under the Romans. The inhabitants (Greeks) number about 10,000. Length, 15 miles.

2. The ancient capital of Thasos, situated on the northern coast.

Thatcher (thach'ėr), **Benjamin Bussey.** Born at Warren, Maine, Oct. 8, 1809: died at Boston, July 14, 1848. An American author. His works include "Biography of North American Indians" (1832), "Tales of the American Revolution" (1846), etc.

Thatcher, Henry Knox. Born at Thomaston, Maine, May 26, 1806: died at Boston, April 5, 1880. An American rear-admiral. He served in the attacks on Fort Fisher, and commanded the Western Gulf Squadron in the naval operations against Mobile in 1865.

Thau (tō), **Etang de.** A lake in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated near the Mediterranean (with which it communicates by a canal) near Cette. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi. Length, 12 miles.

Thaumaturgus (thâ-mạ-tėr'gus). [L., from Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working.] A surname given to Gregory of Cappadocia (3d century), a reputed worker of miracles.

Thaumaturgus of the West, The. A name given to St. Bernard.

Thaxter (thaks'tėr), Mrs. **(Celia Leighton).** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1835: died at the Isles of Shoals, Aug. 26, 1894. An American poet. She wrote "Among the Isles of Shoals," "Driftweed," "Poems for Children," etc.

Thayer (thãr), **Abbott Henderson.** Born at Boston, Aug. 12, 1849. An American animal-, figure-, and landscape-painter. He was a student at the École des Beaux Arts under Lehmann and Gérome from 1875 to 1879. Upon his return to America he settled in New York, and was made president of the Society of American Artists.

Thayer, Joseph Henry. Born at Boston, Nov. 7, 1828. An American biblical scholar, professor at Andover Theological Seminary 1864–82, and at the Divinity School, Harvard, from 1884.

Theætetus (thē-ẹ-tē'tus). [Gr. Θεαίτητος.] Lived about the end of the 5th century B. C. An Athenian, a disciple of Socrates. He is the principal character in one of the most famous of Plato's dialogues.

Theagenes (thẹ-aj'e-nēz). [Gr. Θεαγένης.] A tyrant of Megara, who ruled about the end of the 7th century B. C.

Theagenes and Chariclea (kar-i-klē'ạ̈). An ancient romance by one Heliodorus, written in the 4th century. It recounts the loves and adventures of Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Chariclea, the daughter of

Persina, queen of Ethiopia. It was rendered into English prose by Thomas Underdown (1577), and into French by Amyot. It "supplied with materials many of the early writers of romance It was imitated in the composition of Achilles Tatius and subsequent Greek fablers; and was the model of those heroic fictions which, through the writings of Gomberville and Scudéry, became for a considerable period so popular and prevalent in France" (*Dunlop*). Also called *Æthiopica*.

Theatins, or **Theatines** (thē′a̤-tinz). [From *Theate* or *Teate*, Chieti.] A monastic order of regular clerks, founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the Archbishop of Chieti, in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy.

Theatre, The. The first London theater. It was a wooden building erected by James Burbage, the father of Richard Burbage, in 1576, on the site of the priory of St. John the Baptist, Shoreditch, which was destroyed at the Reformation. It was taken down in 1597, and the Globe, Bankside, built of the materials.

Théâtre de la Foire (tā-ätr′ dė lä fwär). [F., 'theater of the fair.'] A theater set up by provincial comedians at the fairs of St.-Germain and St.-Laurent, outside of Paris. These theaters had privileges, in the interests of commerce, which the regular theaters had not. The plays were originally given by marionettes, and their performance can be traced as far back as 1595. Le Sage, Fuselier, Dominique, Dorneval, Boissy, Sedaine, and others wrote for it, Le Sage alone writing more than 100 little pieces, farces, etc., with or without songs.

Théâtre Français (tā-ätr′ froṅ-sā′), **Le.** The most noted theater in France. It is situated on the Place du Théâtre Français, Rue St.-Honoré, near the Palais Royal, in Paris. Its rights having been restricted during the Revolution, Napoleon reinstated it in nearly sole possession of the right of producing classic drama. Its present constitution was given to it in 1830, and it is now the chief home of the regular drama, and receives a subsidy from the government. It has a governing board of six, who in turn are supervised by government officials. For the early history of the Théâtre Français as a company of actors, see *Comédie Française, La.*

Théâtre Italien, or **Les Italiens** (tā-ätr′ ē-tä-lyaṅ′ or lāz ē-tä-lyaṅ′). The name given to the old Italian opera-house in the Rue Le Peletier in Paris. For many years the lyric drama was given here. In 1875 the new opera-house was opened.

Theatre Royal. Same as *Drury Lane Theatre* (which see). It was the first London theater so named.

Thebaid (thē′bā̤-id), **The.** [L. *Thebais*, Gr. Θηβαΐς.] In ancient geography, the domain of Thebes in Egypt, or Upper Egypt. It included the valley of the Nile from about lat. 27° 45′ N. southward to Syene (about lat. 24° N.).

Thebaid, The. An epic poem by Statius, relating to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

> This poem, which is admitted by Merivale to be faultless in epic execution, and has been glorified by the admiration of Dante, occupied the author twelve years in the composing, probably from 80 to 92 A. D.
>
> *Cruttwell*, Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 427.

Thébaide (tā-bä-ēd′), **La.** A play by Racine, produced June 20, 1664, by Molière's company.

Thebais (thē′bā̤-is). A Greek epic poem of the Theban cycle, of unknown authorship, relating to a mythical war between Argos and Thebes.

Theban (thē′ba̤n) **Cycle, The.** A group of legends or poems relating to the mythical war between Argos and Thebes. See *Cyclic Poets, The.*

Theban Eagle, or **Theban Bard.** Pindar.

Theban Legion. In Christian legend, a legion (from the Thebaid ?) in the army of Maximian which refused to obey the emperor's order to persecute the Christians, and was twice decimated and finally exterminated for its disobedience.

Thebaw (thē′bâ). The last king of Burma, deposed by the British in 1885.

Thebes (thēbz). [Gr. Θῆβαι, L. *Thebæ* or *Thebe* (also *Diospolis Magna*), Egyptian *Uast.*] A city of ancient Egypt, situated on both sides of the Nile, in lat. 25° 38′ N., long. 32° 39′ E. Thebes proper was on the east bank, and the Libyan suburb (Pathyris, Memnonia) on the west bank The village of Luxor now stands on the site. The remains of antiquity here are of great interest. The Colossi, or statues of Memnon as commonly called, are two huge seated figures, originally monolithic, of Amenhotep III. (about 1500 B. C.), standing, with others now ruined, before the ruined temple of that king. They are about 50 feet high, and are raised on sandstone pedestals measuring about 10 feet. They are now much weather-beaten and broken by earthquake shocks, but have suffered still more from vandalism. The northernmost figure is the famed vocal statue of Memnon, which is said to have emitted a sound when touched by the rays of the rising sun. The temple of Rameses I. and Seti I., or of Amen-Ra, is entered by a dromos of sphinxes between two pylons, the second of which is followed by a similar dromos before the fine prostyle colonnade, whose columns are of the early type resembling stalks bound together. The portal opens on a columned hall surrounded by chambers, beyond which lies a large hall with four columns, preceding the now ruined sanctuary. On both sides of the main temple there are other halls and rooms: those on the west may have formed part of the royal palace. The sculptures, which refer to Rameses I., Seti I., and Rameses II., are of high interest. The tomb of Seti I. (about 1400 B. C.), No. 17 of the Tombs of the Kings (commonly called Belzoni's tomb, from its discoverer). is, like its fellows, a rock-cut tomb. At its entrance, which is a mere shaft in the face of the cliff, a long, steep stair descends, followed by a narrow passage, another stair, and another passage, at the end of which there was a deep pit (now filled), the continuation of the passage beyond which was walled up, stuccoed, and painted over with scenes continuing those on the side walls. Beyond is a first hall with four pillars, elaborately sculptured and painted; then another hall, and a series of passages by which is reached the great hall, 27 feet square, with 6 pillars. A vaulted chamber 19 by 30 feet continues this hall, and contained the alabaster sarcophagus of the king. Other columned chambers flank this one, and still other passages and chambers extend on a lower level into the mountain, the total length open being 470 feet, and the depth below the entrance 180. The continuation of the tomb is choked, and its extent is unknown. The sculptures, historical, mythological, and ceremonial, with particular reference to the rites of royal burial, are exceedingly remarkable. With allowance for endless differences of detail, this may be taken as a type of the Tombs of the Kings. The Tombs of the Queens, temple of Rameses III., Memnonium (see *Ramesseum*), temple of Luxor, temple of Karnak, obelisks, and sphinxes are also noteworthy. Thebes is first mentioned in the 11th dynasty. It supplanted Memphis as the great Egyptian center; was very flourishing in the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties (Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., Seti, Rameses II., Rameses III.); was afterward supplanted by cities of the Delta; and declined under the Ptolemies. See *Karnak* and *Luxor*.

Thebes. [Gr. Θῆβαι, L. *Thebæ* or *Thebe.*] In ancient geography, the chief city of Bœotia, Greece, situated in lat. 38° 19′ N., long. 23° 19′ E.: the modern Thiva. It is said to have been founded by Cadmus (hence Cadmea, the citadel), and is celebrated in connection with Amphion, Zethus, Laius and Œdipus, and the expeditions of the Seven against Thebes and of the Epigoni. It was early settled by the Bœotians from Thessaly; had a quarrel with Athens at the end of the 6th century B. C.; was allied with the Persians in the Persian war; was defeated by Athens at Œnophyta 456; and was under democratic and Athenian influence until 447; was the bitter enemy of Athens in the Peloponnesian war; had a severe struggle with Sparta in the battle of Coronea in 394; had to yield to Sparta 382–379; defeated Sparta at Leuctra in 371, and at Mantinea in 362, and held the hegemony in Greece under the leadership of Epaminondas; took part in the Sacred War; was allied with Athens in the defeat at Chæronea in 338, and was severely treated by Philip; rebelled in 335, but was retaken by Alexander and destroyed; was rebuilt by Cassander; became insignificant under the Roman Empire; was important in the middle ages and noted for its silk manufactures; and was plundered by the Normans of Sicily and others. It was the reputed birthplace of Tiresias, Amphion, Hercules, and Bacchus. Population of the modern town, about 4,000.

Thecla (thek′lä̤), Saint. A saint of Iconium, Asia Minor, said to have been a disciple of the apostle Paul.

Theia (thē′yä̤). See *Titans.*

Theiner (tī′ner), **Augustin.** Born at Breslau, April 11, 1804: died Aug. 10, 1874. A noted German Roman Catholic historian. He was prefect of the Vatican archives 1855–70. He was suspected of misusing his official position for the advantage of the bishops of the opposition in the Vatican Council, and the key of the archives was taken away from him. He published many ecclesiastical works on the old monuments of Poland, Hungary, Russia, etc.; "Geschichte des Pontificats Clemens XIV." (1853); "Codex diplomaticus dominii temporalis Sanctæ Ledis" (1862: on the temporal power of the papacy); etc.

Theiss (tīs), Hung. **Tisza** (tis′o). The largest tributary of the Danube: the Slavonian Tisa, and the ancient Pathissus, or Tissus, or Tisia (less probably Tibiscus). It is formed by the union of the Black Theiss and White Theiss in the Carpathians on the border of Galicia; flows west, southwest, and south through Hungary; and empties into the Danube 26 miles north by west of Belgrad. Its principal tributaries are the Hernad on the right, and the Szamos, Körös, Maros, and Bega on the left. The chief towns on its banks are Szigeth, Tokay, Szolnok, Csóngrad, and Szegedin. Length, estimated, about 700 miles; navigable for steamboats from Tokay.

Themis (thē′mis). [L., from Gr. Θέμις.] **1.** A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 24) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, April 5, 1853.

Themistocles (the-mis′tō̤-klēz). [Gr. Θεμιστοκλῆς.] Born in the latter part of the 6th century B. C.: died about 460 (perhaps as late as 447). A famous Athenian statesman and commander. He became a political leader in opposition to Aristides, who was ostracized in 483; was instrumental in increasing the naval resources of Athens; induced the Athenians to leave Athens for Salamis and the fleet, and brought about the victory of Salamis in 480; urged on the fortifications of Athens and of the Piræus, and the development of the naval power of Athens; and was ostracized about 470. He was charged with complicity in the treason of Pausanias. He lived in exile in Argos, Corcyra, Epirus, and elsewhere, and went to Persia in 465, when he was pensioned by Artaxerxes, and established himself at Magnesia.

> Even after Leonidas had so gallantly perished, Themistocles had great difficulty in persuading them not to take flight in their ships; if once they went to sea, he said, all was lost. And then his reply to Eurybiades, which has been by some censured, appears to me to have been one of the grandest ever made by man. Eurybiades, in the heat of dispute, shook his staff in a menacing manner at him. "Strike, but hear," was the only return he made. To have drawn forth the sword by his side, and to have smote him dead for such an insult, would have been no more than natural; but any one could have done that. A poor drayman in a pothouse might have done it; but to forbear, to waive his own redress in order to extinguish resentments, and keep the troops united for his country's sake, this appears to me truly great!
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> *Carlyle*, Lects. on the Hist. of Lit., p. 31.

Thénard (tā-när′), **Louis Jacques.** Born at Louptière, near Nogent-sur-Seine, France, May 4, 1777: died at Paris, June 21, 1857. A French chemist, professor in the Collège de France: baron and peer of France. He discovered Thénard's blue, etc. He wrote "Traité élémentaire de chimie" (1813). He worked in connection with Gay-Lussac.

Theobald (thē′ō̤-bâld). Died 1161. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1139–61.

Theobald, Lewis. Born at Sittingbourne, Kent, England: died 1774. An English playwright, translator, Shaksperian commentator, and historical writer. He published "Shakspere Restored," abusing Pope (1726), and edited Shakspere (1733). He was the original hero of Pope's "Dunciad," as a revenge for "Shakspere Restored."

Theocritus (thē̤-ok′ri-tus). [Gr. Θεόκριτος.] Born at Syracuse: lived in the 3d century B. C. A famous Greek idyllic poet. He lived in Syracuse, Cos, and Alexandria. His idyls represent the life of herdsmen, shepherds, and fishermen.

> Theocritus, a Syracusan, flourished about 270 B. C., under Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus), and is the Greek representative of pastoral or bucolic poetry. Shepherds contending for a prize in alternate or amœbæic strains give rise to this rustic poetry, which was distinctively Dorian and especially Sicilian; hence Milton calls his "Lycidas," in which one shepherd is supposed to be mourning for another, a Doric lay, and invokes the Sicilian muse. Besides some epigrams and fragments, we have 31 short poems under the name of Theocritus,—though the genuineness of some is doubtful,—mainly in the Doric dialect. Scarcely one half of these are properly pastoral in subject; but most of them may properly be called idyls, i. e. little pictures of life.
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> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 141.

Theodelinde (thē̤-od′e-lind; G. pron. tā-ō-de-lin′de). Lived about 590. A Bavarian princess and Lombard queen, daughter of Garibald I., and wife of Authari and later of Ago.

Theoderic. See *Theodoric.*

Theodora (thē-ō̤-dō′rä̤). [Gr. Θεοδώρα, gift of God.] Born at Constantinople, in Cyprus: died 547 or 548. An actress and courtezan (according to the usual account) who married Justinian about 523, and became Byzantine empress in 527. She took an important part in the administration of the affairs of the empire.

Theodora, surnamed "The Elder." Lived about the beginning of the 10th century. A Roman woman influential in Italy and in papal affairs: mother of Marozia.

Theodora, "The Younger." Lived in the 10th century. Daughter of Theodora the Elder: influential at Rome.

Theodore (thē′ō̤-dōr) **I.** [L. *Theodorus*, from Gr. Θεόδωρος, gift of God; F. *Théodore*, It. *Teodoro*, G. *Theodor*, Russ. *Feodor*.] Pope 642–649, an opponent of the Monothelites.

Theodore II. Pope 898.

Theodore I. (**Lascaris**). Died 1222. Son-in-law of Alexius III. Angelus. He was raised to the throne of Nicea April 13, 1204, on the storming of Constantinople by the Venetians and Crusaders.

Theodore II. (originally **Kasa** or **Kassa**). Born about 1818: committed suicide at Magdala, April 13, 1868. King of Abyssinia. He is said to have been educated for a priest, but became a partizan leader. Repeated successes resulted in the conquest of Tigré and the proclamation of Theodore as king in 1855. He also conquered Shoa and waged war with the Gallas. At first a reformer, he became at last a cruel despot. His imprisonment of the British consul Cameron and other Europeans brought about the intervention of the English. Abyssinia was invaded by British troops under Napier in 1868, and Magdala was stormed April 13, 1868.

Theodore I., King of Corsica. See *Neuhof.*

Theodore of Tarsus. Died 690. An English prelate, of Greek origin: archbishop of Canterbury 668–690.

Theodoret (thē̤-od′ō̤-ret), L. **Theodoretus** (thē̤-od-ō̤-rē′tus). Born at Antioch about 390: died about 457. A Greek theologian, church historian, and exegete: a member of the school of Antioch. He became bishop of Cyrus or Cyrrhus (near the Euphrates) about 423; was deposed about 448; and was restored by the Council of Chalcedon in 451. He wrote commentaries, controversial works, a continuation of the history of Eusebius, lives of ascetics, letters, etc.

Theodoric (thē̤-od′ō̤-rik), "The Great." [LL. *Theodoricus*, LGr. Θεοδωρικός, accom. form of a Gothic name cognate with OHG. *Deotrīh*, *Diotерīh*, MHG. *Dietrīch*, G. *Dietrich*, ruler of the people.] Born in Pannonia about 454: died Aug. 30, 526. A celebrated king of the East

Goths, son of the Amaling prince Theodemer. He passed his boyhood as a hostage at Constantinople; with his father invaded Mœsia in 473; and succeeded his father about 474. He started on the invasion of Italy late in 488; repeatedly defeated the Gepidæ; and defeated Odoacer at the Isonzo Aug. 28, 489, at Verona Sept. 30, and on the Adda Aug. 11, 490. On Feb. 27, 493, a peace was concluded according to which the two kings were to live together in Italy, Odoacer as the military subordinate of Theodoric. But in March Odoacer was slain by Theodoric at a banquet, and the latter became the sole ruler in Italy and the founder of the East-Gothic power there. He introduced many reforms. He put to death Boethius and Symmachus. In medieval German romance he is celebrated as Dietrich von Bern. Also spelled *Theoderic.*

> It is no wonder that Theoderic became the subject of many fabulous stories, and that tradition represented his reign as having been almost a kingdom of heaven upon earth. Even before the sixth century closed, men told in Italy nearly the same story that was told in England respecting the days of Alfred — how the great king had made righteousness to prevail in his realm so that gold pieces could be left exposed on the highway for a year and a day without being stolen. Many of his sayings were quoted as proverbs in the land, and anecdotes were related to show how, like Solomon in the matter of the two mothers and their infants, Theoderic had displayed in the judgment seat his wonderful insight into human nature. But it was not in Italy or amongst the Goths that his legendary fame reached its highest point. The whole Teutonic race regarded his glory as their own, and his imagined deeds were the theme of popular songs in all the German lands. The story of "Dietrich of Bern" (the High German way of pronouncing "Theoderic of Verona") is indeed, as told in the poems, very different from the history of the real Theoderic. He is described as the vassal of Attila and the foe of Ermanaric, who is partly confounded with Odovacar; and in some of the songs "Dietrich" is even represented as vanquished, and as a fugitive or a captive. But amid all this strange distortion of the history, the character of the legendary Dietrich is essentially that of the Gothic king.
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 171.

Theodorus. See *Theodore.*

Theodosia (thē-ọ-dō′shi-ạ̈). [Gr. Θεοδοσία, gift of God.] See *Feodosia.*

Theodosian Code (thē-ọ-dō′shi-an kōd). A collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., comprised in 16 books, first published A. D. 438.

Theodosius (thē-ọ-dō′shi-us). Executed at Carthage 376 A. D. A Roman general, distinguished for his services in Britain, on the Danube, and in Africa.

Theodosius I., "The Great." Born at Cauca, in northern Spain, about 346: died at Milan, Jan. 17, 395. Roman emperor, son of Flavius Theodosius, a general (chiefly noted for his campaigns in Britain) of Valentinian I. He commanded in Mœsia in 374; was made joint emperor by Gratian and ruler over the East in 379; defeated the Goths and other invaders; and after 382 enrolled the Goths in the empire. After the death of Gratian in 383, he had as colleagues Maximus, Valentinian II., and Eugenius. He defeated Arbogast and Eugenius at the Frigidus near Aquileia in 394, and became sole emperor. In ecclesiastical history he is noted for his submission to Ambrose.

Theodosius II. Born 401: died 450. Emperor of the East, son of Arcadius whom he succeeded in 408. He was controlled largely by his sister Pulcheria and his wife Eudocia. He carried on war with Persia. During his reign the empire was invaded by the Huns. The Theodosian Code was formed by his order.

Theodosius III. Byzantine emperor 716–717.

Theodosius, Obelisk of. See *Obelisk of Theodosius.*

Théodule (tā-ō-dül′) **Pass,** or **Matterjoch** (mät′ter-yoċh). A pass over the Alps, leading from Zermatt in Switzerland to Val Tournanche in Italy. Height, 10,900 feet.

Theognis (thẹ-og′nis). [Gr. Θέογνις.] Born in Megara: lived in the middle or last part of the 6th century B. C. A celebrated Greek elegiac poet.

> Theognis (540 B. C.), a Dorian noble of Megara, has left us about 1,400 elegiac verses in the Ionic dialect — much more than we have from any early Greek elegist — in which he seeks to impress the orthodox doctrines of the Dorian aristocracy on a young Megarian noble named Cyrnus, and puts in many quaint bits of worldly wisdom by the way. His tone, and the respectability of his views, made him a standard author in Attic schools, and his text has been much confused by additions. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 54.

Theogony (thẹ-og′ọ-ni), **The.** [Gr. Θεογονία, the origin of the gods.] An ancient Greek poem of 1,022 lines, attributed to Hesiod, treating of the origin of the order of nature from chaos and the origin of the gods. It was a standard work on theology among the Greeks.

Theon (thē′on). [Gr. Θέων.] Lived in the latter half of the 4th century A. D. An Alexandrian mathematician and astronomer, father of Hypatia. He wrote a commentary on the "Almagest."

Theophilus (thẹ-of′i-lus). [L., from Gr. Θεόφιλος, one who loves God; F. *Théophile*, It. Sp. *Teofilo*, Pg. *Theophilo*, G. *Theophilus* (*Gottlieb*).] In legend, the administrator of a bishopric in Adana, Asia Minor, said to have made a compact with the devil.

Theophrastus (thē-ọ-fras′tus). [L., from Gr. Θεόφραστος.] Born at Eresus, Lesbos, about 372 B. C.: died 288 or 287 B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle whom he succeeded as head of the Peripatetic school. He wrote on the "History of Plants," etc.

> Theophrastus of Eresus in Lesbos (374–287 B. C.) succeeded Aristotle at the head of the Lyceum, and followed his master in handling physical as well as moral science. We have from him two botanical works, "Researches about Plants," in nine books, and "Principles of Vegetable Life,' in six books, which show him to have been a thorough and acute inquirer; also 30 short, lively sketches of character — such as "The Flatterer," "The Grumbler," "The Boastful Man," "The Man of Petty Ambition." These characters were the original models of those sketches which English literature produced in the 17th century, such as Hall's "Characterismes of Vertues and Vices," Overbury's "Characters or Witty Descriptions of the Properties of Sundry Persons," and Earle's "Microcosmographie."
>
> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 135.

Theophrastus Such (thē-ọ-fras′tus such), **The Impressions of.** A series of essays by George Eliot, published in 1879.

Theopompus (thē-ọ-pom′pus). [Gr. Θεόπομπος, sent of God.] Born in Chios about 378 B. C.: died about the end of the 4th century B. C. A Greek historian and rhetorician, the aristocratic and pro-Macedonian leader in Chios. His chief works are "Hellenics" and "Philippics" (fragments edited by Müller).

Theotocos (thẹ-ot′ọ-kos). [From LGr. θεοτόκος, bearing God, mother of God.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos.*

Theramenes (the-ram′e-nēz). [Gr. Θηραμένης.] Executed 404 B. C. An Athenian politician and commander. He was one of the leaders in the establishment of the oligarchic rule of the 400, which he later opposed; served at Cyzicus, Arginusæ, and elsewhere; was instrumental in procuring the condemnation of the Athenian generals after Arginusæ; was one of the negotiators for peace with Sparta; became one of the thirty tyrants; and was put to death through the influence of Critias.

Theresa, or **Teresa** (te-rē′sạ̈ or tā-rā′sä), Saint. [It. Sp. *Teresa*, Pg. *Theresa*, G. *Therese*, F. *Thérèse.*] Born at Avila, Spain, March 28, 1515: died at Alba de Liste, Spain, 1582. A Spanish saint and author. She entered the Carmelite order in 1534; established a reformed order of Carmelites in 1562; and became famous for her mystic visions. Her works, including "El camino de la perfeccion" ("Way of Perfection") and "El castillo interior" ("Castle of the Soul"), were published in 1587.

Theresa Christina Maria. Born at Naples, March 14, 1822: died at Oporto, Portugal, Dec. 28, 1889. Empress of Brazil. See *Pedro II.*

Theresienstadt (ter-ā′zē-en-stät), or **Theresiopel** (ter-ā′zē-ō-pel), or **Maria-Theresiopel** (mä-rē′ä-ter-ā′zē-ō-pel), Hung. **Szabadka** (so′-bod-ko). A royal free city in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated 24 miles west-southwest of Szegedin. It is an agricultural center. Population (1890), 72,683.

Theresienstadt, Slav. **Terezin** (tā-rā-zēn′). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Eger, near its junction with the Elbe, 32 miles north-northwest of Prague. It is the principal fortified place in Bohemia. Population (1890), 7,215.

Thermaic Gulf (thėr-mā′ik gulf). [L. *Thermaicus Sinus.*] The ancient name of the Gulf of Saloniki.

Thermidor (thėr-mi-dôr′; F. pron. ter-mē-dôr′). [F., from Gr. θέρμη, heat, and δῶρον, a gift.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the eleventh month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with July 19, and in 8 to 13 with July 20.

Thermidorians (thėr-mi-dō′ri-ạnz). The more moderate party in the French Revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (July 27, 1794).

Thermopylæ (thėr-mop′i-lē). [Gr. Θερμοπύλαι, gate of the hot springs.] In ancient geography, a narrow pass from Thessaly to Locris, between Mount Œta and a marsh bordering the Maliac Gulf. The configuration of the land has been somewhat changed in recent times. Through it passed the only road from northern to southern Greece. Here, in 480 B. C., occurred one of the most famous conflicts of the Persian wars. A small army of Greeks under Leonidas defended the pass against a vast army under Xerxes. Their position was betrayed, and Leonidas sent away his troops, except 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, who remained and were slain. Here, too, in 279 or 278 B. C., the allied Greeks attempted unsuccessfully to prevent the passage of the Gauls under Brennus; and here, in 191 B. C., the Romans under Glabrio defeated Antiochus the Great of Syria.

> The springs at Thermopylæ are hot (about 100° Fahr.) and salt. There are two of them, which seem anciently to have been devoted respectively to male and female bathers (Pausan.). They are enclosed within receptacles of masonry, about two feet in depth, from which in cool weather a strong vapour rises. The name "Cauldron" is thus very expressive. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 145.

Théroigne de Méricourt (tā-rwäny′ dė mā-rē-kör′), **Anne Joseph Terwagne,** called. Born at Marcourt, Luxemburg, Aug. 13, 1762: died at Paris, June 9, 1817. A heroine of the French Revolution, an adherent of the Girondist party: called the "Amazon of the Revolution," the "Belle Liégeoise," the "Fury of the Gironde," etc. She played a prominent part in the taking of the Bastille, the expedition of the women to Versailles in Oct., 1789, the events of Aug. 10, 1792, etc. She was insane in her later years.

Theron (thē′rọn). [Gr. Θήρων.] Tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily 488–472 B. C. He ruled also over Himera.

Thersites (thėr-sī′tēz). [Gr. Θερσίτης.] In Greek legend, the most hateful and impudent of the Greeks assembled before Troy. Shakspere introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

Thervings (thėr′vingz). See the extract.

> About the year 200, when they were living on the north shore of the Black Sea, the Gutans or Goths divided themselves into two great branches, the Thervings and the Greutungs. These two peoples had also other names which are much better known in history. The Thervings were called Visigoths (i. e., West Goths), and the Greutungs Ostrogoths (East Goths). These latter names referred at first to the situation which the two divisions then occupied, one east, the other west of the river Dniester; but by a curious coincidence they continued to be appropriate down to the latest days of Gothic history, for when the Goths conquered the south of Europe, the Visigoths went westwards to Gaul and Spain, while the Ostrogoths settled in Italy.
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> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, pp. 5–7.

Theseum (thẹ-sē′um). [Gr. Θησεῖον.] A temple at Athens, probably a temple of Hephæstus (Vulcan). It is one of the three most perfect surviving Greek temples. It is a Doric peripteros of Pentelic marble, of 6 by 13 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps measuring 45½ by 104 feet. The columns are 19 feet high and 3 feet 5 inches in base diameter. The cella has 2 columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos. The metopes of the eastern frieze and those nearest on the flanks are sculptured from the myths of Hercules and Theseus; the pediments were filled with sculptures, now lost. Over the antæ and columns of both ends of the cella there is a sculptured frieze: that on the east represents a combat between Athenians and Thracians; that on the west, a fight with centaurs.

Theseus (thē′sūs or thē′sẹ-us). [Gr. Θησεύς.] In Greek legend, the chief hero of Attica: son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Trœzen. He was brought up at Trœzen, and when he reached maturity set out for Athens, which he reached after wonderful adventures, and where he was recognized and acknowledged by Ægeus. He captured the Marathonian bull, and when the Athenians sent their tribute of youths and maidens to Minos, he went with them and slew the Minotaur with the help of Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who fell in love with him. She gave him a sword and a clue of thread by means of which he found his way through the labyrinth. He sailed away with Ariadne, but abandoned her on the island of Naxos. He also fought with the Amazons, who in turn invaded Attica; was one of the Argonauts; took part in the Calydonian hunt; cut off the head of Medusa; and performed other marvelous exploits.

Theseus. The Duke of Athens, a character in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

> The days of the Frank duchy of Athens have almost passed away from memory. But from the memory of English-speaking men at least they should not pass away. It was from the French and Italian holders of that duchy that Shakespere borrowed that title which, to purely classical ears, seems so strange, when Theseus himself, the legendary statesman who wrought the union of the Attic towns, was brought on the stage, like a De la Roche or an Acciaiuoli, as Thèseus, Duke of Athens. And doubtless many readers of English and French history have been puzzled when, in the story of the fight of Crecy, a Duke of Athens appears as if he were as naturally to be looked for at such a moment as the Count of Alençon or the Earl of Warwick. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 295.

Thesiger (thes′i-jėr), **Frederic Augustus, Baron Chelmsford.** Born May 31, 1827. An English general. He served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Markham in the Crimean campaign, and as adjutant-general in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868; was adjutant-general of the forces in India 1869 74; became major-general in 1877; and had chief command of the British troops in the Zulu war of 1879 until relieved by Sir Garnet Wolseley. He gained a decisive victory over the Zulus under Cettiwayo at Ulundi July 4, 1879.

Thespiæ (thes′pi-ē). [Gr. Θεσπαί, Θέσπεια, Θέσπια.] In ancient geography, a city in Bœotia, Greece, 8 miles west by south of Thebes. The city is mentioned by Homer (Catalogue). With Platæa it refused to give earth and water to the heralds of Xerxes; and it sent to Thermopylæ 700 men who remained and perished with the Spartans. The Thespians fought at Platæa in 479, and against Athens at Delium in 424. The walls of the city were later destroyed by Thebes. Thespiæ was noted for the worship of Eros and the Muses.

Thespian Maids. The Muses. See *Thespiæ.*

Thespis (thes′pis). [Gr. Θέσπις.] Lived in the middle of the 6th century B. C. An Attic poet, the reputed founder of tragedy. He is said to have introduced monologues and perhaps dialogues into the dithyrambic choruses.

Thesprotia (thes-prō′ti-ạ̈), or **Thesprotis** (thes-prō′tis). In ancient geography, a region in southwestern Epirus, lying near the sea.

Thessalonians (thes-ạ-lō′ni-ạnz), **Epistle to the.** The title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

Thessalonica (thes″ạ-lọ̄-nī′kạ̈). [Gr. Θεσσαλονίκη.] The ancient name of Saloniki.

Thessaly (thes′ạ-li). [L. *Thessalia*, from Gr. Θεσσαλία.] A district which in ancient times formed the northeastern division of Greece. It was bounded by Macedonia on the north (separated by the Cambunian Mountains and Mount Olympus), the Thracian Sea and Magnesia (or including Magnesia) on the east, Doris and Ætolia on the south, and Epirus on the west (separated by Mount Pindus). Thessaly contains the mountains Ossa, Pelion, and Othrys, and is traversed by the Peneius. Its chief divisions were Perrhæbia, Pelasgiotis, Thessaliotis, Hestiæotis, Magnesia, and Phthiotis. Many of its cities, mountains, and valleys were celebrated in Greek legend. It was aristocratic and pro-Persian in its tendencies. The greater part of it was ceded by Turkey to Greece in 1881. The present inhabitants are Greeks, with some Turks and Rumanians.

Thetford (thet′fọ̈rd). A town in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, situated on the Little Ouse 31 miles northeast of Cambridge. It was the capital of East Anglia. Thomas Paine was born there. Population (1891), 4,247.

Thetis (thē′tis). [Gr. Θέτις.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the chief of the Nereids: mother by Peleus of Achilles.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 17) discovered by Luther at Bilk, April 17, 1852.

Theuerdank (toi′er-dängk). [G., 'dear thanks.'] **1.** A name given to the emperor Maximilian I. —**2.** A German poetical romance, founded on the life of the emperor Maximilian I., and in part designed by him. It was published in 1517.

Theuriet (tė-rē-ā′), **André.** Born at Marly-le-Roi, Oct. 8, 1833. A French littérateur. He has published a number of volumes of poems, but is principally noted for his novels and tales.

Thévenot (tāv-nō′), **Jean de.** Born 1633: died 1667. A French traveler, nephew of Melchisédech Thévenot. He made journeys in the East 1655–1659, and traveled again in the East, particularly in Persia and India, 1664–67. His collected "Voyages" were published in 1689.

Thévenot, Melchisédech. Born about 1620: died 1692. A French scholar. He published "Relations de divers voyages" (1663–72), "Recueil de voyages" (1681), etc.

Thiaki (thē-ä′kē). A modern name of Ithaca.

Thibaudeau (tē-bō-dō′), Comte **Antoine Claire de.** Born at Poitiers, France, March 23, 1765: died at Paris, March 1, 1854. A French politician and historian. He became deputy to the Convention in 1792, and a member of the Mountain; became president of the Council of Five Hundred in Feb., 1796; was ennobled by Napoleon I.; lived in exile under the Bourbons; and was made senator by Napoleon III. Among his works are "Mémoires sur la Convention et le Directoire" (1824), "Mémoires sur le Consulat" (1826), "Histoire générale de Napoléon Bonaparte" (1827–28), etc.

Thibaut (tē-bō′) **IV.**, Count of Champagne and King of Navarre. Born 1201: died 1253. A French ruler, noted as a poet.

> Thibaut de Champagne, King of Navarre, . . . is indeed the most important single figure of early French lyrical poetry. . . . Thibaut's poems have been more than once reprinted, the last edition being that of M. Tarbé; this contains eighty-one pieces, not a few of which, however, are probably the work of others. The majority of them are Chansons d'Amour. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 68.

Thibet. See *Tibet*.

Thierry, or **Thierri** (ti-er′i; F. pron. tyā-rē′), **I.**, or **Theodoric** (thẹ̄-od′ọ̄-rik). Died 534. King of Austrasia: son of Clovis, and one of his successors in 511.

Thierry II. Died 613. King of Burgundy and later of Austrasia, second son of Childebert II.

Thierry III. Died 691 (692?). King of the Franks, a younger son of Clovis II.

Thierry IV. Died 737. King of the Franks, one of the "rois fainéants." The government was administered by Charles Martel. See *Charles*.

Thierry (tyā-rē′), **Amédée Simon Dominique.** Born at Blois, France, Aug. 2, 1797: died at Paris, March 26, 1873. A French historian and politician, brother of J. N. A. Thierry. He was for a time professor at Besançon; after the revolution of 1830 was prefect of the upper Saône; and later held other political offices. He was made a senator in 1860. He wrote "Histoire des Gaulois" (1828), "Histoire de la Gaule sous l'administration romaine" (1840–47), "Histoire d'Attila" (1856), "Tableau de l'empire romain" (1862), "Récits de l'histoire romaine" (1860, 1864), "Saint-Jérôme" (1867), etc.

Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. Born at Blois, May 10, 1795: died at Paris, May 22, 1856. An eminent French historian. He obtained a free scholarship at the college of his native town, and graduated with the highest honors. Then he took a two years' course of study at the École Normale in Paris (1811–13), and fitted himself for a teacher. After a brief stay in a provincial college, he returned to Paris to follow up literature as a means of livelihood. For a while he worked in collaboration with the philosopher Saint-Simon, and published with him 3 books (1814–17). Then he contributed several original papers to various periodical publications. These papers he subsequently fused together, and composed in this way his "Histoire de la conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands" (1825) and his "Lettres sur l'histoire de France" (1827). In 1826 he became completely broken down in health, and was left blind and paralyzed. The remainder of his literary work was done through the medium of secretaries. With their help he published his "Dix ans d'études historiques" (1834), his "Récits des temps mérovingiens" (1840), and an "Essai sur l'histoire de la formation et des progrès du tiers-état" (1853).

Thierry and Theodoret. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and another, published in 1621 (written a few years earlier).

Thiers (tyãr). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Durolle 24 miles east-northeast of Clermont-Ferrand. Cutlery is made here and in the vicinity. Population (1891), commune, 16,814.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe. Born at Marseilles, April 15, 1797: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1877. A distinguished French statesman and historian. He studied law at Aix, and in 1821 went to Paris, where he became a journalist. His "Histoire de la révolution française" appeared 1823–27. In 1830 he established with Mignet and Armand Carrel the "National," which contributed greatly to the downfall of the Bourbons. He was a prominent supporter of Louis Philippe, and held various cabinet positions 1832–36 (premier Feb.–Aug., 1836). In March, 1840, he again became premier: resigned in Oct. His principal work, "Histoire du consulat et de l'empire," was published 1845–62. He was a conspicuous member of the Constituent and Legislative assemblies 1848–51, and was arrested by Napoleon III. at the time of the coup d'état in 1851. In 1863 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, where he led the opposition to the imperial régime. He protested against the declaration of war in 1870, on the ground that France was not ready. He conducted the negotiations for an armistice with Germany, was elected to the National Assembly, and was chosen chief of the executive power Feb. 17, 1871. He negotiated the peace with Germany, suppressed the insurrection of the Commune, and by his extraordinary energy and admirable financiering freed his country of foreign occupation before the stipulated time. On Aug. 31, 1871, he was declared by the Assembly president of the republic for a term of three years, and resigned May 24, 1873. He was a member of the Academy from 1834.

Thing (ting). [Not from AS. *thing*, a council, but repr. Icel. *thing*, an assembly, conference, = Sw. Dan. *ting*, a court, a place of assembly, a legal trial.] In Scandinavian countries and in regions largely settled by Scandinavians (as the east and north of England), an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law. Also *Ting*.

Thionville (tyôṅ-vēl′). The French name of Diedenhofen.

Thira. See *Santorin*.

Thirlwall (thėrl′wâl), **Connop.** Born at Stepney, London, Jan. 11, 1797: died at Bath, England, July 27, 1875. An English historian, critic, and prelate. He was bishop of St. David's 1840–74. His chief work is a "History of Greece" (1835–47).

Thirteen Communes. See *Tredici Comuni*.

Thirty, Battle of the. A fight between thirty Bretons and thirty Englishmen, pitted by Jean de Beaumanoir and Bemborough, an Englishman, against each other, to decide a contest. The fight is said to have taken place between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel in France in 1351. The English were beaten.

Thirty Tyrants, The. **1.** An aristocratic body which usurped the government of Athens 404–403 B. C. The most notable was Critias. They were expelled by the democratic party under the lead of Thrasybulus.—**2.** A popular name given collectively to the body of pretenders to the Roman Empire under the reigns of Valerian, Gallienus, etc. Among them were Tetricus and Odenathus.

Thirty Years' War, The. A religious and political war in central Europe which involved Germany and various countries. It was caused by the friction between the Protestants and Catholics in the Empire; and the immediate occasion was the infringement by the court of Austria of the rights of the Bohemian Protestants, who in May, 1618, rose in revolt under the lead of Count Thurn. The following were the main events: In 1619 the emperor Matthias died, and was succeeded in the Hapsburg dominions and as emperor by Ferdinand II., but Frederick V., elector of the Palatinate, was chosen as a rival king by the Bohemians; in Nov., 1620, the Catholic League defeated Frederick at the White Mountain; in 1622 Tilly and the Catholic League were victorious at Wimpfen and Höchst; in 1625 Christian IV. of Denmark became the leader of the Protestants; in 1626 Tilly defeated Christian IV. at Lutter, and Wallenstein, the Imperialist general, defeated Mansfeld at Dessau; in 1629 the Edict of Restitution was issued by Ferdinand II. (see *Restitution*); in 1630 Wallenstein was dismissed, while Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden became the Protestant leader. The events of 1631 were the storming of Magdeburg by Tilly and the victory of Gustavus at Breitenfeld; of 1632, the successes of Gustavus, the reëntry of Wallenstein to the Imperialist service, and the victory and death of Gustavus at Lutzen (Nov. 16); of 1634, the murder of Wallenstein, and the Imperialist victory at Nordlingen; of 1635, the treaty of Prague between Saxony and Ferdinand II., and the interference of France on the Protestant side under the lead of Richelieu; of 1636, the victory of the Swedes at Wittstock; of 1637, the accession of the emperor Ferdinand III.; of 1642, the victory of the Swedes at Breitenfeld; and of 1643, 1644, and 1645, generally French and Swedish victories under Condé, Turenne, and Torstenson. In 1648 the war was terminated by the treaty of Westphalia (which see). In general the Protestants were strong in northern Germany, the Catholics in southern Germany. Spain was the chief ally of the emperor; France, Sweden, and Denmark were the principal allies of the Protestants. The main profits of the war fell to France and Sweden. Germany suffered severely in loss of life, property, and morale.

This (this). In ancient geography, a city in Upper Egypt, near Abydus or perhaps identical with it.

Thisbe (thiz′bē). [Gr. Θίσβη.] In classical legend, a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus. Living in adjoining houses, they were able to converse through a hole in the wall without the knowledge of their parents, who opposed their marriage. A rendezvous was appointed at the tomb of Ninus. Thisbe, who appeared first, was frightened by a lion, and, running away, dropped her mantle which the beast soiled with blood. Pyramus, seeing the blood, and believing that Thisbe had been slain, killed himself under a mulberry-tree, the fruit of which was ever after blood-red. Shakspere introduced the story in the farcical interlude in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Thistle (this′l). A steel yacht (cutter), designed by George L. Watson, and launched at Glasgow April 21, 1887. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 108.05 feet; length at water-line, 86.46; beam, 20.08; draught, 13.80; displacement, about 138 tons. She was designed expressly to capture the America's cup, but lost the cup races to Volunteer. She was afterward sold to the Emperor of Germany and rechristened Meteor.

Thlinkit, or **Thlinkeet.** See *Koluschan*.

Tholen (tō′len). **1.** An island in Zealand, Netherlands, situated northeast of the East Schelde and 22 miles northwest of Antwerp. Length, 9 miles.—**2.** A small town in the eastern part of the island of Tholen.

Tholuck (tō′lök), **Friedrich August Gotttreu.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, March 30, 1799: died at Halle, Prussia, June 10, 1877. A German Protestant theologian and preacher, professor of theology at Halle from 1826. He was educated at Breslau and at Berlin, where he was appointed professor (extraordinary) in 1823. His works include "Die Lehre vom Sünder und Versohner" ("The Doctrine of the Sinner and Redemption"), "Stunden der Andacht" ("Hours of Devotion," 1840), commentaries on Romans, John, the Sermon on the Mount, Hebrews, and Psalms, an answer to Strauss's "Leben Jesu" ("Glaubwürdigkeit der evangelischen Geschichte," 1837), "Vorgeschichte des Rationalismus" (1853–1862), "Geschichte des Rationalismus" (1865), etc.

Thomas (tom′ạs), Saint, or **Didymus.** [Heb., 'a twin'; Gr. Θωμᾶς; L. *Didymus*, from Gr. ὁ δίδυμος, a twin; It. *Tommaso*, Sp. *Tomas*, Pg. *Thomas* or *Thomaz*.] One of the twelve apostles: according to tradition, an evangelist in Parthia and India, where he suffered martyrdom.

Thomas of Erceldoune. See *Thomas the Rhymer*.

Thomas of London. Born at London, 1118: murdered in Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a rich merchant, and his career was advanced by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, in whose household he was about 1142. He became archdeacon of Canterbury in 1154, and chancellor of Henry II. in 1155, an office he filled with great magnificence; and, though only in deacon's orders, was suddenly appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He became a strong advocate of the church's rights, defending her against the king whose partizan he had previously been. He refused to consent to the constitutions of the Council of Clarendon, curtailing clerical privileges, but was prevailed upon to do so by the Pope. He was tried by Henry for breach of allegiance in endeavoring to leave the country after this, and his property was confiscated and his ecclesiastical revenue sequestered. He finally escaped to France, and thence to Rome, where the Pope reinstalled him in his see. After much correspondence and many threats of excommunication against the English bishops, he was reconciled with Henry in 1170, and returned to England; but his temper was as haughty as ever, and Henry prayed "to be rid of this turbulent priest." Four knights, overhearing this hasty exclamation, slew Becket before the altar of St. Benedict in the north transept of Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. In 1172 he was canonized, and in 1220 his bones were removed to Trinity Chapel, where they were for several centuries the object of pilgrimages. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" were told on a pilgrimage to his shrine. Henry VIII. destroyed it, and burned and scattered his bones. Also *Thomas Becket* or *a Becket*.

Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. Born at Woodstock, England, Jan. 7, 1355: murdered at Calais, France, Sept. 8, 1397. The youngest son of Edward III., a leading politician in the reign of Richard II.

Thomas the Rhymer, or **Thomas of Erceldoune** (now **Earlston**). Lived about 1225–1300. A Scottish poet, noted in folk-lore and Arthurian legend as a prophet and a guide to the mysterious halls beneath the Eildon Hills. According to the popular story, the Queen of Faery came to him as he sat under the Eildon tree, and carried him to

Fairyland, where they lived in happiness for three years, at the end of which time she brought him back to the Eildon tree and told him of many things that were to happen in the wars between England and Scotland. He was called "True Thomas" from the truth of these prophecies. He finally disappeared in a forest, following a hart and hind, and was seen no more. (Compare *Tannhäuser.*) "The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune" has been edited by Dr. Murray for the Early English Text Society (1875). Sir Walter Scott attributed to him the poem "Sir Tristrem," a 13th-century romance, which he edited from the Auchinleck MS. in 1804; but it is not now thought to be his. "Sir Tristrem" was edited by McNeill in 1886 for the Scottish Text Society.

> The charter [dated 1299, in which his son describes himself as the heir of Thomas Rymour de Erceldon] quoted in the "Minstrelsy" contains written evidence that the epithet of Rymour was peculiar to our Thomas, and was dropped by his son, who designates himself simply Thomas of Erceldoune, son of Thomas the Rymour of Erceldoune; which I think is conclusive upon the subject. In all this discussion, I have scorned to avail myself of the tradition of the country, as well as the suspicious testimony of Boece, Dempster, &c., grounded probably upon that tradition, which uniformly affirms the name of Thomas to have been Learmont or Leirmont, and that of the Rhymer a personal epithet. . . . Certain it is that his castle is called Leirmont's Tower, and that he is as well known to the country people by that name as by the appellation of the Rhymer.
> *Letter from Scott to George Ellis*, in Lockhart, I. 217.

Thomas, Annie. See *Cudlip, Mrs.*

Thomas (tō-mä′), **Charles Ambroise.** Born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811. A French composer, director of the Conservatory in Paris. Among his works are the operas "Mignon" (1866), "Hamlet" (1868).

Thomas (tom′as), **Edith Matilda.** Born at Chatham, Ohio, in 1854. An American poet. Among her works are "A New Year's Masque" (1885), "The Round Year" (1886), "Lyrics and Sonnets" (1887).

Thomas (tom′as), **George Henry.** Born in Southampton County, Va., July 31, 1816: died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870. A distinguished American general. He graduated at West Point in 1840, served in the Seminole war; was distinguished in the Mexican war at Monterey in 1846 and Buena Vista in 1847; was instructor at West Point 1851-54; and served in Texas until the Civil War. He was appointed colonel in May, 1861, and served under Patterson; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and transferred to the Department of the Cumberland in Aug., 1861; gained the victory of Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862; was distinguished at Perryville Oct. 8, and as commander of the center at Murfreesboro; and became famous for his defense of the Union position in the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19-20, 1863 (hence called "the Rock of Chickamauga"). On Oct. 19, 1863, he was made commander of the Army of the Cumberland, with the rank of brigadier general; and fought at the battle of Chattanooga, and with Sherman in the invasion of Georgia in 1864. He was sent to Tennessee to repel Hood's invasion in Sept., 1864, and defeated Hood at Nashville Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was promoted major-general in the regular army and organized cavalry operations (capture of Davis, etc.) in 1865. He was commander of military divisions and departments in Tennessee, etc., and lastly of the military division of the Pacific 1869-70.

Thomas, Joseph. Born in Cayuga County, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1811: died Dec. 24, 1891. An American author. He was educated as a physician, and was for a time professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford College. He was associated with Baldwin in compiling the "Pronouncing Gazetteer" (1845); edited the biographical and geographical vocabularies to Webster's dictionaries; collaborated with Baldwin in the compilation of "A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States" and of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" (1855); and edited "A Comprehensive Medical Dictionary" (1864: revised 1886) and Lippincott's "Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" (1870-71). He wrote also "Travels in Egypt and Palestine" (1853), etc.

Thomas, Lorenzo. Born at Newcastle, Del., Oct. 26, 1804: died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875. An American general. He served in the Seminole war; was chief of staff to Butler in the Mexican war, and later chief of staff to Scott; was adjutant-general in the Civil War; and was appointed by Johnson secretary of war *ad interim* 1868 (but did not serve).

Thomas, Philemon. Born in North Carolina, 1764: died at Baton Rouge, La., 1847. An American officer and politician, leader of the West Florida insurrection against Spain 1810–1811. He was member of Congress from Louisiana 1831-35.

Thomas, Theodore. Born at Esens, Hannover, Oct. 11, 1835. An American musical conductor. He made his first appearance in public about 1841 as a violinist. He was brought to the United States in 1845, and was first and solo violin in concerts and opera till 1861. From 1855 to 1869 he gave a series of concerts of chamber-music; and his symphony concerts in New York, begun in 1864, were given every season (except from 1869 to 1872) until 1878, when he became director of the College of Music at Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned to New York in 1880, and made it the headquarters of his orchestra till 1891, when he removed to Chicago. He has been mainly instrumental in developing the musical taste of the country by his series of orchestral concerts, as well as by his work as conductor of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies, of the New York Chorus Society, the Cincinnati festivals, etc. He was made musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and resigned in 1893.

Thomas a Kempis (kem′pis): properly **Thomas Hammerken** or **Hamerken.** Born at Kempen, Rhenish Prussia, about 1380: died near Zwolle, Netherlands, July 25, 1471. A German mystic and ascetic writer, generally regarded as the author of "De imitatione Christi" ("Imitation of Christ," 1486) (which see). He entered the Augustinian convent Agnetenberg, near Zwolle, in 1407, and became subprior in 1423, and again in 1447.

Thomas Aquinas, or of **Aquino.** See *Aquinas, Thomas.*

Thomas Becket or **a Becket.** See *Thomas of London.*

Thomists (tō′mists). The followers of Thomas Aquinas. He held two sources of knowledge — faith and reason — the doctrines of unconditional predestination and efficacious grace, and a physical as well as a moral efficacy; and denied the doctrine of the immaculate conception. His theology, embodied in his great work "Summa theologiæ," was based on a philosophical system rather than on either the Bible or the traditional teaching of the church. It was an attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with the Christian faith. It is of very high authority in the Roman Catholic Church, and its influence is great even outside of that church.

Thompson (tomp′son), **Benjamin,** Count Rumford. Born at Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753: died at Auteuil, near Paris, Aug. 21, 1814. An American scientist and Bavarian administrator. Having been refused a commission in the Continental army, he offered his services to the British, and in 1776 was sent to England with despatches from General William Howe. Here he was given a place in the administrative service by Lord George Germaine, secretary of state for the colonies, and rose to the post of under-secretary of state (1780). He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1779. On the retirement of his patron, he returned in 1781 to America, and raised in New York the "King's American Dragoons," of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He returned to England before the close of the war, and in 1784 accepted a confidential appointment with the rank of aide-de-camp and chamberlain at the court of the Elector of Bavaria. He reorganized the military establishment of Bavaria, and introduced important economic and other reforms, with the result that he was rapidly promoted to the highest offices in the state, including those of commander-in-chief of the general staff, minister of war, and superintendent of the police. He was created a count in the Holy Roman Empire in 1791. Owing to ill health he quitted Bavaria about 1798, and was for a time a private agent of Bavaria in England. He removed to Paris in 1802, and in 1804 married as his second wife the widow of the French chemist Lavoisier. The rest of his life was spent at his wife's villa in Auteuil. He gave $5,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a like amount to the Royal Society of London to found prizes bearing his name for the most important discoveries in heat and light. He left to Harvard the funds with which the Rumford professorship of the physical and mathematical sciences as applied to the useful arts has been erected.

Thompson, Elizabeth. See *Butler, Lady.*

Thompson, Jacob. Born in Caswell County, N. C., May 15, 1810: died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1839-51; secretary of the interior 1857-61; governor of Mississippi 1862-64; and Confederate agent in Canada.

Thompson, Joseph Parrish. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1819: died at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1879. An American Congregational clergyman, theological writer, and Egyptologist. He was pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, 1845–71, and one of the founders of the "New Englander" and of the "Independent." He lived in his later years at Berlin. His works include "Egypt, Past and Present" (1856), "Theology of Christ" (1870), "Church and State in the United States" (1874), and "Life of Christ" (1875).

Thompson, Launt. Born in Queen's County, Ireland, 1833: died at Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1894. An American sculptor.

Thompson, Richard Wigginton. Born in Culpeper County, Va., June 9, 1809. An American politician. He was a Whig member of Congress from Indiana 1841-43 and 1847-49; and secretary of the navy 1877-81.

Thompson, Robert Ellis. Born near Lurgan, Ireland, 1844. An American educator, editor, and economist: an advocate of protection. He was editor of the "Penn Monthly" and the "American," and was the first editor of the "American Supplement" to the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; was formerly professor in the University of Pennsylvania; and is now (1895) principal of the Philadelphia High School.

Thompson, Smith. Born at Stanford, N. Y., Jan., 1768: died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1843. An American jurist and politician. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York 1814-18; secretary of the navy 1818-23; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1823-43.

Thompson, Thomas Perronet or **Peronnet.** Born at Hull, England, March 15, 1783: died Oct. 6, 1869. An English politician and mathematician. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge; entered the navy in 1803; and in 1806 went over to the army. In 1808 he was made governor of Sierra Leone through the influence of Wilberforce. In 1815 he went to the Persian Gulf as Arabic interpreter in the Wahhabee expedition, and in 1820 negotiated a treaty with the Wahhabees which characterized the slave-trade as piracy. In 1835 he was elected member of Parliament for Hull. He published "A Catechism of the Corn Laws" (1827), a telling pamphlet. His "Theory of Just Intonation" (1850) was an early contribution to the principles of musical acoustics that have been developed as the tonic sol-fa system. He was for a time joint editor of the "Westminster Review."

Thompson, Waddy. Born at Pickensville, S.C., Sept. 8, 1798: died at Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 23, 1868. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from South Carolina 1835-41, and United States minister to Mexico 1842-44. He wrote "Recollections of Mexico" (1846).

Thomson (tom′son), Sir **Charles Wyville.** Born at Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, March 5, 1830: died at Edinburgh, March 10, 1882. A noted Scottish biologist. He lectured on botany at Aberdeen in 1850–1853, and was successively professor of natural history at Cork, Belfast, and Edinburgh. With Dr. W. B. Carpenter, he conducted the deep-sea dredging expeditions in the war-ships Lightning and Porcupine (1868-69). He is best known as the director of the scientific staff of the important Challenger expedition for deep-sea exploration (1872-76). In 1877 he published "The Voyage of the Challenger," descriptive of its general results. He was knighted in 1876, and is generally designated Sir Wyville Thomson.

Thomson, James. Born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1700: died near Richmond, England, Aug. 27, 1748. A British poet. He was educated at Edinburgh, and studied for the church; was private tutor for a short time; and held several sinecure offices. He wrote "The Seasons" ("Winter," 1726; "Summer," 1727; "Spring," 1728; "Autumn," 1730), "The Castle of Indolence" (1748), an "Ode to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton" (1727), "Liberty" (1734-36), and the plays "Sophonisba" (1730: containing the famous line (which killed the piece) "O Sophonisba, Sophonisba O," parodied by every one as "O Jemmy Thomson, Jemmy Thomson O") and "Agamemnon" (1738), the masque "Alfred," in conjunction with Mallet (1740), and "Tancred and Sigismunda" (1745).

Thomson, James. Born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 23, 1834: died at London, June 3, 1882. A Scottish poet, known as "the poet of despair." He became a lawyer's clerk in 1862; later came to America as a mining agent; was war correspondent in Spain; and during the last years of his life labored as a journalist. He is best known as the author of "The City of Dreadful Night" (1880). He also wrote "Vane's Story," "A Voice from the Nile" (1884), and "Shelley, a Poem" (1885).

Thomson, William. Born Feb. 11, 1819: died Dec. 25, 1890. An English prelate and author, archbishop of York 1862. He wrote "Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought" (1842), and theological works.

Thomson, William, first Lord Kelvin. Born at Belfast, Ireland, June, 1824. A celebrated British mathematician and physicist, professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University since 1846. He has made important investigations in the domains of heat, electricity, and magnetism; invented the mirror-galvanometer and siphon-recorder, various forms of apparatus used in navigation and deep-sea exploration, and has otherwise done much for the advancement of practical electricity; and took a prominent part in the laying of the first submarine cables in the Atlantic. He is joint author with Professor P. G. Tait of "An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," and has besides written extensively on theoretical subjects connected with geology, terrestrial physics, tidal phenomena, etc. He was the first boldly to enunciate the doctrine, now largely received by geologists and mathematical physicists, that the earth has the rigidity of steel or glass, and is practically solid to the center. He was president of the British Association in 1871; was knighted in 1866; and was created Baron Kelvin in 1892.

Thomson, William McClure. Born near Cincinnati, Dec. 31, 1806: died April 8, 1894. An American Presbyterian missionary in Syria and Palestine, and biblical archæologist. He wrote "The Land and the Book" (1859), "The Land of Promise" (1865), etc.

Thopas, Sir. See *Rime of Sir Thopas.*

Thor (thôr or tor). [Icel. *Thorr* = AS. *Thunor*, thunder.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians: the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jördh, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (Mjollnir, 'the crusher'), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself, and he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man, in the prime of life, with a long red beard.

Thorah. See *Torah.*

Thorbecke (tor′bek-e), **Jan Rudolph.** Born at Zwolle, Jan. 15, 1798: died at The Hague, June 4, 1872. A Dutch statesman. He was premier 1849–53, 1862–66, and 1871–72.

Thoreau (thō′rō), **Henry David.** Born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817: died at Concord, May 6, 1862. An American writer. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, taught school, and afterward became a land-surveyor. He lived alone on the shore of Walden Pond, Concord, 1845-47. He was a transcendentalist, and a friend of Emerson, Alcott, etc.; stood out for the rights of the individual; and was at one time imprisoned for his refusal to pay taxes. Among his works are "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" (1849), "Walden, or Life in the Woods" (1854), "Excursions in Field and Forest" (1863: with a memoir by Emerson), "The Maine Woods" (1864), "Cape Cod" (1865), "Letters to Various Persons" (1865: with a notice by Emerson), "A Yankee in Canada, etc." (1866). He wrote for the leading periodicals, and was the author of several poems.

Thorenburg (tō′ren-börg), or **Torda**, or **Thorda** (tōr′do). The capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos, Hungary, situated on the Aranyos 16 miles south-southeast of Klausenburg. Population (1890), 11,079.

Thorfinn (thor′fin). Lived at the beginning of the 11th century. A Scandinavian navigator, said to have explored the coast of New England about 1107–10, and to have attempted a settlement in southeastern Massachusetts.

Thorn (tōrn), Pol. **Torun** (tō′rön). A town and fortress in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula in lat. 53° 2′ N., long. 18° 34′ E. It has considerable trade, partly by the Vistula, and contains several medieval churches. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1231, but the people destroyed the castle of the order and attached themselves to Poland in 1454. The first peace of Thorn between Poland and the Teutonic Order was concluded in 1411; by the second (1466) the order made important cessions to Poland. Thorn was an ancient Hanseatic town. Several Protestants were put to death in 1724. It passed to Prussia at the second partition of Poland (1793), to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and to Prussia in 1815. As an important border strategic point it has been strongly fortified since 1878. It was the birthplace of Copernicus. Population (1890), 39,549.

Thorn, Conference of. A fruitless congress held at Thorn in 1645 between representatives of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed churches in Poland.

Thornbury (thôrn′bu-ri), **George Walter.** Born at London, 1828: died there, June 11, 1876. An English miscellaneous writer, commonly known as Walter Thornbury. Among his works are "Lays and Legends" (1851), "The Buccaneers, or Monarchs of the Main" (1855), "Shakspere's England" (1856), "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad" (1856), "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads" (1857), "Every Man his own Trumpeter" (1858), "Life in Spain" (1859), "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner" (1860), "Life of Turner" (1861), etc.

Thornhill (thôrn′hil). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the Calder 10 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,606.

Thornhill, Sir **James.** Born at Melcombe Regis, 1676: died at Thornhill, near Weymouth, May 13, 1734. An English painter. His first teacher was Thomas Highmore. He visited Holland, Flanders, Germany, and France. When George I. became king he appointed Thornhill court painter as successor to Highmore. He executed the decorations of part of the cupola of St. Paul's, the ceiling and walls of the hall of Greenwich Hospital, the great hall at Blenheim, parts of Hampton Court, and many chapels in Oxford, etc. He was knighted by George I. in 1715. Hogarth was his most distinguished pupil and his son-in-law.

Thornhill, Sir William. A character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." He assumes the name of Mr. Burchell, and is the good genius of the story. His nephew, Squire Thornhill, is the betrayer of Olivia Primrose.

Thornton (thôrn′ton), Sir **Edward.** Born 1817. An English diplomatist. He was minister to Brazil 1865–67, and to the United States 1867–81; member of the joint high commission 1871; and ambassador to Russia 1881–84, and to Turkey 1884–87.

Thornycroft (thôr′ni-krôft), Mrs. (**Mary Francis**). Born in England, 1814: died Feb. 2, 1895. An English sculptor.

Thornycroft, Walter Hamo. Born at London, March 9, 1850. An English sculptor, son of the sculptor Mary Thornycroft. He won the gold medal of the Academy in 1875, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. His most important works are "Artemis" (188[illegible]), at Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster; "Teucer" (1881), in the South Kensington Museum; "Hypatia" (1884), in the Grosvenor Gallery; a statue of General Gordon (1885); an equestrian statue of Edward I. (1885); "Science" (1891), a high relief; and a statue of John Bright (1892), at Rochdale.

Thorough (thur′ō). The name given by Strafford to his policy. See *Strafford.*

Thorough Doctor, The. William Varro.

Thorpe (thôrp), **Benjamin.** Born about 1782: died at Chiswick, England, July 19, 1870. An English philologist, noted as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. He edited various Anglo-Saxon works, including Cædmon's "Paraphrase" (1832), "Analecta Anglo-Saxonica" (1834), "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England" (1840), gospels, homilies, Beowulf (1855), "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" (1861), "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici" (1865); and translated Lappenberg's history of England.

Thorvald (tor′väld). A Scandinavian navigator, said to have explored the coast of New England about 1003–04.

Thorvaldsen (tor′väld-zen), often **Thorwaldsen** (tôr′wâld-sen), **Albert Bertel.** Born at sea, Nov. 19, 1770 (or at Copenhagen, Nov. 15, 1770): died at Copenhagen, March 24, 1844. A noted Danish sculptor. He gained the first gold medal at the Academy at Copenhagen in 1793, carrying with it three years' residence abroad. He lived mostly in Rome from 1797, except from 1838 to 1841, when he was at Copenhagen. He died suddenly on a visit to his home. Among his works are the colossal lion at Lucerne (designed by him, executed by his pupils); the bas-reliefs "Triumphal Entry of Alexander into Babylon" and "Night and Morning" (his best-known work); statues of Jason, Ganymede, Venus, Psyche, the Graces, and other classical subjects; "Christ and the Twelve Apostles" (Copenhagen), probably his best work; and "Preaching of John the Baptist" (Copenhagen).

Thorvaldsen Museum. A museum at Copenhagen, at once the mausoleum of the great sculptor and a repository of his works. It was completed in 1848. The building, inspired by Greek and Etruscan prototypes, is solemn and impressive. It is a long rectangle, preceded by a vestibule, and inclosing a court in the middle of which, on an ivy-covered mound, is the tomb of Thorwaldsen. The museum contains, arrayed in a series of rooms, 80 statues from the master's hand or in casts, three long friezes, 220 smaller reliefs, and 130 busts.

Thorwaldsen. See *Thorvaldsen.*

Thospitis (thos-pī′tis). The ancient name of Lake Van.

Thoth (thoth or tōt), Eg. **Tehuti** (te-hö′te). An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the source of wisdom. The cynocephalous ape and the ibis were sacred to him. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and crescent. Also *Tat.*

> Thot (Tehuti) is generally drawn with an ibis head, or as a dog-ape. We recognize in him the moon-god, but he generally appears as the god of civilization (of intelligence and writing), or as the god who protects and revives dead bodies. He is worshipped more especially at Sesennu (Hermopolis) and in the peninsula of Sinai.
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> *La Saussaye,* Science of Religion, p. 410.

Thothmes (thoth′mēz or tōt′mes) **I.**, Egypt. **Tehuti-mes,** pren. **Aa-kheper-ka-Ra.** ['Tehuti's child.'] Lived about 1633 B. C. (Brugsch). An Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty. He was a successful warrior, and conducted a campaign as far as the Euphrates. An important record of his deeds is preserved in an inscription on the rocks in the neighborhood of the third cataract.

Thothmes II., Eg. **Tehuti-mes,** pren. **Aa-kheper-en-Ra.** Lived about 1600 B. C. (Brugsch). An Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty, son of Thothmes I. He married his sister Hatshepsu, who obtained control of the government.

Thothmes III., Eg. **Tehuti-mes,** pren. **Men-Kheper-Ra.** Lived about 1600 B. C. (Brugsch). A famous Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty. He reigned for 54 years, and under him "Egypt, to use the poetic expression of the time, 'placed her frontiers where she would.' Her empire consisted of the whole of Abyssinia, the Sûdan, Nubia, Egypt proper, Syria, Mesopotamia, Irak-Arabia, Kurdistan, and Armenia" (*Mariette*). He married his sister Hatshepsu, widow of Thothmes II. The records of his reign are extensive.

> Now, Thothmes III. was the Alexander of ancient Egyptian history. He conquered the known world of his day; he carved the names of six hundred and twenty-eight vanquished nations and captured cities on the walls of Karnak; and he set up a tablet of Victory in the Great Temple. It is in this famous tablet, engraved with the oldest heroic poem known to science, that we find the Greeks mentioned for the second time in Egyptian history.
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> *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 160.

Thou (tö), **Jacques Auguste de** (Latinized **Thuanus**). Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1553: died May 7, 1617. A French historian and statesman. He was educated for the church; held the offices of master of requests, of président à mortier, etc.; and was employed on diplomatic missions. He is celebrated for his contemporary history "Historiæ sui temporis" (in Latin, 1604–20; standard edition, edited by Buckley and Carte, 1733; French translation by Desfontaines and others 1734). He also wrote Latin poems.

Thouars (tö-är′). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Thouet 40 miles northwest of Poitiers. The castle and chapel are notable. It was formerly a seat of viscounts who took a prominent part in medieval wars. Population (1891), commune, 5,169.

Thouars. See *Dupetit-Thouars.*

Thousand and One Days. A series of Persian tales, resembling the "Thousand and One Nights." They were translated into French by Pétis de la Croix and Le Sage, and were published in the beginning of the eighteenth century. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 510.

Thousand and One Nights. See *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*

Thousand Islands, Lake of the. The expansion of the St. Lawrence River which contains the Thousand Islands (see below).

Thousand Islands, The. A collection of islands in the expansion of the St. Lawrence from the northeastern end of Lake Ontario for about 40 miles. They are partly in New York and partly in Canada. Their number is estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800. They contain summer resorts, and are noted for their beauty. See *Kurile Islands.*

Thouvenel (töv-nel′), **Edouard Antoine.** Born at Verdun, France, Nov. 11, 1818: died at Paris, Oct. 19, 1866. A French politician and diplomatist. He had charge of political matters in the ministry of foreign affairs 1852–55; became ambassador at Constantinople in 1855; and was minister of foreign affairs 1860–62.

Thrace (thrās). A region in southeastern Europe, with varying boundaries: the ancient Thracia (Gr. Θρᾴκη). In early times it was regarded as the entire region north of Greece. As a Roman province it was bounded by the Hæmus or Balkan (separating it from Mœsia) on the north; the Euxine and Bosporus on the east; the Propontis, Hellespont, and Ægean Sea on the south, and the Nestus (separating it from Macedonia) on the west: corresponding, therefore, to Eastern Rumelia and part of Turkey. The principal mountain-range is the Rhodope; the principal river, the Hebrus. Greek colonies were planted at Byzantium, on the Thracian Chersonesus, and at Abdera, Perinthus, etc. The climate was notable for its severity, and the inhabitants for their ferocity and barbarity. The affinities of the ancient inhabitants are unknown: they may have been ancestors of the Wallachs. In the 5th century B. C. Thrace was largely under the rule of Teres, king of the Odrysæ. It was successively under Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish rule.

> The wide stretch of country between the lower course of the Danube and the shores of the Ægean and the Propontis was occupied in antiquity by the tribe of the Thracians, which Herodotus (v. 3) regards as the greatest of all peoples next to the Indi. The scanty remains of the Thracian language are enough to establish traces of its Indo-Germanic character, but not enough to define its position in the Indo-European family more closely. Certain it is, however, that from hence a large part of Asia Minor received its Indo-Germanic population. In the first place, it is known that the Thracians themselves spread eastwards over the strait a considerable distance towards Asia. According to the unanimous opinion of antiquity, again, the Phrygians emigrated from Europe, and were originally connected with the Thracians.
>
> *Schrader,* Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 430.

Thrace. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of the East. It extended from the Ægean and the Propontis to the lower Danube, comprising the eastern parts of Bulgaria and Rumelia.

Thracian Bosporus. See *Bosporus.*

Thracian Chersonesus. See *Chersonesus.*

Thraetaona (thra-ā-ta-ō′na̤). [See *Trita, Faridun.*] In the Avesta, a son of Athwya (see *Trita*), originally a deity like Indra, but later a hero who fetters the serpent Dahaka. He divided his realm among his three sons, giving Salm the Sairimian, Tur the Turanian, and Iraj the Iranian lands. Iraj is killed by his brothers. Compare the modern Persian legends under *Faridun* and *Salm.*

Thrale, Mrs. See *Piozzi, Mrs.*

Thrasybulus (thras-i-bū′lus). [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος.*] Killed about 389 B. C. A celebrated Athenian commander and statesman. He opposed the oligarchists at Samos in 411 B. C.; was the leading commander at the battle of Cynossema in 411; was banished by the Thirty Tyrants in 404; overthrew the thirty by seizing Phyle and Piræus and restored the democracy in 403; aided Thebes against Sparta in 395; and commanded in the Ægean Sea in 390.

Thrasyllus (thra-sil′us). [Gr. *Θράσυλλος.*] Put to death 406 B. C. An Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war. He opposed the oligarchists in 411; was one of the commanders at Cynossema in 411; and was a general at Arginusæ in 406, and one of those who were executed.

Thrasymenus (thras-i-mē′nus), **Lacus.** See *Trasimeno, Lago.*

Threadneedle (thred′nē″dl) **street.** A prominent commercial street, in the city of London, which leads out from the Bank of England.

Three Bishoprics, The. In French and German history, the three bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. They were taken by France in 1552.

Three Chapters, The. 1. An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris.—2. The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.

Three Hours After Marriage. A play by Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay, produced in 1717. It was Cibber's ridicule of this play in his part of Bayes in "The Rehearsal" which was the occasion of the quarrel between him and Pope.

Three Kings, Alliance of the. An alliance between the kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hannover, in 1849, for the furtherance of law and order in Germany.

Three Kings of Cologne, The. The three wise men of the East, known in legend as Kaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar. See *Magi,* 2.

Three Musketeers, The. See *Trois Mousquetaires.*

Three Points (thrē points), **Cape.** A cape on the southern coast of Guinea, Africa, situated in lat. 4° 45′ N., long. 2° 6′ W. It marks the western limit of the Bight of Benin.

Three Rivers (thrē riv′ėrz). The capital of St. Maurice County, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 68 miles southwest of Quebec. It has manufactures, and a large export trade in lumber. Population (1891), 8,334.

Three Sisters, The. The Fates or Parcæ.

Three Tailors of Tooley Street. See *Tailors.*

Three Tetons (te-tôṅ' or tē'tọnz), **The.** A group of high mountains in the Tëton Range, western Wyoming, culminating in three peaks, the highest of which is Mount Hayden.

Three Wise Men. See *Three Kings of Cologne.*

Thresher (thresh'ėr), **Captain.** The assumed name of the leader of a number of Irish lawbreakers, about 1806.

Throcmorton (throk'môr-tọn), or **Throgmorton** (throg'môr-tọn), Sir **Nicholas.** Born about 1513: died 1571. An English politician. He took part in Wyatt's rebellion in 1554; was ambassador to France under Elizabeth; and intrigued for the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Mary Queen of Scots.

Throndhjem. See *Trondhjem.*

Throop (tröp), **Enos Thompson.** Born at Johnstown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1784: died near Auburn, N. Y., 1874. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from New York 1815–16: was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1828; succeeded Van Buren as governor March, 1829; was reelected as governor in 1830 and served until 1833; and was chargé d'affaires at Naples 1838–42.

Thrym (trim). [ON. *Thrymr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the giant who stole from Thor his hammer Mjöllnir.

Thuanus. See *Thou.*

Thuban (thö-bän'). [Ar. *al-thu'bân*, the dragon.] The star α Draconis, now of the fourth magnitude only, though three hundred years ago it was estimated as of the second. About B. C. 2750 it was the pole-star, and at one time was within 10' of the true pole itself.

Thucydides (thū-sid'i-dēz). [Gr. Θουκυδίδης.] Born probably 471 B. C.: died probably about 401 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian. He was a native of Athens; belonged to a family which claimed blood-relationship with Miltiades and Cimon; is said to have been a pupil of Antiphon of Rhamnus and of Anaxagoras; and possessed an ample fortune, part of which was invested in gold-mines in Thrace, opposite Thasos. In 424 he commanded an expedition sent to the assistance of Amphipolis against Brasidas, but failed to prevent the capture of the city, and in consequence went into exile (whether enforced or voluntary is unknown), from which he returned twenty years later, in 403. He was commonly supposed by the ancients to have died a violent death soon after, probably at Athens. He began a "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he did not live to finish, the narrative ending in 411, seven years before the end of the war. The Greek text was first printed by Aldus at Venice in 1502.

Thugut (tö'göt), Baron **Franz Maria von.** Born at Linz, Austria, March 8, 1739: died at Vienna, May 29, 1818. An Austrian diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Constantinople 1771–76; was employed later in various diplomatic missions; and was minister of foreign affairs for nearly all of the period 1794–1800. Among the events of his ministry were the wars with France, the loss of Belgium and Lombardy, and the acquisition of Western Galicia and Venice.

Thule (thū'lē). [Gr. Θούλη.] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings has been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north — namely, the Orkney and Shetland Islands — which he embraced under the general name of Thule. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the Arctic Circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of "Ultima" (the Farthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, Thule, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of Thule and Ultima Thule runs throughout the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

> "Ultima Thule," the furthest of the "Britannic Isles," has been identified with all sorts of localities since the time when Pytheas sailed with his Cimbric guides to the country of the midnight sun. The controversy is boundless, and its details are too tedious to be examined at length. But we may select sufficient evidence to show why the story of the journey should be believed, and to justify the selection of Lapland as the northern limit of the expedition. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 64.

Thun (tön). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the exit of the Aare from the Lake of Thun, 16 miles southeast of Bern. It is a frequented tourist center, and has considerable trade. Population (1888), 5,505.

Thun, Lake of, G. **Thunersee** (tön'er-zā). A lake in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, southeast of Bern and west of the Lake of Brienz. It is traversed by the Aare. Length, 11 miles. Width, nearly 2 miles.

Thunberg (tön'berG), **Karl Peter.** Born at Jönköping, Sweden, Nov. 11, 1743: died near Upsala, Aug. 8, 1828. A Swedish botanist and traveler, a pupil of Linnæus. He wrote, besides his travels (1788), "Flora Japonica," "Flora Capensis," "Icones plantarum Japonicarum," etc.

Thunder Bay (thun'dėr bā). A bay of Lake Huron, on the eastern coast of Michigan, intersected by lat. 45° N.

Thunderbolt of Italy, The. Gaston de Foix.

Thunderer (thun'dėr-ėr), **The.** A name given to the London "Times."

Thundering Legion, The. In Christian tradition, a legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Aurelius, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered by a thunder-shower which refreshed the thirsty Romans while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

Thur (tör). A river in the cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, Switzerland, which joins the Rhine 7 miles south by west of Schaffhausen. Length, about 75 miles.

Thuralpen (tör'äl-pen). A group of the Alps in the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Wallenstadt and west of the Rhine. They culminate in the Sentis (which see).

Thurgau (tör'gou), F. **Thurgovie** (tür-gō-vē'). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Schaffhausen, Baden (from which it is separated by the Rhine and the Unter See), the Lake of Constance, St. Gall, and Zurich. Capital, Frauenfeld. It sends 5 members to the National Council. The language is German, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are Protestant. In the early middle ages Thurgau included northeastern Switzerland. It fell to the Hapsburgs in the 13th century; was conquered by the Swiss Confederation in 1460, and ruled by them as a subject district until 1798; and became an independent canton in 1803. The present constitution was adopted in 1869. Area, 381 square miles. Population (1888), 104,678.

Thurii (thū'ri-ī), or **Thurium** (thū'ri-um). In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy, situated near the ancient Sybaris and near the modern Terranova. It was founded by fugitives from Sybaris in 452 B. C., who were soon expelled by Croton; and was refounded by colonists from Athens and other cities about 443. It was defeated by the Lucanians in 390 B. C; called Rome to its aid against Tarentum in 282; and later was subject to Rome. It was plundered by Hannibal in 204 B. C., and had a Roman colony planted in it in 194 B. C.

Thüringerwald (tü'ring-er-vält). [G., 'Thuringian Forest.'] A mountain-range in central Germany, connected by the Frankenwald with the Fichtelgebirge on the southeast, and with the Rhöngebirge on the southwest: famed for picturesque scenery and for the legends connected with it. Length, 95 miles. Highest point, Grosser Beerberg (3,226 feet).

Thuringia (thụ-rin'ji-ạ̈), G. **Thüringen** (tü'ring-en), F. **Thuringe** (tü-rañzh'). A region in central Germany, included between the Harz, the Werra, the Saale, and Franconia. It comprises in large part the hilly and mountainous district of the Thuringerwald. The Thuringians were probably descended from the ancient Hermunduri, with admixture of other tribes. They appeared in history in the 5th century, and extended their power from the Elbe to the Danube; but were overthrown by the Austrasian Franks in the first part of the 6th century. Thuringia soon became practically independent. Later it was an important landgraviate: the line of landgraves became extinct in 1247. In 1263 Meissen secured most of the Thuringian territory, which eventually passed to the Saxon states. See *Thuringian States* and *Hesse* (landgraviate).

Thuringian (thụ-rin'ji-ạn) **Gates.** Two heights in the basin of the Unstrut in Thuringia, situated near Sachsenburg.

Thuringian Saale. See *Saale.*

Thuringian States. Those German states which correspond nearly to ancient Thuringia. They are Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), and parts of Prussia, and a few other exclaves.

Thurkell (thėr'kel), or **Thurkill** (thėr'kil), or **Thurcytel.** Lived in the first part of the 11th century. A Danish piratical leader, allied with Sweyn and afterward with Æthelred. He was earl of East Anglia under Canute.

Thurles (thėrlz). A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 34 miles east of Limerick. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and was the scene of a battle between the Danes and the Irish in the 10th century. Population (1891), 4,511.

Thurloe (thėr'lō), **John.** Born 1616: died 1668. An English politician, secretary of state 1653–1660. His "State Papers" were edited by Birch in 1742.

Thurlow (thėr'lō), **Edward,** Baron Thurlow. Born at Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, 1732: died at Brighton, Sept. 12, 1806. An English jurist and statesman. He was educated at Cambridge (Caius College); became king's counsel in 1761; entered Parliament in 1768; was made solicitor-general in 1770 and attorney-general in 1771; and was lord chancellor 1778–83 and 1783–92. He was a Tory leader in the House of Lords, and a bitter opponent of the American colonists.

Thurman (thėr'mạn), **Allen Granbery.** Born at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. An American statesman and jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1835; was Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1845–47; became judge of the Ohio Supreme Court in 1851; was chief justice 1854–56; was the (unsuccessful) Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1867; and was United States senator 1869–81. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee; promoted the passage of the "Thurman Act," compelling the Pacific railroads to fulfil their obligations to the government; was United States commissioner at the international monetary conference in Paris in 1881; was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1876, 1880, and 1884; and was the (unsuccessful) Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1888.

Thurmayr. See *Aventinus.*

Thurn (törn), Count **Heinrich Matthias von.** Born 1580: died Jan. 28, 1640. The leader of the Bohemian Protestant insurrection at the commencement of the Thirty Years' War (1618). He invaded Austria in 1619; served in the Swedish army; and surrendered to Wallenstein in 1633.

Thursby (thėrs'bi), **Emma.** Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1857. An American soprano singer.

Thursday (thėrz'dā). [Orig. two words, 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis.*] The fifth day of the week.

Thurso (thėr'sō). A seaport in Caithness, Scotland, situated on Thurso Bay in lat. 58° 36' N., long. 3° 32' W.: an ancient Northman stronghold. It exports flagstones. Population (1891), 3,930.

Thurstan (thėrs'tạn). Died 1140. An English archbishop of York, one of the leaders in the Battle of the Standard.

Thurston (thėrs'tọn), **Robert Henry.** Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1839. An American engineer. He served as a naval engineer in the Civil War; was detailed as assistant professor of natural philosophy at the naval academy in 1865; resigned from the navy in 1872; was professor of mechanical engineering in the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, 1871–85; and since 1885 has been director of Sibley College, Cornell University. He was United States commissioner at the Vienna Exposition in 1873; and has been a member of various United States scientific boards. Among his works are "Report on Machinery and Manufactures" (Vienna Exposition), "History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine" (1878), "Materials of Engineering" (1884–86), "Materials of Construction" (1885), "A Manual of Steam Boilers, etc." (1888), etc.

Thyatira (thī-ạ-tī'rạ̈). [Gr. Θυάτειρα.] In ancient geography, a city of Lydia, on the site of the modern Akhissar: also called, in antiquity, Pelopeia, Euhippa, and Semiramis. It was one of the seven cities of Asia Minor mentioned in the Book of Revelation.

Thyestes (thī-es'tēz). [Gr. Θυέστης.] In Greek legend, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus. Thyestes seduced the wife of Atreus and attempted his life: in revenge Atreus slew the sons of Thyestes and served them up to their father to eat.

Thymbrius (thim'bri-us). In ancient geography, a small river near Ilium.

Thyrsis (thėr'sis). A herdsman in the "Idylls" of Theocritus; a shepherd in the "Eclogues" of Vergil; in later literature, a rustic or shepherd.

Thyrsus (thėr'sus). The ancient name of the Tirso.

Ti (tē). See the extract.

> In marked contrast to the plebeian type of Ra-em-ka is the limestone statue of one Ti, a courtly gentleman of the Fifth Dynasty. No less than nineteen statues of Ti were found immured in the substance of the walls of his tomb, which is one of the most beautiful in Egypt. The figure stands about seven feet high, the flesh tints being of a pale brick-dust color, and the wig yellow. The pose of the head is spirited, and the expression of the face is open and lifelike. Ti's shoulders are very square, his arms long, his body slender; this being the characteristic type of the well-grown fellah of the present day.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 140.

Tiahuanacu (tē-ä-wä-nä'kö). [So called from a neighboring village.] A remarkable group of very ancient ruins in western Bolivia, 12 miles from the southern end of Lake Titicaca, near the Peruvian frontier, and about 12,900 feet above the sea. They include remains of several very large quadrilateral buildings, monolithic doorways, broken statues, etc. The material is generally hard sandstone or trachyte, often in immense blocks, and it must have been transported 25 miles by water and 15 by land. The blocks were cut and fitted together with great skill, the joining being by mortises and bolts. Many of them are elaborately sculptured. The largest and most remarkable of the monolithic doorways is 13 feet wide, over 7 feet high (now above the ground) and 2½ feet thick; above the level of the door it is covered with sculptures in low relief, consisting of a central human figure and four rows of smaller figures, some with condors' heads and all with crowns and scepters. The structure called the "fortress" is an artificial mound or truncated pyramid, 620 feet long by 450 wide and 50 high, originally formed with terraces which were faced with blocks of cut stone. The style of architecture and sculpture in the Tiahuanacu buildings is absolutely unique, and the exactness of the squaring and joining is unsurpassed even by the most noted ancient and modern works of the Old World. Many of the walls have been destroyed by treasure-hunters, or to obtain materials for buildings in the vicinity and even in La Paz: portions have been blown up with gunpowder. The Tiahuanacu ruins had been abandoned long before the Spanish conquest, and the Indians knew nothing of their origin. The best authorities now connect them with the traditional race called Piruas (which see). As the cold and sterile region about Lake Titicaca is unfitted to support a large population, it is conjectured that the buildings had a religious or ceremonial object. Some traditions connect them with the first Incas. Also written *Tiahuanucu*.

Tiamat (tē-ä′mät). In Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony, the personification of the primeval chaos, the beginning of all. It is hostile to the gods, to law and order, and is depicted in the form of a dragon. Bel-Merodach conquers the monster in a struggle, driving a wind into its opened jaw and splitting it in twain.

Tian-Shan, or **Thian-Shan** (tē-än′ shän), or **Celestial Mountains.** A mountain system in central Asia, extending from about long. 75° to 95° E. Between about long. 75° and 80° E. it forms the boundary between East Turkestan and Russian Central Asia. By some geographers the Trans-Alai and Hissar Mountains, lying southwest of the main chain, are considered to be a part of the Tian-Shan. The Khan Tengri, assumed to be the culminating point of the range, is said to have an elevation of 24,000 feet.

Tiber (tī′bėr). [It. *Tevere*, L. *Tiberis*, *Tibris*, *Tybris*, *Tiberinus*, Gr. Τίβερις, Τιβέριος; said to have been called earlier *Alba* or *Albas* or *Albula*, white river.] The second largest river in Italy. It rises in the Apennines about 20 miles north-northeast of Arezzo, flows generally south, and empties into the Mediterranean 16 miles southwest of Rome, which is on its banks. Its chief tributaries are the Chiana, Nera, and Teverone. Length, about 250 miles.

Tiber. A colossal recumbent statue, of the period of the early Roman Empire, in the Louvre, Paris. Romulus and Remus, with the wolf, are at the river-god's side.

Tiberias (tī-bē′ri-ạs). [Gr. *Τιβεριάς*: named by its founder from the emperor Tiberius.] A town in Palestine, situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, 17 miles east-northeast of Nazareth: the modern Tabarîya. It was founded by Herod Antipas in the first half of the 1st century A. D.; was long a seat of Hebrew learning; was a bulwark of the Crusaders; and was taken by Saladin in 1187. Population, 3,000.

Tiberias, Battle of. A victory of Saladin over the Crusaders under Guy of Lusignan in 1187. It was followed by the capture of Jerusalem.

Tiberias, Lake or **Sea of.** See *Galilee, Sea of*.

Tiberius (tī-bē′ri-us) (**Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar**). Born Nov. 16, 42 B. C.: died March 16, 37 A. D. Roman emperor, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, and stepson of Augustus: infamous for his vices and cruelty. He was divorced by command of Augustus from his wife Vipsania Agrippina (daughter of Agrippa), and 11 B. C. married Julia, daughter of Augustus and widow of Agrippa; served in Spain, in Armenia, against the Rhætians and Vindelicians, and on the Danube; became consul in 13 B. C., and tribune in 6 B. C.; spent several years practically in exile in Rhodes; returned to Rome in 2 A. D.; was adopted by Augustus in 4 A. D.; conducted several campaigns in Germany, Pannonia, and Dalmatia; and succeeded Augustus as emperor in 14 A. D. His administration of the affairs of the empire was generally successful, but his private life, especially in his later years (which were passed in large part on the island of Capri), was marked by gross vices and cruelty toward his enemies. His chief minister was Sejanus.

Tiberius. Byzantine emperor 578–582.

Tibesti (tē-bes-tē′), or **Tu** (tö). A district in the eastern part of the Sahara, in the region inhabited by the Tibbus.

Tibet, or **Thibet** (tib′et or ti-bet′). A land in central Asia: a dependency of China. It is bounded by the Kwenlun Mountains on the north (separating it from Eastern Turkestan), by China proper on the east, by the Himalaya on the south (separating it from British India, Bhutan, Nepal, etc.), and by Kashmir on the west. Chief city, Lhasa. The surface is an elevated tableland: the interior is little known. It contains the sources of the Indus, Brahmaputra, Yangtse-Kiang, and other large rivers. The foreign and military affairs of Tibet are directed by imperial delegates; the supreme civil authority is vested in the dalai-lama. The inhabitants are of Mongoloid race; the religion Lamaism and the Bon religion. Tibet became subject to China in the 17th century. Area, about 750,000 square miles. Population, about 1,600,000.

Tibet, Little. See *Baltistan*.

Tibet, Middle. See *Ladak*.

Tibullus (ti-bul′us), **Albius.** Born about 54 B. C.: died 18 B. C. A Roman elegiac poet. He was patronized by Messala whom he accompanied in a campaign to Aquitania. He wrote the first two of the books extant under his name.

Tibur (tī′bėr). The ancient name of Tivoli.

Tiburon (tē-bö-rōn′). ['Shark' island.] An island in the Gulf of California, about lat. 29° N., belonging to the state of Sonora, Mexico. Length, about 34 miles. The only inhabitants are a few Seri Indians.

Tichborne (tich′bọrn), **Roger Charles.** Born Jan. 5, 1829: died at sea, 1854. The presumptive heir to the Tichborne estates in England. He sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York, April 20, 1854, on the Bella, which was lost. A famous trial for the recovery of the estates by Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant (see *Orton*), was decided against the claimant in 1872. Orton was tried for perjury 1873–74, and imprisoned 1874–1884.

Ticino (tē-chē′nō). [L. *Ticinus*, F. *Tessin*, G. *Tessin*.] A river in Switzerland and Italy, formed by the junction of two head streams near Airolo. It traverses the Val Leventina and the Riviera in the canton of Ticino, Lago Maggiore, and the Lombard plain, and joins the Po near Pavia. Its chief tributaries are the Brenno and Moësa. Length, about 150 miles.

Ticino. [F. *Tessin*, G. *Tessin*.] A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Valais, Uri, Grisons, and Italy. Capital, Bellinzona. It sends 6 members to the National Council. The inhabitants are Italian in race and language, and Roman Catholic in religion. It was subjugated by Rome with the rest of Gallia Cisalpina; and fell under the power of the Ostrogoths in the 5th century, of the Longobards in the 6th, and of the Franks in the 8th. In the middle ages it was held in large part by Milan. The Val Leventina was conquered by Uri in 1403, and finally in 1440; and the remainder of Ticino was taken by the confederates and the Forest Cantons about 1500. It was divided into the cantons of Bellinzona and Lugano in 1798, and these were consolidated in 1803. A constitution was adopted in 1830. The canton has been disturbed by contests between the Ultramontanes and the radicals, and the intervention of federal troops was necessary in 1876 and 1890. Area, 1,088 square miles. Population (1888), 126,751.

Ticinum (ti-sī′num). The Roman name of Pavia.

Ticinus (ti-sī′nus). The Roman name of the river Ticino.

Ticinus, Battle of the. A victory gained near the Ticinus and probably near Pavia, 218 B. C., by Hannibal over the Romans under Publius Scipio: chiefly a cavalry engagement.

Tickell (tik′el), **Thomas.** Born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686: died at Bath, April 23, 1740. An English poet. In 1708 he graduated at Queen's College, Oxford. He was a friend of Addison, and through him in 1717 was appointed under-secretary of state. His poem on "The Prospect of Peace" appeared in 1713, and a poem, "Kensington Gardens," in 1722. He contributed to the "Spectator" and "Guardian," and wrote the elegy on Addison prefixed to his edition of Addison's works in 1721: his finest work. He translated the first book of the "Iliad," which Pope suspected was done by Addison, and wrote the popular ballad "Colin and Lucy."

Ticket-of-Leave Man, The. A play by Tom Taylor, produced in 1863. It is from the French play "Leonard," by Édouard Brisbarre and Eugène Nus.

Ticknor (tik′nọr), **George.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791: died there, Jan. 26, 1871. An American author. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1807; was admitted to the bar in 1813; resided at Göttingen and elsewhere in Europe 1815–19; and was professor of French, Spanish, and belles-lettres at Harvard 1819–1835. He spent the years 1835–38 in Europe. He was one of the founders of the Boston public library. His chief work is a "History of Spanish Literature" (1849). He also wrote various essays, and a life of Prescott (1864). His life and letters were published in 1876.

Ticonderoga (tī-kon-dẹ-rō′gä). A town in Essex County, New York, situated on the outlet from Lake George to Lake Champlain, 88 miles north by east of Albany. It was fortified by the French in 1755, and was called at first Carillon; was the rendezvous of Montcalm's army in 1757; was unsuccessfully attacked by the British under Abercrombie July 8, 1758; was invested and taken by the British under Amherst in 1759; was surprised and captured by the Americans under Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775; was taken by the British under Burgoyne in July, 1777; and was taken by the British under Haldeman in 1780. Population (1890), 2,267.

Tidewater (tīd′wâ″tėr). A section of Virginia extending from the sea-coast westward as far as the rivers are affected by the tides.

Tieck (tēk), **Ludwig.** Born at Berlin, May 31, 1773: died there, April 28, 1853. A German poet and critic. He studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen. Subsequently he lived alternately in Berlin, Jena, and Dresden. In 1805 he undertook a journey to Italy, and in 1817 to England. In 1820 he was made a member of the direction of the royal theater at Dresden. In 1841 he was called to Berlin by Frederick William IV., by whom he was granted a pension. Among his many works in almost all departments of literature are particularly to be mentioned two collections of popular tales, partly from old German sources, partly original, "Volksmärchen" ("Folk Tales," 1797) and "Phantasus" (1812–17), the romantic novel "Franz Sternbalds Wanderungen" ("Franz Sternbald's Wanderings," 1798), the classical translation of "Don Quixote" (1799–1801), a modern German version of Middle High German "Minnelieder" ("Minnesongs," 1803). After 1825 he was engaged upon a translation of Shakspere to complete the work begun by A. W. von Schlegel. In 1823 and 1827, during his connection with the Dresden theater, he published a series of dramatic criticisms under the title of "Dramaturgische Blatter" ("Dramaturgic Leaves"). Other works are the two novels with which he began his literary career, "Abdallah" and "William Lovell"; the comedies "Blaubart" ("Bluebeard"), "Der gestiefelte Kater" ("Puss in Boots"), "Prinz Zerbino" ("Prince Zerbino"); the dramas "Leben und Tod der heiligen Genoveva" ("The Life and Death of St. Genoveve"), "Kaiser Oktavianus" ("Emperor Octavian"), "Fortunat" ("Fortunatus"). Among his many shorter stories, written between 1821 and 1840, are especially to be named "Das Dichterleben" ("The Poet's Life"), which describes the youth of Shakspere, and "Der Tod des Dichters" ("The Death of the Poet"), whose motive is the death of the poet Camoens. He wrote, besides, many lyrics, the best of which are in his Italian journey in 1805–06. He was the most prolific of the poets of the Romantic school in Germany. A collection of his writings, made by himself, was published in Berlin, 1828–46, in 20 vols.; his critical writings, in the same way, appeared in Berlin 1852-54; and his short stories ("Gesammelte Novellen") were published in Berlin, 1852-53, in 12 vols. His posthumous works ("Nachgelassene Schriften") appeared at Leipsic, 1855, in 2 vols.

Tiedemann (tē′de-män), **Dietrich.** Born at Bremervörde, near Bremen, April 3, 1748: died at Marburg, Sept. 24, 1803. A German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Marburg from 1776. His chief work is "Geist der spekulativen Philosophie" (1791–96).

Tiedge (tēd′ge), **Christoph August.** Born at Gardelegen, Prussia, Dec. 14, 1752: died at Dresden, March 8, 1841. A German poet. His chief work is the lyrico-didactic poem "Urania" (1800).

Tientsin (tē-en′tsēn′). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the Peiho in lat. 39° 9′ N., long. 117° 12′ E. It is an important center of transit trade, and the terminus of the imperial canal and of a railroad to Tongshan opened in 1888. A treaty was concluded here in 1858 between China on one side and Great Britain, the United States, France, and Russia on the other. Tientsin was occupied by the English and French in 1860, and was made an open port. A massacre of Christians occurred there in 1870. Population, estimated, 950,000.

Tiepolo (tē-ā′pō-lō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Venice, March 5, 1693: died at Madrid, March 25, 1769 (?). A Venetian painter, a pupil of Gregorio Lazzarini: the last great decorative painter of the Venetian school. He was influenced by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta, and still more by the works of Paolo Veronese. After painting frescos at Milan and other Italian cities, he decorated the episcopal palace at Würzburg, Bavaria, in 1750; and on his return to Venice in 1753 he was appointed first director of the Academy of Painting. In 1761 he was called to Spain by Charles III., and executed frescos in the royal palace, with the assistance of Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, his son (1726–77). There are many of his easel-pictures in the galleries of Europe.

Tierney (tēr′ni), **George.** Born at Gibraltar, March 20, 1761: died at London, Jan. 25, 1830. An English Whig politician. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but devoted himself to politics. He entered Parliament as member for Colchester in 1788, and sat in the House of Commons for different constituencies from 1796 to his death. He was a prominent opponent of William Pitt. In 1798 Pitt accused him of want of patriotism, and fought a bloodless duel with him (May 27). In 1803 he joined the Addington ministry as treasurer of the navy, and in 1806 the Grenville ministry as president of the board of control. From 1817 he was the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. He was master of the mint in Canning's ministry (1827), and also, with a seat in the cabinet, in Goderich's ministry (1827–28).

Tierra Bomba (tē-er′rä bom′bä). A small island near the coast of Colombia, west of Cartagena.

Tierra de Canelo. See *Cinnamon, Land of*.

Tierra del Fuego (tē-er′rä del fwā′gō), or **Terra del Fuego.** ['Land of Fire.'] 1. An archipelago south of the southern end of South America, from which it is separated by the Strait of Magellan. It comprises the large island of King Charles South Land (or Tierra del Fuego proper, or Fuegia) and the smaller Desolation Island, Clarence Island, Dawson Island, Navarin, Hoste, Horn, Wollaston, Stewart, Londonderry, etc.: these are separated from each other by narrow and tortuous channels, and the islands themselves are cut by deep fiords. The central and western parts of King Charles South Land, and most of the smaller islands, are mountainous and partly covered with forest. Politically it is divided nominally between the Argentine Republic and Chile. It was discovered by Magellan in 1520; and has been explored by Darwin, King, Wilkes, Bove, etc. Length of group, about 400 miles. Area, over 21,000 square miles. Population, estimated, about 8,000 (nearly all Indians). See *Fuegians*.

2. A territory of the Argentine Republic, comprising the Argentine portion of the archipelago (the eastern part of King Charles South Land and the Isla de los Estados). There are two small settlements established by Englishmen, one as a mission station. Gold is obtained in considerable quantities. Area, 8,217 square miles. Population, about 3,000.

Tierra Firme, or **Costa Firme.** See *Spanish Main*.

Tiers État (tyãr-zā-tä′). [F., 'third estate.'] In France, that portion of the nation which belonged neither to the nobility, nor the clergy (the two privileged classes), nor the peasantry. It consisted chiefly of the burghers who sent representatives to the States-General. The name was made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order in the last French States-General for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the Revolution.

Tieté (tē-ā-tā′). A river in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, a tributary of the Paraná. Length, about 700 miles.

Tietjens, or **Titiens** (tēt′yens), **Therese Johanna Alexandra.** Born at Hamburg, July 17, 1831: died at London, Oct. 3, 1877. A soprano singer, of Hungarian descent: settled in England from 1858. She was noted in opera and oratorio.

Tifata (tē-fä′tä). A low mountain-range near Capua, Italy, 17 miles northeast of Naples: now called Monte di Maddaloni. Near it, in 83 B. C., Sulla defeated the Marian general Norbanus.

Tifernum Tiberinum (ti-fėr′num tib-ẹ-rī′num). In ancient geography, a city of Italy, on or near the site of the modern Città di Castello, about 20 miles from Arezzo.

Tifernus (ti-fėr′nus). The ancient name of the Biferno.

Tiffin (tif′in). A city and capital of Seneca County, Ohio, situated on Sandusky River 43 miles south-southeast of Toledo. It is the seat of Heidelberg College. Population (1890), 10,801.

Tiflis (tif-lēs′). **1.** A government in Transcaucasia, Russia, intersected by lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 45° E. Area, 17,300 square miles. Population (1891), 800,875.—**2.** The capital of the government of Tiflis, and of the general government of Caucasia, situated on the Kur in lat. 41° 42′ N., long. 44° 48′ E. It is the chief commercial city in Caucasia, and is on the main route between Russia and Persia. It has manufactures of cotton, silks, leather goods, silverware, swords, guns, etc. Formerly it was the capital of Georgia. It has often been plundered (last by the Persians in 1795). Population (1891), 165,024.

Tiger of Central America, The. An epithet of General Santos Guardiola.

Tiger of Tacubaya, The. An epithet applied to the Mexican general Leonardo Marquez for his massacre of prisoners at Tacubaya.

Tiglath-Pileser (tig′lath-pi-lē′zėr). [Assyr. *Tukulti-pal-eshara*, my support is the son of Eshara (i. e. 'Adar the god of war and the chase').] The name of three Assyrian kings. (*a*) King 1120–1100 B. C., one of the most warlike and energetic of Assyrian rulers. According to inscriptions on prisms found in the ruins of Kileh Sherghat (on the site of the ancient city of Ashur), he undertook campaigns against forty-two countries and their kings, among them the Moschoi, Kummuch (Commagene), Hittites, the "Aramean river land," the country of Nairi, and Babylonia. He also indulged in the adventures of the chase, and relates that he killed with his own hand 10 elephants and 920 lions. (*b*) King about 950–930 B. C. (*c*) King 745–727 B. C. In the Old Testament he bears the name of *Phul*. In 741 he conquered, after a three years' siege, the city of Arpad (modern Tel-Erfad, north of Aleppo). In 738 he brought nineteen districts of Hamath under Assyrian supremacy. In the same year he received tribute from Rezin of Damascus, Menahem of Samaria (2 Ki. xv. 19), Hiram of Tyre, and many other kings of Syria. Several years later Rezin of Damascus and Pekah of Israel entered into a coalition against Assyria, and waged war against Ahaz of Judah because he would not join this alliance (Isa. vii.). At the behest of Ahaz, Tiglath Pileser again marched against the west 734–732. Rezin was killed and the kingdom of Damascus destroyed, and many cities were taken from Israel (2 Ki. xv. 29), Pekah being left as a vassal king. While in Damascus the Assyrian king received tribute from Ahaz of Judah, and the kings of Moab, Ascalon, Edom, Gaza, etc. For a third time Tiglath-Pileser took a hand in the policy of Israel when Pekah was assassinated by Hosea. The Assyrian king, according to his account, placed Hosea on the throne and received 10 talents of gold and 1,000 talents of silver as tribute. He also made several expeditions to Babylonia, against Urartu (743–735) and Elam (744–737).

Tigranes (tig-rā′nēz) **I.** [Gr. Τιγράνης.] Died after 56 B. C. King of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates the Great. He conquered Syria and part of Asia Minor, and founded Tigranocerta. He was defeated by Lucullus near Tigranocerta 69 B. C.; surrendered at Artaxata to Pompey; and was deprived of his conquests.

Tigre (tē′grā). A river in Ecuador which joins the Amazon about 40 miles west of the mouth of the Ucayale. Length, about 400 miles.

Tigré (tē-grā′). The northernmost division of Abyssinia. Chief city, Adowa. It was formerly an independent kingdom.

Tigris (tī′gris). A river in Asiatic Turkey which is formed by head streams that rise in the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, and flows south and southeast, joining the Euphrates about 40 miles northwest of Basra. Its chief tributaries are the Great Zab, Little Zab, and Diyala; the chief places on its banks are Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for small vessels to Bagdad, and for rafts to Diarbekir. It is the biblical Hiddekel.

Tigua, or **Teewah**, or **Tihua** (tē′wä). [Pl., also *Tiguas*.] A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblos of Senecú del Sur in Chihuahua, Islota del Sur in Texas, and Isleta, Picuris, Sandia, and Taos in northern central New Mexico. The population of the southern Tigua pueblos is small, while those in New Mexico have a population of 1,708. See *Tañoan*.

Tigurini (tig-ụ̄-rī′nī). In ancient history, one of the branches of the Helvetii, which took an active part in the defeat of the Romans 107 B. C., and were cut to pieces by Cæsar 58 B. C.

Tihua. See *Tigua*.

Tilburg (til′börG). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 36 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It has important woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 34,955.

Tilburina (til-bū-rī′nạ̈). The daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the tragedy rehearsed in Sheridan's "Critic": a type in which the sorrows of the tragedy heroine are burlesqued.

Tilbury Fort (til′bu-ri fōrt). A fortification in Essex, England, situated near the Thames 20 miles east of London.

Tilden (til′den), **Samuel Jones.** Born at New Lebanon, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1814: died at Greystone, near Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1886. A noted American statesman and lawyer. He was educated at Yale and at the University of New York; early took an active part in politics; was admitted to the bar in 1841; was elected as a Democrat to the New York Assembly in 1845, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846; became a Free-soiler in 1848; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for attorney-general in 1855; and became chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1866. He was prominent in the successful contest against the "Tweed Ring"; and was elected Democratic governor of New York in 1874, and served 1875–76. He promoted the reform of the management of the canals. In 1876 he was Democratic candidate for President, and received about 250,000 more votes than Hayes, the Republican candidate, and 184 uncontested electoral votes (see *Electoral Commission*). The decision of the contest was in favor of Hayes. Tilden declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1880 and 1884. His works were edited by John Bigelow (1885).

Tillemont (tēy-môṅ′), **Sébastien le Nain de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 30, 1637: died Jan. 10, 1698. A distinguished French historian. He was educated among the Jansenists at Port-Royal; resided for many years at Beauvais, occupied with his studies; returned to Paris in 1670; and in 1679 retired to Tillemont, near Montreuil. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles" (1693–1712) and "Histoire des empereurs et des autres princes qui ont régné pendant les six premiers siècles de l'église" (1690–1738), and collaborated in the writings of the Port-Royalists.

> For a perfect digest of all the authorities bearing on every fact in Roman imperial history we naturally turn to Tillemont, who devoted the patient industry of a life to his two great works, "Mémoires Ecclésiastiques" and "Histoire des Empereurs."
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 91.

Tillotson (til′ọt-sọn), **John.** Born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, Oct., 1630: died Nov. 22, 1694. An English prelate and theological writer. He was dean of Canterbury and of St. Paul's, and became archbishop of Canterbury in 1691. His collected works were published 1707–12.

Tilly (til′i; F. pron. tē-yē′), **Count of (Johann Tserclaes).** Born at the castle of Tilly, near Gembloux, Belgium, Feb., 1559: died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, April 30, 1632. A famous general in the Spanish, Bavarian, and Imperial service. He served under Farnese in the Netherlands, and as lieutenant-colonel under Duke Philip Emanuel of Lorraine in Hungary against the Turks 1600–02; became field-marshal general and commander of the Bavarian army in 1610; was commander of the Catholic League at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; gained the victory of the White Mountain, near Prague, Nov. 8, 1620; subdued Bohemia in 1621; conquered the Palatinate in 1622; defeated Christian of Brunswick at Stadtlohn Aug. 6, 1623, and Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter Aug. 27, 1626; became imperial generalissimo in 1630; stormed Magdeburg May 20, 1631; was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Breitenfeld, near Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1631; and was mortally wounded in a contest with Gustavus Adolphus near the Lech, April 15, 1632. He was victorious in 36 battles.

Tilsit (til′sit). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Memel 61 miles northeast of Königsberg. It has varied manufactures, and trade in lumber, fish, grain, hemp, flax, etc. It is famous from the peace between France on one side and Russia and Prussia on the other, agreed upon there in July, 1807. The meeting between Napoleon and Alexander took place on a raft in the river, June 25, 1807. The treaty between France and Russia was signed July 7, and that between France and Prussia July 9. According to the terms of the peace, the grand duchy of Warsaw was formed out of parts of Prussia; part of Prussia was ceded to Russia, and a small portion to Saxony; Dantzic was made free; the region west of the Elbe was ceded to Napoleon; the Confederation of the Rhine and Joseph, Louis, and Jérôme Bonaparte were recognized; Prussian harbors were closed to British trade; the Prussian army was reduced to 42,000; a secret conditional alliance was arranged between France and Russia; and large indemnities were to be paid by Prussia, which was reduced to a second-rate state. Population (1890), 24,545.

Tilton (til′tọn), **Theodore.** Born at New York, Oct. 2, 1835. An American editor, poet, and lecturer. He was editor of the "Independent" and founder of the "Golden Age." He is known chiefly from his suit against Henry Ward Beecher, begun in 1874, which resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Timæus (tī-mē′us). [Gr. Τίμαιος.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek Pythagorean philosopher of Locri in Italy: the reputed author of a philosophical work, "On the Soul of the World," probably of a later period. He appears in Plato's dialogue named from him.

Timæus. Lived about 352–256 B. C. A Greek historian of Tauromenium in Sicily. He lived in exile in Athens. He wrote a history of Italy and Sicily from the earliest times to 264 B. C., fragments of which have been preserved.

Timan (tē-män′). A plateau or group of low mountains in the governments of Vologda and Archangel, northeastern Russia.

Timanthes (ti-man′thēz). [Gr. Τιμάνθης.] Born in the island of Cythnos (?): lived about 400 B. C. A Greek painter of Sicyon. He is known mainly as the painter of one of the great pictures of antiquity, the "Sacrifice of Iphigenia," in which Agamemnon conceals his uncontrollable grief by covering his head with his mantle. This picture was a favorite of Cicero. Pliny's remark that there is "always something more implied than expressed in his work" is suggestive of bold and generalized execution.

Timbuktu, or **Timbuctoo** (tim-buk′tö). A city of Africa, situated near the southern border of the Sahara and about 10 miles north of the Niger, about lat. 16° 47′ N. It has considerable trade in gold, gum, salt, ivory, etc., being a center of various caravan routes from Morocco, the Guinea coast, and elsewhere. It was occupied by the Tuaregs in the 11th century, and later by Fellatahs, Arabs, and various other peoples. It has been visited by Laing, Caillié, Barth (1853), and Lenz (1880). Population, estimated, 20,000.

Times (tīmz), **The London.** The leading Conservative British newspaper, founded in 1785 under the title of "The London Daily Universal Register." The present name was adopted in 1788. The paper was developed under John Walter 1803–47.

Timocrate (tē-mō-krät′). A tragedy by Thomas Corneille, produced in 1656.

Timoga. See *Timuquanan*.

Timoleon (ti-mō′lẹ̄-ọn). [Gr. Τιμολέων.] Born at Corinth: died 337 or 336 B. C. A celebrated Greek general and statesman. He favored the death of his brother Timophanes (tyrant of Corinth), and withdrew from public life; was sent from Corinth to aid Syracuse against Dionysius the Younger and Hicetas in 344; delivered Syracuse from Dionysius the Younger in 343; reorganized the city and the Greek power in Sicily; and defeated the Carthaginians at the Crimisus in 339 (?).

Timomachus (ti-mom′ạ̈-kus). [Gr. Τιμόμαχος.] Lived in the 1st century (?) B. C. A Byzantine painter. According to Pliny, Cæsar paid a large sum for two of his pictures, an Ajax and a Medea. The Medea of Timomachus was not less praised in song and epigram than the Aphrodite of Apelles. An echo of the original perhaps remains in some of the Pompeiian wall-paintings. An Iphigenia in Tauris and a Gorgon were also celebrated. He seems to have shown tact in choosing the right moment just after or just before the catastrophe.

Timon (tī′mọn). [Gr. Τίμων.] Lived in the last part of the 5th century B. C. An Athenian misanthrope. He is the subject of a tragedy by Shakspere. See *Timon of Athens*.

Timone (tē-mō′ne). A comedy by Boiardo, produced before 1494: the first original Italian comedy.

Timon of Athens. A tragedy by Shakspere, which unquestionably contains much by another hand. It was produced 1607–08 and printed in 1623, and was adapted by Shadwell.

Timon of Phlius (flī′us). Lived about 280 B. C. A Greek skeptical philosopher and author. He wrote satiric poems called "Silloi" (hence he was called the "sillographer"), in hexameter verse, ridiculing all the dogmatic schools of philosophy. Fragments of them survive.

Timor (tē-mōr′). An island of the Malay Archipelago, lat. 8° 30′–10° 20′ S., long. 124°–127° 30′ E. The surface is mountainous; the southwestern part is claimed by the Netherlands, the northeastern by Portugal; the capital of the Dutch part is Kupang; that of the Portuguese, Deli. Length, about 300 miles. Area, about 12,000 square miles. Population (Papuas mixed with Malays, etc.), estimated, 500,000 to 600,000.

Timorlaut (tē-mōr′lout), or **Tenimber** (te-nim′bėr). A group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, east by north of Timor and southwest of the Aru Islands and of New Guinea: claimed by the Dutch. It comprises three large and several small islands (formerly supposed to form a whole). The formation is generally that of coral reefs and low. The inhabitants are largely Papuas. Area, about 2,000 square miles.

Timotes (tē-mō′tās). Indians of Venezuela, in the mountain region south and southeast of Lake Maracaibo, and the adjacent plains (state of Los Andes). The early explorers described them as agriculturists, divided into many small tribes or hordes (Tatuyes, Mocochies, etc.), and having few arts. Those in the lowlands went naked and painted their bodies red; the mountain tribes wore a cotton mantle. They buried their dead in caves or, in some tribes (Mocochies, etc.), in artificial vaults. Their descendants are civilized, and occupy villages which take their names from the tribes. Their language, now nearly extinct, is said to have had relations with the Chibcha, but this is doubtful.

Timotheus (ti-mō'thẹ̄-us). [Gr. Τιμόθεος.] Died about 354 B. C. An Athenian naval commander, son of Conon. He conquered Corcyra in 375 B. C., and secured the favor of Acarnania, Cephalonia, and Epirus; took Samos from the Persians in 365; and was unjustly condemned during the Social War.

Timotheus. Born at Miletus: died about 357 B. C. A celebrated Athenian musician and dithyrambic poet. He improved the cithara by adding to it a string (the eleventh ?).

Timothy (tim'ọ̄-thi), or **Timotheus.** A Lycaonian Christian missionary, a disciple and companion of the apostle Paul.

Timour. Same as *Timur* or *Tamerlane.*

Timrod (tim'rod), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8, 1829: died at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 6, 1867. An American poet, author of Confederate war lyrics. His poems, with memoir by P. H. Hayne, were edited 1873.

Timsah (tim'sä), **Lake.** A small lake traversed by the Suez Canal, near Ismailia.

Timuquanan (tim-ö-kwän'an). ['Ruler' or 'master.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. The name was first used for a village or tribe upon St. John's River, Florida, but afterward to include the ancient tribes (now extinct) in that peninsula. When their towns were destroyed in 1706, the fugitives settled on the eastern coast, upon Tomoco River and the Mosquito Lagoon. There were 60 tribes or villages attributed to the stock, the names of which have been published. Also *Atimuca, Timoga.*

Timur, or **Timour** (tē-mör'), or **Timur** Bey (tē-mör' bā), also **Timur-Leng** (tē-mör'leng) ('Timur the Lame'): corrupted to **Tamerlane** (tam-ėr-lān'). Born in central Asia, 1333: died 1405. A Tatar conqueror, said to have been descended from a follower of Jenghiz Khan. He became ruler about 1370 of a realm whose capital was Samarkand; conquered Persia, central Asia, and in 1398 a great part of India; waged war with the sultan Bajazet I., whom he defeated at Ancyra in 1402 and took prisoner; and died while preparing to invade China. He is the Tamerlaine of the plays.

> Just at the moment when the Sultan [Bajazet] seemed to have attained the pinnacle of his ambition, when his authority was unquestioningly obeyed over the greater part of the Byzantine Empire in Europe and Asia, when the Christian states were regarding him with terror as the scourge of the world, another and a greater scourge came to quell him, and at one stroke all the vast fabric of empire which Bāyezīd had so triumphantly erected was shattered to the ground. This terrible conqueror was Tīmūr the Tartar, or as we call him "Tamerlane." Tīmūr was of Turkish race, and was born near Samarkand in 1333. He was consequently an old man of nearly seventy when he came to encounter Bāyezīd in 1402. It had taken him many years to establish his authority over a portion of the numerous divisions into which the immense empire of Chingiz Khan had fallen after the death of that stupendous conqueror. Tīmūr was but a petty chief among many others: but at last he won his way, and became ruler of Samarkand and the whole province of Transoxiana, or 'Beyond the River' (Mā-warā-n-nahr), as the Arabs called the country north of the Oxus. Once fairly established in this province, Tīmūr began to overrun the surrounding lands, and during thirty years his ruthless armies spread over the provinces of Asia, from Dehli to Damascus, and from the Sea of Aral to the Persian Gulf. The subdivision of the Mohammedan Empire into numerous petty kingdoms rendered it powerless to meet the overwhelming hordes which Tīmūr brought down from Central Asia. One and all, the kings and princes of Persia and Syria succumbed, and Tīmūr carried his banners triumphantly as far as the frontier of Egypt, where the brave Mamlūk Sultans still dared to defy him. He had so far left Bāyezīd unmolested; partly because he was too powerful to be rashly provoked, and partly because Tīmūr respected the sultan's valorous deeds against the Christians: for Tīmūr, though a wholesale butcher, was very conscientious in matters of religion, and held that Bāyezīd's fighting for the Faith rightly covered a multitude of sins. *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 63.

Tinchebray, or **Tinchebrai** (tan̈sh-brā'), or **Tenchebray,** or **Tenchebrai.** A town in the department of Orne, Normandy, 44 miles northwest of Alençon. Here, Sept. 28, 1106, Henry I. of England defeated and captured his brother Robert, duke of Normandy. Population (1891), commune, 4,533.

Tindal (tin'dal), **Matthew.** Born at Beer-Ferrers, Devonshire, about 1656: died at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1733. An English deist. He studied at Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1685 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, but returned in 1688 to the Church of England. He published "An Essay of Obedience to the Supreme Powers" (1694), and "The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other priests who claim an independent power over it" (1706-09). His defense of the theory of state control of the church led to the proscription of the work, Dec. 12, 1707. He continued to defend his deistic position, and in 1730 published "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature," a work recognized as the "Bible" of deism. The work was translated into German by J. Lorenz Schmidt in 1741, and had great influence on German theology. Tindal called himself a "Christian deist."

Tindale, William. See *Tyndale.*

Tinghae (ting-hī'), or **Tinghai** (ting-hī'). The capital of the island of Chusan, China.

Tingis. See *Tangier.*

Tingitana (tin-ji-tā'nä̤). An ancient Roman province, included in the northern part of the modern Morocco.

Tinné (tin'ne), **Alexandrine** or **Alexine.** Born at The Hague, Oct. 17, 1839: murdered in the vicinity of Murzuk, Fezzan, Aug. 11, 1869. A Dutch traveler, of English descent. She traveled extensively in Europe and the East; with her mother, aunt, and others explored the White Nile to Gondokoro, and the regions of the Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, 1862-64; traveled in 1865 and following years in southern Europe and northern Africa; and started for the interior of Africa in 1869, but was murdered by her escort.

Tinneh. See *Athapascan.*

Tinnevelli (tin-e-vel'i), or **Tinavelly** (tin-a̤-vel'i). **1.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 9° N., long. 78° E. Area, 5,381 square miles. Population (1881), 1,699,747.—**2.** The capital of the district of Tinnevelli, in lat. 8° 44' N. Population (1881), 23,221.

Tintagel (tin-tä'jel), or **Trevena** (tre-vē'nä). A village in Cornwall, near the sea, 18 miles west of Launceston. Near it is the ruined Tintagel Castle, celebrated in Arthurian legend. It was the reputed birthplace of Arthur. In the romance of Sir Tristram it is the castle of King Mark. Tintagel Head is a high cliff on the coast.

Tintern (tin'tėrn) **Abbey.** A ruined medieval abbey in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Wye 17 miles north by west of Bristol. The ivy-clad church, of the middle of the 13th century, is one of the most picturesque of English ruins. The vaulting is gone, but otherwise it is well preserved. It retains most of its window-tracery, and has a fine west portal of two cusped arches, and a single very large window, a typical English feature, in each of the main and transept façades. The monastic buildings survive in part.

Tinto (tin'tō), **Dick.** The light-hearted artist who is supposed to relate Scott's tale of "The Bride of Lammermoor" to Peter Mattieson. It is also the pseudonym of Frank Booth Goodrich.

Tinto Hills (tin'tō hilz). A group of hills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, southeast of Lanark. Height, about 2,300 feet.

Tintoretto (tēn-tō-ret'tō), or **Tintoret** (tin'tō-ret) (**Jacopo Robusti:** called Tintoretto from the trade of his father, a dyer). Born at Venice, Sept. 16, 1518: died there, May 31, 1594. A celebrated Venetian painter. He entered the atelier of Titian, with whom it does not appear that he stayed very long. From Titian he went to Andrea Schiavone. In 1546 he received his first important order for the decoration of the choir of Sta. Maria dell' Orto. The compositions were over 50 feet high. They brought him great reputation and a commission to paint the "Miracle of St. Mark," now in the Accademia delle Arti in Venice, his most perfect and important work. The "Last Supper," in the Sacristy of San Giorgio, is more powerful and vaster in technical range, but is less successful in its attainment of the finer qualities of art. In 1560 Tintoretto began to paint the Scuola di San Rocco and the doge's palace. The famous "Crucifixion" of the Scuola di San Rocco dates from this time. In 1576 he painted the ceiling of the great hall. In 1560 he seems to have taken the place of Titian as court painter to the doges. The great conflagrations of 1574 and 1577 threw much of the work of restoration into the hands of Tintoretto. The work accomplished by him on these commissions includes the great "Paradise" (1589-90).

Tiny Tim (tī'ni tim). The little crippled son of Bob Cratchit in Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Tioga (tī-ō'gä̤). A small river in northern Pennsylvania and Steuben County, New York, which unites near Corning with the Conhocton to form the Chemung.

Tionontati (tē″on-on-tä'tē). [Their own name, meaning 'there the mountain stands.'] A tribe of North American Indians who formerly lived in the mountains south of Nottawasaga Bay, Ontario. They were first met in 1616 by the French, who called them Nation du Petun, or Tobacco Nation, from their large fields of tobacco. On the defeat of the Hurons in 1648, many of the fugitives took refuge with the Tionontati, and the Iroquois attacked that tribe and drove them with the Hurons to the head of Lake Superior. In 1670 the united remnants lived at Mackinaw under the name of Wyandots. See *Iroquoian.*

Tipitapa (tē-pē-tä'pä). A river of Nicaragua, joining Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. Length, about 20 miles.

Tipkin (tip'kin), **Biddy.** A romantic character in Steele's "Tender Husband." She feels "that it looks so ordinary to go out at a door to be married." She is the original of Lydia Languish.

Tippecanoe (tip″e-ka̤-nö'). A nickname of William Henry Harrison, from his victory near the Tippecanoe River.

Tippecanoe, Battle of the. A victory gained at Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, near Tippecanoe River, Nov. 7, 1811, by the Americans under General William Henry Harrison over the Indians under the "Prophet," brother of Tecumseh.

Tippecanoe River. A river in northern Indiana which joins the Wabash 10 miles northeast of Lafayette. Length, about 175 miles.

Tipperah (tip'e-rä̤). A district in the Chittagong division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 45' N., long. 91° E. Area, 2,491 square miles. Population (1881), 1,519,338.

Tipperary (tip-e̤-rā'ri). A county in Munster, Ireland, bounded by Galway, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Clare. It is a rich agricultural county, containing the "Golden Vale." Area, 1,659 square miles. Population (1891), 173,188.

Tipperary. A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, 23 miles southeast of Limerick. It has a trade in agricultural products. Population (1891), 6,391.

Tippermuir (tip'ėr-mūr). A place near Perth, Scotland, where, Sept. 1, 1644, the Royalists under the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters.

Tippoo Sahib (ti-pö' sä'hib), or **Tipu Saib** (ti-pö' sä'ib). Born 1749: killed at the storming of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. Sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali. He was distinguished in the Mahratta war 1775-79; defeated Braithwaite on the Colerun in 1782; succeeded his father in 1782; gained several successes in the war with the British, and concluded peace in 1784; attacked Travancore 1789-90, and provoked the second Mysore war; was defeated by Cornwallis at Arikera in 1791; and concluded peace and ceded about half of his dominions to the British in 1792. He intrigued against the British and renewed the war in 1799.

Tippoo Tib (ti-pö' tib), or **Tippoo Tip** (tip), **Hamidi bin Muhammad,** nicknamed. A trader and slaver in equatorial Africa, of Arabian and African dẹscent, influential in the Upper Kongo region. He aided Cameron in 1874 and Stanley in 1876, and in the Emin relief expedition in 1887; and was appointed governor of the Stanley Falls district for the Kongo State.

Tipton (tip'ton̤). A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England, 8 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 29,314.

Tiraboschi (tē-rä-bos'kē), **Girolamo.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 28, 1731: died near Modena, Italy, June 3, 1794. A distinguished Italian historian of literature: professor at Milan, and later librarian to the Duke of Modena. His chief work is "Storia della letteratura italiana" ("History of Italian Literature," 1771-82, 13 vols.). It descends to the close of the 17th century.

Tirard (tē-rär'), **Pierre Emmanuel.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 27, 1827: died at Paris, Nov. 4, 1893. A French politician, a jeweler by trade. He was minister of trade and agriculture 1879-82; minister of finance 1882-85; premier Dec., 1887,-March, 1888, and Feb., 1889,-March, 1890; and minister of finance 1892-93.

Tiraspol (tē-räs-poly'). A fortified town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dniẹster 59 miles northwest of Odessa. Population (1887), 24,898.

Tiresias (tī-rē'si̤-a̤s). [Gr. Τειρησίας.] In Greek legend, a blind Theban seer. He was said to have been blinded by Athene, whom he saw bathing. The goddess relented, but was unable to restore his sight, and so gave him instead the vision of the seer and understanding of the voices of birds and beasts (other accounts are given in the legends). At the request of Circe, Odysseus descended into Hades to consult him.

Tirhakah (tėr'ha̤-kä̤). A king of Egypt and Ethiopia who encountered Sennacherib while he was on his expedition against Judah (Isa. xxxvii. 9; 2 Ki. xix. 9). He was defeated by Sennacherib in the battle of Eltekeh (701 B. C.), and by his son and successor Esarhaddon (680-668 B. C.): the entire country was conquered by the Assyrian king, the names of the cities changed, and over the twenty principalities into which the country was divided were placed vassals loyal to Assyria. This took place after 673 B. C. But soon Tirhakah put to flight the Assyrian vassals and got possession of Memphis. Asurbanipal (668-626), in whose annals he is first mentioned by name (Tarku), defeated him in the battle of Karbanit (about 668). The twenty kings were restored, and Necho was put at their head. Soon afterward these twenty vassals entered into a plot with Tirhakah against Assyria. But the plot was discovered by the Assyrian garrison of Egypt, and frustrated. Tirhakah fled, and died in the place of his refuge. According to Manetho, Tirhakah (Tarkos, Tarakos) was the last of the Ethiopian kings in Egypt. The Egyptian monuments call this third and last king of the 25th "Ethiopian" dynasty Tahark or Taharka. He enlarged the temple of Amun in Thebes.

Tirlemont (tēr-lė-môn̈'), Flem. **Thienen** (tē'nen). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Geete 26 miles east of Brussels. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1705; and near it the French under Dumouriez defeated the Austrians March 16, 1793. Population, 16,157.

Tirnova (tēr'nō-vä), or **Tarnovo** (tär'nō-vō). A city in Bulgaria, situated on the Jantra in lat. 43° 6' N., long. 25° 36' E. It is an important strategic point on the route between the Danube and the Balkans; and was formerly the place of coronation of the Bulgarian kings. Alexander I. was chosen prince here and took the oath to the constitution in 1879. Population (1888), 11.314.

Tiro (tī′rō), **Marcus Tullius.** Lived in the 1st century B. C. A freedman and amanuensis of Cicero, supposed to have greatly developed stenography. See *Notæ Tironianæ.*

Tirocinium (tī-rō-sin′i-um). A poem by Cowper.

Tirol. See *Tyrol.*

Tironian Notes. See *Notæ Tironianæ.*

Tirso (tēr′sō). The principal river of the island of Sardinia: the ancient Thyrsus. It flows into the Gulf of Oristano near Oristano. Length, about 80 miles.

Tirso de Molina. The pseudonym of Tellez.

Tiruvalluvar (ti-rö-val-lö-vär′). [Properly *Tiru-valluva-nayanar*, the sacred devotee, priest, or soothsayer of the Pariahs.] The name given to the greatest of Tamil poets, the author of the Kurral. His date is uncertain. Pope puts it between 800 and 1000 A. D. All that seems certain about the details of his life is that he lived at S. Thomé, or Mayilapur, now a suburb of Madras; was a weaver and a Pariah; and had an intimate friend, probably a patron, called Elelaciṅkan, 'Lion of the Surf,' who was the captain of a small vessel. Kurral, the name of his work, means 'anything short,' then the couplet, and thence this collection of couplets. It is divided into three books, treating of Virtue, Wealth, and Pleasure, and consists of 133 chapters, each containing 10 couplets, and so numbers 2,660 lines. The Venpa meter, in which it is composed, is very curious, and in fact unique. "A kurral," says Pope, "is a couplet containing a complete and striking idea expressed in a refined and intricate meter. No translation can convey an idea of its charming effect. It is truly 'an apple of gold in a network of silver.'" Every Hindu sect claims the poet, and interprets his verses so as to favor its own dogmas, the Jains especially. He was influenced by Shankara's reforms, the later developments of Jainism, and the Bhagavadgita, his philosophy seeming to be of the eclectic school represented by the last.

Tiryns (tī′rinz). [Gr. Τίρυνς.] In ancient geography, a city of Argolis, Greece, situated near the coast southeast of Argos and 3 miles north of Nauplia. It was built on a rock, and is celebrated for its antiquities, including the Cyclopean walls, gates, and a palace (excavated by Schliemann and Dorpfeld 1884–85) of the 10th or 11th century B. C. The citadel is a famous memorial of the earliest known Greek civilization. The massive walls, built of great blocks with the interstices filled with small stones, surround the summit of an oblong hill. At one end are the well-known galleries of arcades resembling pointed arches: these were magazines for munitions and supplies. Within the walls there is an extensive prehistoric palace, with outer and inner courts, men's apartments, bath-room, and secluded women's quarters, the whole corresponding with the spirit of the Homeric picture. Wall-paintings and other details of high interest were found by Schliemann. According to the legend, Hercules lived for many years at Tiryns. It was destroyed by Argos about 468 B. C.

Tischendorf (tish′en-dorf), **Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin von.** Born at Lengenfeld, Saxony, Jan. 18, 1815: died at Leipsic, Dec. 7, 1874. A noted German Protestant biblical critic, professor at Leipsic from 1845. He was educated at Leipsic; made investigations in Paris, Holland, England, Italy, Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, and other parts of the East; and brought many manuscripts from the East, including the famous Sinaitic Codex of the New Testament. He published a critical edition of the New Testament (1872), various codices of the Old Testament and New Testament, "Anecdota sacra et profana," "Wann wurden unsere Evangelien verfasst?" (1865), etc.

Tishri (tish′ri). [Assyr. *tashrîtu*, explained to mean 'beginning' (i. e. of the second half-year).] The seventh month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to September–October. In Tishri fall the holy days New Year's day, Atonement day, and Tabernacles.

Tisiphone (ti-sif′ọ-nē). [Gr. Τισιφόνη.] In Greek mythology, one of the Eumenides (which see).

Tissaphernes (tis-a-fėr′nēz). [Gr. Τισσαφέρνης.] Executed about 395 B. C. A Persian satrap. He became satrap in Asia Minor 414 B. C.; carried on war against the Athenians; was hostile to Cyrus the Younger, and discovered and disclosed the latter's plans to Artaxerxes II.; took part in the battle of Cunaxa 401 B. C.; pursued the Ten Thousand on part of their return journey and molested them; was appointed chief ruler in western Asia by Artaxerxes; was defeated by Agesilaus in 395; and was put to death through the influence of Parysatis.

Tissot (tẹ-sō′), **James Joseph Jacques.** Born at Nantes, Oct. 15, 1836. A noted French genre-painter. His studio is in London. He at first painted after the Dutch school, but became a pupil of Flandrin and Lamothe.

Tissot (tẹ-sō′), **Simon** (or **Samuel**) **Auguste André David.** Born at Grancy, Vaud, Switzerland, March 20, 1728: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, June 15, 1797. A physician of Lausanne. His best-known works are "L'Onanisme" (1760), "Avis au peuple sur la santé" (1761).

Tisza (tis′o), **Kálmán.** Born at Geszt, Hungary, Dec. 16, 1830. A noted Hungarian statesman. He entered the Diet in 1861, and became leader of the Left Center. He was one of the founders in 1875 of the liberal party, which succeeded the Déak party, and was premier of Hungary 1875–90.

Titan (tī′tạn). [Gr. Τιτάν.] 1. See *Titans.*—2. The sun personified, the name Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.—3. The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the ninth magnitude: discovered by Huygens March 25, 1655. See *Saturn.*

Titan. One of the principal romances of Jean Paul Richter, published in 1803.

Titania (ti-tā′ni-ạ̈). A fairy queen in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Shakspere is said to be the first to give this name to the queen of the fairies.

Titania. The third satellite of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1847.

Titans (tī′tạnz). [Gr. Τιτᾶνες, from Τιτανίδες, children of Titan.] In Greek mythology, a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth). In the oldest accounts there were six male Titans (Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Cronus), and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from their birth, but, after unmanning and dethroning him, were delivered by Cronus. Zeus, son of Cronus, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters, whom he had swallowed at their birth, and after a terrible war thrust the Titans (except Oceanus) into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the supreme power to his younger brother Cronus, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the thunderbolts of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Cronus (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they were taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

Titcomb (tit′kọm), **Timothy.** The pseudonym of J. G. Holland.

Tithonus (ti-thō′nus). [Gr. Τιθωνός.] In Greek mythology, a son (or brother) of Laomedon, beloved by Eos. He received from the gods the gift of immortality, but not of eternal youth, and in his extreme old age withered away and was metamorphosed into a grasshopper.

Titian (tish′ạn), It. **Tiziano Vecelli** (tēt-sē-ä′nō vā-chel′lē) or **Vecellio** (vā-chel′lē-ō): surnamed **Da Cadore,** and **Il Divino** ('The Divine'). Born at Pieve di Cadore, Friuli, 1477: died at Venice, Aug. 27, 1576. A famous Venetian painter. He first studied painting at his native place, and at 9 or 10 years of age went to Venice and was put to study with Giovanni Bellini. He does not seem to have been influenced by any of the foreign schools. From 1507–08 he worked as collaborator with Giorgione in the decoration of the exterior of the Fondaco de' Tedeschi at Venice: these frescos are destroyed. In 1511 Titian was at work at the school of Padua with Campagnola, who was his assistant. He returned to Venice in 1512, and in 1513 sought to obtain an order for a battle-piece for the council-hall, and applied for the first vacancy as broker at the Fondaco, a privilege already accorded to Bellini and Carpaccio. About this time he declined an invitation to work at Rome for the Pope. On the death of Bellini he became his successor as broker at the Fondaco and as portrait-painter to the doges. In 1516 he went to Ferrara at the invitation of Alphonso d'Este, and painted several pictures, some of which are now in various public and private collections. From this time he was occupied with commissions from various royal and private clients until 1523, when he returned to Venice to paint the portrait of the new doge, Andrea Gritti, and the fresco over the landing of the doge's palace, "St. Christopher Carrying the Christ Child," which still remains. About this time he married, and in 1530 was left a widower with three children. In 1532 Titian was called to Bologna by Charles V., who had come to meet the Pope. He became painter to the emperor, and enjoyed his friendship. This relation led him in 1546 to Rome, where he met Michelangelo and became acquainted with the works of Raphael and the Greeks. He was at this time 69 years old. In 1547 he was summoned to Augsburg by the emperor, and there he painted many portraits. His court life was brilliant and profitable. In 1549 he was again at Venice, and in 1550 returned to Augsburg. His life from this time forward is a succession of honors and triumphs. He succeeded to the favor of Philip on the death of Charles V. He died of the plague. Among his chief paintings are many representations of the Magdalen, Venus, Danaë, the Madonna, the Holy Family, etc.; "Sacred and Profane Love" (Rome), "Bacchus and Ariadne" (London), "Ecce Homo" (Madrid), "Entombment of Christ" (Louvre), "Tribute Money" (Dresden); "Martyrdom of St. Laurence," "St. Peter Martyr," "Last Supper," "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (Louvre); "Bella di Tiziano" ("Titian's Mistress": Palazzo Pitti, Florence, and another at The Hermitage, St. Petersburg), "Venus of the Tribune" (Uffizi, Florence), "L'Homme au Gant" (Louvre), "Knight of Malta" (Madrid), "Titian and his Mistress" (Louvre), etc.

Titicaca (tē-tē-kä′kä). An island in Lake Titicaca, near the Peninsula of Copacabana. It was a sacred place of the Incas, the birthplace of the Sun according to one of their legends, and by some said to be the place whence Manco Capac and his wife issued to found the empire at Cuzco. Ruins of a temple of the Sun, a palace, convent, etc., still exist on it. The lake itself probably took its name from this island.

Titicaca (tē-tē-kä′kä), **Lake.** The largest and most important inland lake of South America, situated in a high basin between two ranges of the Andes, on the confines of Peru and Bolivia, 12,645 feet above the sea. It is irregular in form, and almost cut in two by the Peninsula of Copacabana. Near the eastern side it attains a depth of over 700 feet, but along the western and southern sides there are extensive shallows and marshes. The outlet is the Desaguadero, at the southern end. There are many small islands: some of these, as well as the Peninsula of Copacabana and many parts of the shore, have interesting ruins of the Incarial and pre-Incarial periods: the most celebrated of the latter are at Tiahuanacu (which see). The lake is connected with many legends of the Incas. The Indians still navigate Titicaca on rafts made of rushes; latterly small steamers have been placed on it. Ice sometimes forms along the shore. Extreme length, 101 miles. Average width, about 37 miles. Area, 3,200 square miles. See *Titicaca Basin*, below.

Titicaca Basin. An elevated inclosed plateau of the Andes of Bolivia, extending into Peru. It is about 600 miles long from north to south, 150 miles wide, and averages 13,000 feet above the sea. Much of the surface is unfit for agriculture, and the climate is so cold that corn will not grow. Lake Titicaca, near the northern end, discharges through the deep and rapid Desaguadero River, 190 miles long, into Lake Aullagas or Poopó. Beyond that the water is lost in sands and marshes. The northern part of the basin, and sometimes the whole of it, is called the Collao.

Titlis (tēt′lis). A mountain on the borders of Unterwalden, Bern, and Uri, Switzerland, 20 miles south by east of Lucerne. Height, 10,627 feet.

Titmarsh (tit′märsh), **M. A.** (or **Michael Angelo**). The name under which Thackeray wrote, in "Fraser's Magazine," his "Paris Sketch-Book," "Yellowplush Memoirs," etc.

Titmouse (tit′mous), **Tittlebat** (tit′l-bat). One of the principal characters in Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year": a vulgar shopman in Oxford street, London.

Titurel (tit′ụ̈-rel). A hero of the legend of the Holy Grail, the subject of a series of poems by Wolfram von Eschenbach (generally called "Titurel" because the first begins with Titurel, the grandfather of Parzival), and of a "later Titurel" published in 1477.

Titus (tī′tus). A convert and companion of the apostle Paul.

Titus (**Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus**). Born 40 or 41 A. D.: died Sept., 81. A Roman emperor, son of Vespasian: called "the delight of mankind." He was educated with Britannicus; served in the army; conducted the Jewish war after the departure of his father; and captured Jerusalem in 70. He was associated with Vespasian in the government, and succeeded to the throne June, 79. He finished the Colosseum, and built the "baths of Titus." An eruption of Vesuvius and a fire at Rome occurred in his reign.

Titus, Arch of. See *Arch of Titus.*

Titus Andronicus (tī′tus an-dron′i-kus or -nī′kus). A tragedy, produced in 1594, variously attributed to Marlowe, Kyd, and Shakspere. It is published with Shakspere's plays. Ravenscroft adapted it in 1678.

Titusville (tī′tus-vil). A city in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, situated on Oil Creek 81 miles north by east of Pittsburg: noted for the production and refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of oil-machinery. Petroleum was discovered there in 1859. Population (1890), 8,073.

Tityus (tit′i-us). [Gr. Τιτυός.] In Greek mythology, the son of Zeus or of Gæa: a giant of Eubœa, father of Europa. He assaulted Artemis or Leto at the instigation of Hera (Juno), and was killed by her arrows or those of Apollo, or by the lightning of Zeus. In Tartarus he was extended on the ground (covering nine acres) while vultures gnawed his liver.

Tiumen. See *Tyumen.*

Tiverton (tiv′ėr-tọn). A borough in Devonshire, England, situated at the junction of the Lowman and Exe, 14 miles north of Exeter. It has manufactures of lace, and was formerly noted for its woolen manufactures. It was taken by Fairfax in 1645. Population (1891), 10,892.

Tivoli (tē′vō-lē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated at the falls of the Teverone (the ancient Anio), 15 miles east-northeast of Rome: the ancient Tibur. The castle, erected by Pope Pius II. in the 15th century, is a highly picturesque fortress with five great cylindrical battlemented towers of different heights, connected by lofty machicolated curtain-walls. According to tradition, the town was founded by the Siculi. It was conquered by Rome about 335 B. C., and was the favorite place of residence of many Romans (Mæcenas, Augustus, Hadrian, etc.). Among the antiquities on the site are Hadrian's Villa (which see), and the so-called temple of Vesta (perhaps the temple of the Tiburtine Sibyl). It is circular, with a cella surrounded by a peristyle of slender graceful Corinthian columns, rising from a simple basement. Ten columns, with their entablature, of the original eighteen are still standing. The diameter is 24 feet, the total height 34½. The date is anterior to Augustus. Population (1881), 10,297.

Tizona (Sp. pron. tē-thō′nä). The sword of the Cid.

Tlaasaht (tlä′as-ät), or **Klaizaht** (klä′iz-ät), or **Makah** (mä-kä′). A tribe of North American Indians. Their habitat was once on Vancouver Island, but they have occupied the region about Cape Flattery, Washington, since they have been known to history. Number (1884), 510. See *Aht.*

Tlacopan. See *Tepanecs.*

Tlaloc (tlä-lōk'). In Aztec mythology, the god of rain. His cult was said to be older than any other, having come down from the Toltecs. According to Duran, his statue at Mexico "was of stone, formed in the shape of a terrible monster with an ugly face like that of a lizard." In seasons of drought it is said that children were sacrificed to Tlaloc. Also written *Tlaloch*.

Tlamath. See *Klamath.*

Tlamatl. See *Klamath.*

Tlaokwiaht (tlä-ō'kwẹ-ät), or **Clahoquaht** (klä'hō-kwät). A tribe of North American Indians living on Clayoquaht Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Number, 304. See *Aht.*

Tlascala. See *Tlaxcala.*

Tlaxcala (ancient). See *Tlaxcalans.*

Tlaxcala (tläs-kä'lä). 1. A state of Mexico, surrounded by the states of Hidalgo, Puebla, and Mexico. Area, 1,506 square miles. Population (1894), 149,808.—2. The capital of the state of Tlaxcala, situated on the Atoyac 64 miles east of Mexico. Population, about 8,000.

Tlaxcalans (tläs'kä-la̤nz), or **Tlaxcaltecs** (tläs-käl-teks'). A tribe of Mexican Indians, of the Nahuatlecan stock, who occupied the territory now included in the state of Tlaxcala, east of the valley of Mexico. They were less advanced in arts than the Aztecs; but they were brave warriors and had repeatedly defeated the Aztec armies, retaining their independence. They had elective chiefs, but the true governing power was the tribal council, called a senate by Spanish historians. Their principal pueblo was on or near the site now occupied by the city of Tlaxcala. Cortés, in his first march to Mexico, took the route through Tlaxcalan territory, and they resisted him in several fierce battles (Sept., 1519). Having been defeated, they made terms with the Spaniards, joined Cortés with a large force of warriors, and took a prominent part in the siege and capture of Mexico. The modern Indian population of Tlaxcala is mainly descended from this tribe. Also written *Tlascalans, Tlaxcaltecos.*

Tlinkit. See *Koluschan.*

Tmolus (mō'lus). [Gr. Τμῶλος.] A mountain-range in Asia Minor, extending eastward from near Smyrna, south of the Hermus and north of the Cayster.

Tobacco Nation. See *Tionontati.*

Tobago (tō-bā'gō), or **Tabago** (tä-bä'gō). An island of the British West Indies, northeast of Trinidad. Capital, Scarborough. Its northern point is in lat. 11° 21' N., long. 60° 31' W. The surface is mountainous. It was seen by Columbus in 1498, and was settled by the Dutch in 1654, but passed into the hands of the French and eventually (1763) of the English. In 1889 it was annexed to the colony of Trinidad. Length, 26 miles. Area, 114 square miles. Population (1892), 19,594.

Tobias (tọ-bī'a̤s). [Heb., 'God is good.'] The son of Tobit, and a character in the Book of Tobit.

Tobias, Family of, and the Angel. A fine painting by Rembrandt, in the Louvre, Paris.

Tobikhar (tō-bik-här'). A division of North American Indians, comprising a number of tribes which formerly lived about the missions of San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino, in southern California. The name, signifying 'residents, settlers,' belongs strictly to the former inhabitants of San Gabriel and Los Angeles, but is now used to designate also the entire group of tribes which form the southwestern or coast division of the Shoshonean stock. They have been gradually dispossessed of their lands, and are now mostly under the Mission agency, California, being classed, with natives of other tribes of totally distinct stocks, as "Mission Indians." Number, about 2,200. See *Shoshonean.*

Tobit (tō'bit), **Book of.** A romance, one of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament: so called from the name of its leading character.

Tobitschau (tō'bit-shou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 12 miles south of Olmütz. Here, July 15, 1866, a Prussian brigade defeated an Austrian force. Population (1890), commune, 2,632.

Tobol (tō-bol'). A river in western Siberia. It rises on the slopes of the Urals, and joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Length, about 600 miles. It is navigable for a large part of its course.

Tobolsk (tō-bolsk'). 1. A government of Western Siberia. Capital, Tobolsk. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, the governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk on the east, Semipalatinsk and Akmolinsk on the south, and European Russia on the west. The surface is generally level. It is fertile in the Tobol and Ishim steppes. The inhabitants are mostly Russians. Area, 539,659 square miles. Population (1889), 1,313,400.

2. The capital of the government of Tobolsk, situated on the Irtish, near its junction with the Tobol, about lat. 58° 20' N. It has considerable trade, and contains a picturesque kreml. Founded in the last part of the 16th century, it was formerly the capital of western Siberia, and was long an administrative center for exiles. Population (1890), 21,336.

Toboso (tō-bō'sō). A small town 60 miles east-southeast of Toledo, Spain. It is notable as the home of Dulcinea in "Don Quixote."

Toby (tō'bi), **Uncle,** or **Captain Shandy** (shan'di). The uncle of Tristram Shandy, in Sterne's novel of that name: one of its chief characters. See *Le Fevre.*

> He represents, it has been said, the wisdom of love, as Mr. Shandy exemplifies the love of wisdom; more precisely, he is the incarnation of the sentimentalism of the eighteenth century. *Leslie Stephen,* Hours in a Library, III. 350.

Tocantins (tō-kän-tēnz'). [So called from an Indian tribe.] An important river of central and northern Brazil. It rises in the state of Goyaz, flows northward, and reaches the Atlantic through the Pará River. The latter may be regarded as its estuary, though it also receives a large amount of water from the Amazon. The most important affluent of the Tocantins is the Araguaya. Navigation is interrupted by a series of rapids beginning about 200 miles above Pará: beyond these both the Tocantins and the Araguaya are navigable for many hundred miles. Length (from Pará), about 1,700 miles; with the Araguaya, nearly 1,900 miles.

Tocqueville (tok'vil; F. pron. tok-vēl'), **Alexis Charles Henri Clérel de.** Born at Paris, July 29, 1805: died at Cannes, April 16, 1859. A celebrated French statesman and writer. His studies, begun at Metz, were completed by a course in law at Paris. He took his final degree in 1826, and spent then a year or more traveling in Italy and Sicily. On his return to France he occupied a post in the law-court of Versailles. But jurisprudence was not altogether suited to his tastes, and April 2, 1831, he left France for the United States, whither he was sent by his government for the purpose of studying the penitentiary system. He did not limit himself, however, to this special field, but extended his observations also to the social and political institutions and customs of the new country. The following year he published in France, together with his friend and traveling companion, M. de Beaumont, the result of their official investigations, under the title "Du système pénitentiaire aux États-Unis et de son application en France." This important work attracted much attention, and was crowned by the French Academy. From the notes that he had taken in a private capacity while on his visit to the United States, he wrote his masterpiece, "Démocratie en Amérique" (1835–40). Its success secured his admission to the French Academy (Dec. 23, 1841). After several years of public life (1839–51), he retired in order to devote his entire time to travel and writing. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a number of pamphlets on various subjects, also an "Histoire philosophique du règne de Louis XV." (1846), and the first volume of the work left unfinished at his death, "L'Ancien régime et la révolution" (1856). A paper entitled "État social et politique de la France" was translated into English by John Stuart Mill, and published in the April number of the "Westminster Review," 1834. De Tocqueville's complete works were edited by his friend M. de Beaumont 1860–65.

Todd (tod), **John.** Born at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 9, 1800: died at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1873. An American Congregational clergyman and author, long pastor in Pittsfield. Among his works are "Lectures to Children" (1834), "Student's Manual" (1835), "Index Rerum" (1835), "Truth Made Simple" (1839), "The Young Man" (1843), "Mountain Gems" (1864), "Sunset Land" (1869), "Old-Fashioned Lives" (1870), and other works.

Todd's Tavern (todz tav'ėrn). A place in Virginia, 11 miles west by south of Fredericksburg. Here, May 7 and 8, 1864, the Federal cavalry under Torbert and Gregg defeated the Confederate cavalry under Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

Todhunter (tod'hun-tėr), **Isaac.** Born at Rye, England, 1820: died there, March 1, 1884. An English mathematician, author of an extensive series of mathematical text-books. He graduated as senior wrangler at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1848. He also wrote "History of the Progress of the Calculus of Variations during the 19th Century" (1861), and "History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction and the Figure of the Earth" (1873), "A History of the Theory of Elasticity and the Strength of Materials, etc." (1886), etc.

Tödi (tė'dē). The highest summit of the Glarner Alps, situated on the borders of the cantons of Glarus, Grisons, and Uri, 31 miles southeast of Lucerne. Height, 11,887 feet.

Todi (tō'dē). A small town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated near the Tiber 23 miles south of Perugia: the ancient Tuder. It has a noted Renaissance church (Sta. Maria della Consolazione), and contains Etruscan and Roman antiquities, including walls, temple, theater, etc.

Todleben, or **Totleben** (tōt'lā-ben), Count **Franz Eduard.** Born at Mitau, Courland, Russia, May 20, 1818: died at Soden, near Frankfort, July 1, 1884. A noted Russian military engineer and general. He was educated in the St. Petersburg school of engineers; served as captain in the Caucasus 1848–50, and at the siege of Silistria 1854; became famous as the chief engineer in the defense of Sebastopol 1854–55; was made major-general in 1855; was wounded in June, 1855; was employed in fortifying Nikolaieff and Kronstadt; became assistant to the inspector-general of engineers, and in 1869 general of engineers; took charge of the siege of Plevna in the Turkish war Sept.–Dec., 1877; was employed in the reduction of the Bulgarian fortresses in 1878; became commander of the Russian army in Turkey in 1878; and later served as governor of Odessa and in other stations. He wrote "Défense de Sevastopol" (1864–72), etc.

Todmorden (tod-môr'de̤n). A town in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, situated on the Calder 17 miles north-northeast of Manchester. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 24,725.

Toggenburg (tog'en-börg). A region in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, traversed by the Thur. It was a medieval countship. The most notable of the so-called Toggenburg wars was that of 1712, caused by the oppressive action of the Abbot of St. Gall: Bern and Zurich supported Toggenburg successfully against the Catholic forces of Lucerne, the Forest Cantons, etc.

Togoland (tō'gō-land). A German protectorate on the Slave Coast of western Africa, east of the Gold Coast, about long. 1° 20' E. Capital, Little Popo. The protectorate was proclaimed in 1884. Area, estimated, 24,000 square miles. Population, about 2,000,000 (?).

Togrul (tō'gröl), or **Togril** (tō'gril), **Beg.** Died about 1063. The founder of the first dynasty of the Seljuk Turks (which see). He made many conquests in Persia.

Toilers of the Sea, The. See *Travailleurs de la Mer, Les.*

Toinette (twä-net'). The capable but exasperating servant of Argan in Molière's "Le malade imaginaire."

Toison d'Or (twä-sôṅ' dōr), **La.** [F., 'The Fleece of Gold.'] A play by Corneille. "It includes a great deal of spectacle, and is rather an elaborate masque interspersed with regular dramatic scenes than a tragedy." *Saintsbury.*

Toiyabe Range (toi-yä'be rānj). A range of mountains in the central part of Nevada, about long. 117° 20' W.

Tokaido (tō-kī'dō). [From *to,* eastern, *kai,* sea, *do,* road.] The main road along the eastern coast of Japan, extending from Tokio to Kioto.

Tokaj. See *Tokay.*

Tokar (tō-kär'). A town in Nubia, near the coast of the Red Sea, 40 miles south of Suakim. The town was surrendered to the Mahdists. Near it a battle (called also the battle of Trinkitat) was fought Feb. 4, 1884, when the Mahdists under Osman Digna totally defeated the Egyptian forces under Baker Pasha.

Tokat (tō-kät'). A town in the vilayet of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Yeshil-Irmak 56 miles north-northwest of Sivas. It was formerly a seat of important trade and manufactures, and still has copper manufactures. Population, about 10,000.

Tokay, or **Tokaj** (tō-kā'; Hung. pron. tō'koi). A town in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Bodrog with the Theiss, 42 miles north by west of Debreczin. The celebrated Tokay wines are produced in its vicinity. Population, about 4,500.

Tokio (tō'kē-ō), formerly **Yedo** or **Yeddo** (yed'ō). The capital of Japan, situated on the Bay of Tokio, on the main island, in lat. 35° 41' N., long. 139° 46' E. It is situated on low and flat ground, traversed by several streams. It is the seat of important commerce and manufactures, and a center of culture, containing the imperial university. Yokohama is the seaport. The Shiba temple is remarkable for its succession of inclosures, each with an elaborately decorated covered gateway. The tombs of the shoguns are admirable monuments of the national style, chiefly in wood, with a succession of inclosures, gates, corridors, and halls, ornamented with sculpture and color, and with delicate work in metal. Yedo was the seat of the shogunate until its abolition in 1868, and succeeded Kioto as the capital in 1869, when the name was changed to Tokio ('Eastern Capital'). Population (1893), 1,180,569. Also *Tokyo.*

Tokio, Bay of. An arm of the ocean, on the coast of Japan, near Tokio.

Toland (tō'la̤nd), **John** (baptized **Janus Junius).** Born near Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1669 (1670?): died at Putney, March 11, 1722. An English deist. He was brought up a Catholic, but at fifteen became a Protestant, and was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, graduating from the latter university in 1690. He then studied at Leyden, and in 1694 began to reside at Oxford. In 1696 he published "Christianity not Mysterious." The work aroused considerable controversy, which was increased by its similarity to "The Reasonableness of Christianity" by John Locke. In 1698 he published the "Life of Milton," in 1704 the "Letters to Serena" (the Queen of Prussia), followed in 1705 by his "Account of Prussia and Hanover." In 1710 he returned to England, and published "Nazarenus" in 1718, and "Tetradymus" and "Pantheisticon" in 1720. In his last years his life was that of an adventurer.

Tolbiacum (tol-bī'a̤-kum). The ancient name of Zülpich.

Toledo (tọ-lē'dō; Sp. pron. tō-lā'ŦHō). 1. A province of New Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Avila and Madrid on the north, Cuenca on the east, Ciudad Real and Badajoz on the south, and Caceres on the west. The surface is elevated and mountainous. Area, 5,886 square miles. Population (1887), 359,562.

2. The capital of the province of Toledo, situated on the Tagus in lat. 39° 51' N., long. 4° 1' W.: the ancient Toletum. It is picturesquely situated on hills; is the seat of an archbishop, primate of Spain; was long noted for manufactures, and is still famous for its swords; and has a trade in coal, iron, lumber, and grain. It formerly contained a university. The cathedral, the metropolitan church of Spain, was commenced in 1227, and is essentially of the 13th century, though it was not finished until 1492. Like most Spanish churches, it is not effective without. The five-aisled interior, though not lofty, is very impressive and picturesque: it has much good glass, and is a museum of sculpture and rich old church furniture. The choir-stalls are

carved with the long series of victories of Ferdinand and Isabella over the Moors. The cloisters are large, with fine simple tracery and vaulting. The city contains many other churches and religious houses, and many specimens of Moorish architecture. The Alcazar is a combined palace and citadel rebuilt and decorated by Charles V., but greatly damaged by fire in 1886. The patio, or inner court, is a fine example of Renaissance arcading. The bridges of Alcantara and San Martin, over the Tagus, are both essentially of the 13th century, narrow, very lofty, and with an enormous central arch. The first has only one side arch, and a battlemented tower at the inner end and a simple gate at the outer; the second has four side arches, and a fortified tower at each end. The city was the ancient capital of the Carpetani, and was conquered by the Romans about 193 B. C. It was the capital of the West-Gothic realm; has been the seat of many councils; was the second city in the country under the Moorish rule; was taken by Alfonso VI. of Castile and Leon in 1085; was defended against Moorish attacks in the 12th century; and was the capital of Castile until superseded by Madrid in the 16th century. Population (1887), 20,837.

Toledo (tọ-lē′dō). A city and lake port, capital of Lucas County, Ohio, situated on the Maumee River, near Lake Erie, about lat. 41° 38′ N. It is a leading railroad center; has important commerce in grain, flour, live stock, lumber, etc.; and has manufactures of wood, iron, etc. It was formed by the union of two villages in 1836. (See *Toledo War.*) Population (1890), 81,434.

Toledo (tō-lā′dō). The main street of Naples: called officially the Via di Roma.

Toledo (tō-lā′ᴛʜō), **Francisco de.** Born about 1515: died at Seville, Sept., 1584. A Spanish administrator. He was a younger son of the third Count of Oropesa. From Nov. 26, 1569, to Sept. 23, 1581, he was viceroy of Peru. During this period the young Inca Tupac Amaru was seized and executed; the Inquisition was introduced (1569); and the code of laws called Libro de Tasas (which see) was promulgated. On his return to Spain, Toledo was imprisoned for malversation of public funds, and was severely rebuked by the king for having caused the death of the Inca.

Toledo Molina y Salazar (tō-lā′ᴛʜō mō-lē′nä ē sä-lä-thär′), **Antonio Sebastian de,** Marquis of Mancera. Born about 1620: died after 1675. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of Mexico from Oct. 15, 1664, to Nov. 9, 1673. He was one of the best and ablest of the viceroys.

Toledo War. A bloodless dispute between Ohio and Michigan, in 1835, relating to the city of Toledo, which was claimed by both. It terminated in favor of Ohio.

Tolentino (tō-len-tē′nō). A town in the province of Macerata, Italy, situated on the Chienti 30 miles south-southwest of Ancona: the ancient Tolentinum. It has several noted churches and works of art. A victory gained here by the Austrians under Bianchi over the Neapolitans under Murat, May 2 and 3, 1815, led to Murat's loss of his throne. Population (1881), 4,114.

Tolentino, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Tolentino, Feb., 1797, between Pope Pius VI. and Napoleon Bonaparte. The Pope ceded Avignon, the Comtat-Venaissin, Bologna, Ferrara, the Romagna, and Ancona to the French.

Toleration, Act of. In English law, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary, cap. 18 (1689). By this the Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms, on condition of their taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc.

Tolima (tō-lē′mä). An interior department of Colombia, about the head waters of the river Magdalena. Capital, Ibagué. Area, 18,434 square miles. Population, about 230,000.

Tolima. The highest mountain of Colombia, in the Central Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 4° 40′ N., northwest of the town of Ibagué, Tolima. It is a quiescent volcano. Height, 18,325 feet.

Toll (tol), Count **Karl Friedrich.** Born April 19, 1777: died at St. Petersburg, May 5, 1842. A Russian general. He was distinguished in Switzerland and Italy, and in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars; was chief of staff in the Turkish war in 1829, and in the Polish revolution in 1831; and succeeded Diebitsch as commander in Poland in 1831.

Tollan. See *Tula* and *Toltecs.*

Tollens (tol′lens), **Hendrik.** Born at Rotterdam, Sept. 24, 1780: died at Ryswick, Oct. 21, 1856. A Dutch poet. His father was a merchant in Rotterdam, and his early education was in the direction of the mercantile career, which he followed until 1846, when he retired to private life. His earliest works were the comedies "De Bruiloft" ("The Wedding," 1799) and "Gierigheid en baatzucht" ("Avarice and Covetousness," 1801). From 1801 to 1805 appeared the poems "Idyllen en Minnezangen" ("Idyls and Love Songs"), "Gedichten" ("Poems" 1808–15), "Tafereel van de overwintering der Nederlanders op Nova Zembla" ("A Picture of the Wintering of the Netherlanders on Nova Zembla," 1816), "Romancen, balladen en legenden" ("Romances, Ballads, and Legends," 1818–19), "Nieuwe gedichten" ("New Poems," 1821, 1829), and, finally, in 1848 and 1853, "Laatste gedichten" ("Last Poems").

Tolosa (tō-lō′sä̤). The ancient name of Toulouse.

Tolosa (tō-lō′sä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, at the junction of the Arages with the Oria, 25 miles northwest of Pamplona. It was formerly the capital of the province. Population (1887), 7,223.

Tolosa. A suburb of La Plata (which see).

Tolosa, Battle of. See *Navas de Tolosa.*

Tolowa (tôl′ō-wä̤). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living on the northern coast of California. See *Athapascan.*

Tolstoi (tol′stoi), Count **Alexei Konstantinovich.** Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 5, 1818: died near Pochep, Oct. 10, 1875. A Russian poet. He served in the Crimean war. His chief works are "Prince Serébrany" (1861: a historical romance) and the dramatic trilogy "Death of Ivan the Terrible" (1867), "Czar Feodor" (1868), and "Czar Boris" (1870). He was remotely connected with Count Lyeff Tolstoi.

Tolstoi, Count **Dmitri.** Born 1823: died at St. Petersburg, May 7, 1889. A Russian politician. He was minister of public instruction 1866–80, and minister of the interior 1883–89.

Tolstoi, Count **Lyeff** or **Lyoff** (i. e. **Leo**) **Nikolaievich.** Born in the government of Tula, Russia, Aug. 28, 1828 (O. S.). A Russian novelist, social reformer, and religious mystic. He was educated at the University of Kazan, and served in the army in the Caucasus and in the Crimean war, being appointed commander of a battery in 1855. He took part in the battle of the Tchernaya, was in the storming of Sebastopol, and after it was sent as a special courier to St. Petersburg. He retired at the end of the campaign. After the liberation of the serfs he lived on his estates, working with and relieving the peasants, and also devoting himself to study. The stories regarding his life have almost assumed the proportions of a myth. His chief novels are "War and Peace" (1865–68: a picture of Russian society 1805–15) and "Anna Karénina" (1875–78). Among his other works are "Sevastopol" (1853–55), "The Cossacks" (composed while in the army), "Ivan Ilyitch" (1886), "Two Pilgrims," "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth," "My Religion" (1885), "My Confession," "A Commentary on the Gospel," "Life," "The Kreutzer Sonata" (1890), and "War" (1892).

Toltecs (tol′teks or tōl-tāks′). A traditional or perhaps mythical race of Indians, said to have occupied the Mexican plateau during several centuries previous to the advent of the Aztecs. According to the story, they came from Huehuetlapallan, somewhere in the north, and after various migrations and temporary settlements arrived at Tollan (supposed to be Tula in Hidalgo). Here they settled in 661 (or 674?) and a list is given of 9 or 11 "kings" who ruled them. The legends also connect them with the ruins at Teotihuacan, the pyramid at Cholula, etc.; and the prophet or hero Quetzalcohuatl is said to have appeared in their cities, making his final departure from Tlapallan, an unknown locality, but supposed to be near the sea-coast. About 1013 the Toltec power was overthrown, and the nation journeyed southward and disappeared; but many have supposed that the Maya empire, which came into prominence about that time, originated with them. The vagueness and confusion which characterize all accounts of the Toltecs have given rise to many and widely diverse theories about them. Some ethnologists — notably Dr. Brinton — deny that they ever had any real existence except, perhaps, as an early and small gens of the Aztecs; others believe that they formed a powerful kingdom which left profound traces on the later civilizations.

> All that we can gather about them with safety is that they were a sedentary Indian stock which at some remote time settled in portions of central Mexico, as for instance at Tula, Tullantzinco, Teotihuacan, and perhaps Cholula. Nothing certain is known of their language, and it must not be overlooked that the so-called Toltec names mentioned in the chronicles are in the Nahuatl idiom.
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> *Bandelier*, An Archæological Tour in Mexico, p. 191.

Toluca (tō-lö′kä). The capital of the state of Mexico, Mexico, 32 miles west-southwest of the city of Mexico. It is one of the places said to have been settled by the Toltecs, and was an important Aztec pueblo at the time of the Spanish conquest. Population (1892), about 17,000.

Tom (tom). A river in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, which joins the Obi near Tomsk. Length, about 450 miles.

Tom, Mount. A mountain in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, opposite Mount Holyoke, near Northampton. Height, about 1,335 feet.

Tomales Bay (tō-mä′les bā). An inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of California, 35 miles northwest of San Francisco.

Tom and Jerry, or Life in London. A novel by Pierce Egan, published 1821–22, which contains the adventures of Jerry Hawthorn, Corinthian Tom, and Bob Logic. It was illustrated by Cruikshank, and was very popular.

Tombigbee, or **Tombigby** (tom-big′bi). A river in eastern Mississippi and western Alabama, which unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile. Length, estimated, about 450 miles; navigable to Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Tom Brown at Oxford. A story by Thomas Hughes, published in 1861: a continuation of "Tom Brown's School Days."

Tom Brown's School Days. A story by Thomas Hughes, published in 1856. It describes life at Rugby School under the rule of Dr. Arnold.

Tombs (tömz), **The.** A New York city prison, fronting on Centre street, on the block bounded by Leonard, Elm, and Franklin streets. It is of Egyptian architecture, and was built in 1838. The new criminal law courts are on the opposite side of Franklin street, and are connected with the Tombs by a bridge from the second story, known as "the Bridge of Sighs," in remembrance of the Venetian structure.

Tombs of the Scipios. See *Scipios, Tombs of the.*

Tomelloso (tō-mel-yō′sō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain. It exports wine and brandy.

Tom Gate. A gate of Christ Church College, Oxford, begun by Wolsey, and completed by Wren in 1682.

Tomi (tō′mī), or **Tomis** (tō′mis). [Gr. Τόμις.] In ancient geography, a town on the coast of the Black Sea, near the modern Kustendje, Rumania. It was the place of Ovid's banishment.

Tomini (tō-mē′nē), **Gulf of.** An arm of the sea which separates the northern from the eastern peninsula of Celebes.

Tom Jones. The title of a novel by Fielding, published in 1749, and the name of its hero. He is represented as a foundling who is brought up by Squire Allworthy, and in the end is discovered to be the squire's (illegitimate) nephew, and is made his heir. Jones is a young man of a naturally attractive and generous character, but many of his adventures are unsavory.

Tomki[n]s (tom′kinz or -kis), **John.** A scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (B. A. 1598), author of "Albumazar" and, according to Furnival and Fleay, of "Lingua, or the Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority." The latter has also been attributed to Antony Brewer. [He is always spoken of as *Tomkis,* though his father's name was Tomkins.]

Tommaseo (tom-mä-sä′ō), **Niccolò.** Born at Sebenico, Dalmatia, 1802: died at Florence, May 1, 1874. An Italian author. He was a member of the revolutionary government of Venice in 1848, and was exiled from Venice in 1849. His works include "Dizionario dei sinonimi della lingua italiana" (1832), a commentary on Dante (1837), "Lettere di Pasquale de' Paoli" (1846), "Canti popolari," etc. He was collaborator with Bellini on an Italian dictionary.

Tommy Atkins (tom′i at′kinz). A generic name for a private in the British army; also, the rank and file collectively. The name is said to be derived from the usage of making out blanks for military accounts, etc., with the name "I, Tommy Atkins," etc.

Tom o' Bedlam (tom ō bed′lam). An incurable lunatic: so called from Bethlehem Hospital, London. See *Bedlam.*

Tompkins (tomp′kinz), **Daniel D.** Born at (what is now) Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1774: died on Staten Island, June 11, 1825. An American statesman. He was educated at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He was associate justice of the New York Supreme Court 1804–07, and governor of New York 1807–17. In 1812 he prorogued the legislature for 10 months to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in New York city. He was elected Vice-President in 1816 and was reëlected in 1820, serving 1817–25. He recommended, in 1817, the abolition of slavery in New York.

Tom Quad (kwod). The great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford.

Tom's (tomz). A famous coffee-house, named from its proprietor, Thomas West, formerly situated on Russell street, London: removed in 1865. In 1764 a club of nearly 700 members was formed here, consisting of the most noted men of the age, and called Tom's Club.

Tomsk (tomsk). **1.** A government of Western Siberia, bounded by Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, the Chinese empire, and Semipalatinsk. It is mountainous (Altai, etc.) in the southeast, and has great mineral wealth. Area, 331,159 square miles. Population (1889), 1,299,729.

2. The capital of the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Tom, near the Obi, about lat. 56° 40′ N. It is one of the chief Siberian cities, and is situated on the great Siberian road from Tyumen to Irkutsk. Population, 41,856.

Tom's River (tomz riv′ėr). The capital of Ocean County, New Jersey, situated on Tom's River 34 miles southeast of Trenton.

Tom Thumb. See *Stratton, Charles S.*

Tom Thumb the Great. A burlesque by Fielding, produced in 1730. Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos" was imitated from it in part. O'Hara turned it into an opera.

Tonale Pass (tō-nä′le pås). An Alpine pass, 30 miles west-northwest of Trent, which connects the valley of the Noce in Tyrol with that of the Oglio in the province of Brescia, Italy. It was the scene of various contests in the Napoleonic wars and in the Austrian wars of 1848 and 1866. Elevation, 6,150 feet.

Tonantzin. See *Cihuacohuatl.*

Tonatiuh (tō-nä-tē'ō). [Mex., 'sun.'] A name given by the Indians of Mexico to Pedro de Alvarado, in allusion to his ruddy complexion and blond hair and beard.

Tonawanda (ton-a-won'dä). A town in Erie County, New York, at the junction of Tonawanda Creek with Niagara River. It is an important center of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,145.

Tonawanda Creek. A river in western New York which joins the Niagara 10 miles north of Buffalo. Length, about 75 miles.

Tonbridge. See *Tunbridge.*

Tone (tōn), **Theobald Wolfe.** Born at Dublin, June 20, 1763: committed suicide in prison at Dublin, Nov. 19, 1798. An Irish revolutionist, one of the chief founders of the United Irishmen. He promoted and served in the expedition of Hoche to Ireland in 1796; and was captured on a French squadron on its way to Ireland in 1798, and sentenced to death. His autobiography was edited by his son in 1826.

Tone-gawa. The longest river in Japan, on the main island, flowing into the Pacific east of Tokio. Length, about 170 miles.

Tonga Bay (tong'gä bā). An inlet on the eastern coast of South Africa, near Cape Delgado.

Tonga Islands. A group of the Friendly Islands.

Tongaland (tong'gä-land). A native state, under British rule, on the eastern coast of Africa north of Zululand. Area, about 1,200 square miles. Population, about 100,000. Also *Amatongaland.*

Tongas (tong'gäz). A tribe of North American Indians who live on an island at the mouth of Portland Canal, and on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. Number, 273. See *Koluschan.*

Tongatabu, or **Tongataboo** (tong-ga-tä'bö). The largest island of the Friendly Islands. It contains the capital of the group. Length, 21 miles.

Tongking (tong-king'), sometimes **Tungking** (töng-king'), also **Tonkin** (ton-kēn') and (F.) **Tonquin** (tôn-kań'). A French colonial possession in Farther India, bounded by China, the Gulf of Tongking, Annam, and the Shan States. Capital, Hanoi. The surface is generally low, and is traversed by the river Song-koi. The chief exports are rice, silk, silk goods, and tin. It was long a kingdom, nominally tributary to China, and latterly under Annamese suzerainty. In 1873 an unsuccessful French expedition under Garnier was sent against Tongking; and a treaty between France and Annam was ratified in 1874. The contest for Tongking was renewed in 1882, and campaigns were undertaken by the French under Rivière, Négrier, Brière de l'Isle, and others against the Black Flags and the Chinese 1883–85. Tongking was ceded to France by treaty with China in 1885. Area, 34,740 square miles. Population, 9,000,000.

Tongking, Gulf of. An arm of the China Sea, partly inclosed by China, Tongking, and the island of Hainan.

Tongking River. A name sometimes given to the Red River in Tongking.

Tongoland. See *Tongaland.*

Tongue (tung) **River.** A river in northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana which unites with the Yellowstone near Miles City. Length, about 200 miles.

Tonikan (ton'ē-kän), or **Otonnica,** or **Tanico.** [From a word in their language meaning 'man' or 'people.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians which lived, when first met with (about 1700), in Mississippi on the lower Yazoo River. They were faithful allies of the French. In 1708 they were driven from their villages by the Chikasa and Alabama; afterward occupied the lands of the Huma; and in 1730 were driven thence down the Mississippi by the Nachi. In 1817 some of them were in Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, where about 25 still live (1894).

Tonkawan (tong'kä-wän). A linguistic family of North American Indians which, when first known (about 1719), lived in several parts of Texas, and later in the northwestern part of that State. But three tribes are known — the Tonkawe, Mayes, and Yakwal: the last two are extinct or are merged in the first. Thirteen subdivisions or bands are known by name.

Tonkaways. See *Tonkawe.*

Tonkawe (tong'kä-wā), or **Tancahuas,** or **Tanks.** [Pl., also *Tonkaways;* from a Caddo term meaning 'they all stay together.'] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly roamed in the west and south of Texas. Those still living together (78 in number) are in the Indian Territory (1894). See *Tonkawan.*

Tonkin. See *Tongking.*

Tonna (ton'ä), Mrs. (**Charlotte Elizabeth Browne;** Mrs. **Phelan**): pseudonym **Charlotte Elizabeth.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 1, 1790: died at Ramsgate, July 12, 1846. An English religious writer. She married Captain Phelan, who died in 1837; and in 1841 she married Mr. Tonna. Among her works are "Judah's Lion," "The Siege of Derry," "Floral Biography," "The Rockite," etc., and many religious tracts. She edited the "Christian Lady's Magazine" 1834–46.

Tonnante (ton-nońt'). The first ironclad, one of five floating batteries built by Napoleon III. during the Crimean war. It was launched at Brest in March, 1855. Its length was 172 feet; breadth, 44 feet; draught, 9 feet. The armored casemate carried 4½-inch armor and 17-inch wooden backing, and mounted 16 guns.

Tonnay-Charente (ton-nā'shä-rońt'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente 4 miles east of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 4,249.

Tonneins (ton-nań'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 20 miles northwest of Agen. It was destroyed by Louis XIII. in 1622. Population (1891), commune, 7,090.

Tonnerre (ton-när'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Armançon 32 miles south by west of Troyes. It produces wines. Population (1891), commune, 4,734.

Tönning (tėn'ning). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Eider, 30 miles west-southwest of Schleswig. It has several times been besieged. The Swedish general Stenbock surrendered here to the Russians and Danes May 16, 1713. Population (1890), 3,228.

Tonquin. See *Tongking.*

Tonson (ton'son), **Jacob.** Born about 1656: died 1736. A noted English bookseller. He published some of Otway's and Tate's plays before 1670; was Dryden's publisher in 1681; and published Rowe's Shakspere in 1709. See *Kit-Cat Club.*

Tonstall, Cuthbert. See *Tunstall.*

Tonti (ton'tē), **Lorenzo.** Lived about 1650. An Italian banker, inventor of the tontine system of life-insurance.

Tonto Apache. See *Pinal Coyotero.*

Tonty (ton'tē), or **Tonti, Henry de.** Born about 1650: died at Mobile, 1704. An Italian explorer in the Mississippi valley, son of Lorenzo Tonti: a companion of La Salle.

Tooke (tök), **Horne:** the assumed name of **John Horne.** Born at Westminster, England, June 25, 1736: died at Wimbledon, England, March 18, 1812. An English politician and philologist. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; was vicar at New Brentford until 1773; began his political career about 1765 as a Liberal; engaged in controversies with Wilkes and Junius; was the chief founder of the "Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights" in 1769; opposed the American war; and was imprisoned for libel 1767–68. He assumed the name of Tooke in 1782. In 1794 he was tried for high treason and acquitted. He was member of Parliament 1801–02, but was excluded later, as a clergyman. His chief work is the philological treatise "Epea Pteroenta, or Diversions of Purley" (1786, 1805). He also wrote various political pamphlets, including "Petition of an Englishman" (1765), "Two Pair of Portraits" (1788), etc.

Toombs (tömz), **Robert.** Born in Wilkes County, Ga., July 2, 1810: died at Washington, Ga., Dec. 15, 1885. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Georgia 1845–53; United States senator from Georgia 1853–61; a leading disunionist; member of the Confederate Congress 1861; and Confederate secretary of state 1861. He served as brigadier-general at the second battle of Bull Run and at Antietam in 1862; and commanded the Georgia militia in 1864. He lived abroad 1865–67 when he returned, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government.

Toorkistan. See *Turkestan.*

Topeka (tō-pē'kä). The capital of Kansas, and of Shawnee County, situated on the Kansas River in lat. 39° 3′ N., long. 95° 40′ W. It is a railroad center; has manufactures of flour, machinery, etc.; and is the seat of Washburn College (Congregational), and of Bethany College for young ladies (Episcopal), and other educational institutions. It was settled in 1854, and was incorporated in 1857. Population (1890), 31,007.

Topeka Constitution. A constitution for the projected State of Kansas, adopted in convention at Topeka 1855. It prohibited slavery.

Topelius (tō-pā'lē-ös), **Zachris.** Born at Nykarleby, Finland, Jan. 14, 1818. A Swedish poet and novelist. His father was a physician. After 1833 he studied at Helsingfors. Here he subsequently settled, and from 1842 to 1861 was the editor of the journal "Helsingfors Tidningar," in which his earliest poems and stories originally appeared. Afterward he was made professor extraordinarius of the history of Finland and the North at the University of Helsingfors, and in 1863 professor ordinarius. In 1876 he became professor of universal history. From 1875 to 1878 he was the rector of the university. In the latter year he finally withdrew from his academic labors. His first collection of lyrics appeared in 1845 with the title "Ljungblommor" ("Heath Blossoms"). Three other collections were published in 1850, 1854, and 1860 respectively, and still another, "Nya blad" ("New Leaves"), in 1870. Among his dramatic works are particularly to be mentioned "Titians forsta karlek" ("Titian's First Love"), "Efter 50 år" ("After Fifty Years"), and "Prinsessan of Cypern" ("The Princess of Cyprus": with which the Helsingfors theater was opened in 1860). His most celebrated work is the series of novels in six volumes, depicting life in Sweden and Finland in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the title "Faltskarns berattelser" ("The Surgeon's Stories," 1872–74). His "Läsning för Barn" ("Reading for Children") has been translated into English and German. He is the author, besides, of several historical and descriptive works on Finland.

Tophet (tō'fet). [From. Heb. *topheth,* lit. 'a place to be spit on.'] A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehenna or the Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem. It was there that the idolatrous Jews worshiped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

Toplady (top'lä-di), **Augustus Montague.** Born at Farnham, Surrey, Nov. 4, 1740: died at London, Aug. 11, 1778. An English clergyman, controversialist, and sacred poet. He was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1768 he was appointed vicar of Broadh Hembury, Devonshire. He was an earnest Calvinist. He published "The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination Stated and Asserted" (1769), "Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England" (1774), "The Church of England Vindicated from the Charge of Arminianism" (1774), "Poems on Sacred Subjects" (1775), and "Psalms and Hymns" (1776). He wrote several other volumes of hymns and sacred poems. He is best known as the author of the noble hymn "Rock of Ages."

Töplitz. See *Teplitz.*

Topolias, Lake. See *Copais.*

Topsham (tops'am). A town in Devonshire, England, situated at the beginning of the estuary of the Exe, 4 miles southeast of Exeter. Population (1891), about 4,000.

Topsy (top'si). A negro girl, an amusing character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Toquima Range (tō-kē'mä rānj). A range of mountains in the central part of Nevada, about long. 117° W.

Torah (tō'rä). [Heb., 'instruction,' 'teaching.'] The name given to the first five books of the Old Testament, or Pentateuch, by the Jews. It is considered by them the most important part of the Bible. Weekly lessons are read from it in the synagogue, and only manuscript copies are used for this purpose. See *Pentateuch.*

Tor Bay (tôr bā). A small bay of the English Channel, situated near Torquay. William of Orange landed there in 1688.

Torbert (tôr'bėrt), **Alfred Thomas Archimedes.** Born at Georgetown, Del., July 1, 1833: died at sea, Sept. 30, 1880. An American general in the Civil War. He served in the infantry in the Army of the Potomac; became distinguished in 1864 as a cavalry commander under Sheridan; and commanded the Army of the Shenandoah in 1865. Later he was in the diplomatic and consular service. He was brevetted major-general in the United States army, March 13, 1865, and resigned in Oct., 1866.

Torcello (tor-chel'lō). A small island 6 miles northeast of Venice, of importance in the 10th and 11th centuries. It contains an ancient Byzantine cathedral of Santa Maria, and a church of Santa Fosca. The former was rebuilt in the 11th century, but preserves the early basilican plan. The south windows of the choir have stone shutters turning on pivots. The nave and aisles end in apses: that of the nave has a primitive presbyterium of three steps at the back, forming seats for the clergy, with the raised episcopal throne in the middle. The chief apse and other portions of the interior are covered with curious and beautiful mosaics; and the pavement and many details of furniture and decoration are of the highest interest. Santa Fosca is a remarkable church, probably of the 12th century, in plan a Greek cross 46 by 62 feet, originally the baptistery of the cathedral. It has porches of stilted arches on three sides, three apses on the east, and was originally domed at the crossing. The graceful interior is surrounded by 12 handsome columns from earlier churches.

Torch Lake (tôrch lāk). A lake chiefly in Antrim County, Michigan, about lat. 45° N. It communicates with Lake Michigan. Length, about 14 miles.

Torda. See *Thorenburg.*

Tordesilhas (tōr-dā-sēl'yäs), Sp. **Tordesillas** (tōr-dā-sēl'yäs), **Convention of.** A treaty between Spain and Portugal, signed at Tordesilhas June 7, 1494, regulating their rights of discovery and conquest. The Pope, by his celebrated bull of May 3, 1493, had drawn a meridian "100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verd Islands," giving to Spain the right of conquest to the west of it, and to Portugal the same right on the east. The convention of Tordesilhas removed this line to a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verd Islands. At that time the continental character of America was unknown, and the powers supposed that they were dividing "the Indies," or Asia; but apparently it never occurred to them that, in pushing their conquests, they would eventually meet on the same meridian, but on the opposite side of the world. Unfortunately the meridian was not definitely fixed — first, because it was reckoned from an archipelago, and not from one island or point; and second, because the term "league" admitted of several different meanings. The Brazilian coast, discovered soon after, was clearly to the east of the Tordesilhas line, and it was accordingly settled by the Portuguese; but the line passed near the mouths of the two great rivers Plata and Amazon, and in the uncertainty as to its position disputes arose in those regions which have come down to the present day. Eventually, and partly because of the uncertainty, the Portuguese pushed their conquests far westward. In the course of time the two powers met in the East Indies, and here the field of dispute was broader, owing to the defective methods of determining longitude which were then in vogue. The Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan, were claimed and held by Spain as lying within her hemisphere; but in fact they were in the hemisphere which had been assigned to Portugal.

Toreno (tō-rā'nō), **Jose Maria,** Count of Toreno. Born at Oviedo, Spain, 1786: died at Paris, Sept. 16, 1843. A Spanish historian and politician, minister in the regency of Maria Christina. He wrote "Historia del levantamiento, guerra y revolucion de España" ("History of the Rising, War, and Revolution of Spain," 1835–38), a standard history of the Peninsular war.

Torfaeus (tor-fē'us), or **Torfason** (tor'fä-son), **Thormodr.** Born in Iceland, 1639: died 1719. An Icelandic antiquary. His chief work is a "History of Norway" (1711). He also wrote works on Greenland, Vinland, etc., and translated Icelandic works into Danish.

Torgau (tor'gou). A fortified town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 31 miles east-northeast of Leipsic. Its chief building is the castle Hartenfels. It suffered in the Thirty Years' War; was fortified by Napoleon in 1810; was besieged by the Allies in 1813; and surrendered Jan. 14, 1814. Population (1890), commune, 10,860.

Torgau, Alliance of. A league formed at Torgau, 1526, by Saxony and Hesse and other Protestant powers against the Roman Catholic states.

Torgau, Battle of. A battle fought at Süptitz, near Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760, in which the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Daun.

Torgau Articles. A document, drawn up at Torgau in 1530, which formed the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Torgau Book. A document, drawn up at Torgau in 1576, which formed the basis of the Formula of Concord.

Toribio, Saint. See *Mogrovejo, Toribio.*

Toribio de Benavente. See *Motolinia.*

Tories (tō'riz). [From Ir. *toiridhe*, a pursuer, a plunderer.] 1. In English history, one of the two great political parties which arose at the end of the 17th century. It may be regarded as the successor of the Cavaliers, Court Party, and Abhorrers. It favored conservative principles in church and state. One wing after the revolution of 1688 became known as *Jacobites*; it was the peace party in the reign of Queen Anne; and from the Hanoverian succession (1714) it was in opposition for about half a century. It took stronger ground than the Whig party against the American colonies and against the French Revolution. Among its leaders were Pitt, Canning, and Wellington. From about the time of the Reform Bill (1832), which the Tories opposed, the name began to be replaced by *Conservative*. The word *Tory*, however, is still in common use.

2. The loyalist or British party during the American Revolutionary period.

Torino. The Italian name of Turin.

Tormentine (tôr-men'tin), **Cape.** A headland at the eastern extremity of New Brunswick, projecting into Northumberland Strait.

Tórmes (tor'mes). [L. *Termes*, ML. *Turmus.*] A left-hand tributary of the Duero, which it joins 46 miles west-northwest of Salamanca, Spain. Length, about 150 miles.

Torneå (tor'ne-â). A small town in the laen of Uleåborg, Finland, situated at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the Torneå Elf, in lat. 65° 48' N., long. 24° 12' E. It is a resort for summer tourists, who visit it to see the "midnight sun."

Torneå, Lake. A lake in northern Sweden, the source of the Torneå Elf. Length, about 35 miles.

Torneå Elf. A river in northern Sweden, and on the boundary between Sweden and Finland, which flows into the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, about 275 miles.

Toro (tō'rō). A town in the province of Zamora, Spain, situated on the Duero 38 miles north by east of Salamanca. It was an important medieval city. Near it, in March, 1476, the Castilians defeated the Portuguese. Population (1887), 8,721.

Toro, Manuel Murillo-. See *Murillo-Toro.*

Toronaic Gulf (tor-ọ-nā'ik gulf). In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea between the peninsulas of Pallene and Sithonia, Chalcidice, Macedonia: now called *Gulf of Cassandra.*

Toronto (tọ-ron'tō). [From an Indian (Huron) word, 'place of meeting.'] The capital of the province of Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario in lat. 43° 40' N., long. 79° 24' W. It is the second city in population in the dominion; is an important railway and commercial center; has varied manufactures; and is the seat of a university (burned in 1890) with affiliated colleges, and numerous other educational institutions. The early name of Toronto was York. It was settled and made the capital of Upper Canada by Governor Simcoe in 1794; was taken and burned by the Americans in 1813; and was incorporated as a city and had its name changed to Toronto in 1834. It was at one time, alternately with Quebec, the seat of government of Canada. It has been the capital of Ontario since 1867. Population (1891), 181,220.

Torquato Tasso. A drama by Goethe, printed in 1790.

Torquatus. See *Manlius.*

Torquay (tôr-kē'). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on Tor Bay 18 miles south of Exeter. It is remarkable for its mild climate, and is a favorite winter health-resort. Near it are the ruins of Tor Abbey (12th–14th century). It has manufactures of terra-cotta articles. Population (1891), 25,534.

Torquemada (tōr-kā-mä'ᴛʜä), **Juan de.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, about 1545: died in Mexico after 1617. A Spanish historian. He went to Mexico in his youth; joined the Franciscan order there; and was a professor in the College of Tlatelolco, and provincial 1614–17. His principal work is the "Monarquia Indiana" (3 vols., folio, 1615; 2d ed. 1723). It is the most voluminous and one of the best of the early histories of Mexico.

Torquemada (tōr-kā-mä'ᴛʜä), **Tomas de.** Born about 1420: died 1498. A Dominican prior, made by Ferdinand and Isabella first inquisitor-general for Castile in 1483. He organized the Inquisition in Spain, and became infamous for the barbarous severity with which he administered his office. The number of his victims who suffered death is placed at nearly 9,000. He favored the expulsion of the Jews in 1492.

> Its earliest victims were Jews. Six were burned within four days from the time when the tribunal first sat, and Mariana states the whole number of those who suffered during the eighteen terrible years of Torquemada's Inquisitorship at two thousand, besides seventeen thousand who underwent some form of punishment less severe than that of the stake.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 408.

Torre del Greco (tor're del grā'kō). [It., 'tower of the Greek.'] A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 7 miles southeast of Naples, at the base of Vesuvius. It has coral-fisheries. It has often been ravaged by eruptions and earthquakes. Population (1881), 21,588.

Torre dell' Annunziata (tor're del län-nön-zē-ä'tä). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 12 miles southeast of Naples, at the base of Vesuvius. It has considerable trade, and manufactures of macaroni, etc. Population (1881), 20,060.

Torregiano (tor-re-jä'nō). Born 1472: died 1522. A Florentine sculptor, popularly known as the sculptor who broke Michelangelo's nose in a quarrel about 1491. For many years he served in the papal army under Cesare Borgia. About 1503 he went to England, where he won great reputation and made the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey which Lord Bacon called "one of the stateliest and daintiest monuments in Europe." He afterward wandered to Spain, and is said to have been starved to death in a prison at Seville.

Torrens (tor'enz), **Lake.** A salt lake in South Australia, about lat. 30°–32° S. Estimated length, about 125 miles. It is at times a salt marsh.

Torrente (tōr-rān'tā), **Mariano.** Born at Barbastro, Aragon, 1792: died in Cuba (?) after 1853. A Spanish author. His most important work is "Historia de la revolucion Hispano-Americana" (3 vols., Madrid, 1829). It is the best history of the Spanish-American revolution from the Spanish side, but has been severely criticized by the republicans. After 1832 Torrente lived in Havana, where he published various works.

Torre Pellice (tor're pel-lē'che). A small town in Piedmont, Italy, among the Alps, near the French frontier, southwest of Pinerolo. It has been for centuries a center of the Waldenses.

Torres (tor'res) **Strait.** A sea passage which separates Australia on the south from Papua on the north, and connects the Pacific with Arafura Sea. It was discovered by Torres in 1606. Width, about 90 miles. Its navigation is dangerous.

Torres Vedras (tor'res vā'dräs). [Pg., 'old towers.'] A town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Zizandra 26 miles north by west of Lisbon. Population (1878), 4,926.

Torres Vedras, Lines of. Lines of fortifications extending from near Torres Vedras to the Tagus. They were defended by the Anglo-Portuguese under Wellington against the French under Masséna Oct., 1810,–March, 1811. Length of longest line, 29 miles.

Torrey (tor'i), **John.** Born at New York, Aug. 15, 1796: died there, March 10, 1873. An American botanist and chemist. He was professor at Princeton and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York city): State geologist of New York; United States assayer; and botanical editor of the reports of various exploring expeditions. He published "Catalogue of Plants Growing Spontaneously within Thirty Miles of the City of New York" (1819), "Flora of the State of New York" (1843-44), "Flora of the Northern and Middle States" (begun 1824), and began with Gray "Flora of North America" (1838–43).

Torrey's Peak (tor'iz pēk). A mountain in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, 48 miles west by south of Denver. Height, 14,335 feet.

Torricelli (tor-rē-chel'lē), **Evangelista.** Born at Piancaldoli, Italy, Oct. 15, 1608: died at Florence, Oct. 25, 1647. A celebrated Italian physicist and mathematician. He was the friend and amanuensis of Galileo, and his successor as professor at Florence. He discovered the principle of the barometer in 1643; made other mathematical and physical discoveries; and improved the microscope. His "Opera geometrica" were published in 1644.

Torridon (tor'i-don), **Loch.** An inlet of the ocean, on the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland, in lat. 57° 35' N. Length, including upper Loch Torridon, 14 miles.

Torrington (tor'ing-tọn). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Torridge 5 miles south-southeast of Bideford. Population (1891), 3,436.

Torrington, Earl of. See *Herbert.*

Torrington, First **Viscount** (**George Byng**). Born at Wrotham, Kent, England, 1663: died Jan. 17, 1733. An English admiral, father of Admiral John Byng. He was distinguished in the battle of Malaga 1704; defended the coast against the Pretender in 1715; and destroyed the Spanish fleet in the victory off Cape Passaro in 1718. He became first lord of the admiralty in 1727.

Torso Belvedere (of Hercules). A celebrated ancient work, signed by the Athenian Apollonius, in the Vatican, Rome. It is ascribed to the middle of the 1st century B. C., and is remarkable as a skilful portrayal of muscular development, and for the anatomical knowledge shown in the sitting position of the figure.

Torstenson (tor'sten-sọn), **Lennart,** Count of Ortala. Born at Torstena, West Gothland, Sweden, Aug. 17, 1603: died at Stockholm, April 7, 1651. A Swedish general in the Thirty Years' War. He served in Germany after 1630 under Gustavus Adolphus, and later under Banér; became commander-in-chief in 1641; gained the victory of Schweidnitz in 1642; overran Silesia; gained the victory of Breitenfeld Nov. 2, 1642; overran Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland 1643–44; defeated the Imperialists under Gallas at Jüterbog in 1644; gained the victory of Jankau March 6, 1645; united with Rákóczy, conquered Moravia, and invaded Austria in 1645; and resigned his command in 1646.

Tortola (tôr-tō'lä). 1. The chief island of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies.—2. A town on the island of Tortola, the seat of government of the British Virgin Islands.

Tortona (tor-tō'nä). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, situated on the Scrivia 12 miles east of Alessandria: the Roman Dertona. It contains a cathedral. Tortona was destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1155, and again by the Ghibellines in 1163; and was several times captured in later years (War of the Spanish Succession, etc.). Population (1881), 9,230; commune, 14,441.

Tortosa (tor-tō'sä). A city in the province of Tarragona, Spain, situated on the Ebro 43 miles southwest of Tarragona: the Roman Dertosa. It is a fortified town, and has some manufactures and trade. It was an important Moorish stronghold; was taken by the Crusaders, Pisans, and Genoese in 1148; and was captured by the French in 1708, and again under Suchet in 1811. Population (1887), 25,192.

Tortuga (tor-tö'gä). [F. *Île de la Tortue.*] An island north of Haiti, to which it belongs. It was a noted resort of the bucaneers, where most of their expeditions were organized, and whence they passed over to Haiti under French commanders. Length, about 20 miles.

Tortuga. A small island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 125 miles east-northeast of Caracas.

Tortugas. See *Dry Tortugas.*

Tory Party. See *Tories.*

Törzburg Pass (térts'börg pås). A pass in the Transylvanian Alps, near Törzburg, between Transylvania and Rumania.

Tosa (tō'sä) **Falls.** The falls of the Tosa or Toce, in the Alps of northern Italy, near the source. Height, 470 feet.

Toscanelli (tos-kä-nel'lē), **Paolo del Pozzo.** Born at Florence, 1397: died there, May 15, 1482. An Italian astronomer. He was the author of the map used by Columbus on the voyage which resulted in the discovery of America.

Tosti (tos'tē), **Francesco Paolo.** Born at Ortona, Italy, April 9, 1846. An Italian composer. In 1880 he became teacher of singing to the royal family of England. He is noted for his songs, especially English ballads.

Tostig (tos'tig). Killed at the battle of Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066. An English earl, son of Earl Godwine. He was banished with his father in 1051; became earl of Northumbria in 1055; assisted Harold in the Welsh campaign in 1063; was deposed by the Northumbrians in 1065, and went to Flanders; ravaged the southern coast of England; and joined with Harold Hardrada in the invasion of England in 1066.

Totilas (tot′i-las), or **Totila** (tot′i-lä̤). Died 552. An East-Gothic king in Italy. He overran the peninsula; opposed Belisarius and Narses; took Rome 546 and 549; and was defeated and mortally wounded at the battle of Taginæ in July, 552.

Totleben. See *Todleben*.

Totnes, or **Totness** (tot′nes). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Dart 21 miles east by north of Plymouth. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 4,016.

Totnes, or **Totness, First Earl of.** See *Carew, George*.

Totonicapam (tō-tō-nē-kä-päm′), or **Totonicapan** (tō-tō-nē-kä-pän′). A town of Guatemala, 60 miles west-northwest of Guatemala City. It was an ancient Indian stronghold and village, and is now the capital of the smallest but most densely populated department of the republic. Population, about 20,000; of the department (1890), 160,942.

Tottel's Miscellany. The first regular collection of poetical miscellany. It was issued in 1557 by Richard Tottel, and was probably edited by Nicholas Grimald. It contained the songs and sonnets of Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey, Grimald, and others. A second edition, omitting Grimald, appeared in the same year, and eight editions had been issued by 1587.

Totten (tot′e̤n), **Joseph Gilbert.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788: died at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864. An American military engineer, general, and scientist. He graduated at West Point in 1805; was chief engineer under Van Rensselaer, Dearborn, and Macomb in the War of 1812; was engaged in developing the coast defenses of the United States; became chief engineer of the army in 1838; directed the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847; and later was inspector at the Military Academy. He wrote "Hydraulic and Common Mortars," etc.

Tottenham (tot′en-a̤m). A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex 6 miles north by east of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 71,336.

Toucey (tou′si), **Isaac.** Born at Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796: died at Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Connecticut 1835–39; governor of Connecticut 1846–47; United States attorney-general 1848–49; United States senator 1852–57; and secretary of the navy 1857–61.

Touchstone (tuch′stōn). 1. An "allowed fool" in Shakspere's "As you Like it." He is wise and facetious, a fool by profession, not an unconscious clown.—2. A shrewd honest goldsmith in "Eastward Ho!" by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.

Touchwood (tuch′wu̇d), **Lady.** 1. A brilliant and shameless woman in Congreve's "Double Dealer," in love with her husband's nephew Mellefont.—2. A simple countrywoman, in Mrs. Cowley's "Belle's Stratagem," whose husband tries to keep her away from the world.

Toul (töl). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Moselle 14 miles west of Nancy. It is an important fortress, and one of the chief strategic points on the eastern frontier. The Church of St. Étienne, formerly a cathedral, is a lofty 13th-century building with an elaborate florid west front flanked by twin towers. It has fine Renaissance glass, and a beautiful cloister, appropriately though soberly ornamented, and remaining quite perfect. Toul was long the seat of a bishopric; was an imperial city in the middle ages; was taken by Henry II. of France in 1552; was formally annexed to France in 1648; and was besieged by the Germans and capitulated Sept. 23, 1870. Population (1891), 12,138.

Toulmin, Camilla. See *Crosland*.

Toulon (tö-lôn′). A seaport in the department of Var, France, on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 5° 56′ E.: the Roman Telo Martius. It is the second naval station in France, and the chief station of the Medierranean fleet. It has large roadsteads, and a harbor with five basins. The naval arsenal was developed by Vauban. Toulon is said to have been founded by the Phenicians. It was taken by Charles V. in 1524 and 1536; resisted the Allies in 1707; received the British and Spanish in 1793; and was taken by the Convention in the same year. Population (1891), 77,747.

Toulon, Sieges of. 1. An unsuccessful siege by the allied army and navy (Piedmontese, British, Dutch, etc.), in 1707, under Prince Eugene.—2. In 1793 Toulon, which had received an Anglo-Spanish fleet, was besieged by the French republicans, and was taken in Dec., largely through the skill of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Toulouse (tö-löz′). The capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne in lat. 43° 35′ N., long. 1° 25′ E., at the junction of the Canal du Midi and the Canal Latéral: the ancient Tolosa. It is the seat of an archbishopric; contains a university, a school of medicine, the Academy of the Floral Games, and the Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions, and Belles-Lettres; and has a trade in grain, wine, manufactured articles, etc. The cathedral is notable for the great width (62 feet) of the 13th-century nave, without aisles. It has a very beautiful rose-window in the façade. The choir is later, in part Flamboyant, light and graceful, and with fine glass. Toulouse was the capital of the Tectosages; was allied with the Cimbri in 106 B. C.; was taken by Cæpio, and afterward reduced by Marius; was the capital of the West-Gothic kingdom from 419; was taken by the Franks in 507 (see *Toulouse, County of*, below); was captured by Montfort in the Albigensian crusade in 1216; and later often revolted and was besieged. It suffered in the Huguenot wars, and was the scene of massacres of Huguenots in 1562 and 1572, and of the torture of Calas in 1762. The last battle of the Peninsular war was fought there, April 10, 1814, in which the Allies under the Duke of Wellington defeated the French under Soult. Population (1891), 149,791.

Toulouse, Comte de (Louis Alexandre de Bourbon). Born June 6, 1678: died at Rambouillet, Dec. 1, 1737. A son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan: noted as a naval commander. He fought a bloody but indecisive battle with the English under Admiral Rooke, Aug. 24, 1704, near Malaga.

Toulouse, County of. An ancient county in southern France, whose center was the city of Toulouse. It was established in 778, and its counts acquired various other possessions. Its fiefs—Narbonne, Béziers, etc.—were annexed to the French crown about 1229. It was united to France in 1271, and formed part of Languedoc.

Toulouse, Family of. A medieval family who reigned as counts of Toulouse and its territory from the time of Raymond I. (9th century) to 1271: long the leading line of rulers in southern France.

Toulouse, War of. A war in 1159, caused by the claim of Henry II. of England to the countship of Toulouse. He reduced a large part of the territory.

Tour, La. See *Latour*.

Touraine (tö-rān′). An ancient government of France. Chief city, Tours. It was bounded by Anjou, Maine, Orléanais, Berry, and Poitou. It was called "the garden of France" on account of its fertility. It corresponded nearly to the department of Indre-et-Loire. Touraine was ruled in early times by counts; was united with Anjou in 1044, and with it formed part of the Plantagenet possessions; was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1204; and was made a duchy in 1356, and continued an appanage of the king's son until its incorporation with France in 1584.

Tourcoing (tör-kwaṅ′). A town in the department of Nord, France, 8 miles northeast of Lille. It has important manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, silk, carpets, etc. It is really a part of Roubaix. Population (1891), 65,477.

Tourgee (tör-zhā′), **Albion Winegar.** Born at Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838. An American lawyer and novelist. He served in the Federal army in the Civil War; and settled later at Greensboro, North Carolina, and became judge of the Superior Court. He has published works relative to political affairs in the South, including "Figs and Thistles" (1879), "A Fool's Errand" (1879), "Bricks without Straw (1880), "Hot Ploughshares" (1883), "An Appeal to Cæsar" (1884); also legal works.

Tourguenieff, or **Tourgueneff.** See *Turgenieff*.

Tournay, or **Tournai** (tör-nā′), Flem. **Doornick** (dōr′nik). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Schelde 34 miles south-southwest of Ghent: the Roman Tornacum or Turris Nerviorum. It has important manufactures of carpets, stockings, etc. Its cathedral is one of the most notable of Flemish churches, with a picturesque group of 5 towers. The nave is Romanesque, and was not vaulted until the last century. The transept is French, of the 13th century, and the admirable choir is still later. The Romanesque façade has a Pointed porch with abundant and excellent sculptures. There are some good pictures, and fine 15th-century glass made in Haarlem. The ornate Renaissance rood-loft dates from 1566. The dimensions are 408 by 78 feet; length of transepts, 220; height of nave 78, of choir 107 feet. Tournai was a town of the Nervii, and a Merovingian capital in the 5th century. It was defended unsuccessfully by the Princesse d'Épinoy against the Duke of Parma in 1581; was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667 and fortified by Vauban; was captured by the Allies in 1709 and assigned to Austria in 1713; and was taken by the French in 1745, and restored in 1748. It was the birthplace of Perkin Warbeck. Population (1893), 34,502.

Tournefort (törn-for′), **Joseph Pitton de.** Born at Aix, France, June 5, 1656: died Nov. 28, 1708. A distinguished French botanist, appointed professor of botany at the royal garden of plants at Paris in 1683. He traveled extensively in Europe and the East. His chief work is "Institutiones rei herbariæ" (1700).

Tournette (tör-net′). A mountain near the Lake of Annecy, in the Alps of Savoy. Height, 7,730 feet.

Tourneur (tör-nėr′ or tėr′nėr), **Cyril.** Flourished about 1600-26. An English tragic poet. His name was originally Turner: he adopted the spelling Tourneur in 1611. He published in 1600 an allegorical poem, and in 1613 an elegy on the death of Prince Henry, son of James I. His fame rests on two tragedies, published 1607–11, "The Atheist's Tragedy" and "The Revenger's Tragedy": the latter is one of the finest in the language.

Tournus (tör-nüs′). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, on the Saône 56 miles north of Lyons. It is a commercial and manufacturing town. It contains a noted abbey church of St. Philibert, of the 11th century. The façade is machicolated and loopholed: it precedes a large narthex. The nave has cylindrical piers, and is vaulted at right angles to its axis. The choir is later, with rich ornament and columns of great elegance. There is a central tower and lantern, and an extensive crypt. It is the Roman Tinurtium, ML. Trinorcium or Tornusium. Population (1891), commune, 5,028.

Tour of Dr. Syntax. See *Combe, William*.

Tours (tör). [ML. *Turones*, in L. the name of the inhabitants, the city being *Urbs Turonum*.] The capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, on the Loire, near its junction with the Cher, in lat. 47° 24′ N., long. 0° 42′ E.: the Roman Cæsarodunum. It has manufactures of silk, cloth, carpets, etc. Its cathedral is a building of the 12th to the 16th century, with rich florid façade, canopied portals, and two high towers, and lofty graceful interior, which retains much splendid early glass. In the south transept is the beautiful monument of the children of Charles VIII., whose effigies are guarded by angels. Tours was anciently the capital of the Turones in Gallia Lugdunensis, and in later times was the capital of Touraine and the residence of French kings. Several church councils have sat there. It was noted for silk manufacture until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. In 1870 it was the seat of the government of the national defense. Population (1891), 60,335.

Tours, or **Poitiers, Battle of.** One of the "decisive battles of the world," fought between Poitiers and Tours, France, 732, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracen invaders under Abd-er-Rahman. France and northern Europe were rescued from Mohammedan conquest.

Tourville (tör-vēl′), **Comte de (Anne Hilarion de Cotentin).** Born at Tourville, Normandy, Nov. 24, 1642: died May 28, 1701. A French admiral. He defeated the Anglo-Dutch fleet off Palermo 1677; served in the wars with the Barbary pirates; defeated the Anglo-Dutch fleet near the Isle of Wight July 10, 1690; was defeated at La Hogue May 29, 1692, by an English-Dutch fleet under Russell; and defeated an Anglo-Dutch fleet off Cape St. Vincent May 26–27, 1693.

Toussaint, Anna Luize Geertruide. See *Bosboom*.

Toussaint Louverture or **L'Ouverture** (tö-saṅ′ lö-ver-tür′), **Dominique François.** Born near Cap Français, Haiti, 1743: died at the Castle of Joux, near Pontarlier, France, April 27, 1803. A Haitian revolutionist. He was a negro slave, but received a rudimentary education. In 1791, after protecting the flight of his master, he joined Jean François, with whom he subsequently fought for the royalist faction, at that time united with the Spanish Dominicans. In 1794, with a large force of blacks, he deserted to the French republicans, thus turning the scale in their favor and acquiring unbounded influence for himself. He was made deputy governor and commander-in-chief; and eventually the French commissioners, who were supposed to rule the island, were left with only nominal power. When the British under General Maitland evacuated the island in 1798, they refused to treat with Commissioner Hédouville, but surrendered the posts which they had held to Toussaint as the real ruler. Soon after an insurrection, incited by Toussaint, drove Hédouville from the island: he delegated his powers to the mulatto general Rigaud, but in 1799 Rigaud was defeated by Toussaint, who thus became undisputed master of the western part of the island. He issued a general amnesty, protected the whites, and put the blacks at work on their old plantations under a compulsory system which, however, secured them a part of the profits. In 1801 he occupied the eastern part of the island, which had been ceded to France. Finally he threw off all semblance of subjection to France, promulgating a constitution which made him president for life, with power of nominating his successor (July, 1801). Bonaparte thereupon sent General Leclerc with a formidable force to subdue the island (see *Leclerc*). After a series of bloody conflicts Toussaint capitulated, and was pardoned (May 1, 1802). The next month he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and sent to France, where he remained a prisoner until his death.

Towakarehu (tō-wä-kä′rā̤-hō̆). A tribe of the Wichita Confederacy of North American Indians. This name they give to themselves, translating it 'three canes.' They are also called *Towaconi, Towocconie*, and *Tawakani*. See *Wichita*.

Towanda (tọ-wän′dä̤). The capital of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 50 miles west-northwest of Scranton. Population (1890), 4,169.

Tower Hamlets. A parliamentary borough in London, situated east of the City and north of the Thames. It returns six members to Parliament.

Tower Hill. A hill in London, near the Tower, formerly the scene of execution of political offenders.

Tower of London. The ancient palace-citadel of London. It is situated on the Thames at the southeast angle of the old walled city of London. The Roman wall ran through the site. It consists of a large and irregular agglomeration of buildings of different periods, inclosed within battlemented and moated walls. While a stronghold of some kind existed earlier on the site, the history of the Tower begins with William the Conqueror. The chief buildings are the work of Norman kings and Henry III. No important additions were made after Edward I. When it ceased to be a royal residence it became famous as a state prison, and is now a national arsenal. The royal mint was located there in the middle ages. The Tower has four gates—the Iron, Water, and Traitors' Gates on the side toward the Thames, and the Lions' Gate at the southwest angle. In the middle of the inclosure rises the square and lofty White Tower, the keep of the medieval fortress. It is characterized by its four tall angle-turrets with modern crowning. In the White Tower is the venerable Chapel of St. John, with heavy cylindrical pillars, round arches, and rude capitals; it is unsurpassed as an example of the earliest type of Norman architecture. In the halls above is shown an admirable collection of medieval arms and armor. The buildings of the inner inclosure include 12 towers, with many of which are associated memories of historic captives, executions, and crimes. In the Record or Wakefield Tower are kept the crown jewels of England. In the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the northwest angle, and the little cemetery adjoining, are buried most of the celebrated persons who suffered death within the Tower precincts or on Tower Hill. The buildings are for the most part severely plain, in rough masonry of small stones, their great interest lying almost wholly in their manifold associations.

Tower of the Winds. The horologium or water-clock erected by the Syrian Andronicus Cyrrhestes, at Athens, in the 1st century B. C. It is octagonal in plan, 26 feet in diameter, and 42 high. Toward the top of each face is sculptured the figure of a Wind with appropriate attributes. The structure was surmounted by a bronze Triton which served as a weather-vane.

Towle (tōl), **George Makepeace.** Born at Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1841: died at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 8, 1893. An American journalist, politician, and historical writer. He graduated at Yale in 1861; studied law at Harvard; was United States consul at Nantes 1866-68 and at Bradford, England, 1868-70; and was managing editor of the Boston "Commercial Bulletin" and foreign editor of the Boston "Post." His works include "American Society," "The Eastern Question," "Principalities of the Danube," "Beaconsfield," "Heroes of History," "Modern France," "Certain Men of Mark," "Young People's History of England," "The Literature of the English Language," etc.

Towneley Mysteries. See *Wakefield.*

Townley (toun'li), **Lord.** The "provoked husband" in Vanbrugh and Cibber's play of that name. Lady Townley, a frivolous but not heartless woman, was a favorite character with Peg Woffington, Ellen Tree, and others.

Townsend (toun'zend), **George Alfred:** pseudonym **Gath.** Born at Georgetown, Del., Jan. 30, 1841. An American journalist and author, noted as a war correspondent and lecturer.

Townsend, Virginia Frances. Born at New Haven, Conn., 1836. An American novelist and biographical writer. Among her works are "Life of Washington" (1887) and "Our Presidents" (1888). Many of her stories have been collected in "The Breakwater Series."

Townshend (toun'zend), **Charles,** second Viscount Townshend. Born 1674: died June 21, 1738. An English statesman, originally a Tory and later a Whig. He was plenipotentiary with Marlborough in the negotiations of Gertruydenberg 1709; ambassador at The Hague 1709-11; and secretary of state 1714-16. He became president of the council in 1720, and secretary of state in 1721. He quarreled with Walpole and resigned in 1730.

Townshend, Charles. Born Aug. 29, 1725: died Sept. 4, 1767. An English politician, younger son of the third Viscount Townshend. He entered the House of Commons in 1747; became noted as an orator; was secretary of war 1761-62; became later president of the board of trade and paymaster-general; and became chancellor of the exchequer in 1766. He championed resolutions for taxing various articles imported into the American colonies 1767. From his political instability he was called "the Weathercock."

Townshend, George, first Marquis Townshend. Born 1724: died 1807. Eldest son of the third Viscount Townshend and brother of Charles Townshend. He succeeded Wolfe as commander in Canada, and received the surrender of Quebec; later he was lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Towton (tou'tọn). A village in Yorkshire, England, 12 miles east-northeast of Leeds. Here, March 29, 1461, the Yorkists under Edward IV. totally defeated the Lancastrians under Henry VI. and Margaret. The Lancastrian loss is stated at 28 000 killed (?). The victory secured the throne to Edward IV.

Toxophilus (tok-sof'i-lus): **The Schools and Partitions of Shooting.** [L., from Gr. *τόξον*, bow, and *φιλεῖν*, love.] A treatise relating to archery, written by Roger Ascham (1545).

Toxteth Park (toks'teth pärk). A southeastern suburb of Liverpool, England.

Toyama Bay (tō-yä-mä' bā). An indentation on the western shore of the main island of Japan.

Toynbee Hall (toin'bē hâl). An institution in Whitechapel, London, founded in 1885 as the outcome of plans set on foot by the members of Oxford and Cambridge universities "to provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poor districts of London," etc. Some of the members reside at the hall, which is something between a college and a club. In connection with it are Balliol House and Wadham House. It was organized and named in memory of Arnold Toynbee (1852-83), a graduate of Oxford, who devoted himself to work among the poor in Whitechapel and died of overstrain, and from whose example sprang the idea of such a residence house.

Trachenberg (trä'ċhen-berċ). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on an arm of the Bartsch 26 miles north by west of Breslau. Here, July, 1813, plans for the campaign were signed by the czar Alexander I. and Frederick William III.

Trachiniæ (tra-kin'i-ē). [Gr. *Τραχίνιαι*, Women of Trachis.] A play by Sophocles, founded on the death of Hercules at Trachis.

The play called the "Trachiniæ," or "Women of Trachis," because these form the chorus, tells how Deianeira, living at Trachis in Thessaly, learns that Heracles has fallen in love with Iole, and sends him a robe anointed with the blood of the Centaur Nessus, knowing not that it is aught but a harmless love-charm; and how Heracles, in mortal torment from the poison, bids his son Hyllus take him to the top of Mount Œta, and lay him on a funeral pyre; and thence, "wrapped in heavenly flame, is gathered to the host of the gods." *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 85.

Trachis (trā'kis). [Gr. *Τραχίς*.] In ancient geography, a city of Greece, situated at the foot of Mount Œta near Thermopylæ. It was an important strategic point, and the legendary scene of the death of Hercules. The Spartan colony of Heraclea was established there in 426 B. C.

Trachonitis (trak-ọ-nī'tis). [Gr. *Τραχωνῖτις*.] In ancient geography, a region in Syria, east or northeast of the Sea of Galilee.

Tractarians. See *Oxford School.*

Tractatus Theologico-politicus. See *Spinoza.*

Tract No. 90. See *Tracts for the Times.*

Tracts for the Times, or **Oxford Tracts.** A series of 90 pamphlets, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. The movement began as a counter-movement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiasticism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its first inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas, and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and involves an unbroken line of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican Church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the High-church divines of the 17th century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Froude, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, Tract No. 90, Dr. (afterward Cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are in large part susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a number of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the Church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the principles of sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

Tracy. See *Destutt de Tracy.*

Tracy (trā'si), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Owego, N.Y., April 26, 1830. An American lawyer and Republican politician. He served as a volunteer in the Civil War, and was brevetted brigadier-general; was United States district attorney in New York 1866-68; and was secretary of the navy 1889-93.

Tracy, Joseph. Born at Hartford, Vt., Nov. 3, 1794: died at Beverley, Mass., March 24, 1874. An American Congregational clergyman, New England secretary of the American Colonization Society. He published "The Great Awakening" (1842), "A History of the American Board, etc." (1842), etc.

Traetto (trä-et'tō), or **Trajetto** (trä-yet'tō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 39 miles northwest of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ. Population (1881), 4,482; commune, 7,985.

Trafalgar (traf-al-gär'), **Battle of.** The greatest British naval victory in the Napoleonic wars, gained off Cape Trafalgar Oct. 21, 1805. The British fleet numbered 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates under Nelson (Collingwood second in command); the French-Spanish fleet numbered 33 ships of the line and 5 frigates under Villeneuve and the Spanish admirals Gravina and Alava. The Allies lost 19 ships. Gravina was killed and Villeneuve taken prisoner: Nelson was killed.

Trafalgar, Cape. A promontory on the southern coast of Spain, projecting into the Atlantic between Cadiz and the Strait of Gibraltar, in lat. (of lighthouse) 36° 11′ N., long. 6° 2′ W.

Trafalgar Square (tra-fal'gär skwãr). One of the principal squares in London, about 1⅓ miles west by south of St. Paul's. It contains the Nelson monument and the site of Charing Cross, and the National Gallery faces on it.

Traitors' Gate (trā'tọrz gāt). The Southwark end of London Bridge, where after 1577 the heads of persons executed for treason were exhibited. See *London Bridge.*

Trajan (trā'jạn) (**Marcus Ulpius Trajanus**), surnamed **Dacicus** and **Parthicus.** Born in Italica, Spain, about 53 A. D.: died at Selinus, Cilicia, July or Aug., 117. A famous Roman emperor 98-117. He early entered the army; served as military tribune in various provinces; marched from Spain to Germany about 89; was made consul 91, and by Nerva consular legate in Germany; and was adopted by Nerva, and succeeded him in Jan., 98. He developed the defenses of the empire on the northeastern frontier; built many roads, etc.; founded the institution of alimenta (for rearing poor children in Italy); and encouraged various reforms. He conducted about 101-106 a successful war against the Dacians under Decebalus; annexed Dacia to the empire; incorporated Damascus, etc., and part of Arabia; and carried on an unsuccessful war with the Parthians 114-116. There were revolts in the eastern part of the empire and among the Jews in the last part of his reign.

Trajan, Arch of. See *Arch of Trajan.*

Trajan, Bridge of. See *Alcantara* (Spain).

Trajan, Forum of. A forum in Rome, constructed under Trajan, situated north of the Roman Forum. See *Forum.*

Trajanopolis (traj-ạ-nop'ọ̄-lis). In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, often identified with Orikhova.

Trajan's Column. See *Column of Trajan.*

Trajan's Gate. 1. A name given to the Rotherthurm Pass.—2. A pass in the Balkans which connects Adrianople with Sofia.

Trajan's Wall. 1. Remnants of a Roman fortification in Bessarabia, Russia, between the Pruth and the Black Sea.—2. Remnants of a Roman fortification in the Dobrudja, Rumania, between the Danube and the Black Sea.

Trajectum ad Rhenum (trạ-jek'tum ad rē'num). The Roman name of Utrecht.

Trajetto. See *Traetto.*

Tralee (tra-lē'). A seaport, chief town of the county of Kerry, Ireland, situated on the Lee (Leigh), near Tralee Bay, in lat. 52° 17′ N., long. 9° 43′ W. Population (1891), 9,318.

Tralee Bay. An arm of the Atlantic on the western coast of Ireland, near Tralee.

Tralles (tral'ēz). [Gr. *Τράλλεις*, *Τράλλις*.] In ancient geography, a city of Caria, Asia Minor, situated near the Meander 28 miles east-southeast of Ephesus.

Trani (trä'nē). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 27 miles northwest of Bari. It has considerable trade in fruits, wine, and grain. Its cathedral is a basilica of the 12th century, with three apses and a large crypt. The Norman tower, of five tiers, is imposing; the round-arched recessed portal is delicately sculptured; the doors are of bronze, with 42 relief-panels ranking with the finest Romanesque metal-work in southern Italy. The crypt is remarkable for its choir and its beautiful columns. Trani, the ancient Turenum, was a flourishing commercial city in the middle ages under the Normans and their successors. Population (1881), 25,173; commune, 25,647.

Tranio (trā'ni-ō). The servant of Lucentio, a character in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." He is clever enough to change parts with his master.

Trans-Alai (trȧns-ä'lī). A mountain-range in Ferghana (Russian Turkestan), south of the Alai Mountains.

Transbaikalia (trȧns-bī-kä'li-ạ̈). A province of eastern Siberia, bounded by Irkutsk, Yakutsk, the Amur Province, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Lake Baikal. Capital, Tchita. It is traversed by the Yablonoi Mountains. There are gold-mines at Kara and elsewhere. Area, 236,868 square miles. Population, 545,338.

Transcaspian (trȧns-kas'pi-ạn) **Railway.** A Russian strategic railway, built under the superintendence of General Annenkoff, and opened in 1888. It extends from Ouzoun Ada on the Caspian (connected by steamer with Baku and the Russian railroad system) to Samarkand, largely through the desert.

Transcaspian Region or **Province.** A territory belonging to Russia, under the administration of the government of Turkestan, situated east of the Caspian, north of Persia and Afghanistan, and west of Khiva and Bokhara. It is largely a desert, containing the oases of Atok, Merv, etc. The inhabitants are Turkomans. Geok-Tepe was taken by the Russians in 1881, Merv in 1884, and Pendjdeh in 1885. Area, 214,237 square miles. Population, 301,476.

Transcaucasia (trȧns-kâ-kā'siạ̈). The southern division of the general government of the Caucasus, Russia. It comprises the governments of Tiflis, Kutais, Yelisavetpol, Baku, and Erivan, the provinces of Daghestan and Kars, and the district of the Black Sea.

Transfiguration, The. A famous painting by Raphael, in the Vatican, Rome. Christ floats in glory, attended by Moses and Elias, above a group of apostles; below, people are leading a boy possessed of an evil spirit to the remaining apostles for relief. This picture was just completed when Raphael died (1520).

Transformation. See *Marble Faun, The.*

Transkei (trȧns-kē'). A territory in the eastern part of the British colony of the Cape. Area, 2,552 square miles. Population (1891), 153,563.

Translator General. A title given to Philemon Holland.

Transleithania (trȧns-lī-tä'ni-ạ̈), or **Transleithanian** (trȧns-lī-thā'ni-ạn) **Division.** A name given to the lands of Austria-Hungary which are under Hungarian rule, comprising Hungary with Transylvania, Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume. See *Leitha*.

Transpadane (trȧns-pā´dān) **Republic.** [From L. *transpadanus*, beyond the Po.] A republic established by Bonaparte in 1796, corresponding generally to Lombardy: united in 1797 with the Cispadane Republic to form the Cisalpine Republic.

Transvaal. See *South African Republic*.

Transvaal War. A war between the South African Republic and Great Britain in 1880–81. The most notable event was the Boer victory at Majuba Hill, Feb. 27, 1881. The battle was soon followed by peace. See *South African Republic*.

Transylvania (trȧn-sil-vā´ni-ạ̈), G. **Siebenbürgen** (zē´ben-bürg-en), F. **Transylvanie** (troṅ-sēl-vä-nē´). A titular grand principality of the Austrian empire, now incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary. It is bounded by Hungary proper, Bukowina, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is surrounded and traversed by the Carpathians. It has 15 counties, and among the chief towns are Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, and Kronstadt. The chief races are the Rumans or Wallachs (over half), Hungarians (including Szeklers), and Germans (see *Saxonland*), with Gipsies, Jews, Armenians, etc. Transylvania was formerly a part of Dacia. It was conquered by Stephen I. of Hungary in 1004, and made a province ruled by a voivode; received colonists from Lower Germany about 1143; was recognized as a sovereign principality in 1538; was aided by the Turks against Austria; took a prominent part on the side of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War; and was taken possession of by Leopold I. of Austria in 1697. The sovereignty of Austria was recognized by Turkey in 1699, and Transylvania was incorporated with Hungary in 1713 and was made a grand principality in 1765. It was the scene of a bloody insurrection of the Rumans against the Hungarians in 1848, and of contests between the Hungarians and the Russians in 1849; received autonomy and a Landtag in 1860; and was finally incorporated with Hungary in 1868. Area, 21,512 square miles. Population, 2,247,049.

Transylvanian Alps (trȧn-sil-vā´ni-ạn alps). A range of the Carpathians, on the southern border of Transylvania, on the Rumanian frontier.

Transylvanian Erzgebirge (erts´ge-bēr-ge). ['Transylvanian ore mountains.'] A range of mountains in the Carpathian system, situated in western Transylvania, and Hungary.

Trapani (trä´pä-nē). 1. A province in western Sicily. Area, 948 square miles. Population (1892), 350,726.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated on the western coast in lat. 38° 1′ N., long. 12° 29′ E.: the ancient Drepanum, or Drepana, near Eryx. It figures in the Æneid. It was one of the last remaining strongholds of the Carthaginians in Sicily, in the first Punic war, and was fortified by Hamilcar Barca. The Carthaginians won a naval victory near it in 249 B. C. Population (1881), 32,020.

Trapezunt. See *Trebizond*.

Trapezus (tra-pē´zus). The ancient name of Trebizond.

Trapezus Mons. See *Tchadyr-Dagh*.

Trappe, La. See *La Trappe*.

Trappists (trap´ists). [From F. *Trappiste*: so called from the abbey of La Trappe in France.] A monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of La Trappe was founded in 1140 by Rotrou, count of Perche. The abbey soon fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626–1700), who had been commendatory abbot of La Trappe from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and reorganized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and inculcate extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States — abbeys of Gethsemane (Kentucky) and of New Melleray (Iowa). There is also an establishment at Tracadie, N. S.

Trasimene, Lake, Battle of. See *Trasimenus*.

Trasimeno (trä-sē-mā´nō), **Lago,** or **Lago di Perugia** (lä´gō dē pā-rö´jä) ('Lake of Perugia'). A lake in the province of Perugia, Italy, 10 miles west of Perugia: the ancient Trasimenus (erroneously Thrasymenus) Lacus. Length, 10 miles; depth, 20 feet. It has no outlet.

Trasimenus (tras-i-mē´nus), **Battle of Lake.** A victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans under the consul Flaminius, on the northern shore of Lake Trasimenus, in the summer of 217 B. C. The Roman army was nearly annihilated, and the consul was slain.

Tras-os-Montes (träs´ōs-mon´tes), or **Traz-os-Montes** (träz´ōs-mon´tes). The northeastern province of Portugal, bounded by Spain, Beira, and Entre Minho e Douro. The surface is mountainous or table-land. It comprises the districts Villa Real and Bragança. Capital, Bragança. Area, 4,260 square miles. Population (1881), 396,676.

Trastevere (träs-tā-vā´re). [It., 'beyond the Tiber.'] A working-men's quarter of Rome, situated on the right bank of the Tiber, on the Janiculus.

Trau (trou). A town in Dalmatia, situated on an island adjacent to the coast, 10 miles west of Spalatro. It contains a noted cathedral of the 13th century: a later Pointed campanile rises over the northwestern angle. The magnificent recessed sculptured portal is Romanesque; the impressive interior has round arches on massive square piers, a fine altar, choir-stalls, and a sculptured pulpit supported on eight columns. Population (1890), commune, 15,809.

Traun (troun). A river which rises in Styria, traverses the Hallstättersee and Traunsee in Upper Austria, and joins the Danube near Linz. It forms a noted waterfall near the village of Roitham. Length, 110 miles.

Traunsee (troun´zā), or **Gmundenersee** (gmön´den-er-zā). A picturesque lake in Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, near Gmunden, traversed by the Traun. Length, 8 miles.

Trautenau (trou´te-nou), Bohem. **Trutnov.** A town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Aupa 72 miles east-northeast of Prague. It is the center of linen-weaving in the Riesengebirge in Bohemia. Here, on June 27, 1866, the Austrians defeated the Prussians; and on the following day the Prussians defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, 13,290.

Trautmann (trout´män), **Franz.** Born at Munich, March 28, 1813: died there, Nov. 2, 1887. A German novelist, poet, dramatist, and writer on art. His works include "Die Abenteuer des Herzogs Christoph von Bayern" (1853), "Traum und Sage" (1864), "Leben, Abenteuer und Tod des Dr. Th. Thadäus Donner im Jenseits" (1864), etc.; the comedies "Schloss Latour," "Blemers Leiden"; the drama "Cagliostro"; and the tragedy "Jugurtha."

Trauttmansdorff (trout´mäns-dorf), **Count Maximilian von.** Born 1584: died 1650. An Austrian diplomatist and politician. He negotiated the alliance between the emperor and the Elector of Bavaria in 1619; informed the emperor of Wallenstein's designs; negotiated the peace of Prague in 1635; and was the chief negotiator of the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Travailleurs de la Mer (trä-vī-yėr´ dė lä mãr), **Les.** [F., 'The Toilers of the Sea.'] A novel by Victor Hugo, published in 1866. The scene is laid in the Channel Islands.

Travancore (trav-ạn-kōr´). A tributary native state of India, under British control, situated at the southern extremity of the peninsula, along the western coast, about lat. 8°–10° N. It is traversed by the Western Ghats. Its products are cocoanuts, areca-nuts, pepper, coffee, etc. Capital, Trivandrum. It is ruled by a maharaja, and is one of the most prosperous of the vassal states in India. Area, 6,730 square miles. Population (1891), 2,557,736.

Trave (trä´ve). A river in the principality and territory of Lübeck, and in Holstein, which flows into the Baltic at Travemünde below Lübeck. Length, 70 miles; navigable for large vessels to Lübeck.

Traveller, The. A poem by Oliver Goldsmith, published in 1765.

Traveller's Club. A London club originated shortly after the peace of 1814 by the Marquis of Londonderry (then Lord Castlereagh). The present house in Pall Mall was built in 1832.

Travelling Bachelor, The. A work by Cooper, published in 1828.

Travendal (trä´ven-däl), or **Traventhal** (trä´ven-täl). A village in Holstein, on the Trave 15 miles west of Lübeck. Here, in 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden extorted a treaty from Denmark.

Travers (trä-vãr´), **Val de.** A short valley between two ranges of the Jura, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, southwest of Neuchâtel, renowned for its beauty.

Traverse (trav´ėrs), **Lake.** A lake on the boundary between Minnesota and South Dakota. Its outlet is by the river Bois des Sioux to the Red River of the North. Length, 17 miles.

Traviata (trä-vē-ä´tä), **La.** [It., 'the wandering or lost one.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced at Venice in 1853. The words are by Piave.

Traz-os-Montes. See *Tras-os-Montes*.

Treasure Island. A tale by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1883.

Treasury of Atreus. See the extract.

> The most ancient remains of buildings in Greece are of Cyclopean, or, as some have it, of Pelasgic origin; and the most famous of these Cyclopean works are two subterraneous structures known as the Treasury of Atreus and the Treasury of Minyas — the former at Mycenæ in Argolis, the latter at Orchomenos in Bœotia. Both are built after the one plan, being huge dome-shaped constructions formed of horizontal layers of dressed stones, each layer projecting over the one next below, till the top was closed by a single block. The whole was then covered in with earth, and so buried.
>
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 167.

Treaty Elm, The. A tree, formerly standing near Philadelphia, beneath which Penn negotiated a treaty with the Indians in 1682.

Treaty of Washington. See *Washington*.

Trebbia (treb´bē-ä). A river in northern Italy which joins the Po near Piacenza: the ancient Trebia. Length, about 60 miles.

Trebbia, Battle of the. A victory gained near the Trebbia, June 17–19, 1799, by the allied Russian-Austrian army under Suvaroff over the French under Macdonald. Sometimes called the battle of Parma.

Trebelli (trā-bel´lē), Madame (**Zelia Gilbert**). Born at Paris, 1838: died at Étretat, Seine-Inférieure, Aug. 18, 1892. A French soprano opera-singer. She became Madame Bettini in 1863, but soon separated from her husband. Trebelli was her stage-name.

Trebia (trē´bi-ạ̈). See *Trebbia*.

Trebia, Battle of the. A victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans under Sempronius, near the Trebia, in Dec., 218 B. C.

Trebizond (treb´i-zond). A vilayet in the northern part of Asia Minor, Turkey. Area, 12,082 square miles. Population, 1,047,700.

Trebizond, or **Trapezunt** (trap-e-zönt´). A seaport, capital of the vilayet of Trebizond, on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 1′ N., long. 39° 46′ E.: the ancient Trapezus. It is picturesquely situated on a table-land between two deep ravines, and is defended by a citadel and forts. Next to Smyrna it is the chief commercial city in Asia Minor; and it is a center of transit trade between Europe and Armenia, Persia, and central Asia. It is the terminus of steamship lines (Austro-Hungarian, Lloyd's, Messageries Maritimes, etc.). It was the Greek colony of Sinope; was a resting-place in the retreat of the Ten Thousand; was an important city about the time of Hadrian; and became the center of the empire of Trebizond. It was captured by the sultan Mohammed II. in 1461. Population, about 40,000.

Trebizond, Empire of. A Byzantine realm on the southern coast of the Black Sea, whose capital was Trebizond. It was founded by Alexius Comnenus after the establishment of the Latin Empire of Constantinople in 1204; and maintained its independence against the Seljuks, Constantinople, Nicæa, etc., until its overthrow by the Ottoman Turks in 1461.

Trebur (trā´bör), or **Tribur** (trē´bör). A village in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated near the Rhine 5 miles southeast of Mainz. It contained a palace of Charles the Great, and was the seat of several diets in the middle ages.

Tredici Comuni (trā-dē´chē kō-mö´nē). ['Thirteen Communes.'] A locality in the province of Verona, Italy, in the vicinity of Badia. It has long been noted for the preservation of a Germanic dialect (Cimbro), now nearly supplanted by Italian. Its chief town is Giazza. It formerly had extensive privileges. Compare *Sette Comuni*.

Tredegar (tred´e-gär). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Sirhowy 6 miles east-northeast of Merthyr Tydfil. It has important iron-works. Population (1891), 17,484.

Tredgold (tred´gōld), **Thomas.** Born at Brandon, near Durham, England, Aug. 22, 1788: died at London, Jan. 28, 1829. An English engineer. He wrote "Elementary Principles of Carpentry" (1820), "The Steam Engine" (1827), etc.

Tree, Ellen. See *Kean, Mrs*.

Tregelles (tre-gelz´). **Samuel Prideaux.** Born near Falmouth, England, Jan. 30, 1813: died there, April 24, 1875. An English New Testament scholar, noted for his critical edition of the New Testament (1857–72). He translated Gesenius's Hebrew grammar, and wrote various critical works.

Tréguier (trā-gyā´). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Güindy and Jaudy, 29 miles northwest of St.-Brieuc. It has a cathedral, and was the birthplace of Renan. Population (1891), commune, 2,763.

Treitschke (trītsh´ke), **Heinrich Gotthard von.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 15, 1834. A noted German historian and publicist, professor in Berlin from 1874, and a National Liberal member of the Reichstag 1871–84. Among his works are "Zehn Jahre deutscher Kämpfe" (2d ed. 1879), "Historische und politische Aufsätze" (essays on recent history, 5th ed. 1886), "Der Sozialismus und seine Gönner" (1875), and "Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert" ("German History in the 19th Century," 1879–89).

Trelawney (tre-lâ´ni), **Edward John.** Born 1792: died Aug. 13, 1881. An English adventurer, a friend of Shelley. He accompanied Byron to Greece, and served in the war of independence. He wrote "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron" (1858), rewritten as "Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author."

Tremont (tre-mont´). See *Trimountain*.

Trench (trench), **Richard Chenevix.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1807: died at London, March

28, 1886. A British prelate, philologist, theologian, and poet. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College); became dean of Westminster in 1856; and was archbishop of Dublin 1864–84. Among his works are the "Story of Justin Martyr" (1835), "Sabbation" (1838), "Poems from Eastern Sources" (1842), "Study of Words" (1851), "English Past and Present" (1855), "Select Glossary of English Words" (1859), "Notes on the Parables" (1841), "Notes on the Miracles" (1846), "Lectures on Medieval Church History" (1878).

Trenchard (tren'chärd), **Asa.** The title rôle of Tom Taylor's "Our American Cousin." Though intended for the principal part, it was soon overshadowed by that of Lord Dundreary.

Trenck (trengk), Baron **Franz von der.** Born at Reggio, Calabria, Italy, Jan. 1, 1711: died at Brünn, Moravia, Oct. 14, 1749. An Austrian officer and adventurer, later in the Russian service. He raised a corps of pandoors for Maria Theresa in 1740, and became notorious for his cruelty in the war in Bavaria and elsewhere. He was finally imprisoned by the Austrian government. His autobiography ("Merkwürdiges Leben und Thaten des Freiherrn Franz von der Trenck") was published in 1770.

Trenck, Baron **Friedrich von der.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1726: guillotined at Paris, July 25, 1794. A German adventurer, cousin of Franz von der Trenck. He entered the Prussian service in 1742; was imprisoned by Frederick the Great at Glatz on account of intrigues; escaped in 1747, and entered the Austrian service in 1749; was again imprisoned by Frederick the Great in Magdeburg until 1763; went to Paris during the French Revolution; and was arrested by Robespierre and put to death as a secret agent of foreign powers. He published an autobiography in 1786.

Trendelenburg (tren'de-len-börg), **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Eutin, Germany, Nov. 30, 1802: died at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1872. A noted German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Berlin from 1833. He was especially noted for his researches on Plato and Aristotle, and as an opponent of Hegelianism. He wrote "Elementa logices Aristotelicæ" (1837), "Erlauterungen zu den Elementen der Aristotelischen Logik" (1842), "Logische Untersuchungen" ("Logical Researches," 1840), "Historische Beitrage zur Philosophie" (1846–67), "Naturrecht" (1860), etc.

Trent (trent). A river of England which rises in northern Staffordshire, flows through Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and unites with the Ouse to form the Humber. Length, about 170 miles; navigable for larger vessels to Gainsborough, and for barges to Burton-on-Trent.

Trent. A river in Ontario, Canada, which flows into the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario.

Trent, It. **Trento** (tren'tō), G. **Trient** (trē-ent'). [L. *Tridentum*, from the Tridentini, an Alpine tribe.] The chief city of "Welsch" (non-German) Tyrol, situated on the Adige and on the Brenner Railway in lat. 46° 5' N., long. 11° 6' E. The cathedral, founded 1048, was rebuilt in the 13th and completed in the 15th century. It is in type a Romanesque basilica with two domes. The west portal has two lions. The interior possesses curious monuments and wall-paintings, and peculiar flights of steps in the aisles. Santa Maria Maggiore is the church in which the Council of Trent met 1545–63. In the choir there is a picture with portraits of the 3 patriarchs, 7 cardinals, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops who sat in the council. Trent was anciently the capital of the Tridentini, and became successively a Roman, Gothic, Lombard, and Frankish city. It passed under the rule of the bishops of Trent in 1027, and became connected with Tyrol. Population (1890), 21,486.

Trent, Council of. A famous council (usually reckoned as the 18th ecumenical) held (with several prorogations and suspensions) at Trent, in Tyrol, Dec. 13, 1545,–Dec. 4, 1563. It condemned the leading doctrines of the Reformation concerning the Bible, original sin, and justification. Its decrees were confirmed by Pius IV., Jan. 26, 1564. He also published in that year the Tridentine Profession of Faith.

Trent, The. A British steamer on which were seized, in the Bahama Channel, Nov. 8, 1861, the Confederate commissioners to Europe, Mason and Slidell, by the American captain Wilkes. The disavowal of Wilkes's act by the United States government prevented serious complications from arising between the United States and Great Britain.

Trent Affair, The. See *Trent, The.*

Trentine Alps (tren'tin alps). A group of the Alps near Trent, Tyrol, south of the Ortler group.

Trento. The Italian name of Trent.

Trenton (tren'ton). The capital of New Jersey and of Mercer County, situated on the Delaware River in lat. 40° 13' N., long. 74° 46' W. It has manufactures of pottery, iron, tools, rubber goods, etc. It was settled in 1680, and was named Trenton in 1720; became the capital in 1790; and was made a city in 1792. Population (1890), 57,458.

Trenton, Battle of. A victory gained by the Americans under Washington over the British, Dec. 26, 1776. Washington crossed the Delaware with 2,400 men on the night of Dec. 25, and attacked the Hessian mercenaries (about 1,500) under Rahl. The Hessians were defeated and about 1,000 were captured.

Trenton Falls. A series of picturesque cascades in West Canada Creek, Oneida County, New York, 13 miles north-northeast of Utica. Total descent, 312 feet.

Tréport (trā-pōr'), **Le.** A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Bresle, 16 miles east-northeast of Dieppe. Population (1891), commune, 4,569.

Trescot (tres'kot), **William Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1822. An American diplomatist, sent as special envoy to Chile, Peru, and Bolivia in 1881. He has written "Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (1857), and other works on diplomacy.

Tressel (tres'el). A character in Shakspere's "Richard III."

Treubund (troi'bönd). 1. A reactionary political union in Prussia, 1848–49.—2. A reactionary political union in Electoral Hesse, 1850–53.

Trevelyan (tre-vel'yan), Sir **Charles Edward.** Born April 2, 1807: died June 19, 1886. An English official in India, and publicist, brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay. He was governor of Madras 1859–60, and Indian financial minister 1862–68. He was created a baronet in 1874.

Trevelyan, Sir **George Otto.** Born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, July 20, 1838. An English baronet and Liberal politician, son of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan. He entered Parliament as member for Tynemouth in 1865. He succeeded Lord Frederick Cavendish as chief secretary for Ireland 1882–84; was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1884–85; and was secretary of state for Scotland in 1886, and again 1892–1895. He joined the Liberal-Unionist party on its formation, but returned to the Gladstonian ranks in 1887. He has published "Letters of a Competition Wallah" (1864), "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" (1876), "The Early History of Charles James Fox" (1886), etc.

Treveri (trev'e-rī), or **Treviri.** In ancient history, a Celtic (or Germanic ?) people in eastern Gaul, who dwelt near the Moselle. Their chief town was Treves (which was named from them).

> But, if we admit the witness of Jerome as to the Celtic speech of the Treveri, it follows that we must admit their Celtic descent. During the times between Cæsar's day and Jerome's, the Treveri might have exchanged either German or Gaulish for Latin; they were not at all likely to exchange German for Gaulish. In the face of such witness as this, it is hardly safe for German writers to assume, as they sometimes do, without doubt or qualification, that the Treveri were a German people.
>
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 74.

Treves (trēvz), F. **Trèves** (trâv), G. **Trier** (trēr). [L. *Augusta Trevirorum*, imperial city of the Treviri; ML. *Treviris.*] A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Moselle in lat. 49° 45' N., long. 6° 38' E. It contains more Roman antiquities than any other city in northern Europe (see below). Its cathedral is one of the oldest of German churches, occupying the site of a 4th-century basilica built by Valentinian I., some portions of which are incorporated in the existing structure. In the 11th century an addition was made at the west end with an apse, and the eastern apse was built a century later. The vaulting is of the 13th century. The different styles of masonry and ornament are plainly distinguishable on the exterior. The interior possesses a fine Renaissance pulpit, choir-screen, and high altar, and beautiful monuments. It contains the famous seamless or "Holy Coat" said to have been worn by Jesus Christ. According to the legend, the empress Helena brought it to Treves in 1106. About 1512 it became a fruitful source of revenue. Its last exhibitions were in 1844 and 1891. It attracted over a million and a half pilgrims. Treves contains a Roman basilica, assigned to the reign of Constantine: one of the special class of Roman monuments intended for the administration of justice and the convenience of trade. The monument has been put to various uses since the Roman day, and is now a Protestant Church. It is built entirely of brick, in the form of a rectangular hall with a large semicircular apse at the north end. The Porta Nigra is another memorial of the old Roman city, consisting of a fortified gate flanked by two towers. It is assigned to the 4th century, and has its name from the black hue acquired by its masonry from age. It has two gateways, 23 feet high, and consists of three stories. It measures 115 by 29 feet, and the towers are 93 feet high. There is a Roman amphitheater, assigned to the time of Trajan or Hadrian, and in excellent preservation. On one side the structure is supported against a side hill; on the other it is built up architecturally. At the north and south ends there are triple gateways, the central passage leading to the arena, and those at the sides giving access to the auditorium. There are two other entrances for spectators on the west side. The axes of the elliptical plan are 228 and 159 feet, and the auditorium could receive about 30,000 people. There are also Roman baths, after those of Badenweiler the best-preserved structure of this class north of Italy, dating from the 4th century A. D., and lately excavated. The length of the chief façade is 660 feet; the disposition of the cold bath (frigidarium), warm bath (tepidarium), hot-air bath (caldarium), heating devices (hypocaustum), etc., is still clear. Treves, founded perhaps by the emperor Claudius, was one of the most important provincial cities under the Roman Empire, of which it was the western capital. It was taken by the Franks about 464; had great importance in the middle ages as the capital of the archbishopric of Treves; passed to France in 1794, and became the capital of the department of Sarre; and passed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 36,166.

Treves, F. **Trèves,** G. **Trier, Electorate of.** An electorate and archbishopric of the old German Empire. It lay chiefly west of the Rhine, but a part lay east, opposite Coblenz. The bishopric of Treves, the oldest in Germany, was erected into an archbishopric in the 9th century. The archbishop was recognized as one of the seven electors in 1356. The part on the left of the Rhine was annexed by France in 1797. Treves was secularized in 1801, and the part east of the Rhine was given to Nassau. Nearly all of the electorate was assigned to Prussia 1815.

Trevi (trā'vē), **Fountain of.** A celebrated fountain at Rome, situated east of and near the Corso.

Treviglio (trā-vēl'yō). A town in the province of Bergamo, Italy, 20 miles east by north of Milan. Population (1881), 14,083.

Treviranus (trā-vē-rä'nös), **Gottfried Reinhold.** Born at Bremen, Feb. 4, 1776: died there, Feb. 16, 1837. A German naturalist. His chief work is "Biologie, oder Philosophie der lebenden Natur" (1802–22).

Treviranus, Ludolf Christian. Born at Bremen, Sept. 10, 1779: died at Bonn, May 6, 1864. A German botanist, brother of G. R. Treviranus: professor at Bonn.

Treviri. See *Treveri.*

Trevisa (tre-vē'sä), **John,** or **John of.** Died about 1412. An English translator. He completed in 1387 the translation of Higden's "Polychronicon" into English.

Trévise (trā-vēs') (**Treviso**), **Duc de.** A title of the French general Mortier.

Treviso (trā-vē'sō). 1. A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 960 square miles. Population (1892), 403,519.—2. The capital of the province of Treviso, situated on the Sile 18 miles north by west of Venice: the ancient Tarvisium. It came under Venetian rule in the 14th century; was taken by the French under Mortier in 1797; was the scene of a revolutionary outbreak in March, 1848; and was bombarded and taken by the Austrians in June, 1848. Population (1881), 31,249.

Trevor (trē'vor), Sir **John.** Born 1635: died May 20, 1717. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons which met May 19, 1685 (reëlected in 1690). In 1695 he was accused of receiving £1,000 for advancing a local London bill. On the motion that he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, he had, as speaker, to put the question, and to declare it carried. He was deprived of the speakership, but remained master of the rolls.

Trévoux (trā-vö'). A town in the department of Ain, France, situated on the Saône 13 miles north of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 2,687.

Triangle, the Lesser. See *Triangulum Minus.*

Triangle, the Northern. See *Triangulum Boreale.*

Triangle, the Southern. See *Triangulum Australe.*

Triangulum (trī-ang'gū-lum). [L., 'a triangle.'] An ancient northern constellation, in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.

Triangulum Australe (âs-trā'lē). [L., 'the Southern Triangle.'] A southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the 15th century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.

Triangulum Boreale. Same as *Triangulum.*

Triangulum Minus (mī'nus). [L., 'the Lesser Triangle.'] A constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

Trianon (tryä-nôṅ'), **Decree of the.** An edict issued by Napoleon I. at the Grand Trianon, 1810, placing an import duty of 50 per cent. on colonial products.

Trianon, Grand. [F., 'Large Trianon.'] A small palace at Versailles, of only one story but considerable length, built by Louis XIV. for Mme. de Maintenon, and since used by successive French sovereigns as a private residence. Many of the apartments are interesting as retaining the furniture of their former occupants, and there are a number of good modern works of art.

Trianon, Petit. [F., 'Little Trianon.'] A graceful neo-classical villa in the park at Versailles, built by Louis XV., and closely associated with the memory of Marie Antoinette, whose favorite abode it was. It has two stories over a basement, and tetrastyle Corinthian porticos. Its furniture and fittings are in large part memorials of the queen. Her Swiss village and dairy and "temple of Love" still stand.

Triballi (tri-bal'ī). In ancient geography, a Thracian people who dwelt in the vicinity of the Danube.

Triboci (trib'ọ-sī). [L. (Cæsar) *Triboci*, Gr. (Strabo) Τρίβοκχοι. The name is of Gallic origin.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated on the middle Rhine, east of the Vosges, in the region to the southwest of Strasburg, where they still remained after the defeat of Ariovistus (B. C. 58). They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tribonian (tri-bō′ni-ạn), L. **Tribonianus** (tri-bō-ni-ā′nus). Born in Pamphylia about the end of the 5th century: died 545. A Byzantine jurist and official, head of the commission for the codification of the laws under the direction of Justinian.

Tribuna (trē-bö′nä), **La.** [It., 'the tribune.'] A celebrated room in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, containing many noted paintings and statues, among them the Medicean Venus.

Tribunal, Revolutionary. See *Revolutionary Tribunal.*

Tribur. See *Trebur.*

Tribute-Money, The. 1. A noted fresco by Masaccio, in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine, Florence. The picture consists of three scenes, in the chief of which Christ, surrounded by the Apostles, points to St. Peter, who draws a fish from the stream.

2. A painting by Titian (about 1514), in the museum at Dresden. There are only two figures, seen at half length — Christ in full face, and the Pharisee, holding the coin, in profile. Also called *Cristo della Moneta* (Christ of the coin).

Trichinopoli (trich-in-op′ọ-li). The capital of the district of Trichinopoli, situated on the Kaveri in lat. 10° 48′ N. Population (1891), 90,609.

Trichinopoli. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,561 square miles. Population (1881), 1,215,033.

Trick to Catch the Old One, A. A comedy by Middleton, printed in 1608.

Tricoteuses (trē-kō-tėz′), **Les.** [F., 'the knitters.'] A class of women who frequented the tribunals and places of execution during the French Revolution, and sat knitting while they expressed their approval or disapproval of the turn of events. From their violence they have received the name of "Furies of the Guillotine." They were not seen after 1794.

Tricoupis. See *Trikoupis.*

Tridentine Council. See *Trent, Council of.*

Tridentum (trī-den′tum). The Roman name of Trent.

Triennial Act (trī-en′i-ạl akt). In English history, an act of Parliament, passed in 1694, which limited the duration of Parliaments to three years, and forbade a period of three years to pass without the summoning of a Parliament. It was superseded by the Septennial Act of 1716.

Trient (trē-ent′). The German name of Trent.

Trient, Col de. A pass over the Alps, between Martigny and Chamonix.

Trient, Gorges du. A deep gorge in Valais, Switzerland, formed by the stream Trient, which unites with the Rhone north-northwest of Martigny. Length, 7½ miles.

Trier (trēr). The German name of Treves.

Triest (trē-est′), or **Trieste** (It. pron. trē-es′te). A crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, comprising the city of Triest and adjoining territory. Area, 36 square miles. Population (1890), 157,466.

Triest, or Trieste. [L. *Tergeste.*] The principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, picturesquely situated on the Gulf of Triest in lat. 45° 39′ N., long. 13° 46′ E. It comprises an Altstadt, Neustadt, and suburbs. It is the seat of the Austrian Lloyd's Company; has extensive commerce with Italy, Russia, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, the Danube lands, the East, England, America, etc.; and has varied manufactures. It contains a castle, a cathedral, an exchange, and Roman antiquities. Triest was a Roman colony established under Vespasian; was under Venetian supremacy in the 13th and 14th centuries; submitted to Austrian suzerainty in 1382; was made a free port in 1719; was held by the French 1797–1805; was a part of the Illyrian Provinces 1809–13; was blockaded by the Italians in 1848; and was made an imperial city in 1849. Population (1890), 120,338; including suburbs, 157,466.

Triest, Gulf of. An arm of the Adriatic Sea, near Triest, north of Istria

Trifanum (trī-fā′num), **Battle of.** A decisive victory in the Great Latin War, gained by the Romans at Trifanum (between Minturnæ and Suessa, Italy), over the Latins and Campanians, about 338 B. C.

Trifels (trē′fels). A ruined imperial fortress near Annweiler, in the Rhine Palatinate. It was a resort of the medieval emperors. Richard the Lion-Hearted was imprisoned there in 1193.

Triglaw (trē′gläv). A Slavic deity, chief divinity of the Pomeranian Slavs.

Trikala (trē′kä-lä), or **Trikkala.** 1. A nomarchy of northern Greece, on the Turkish border. Area, 2,478 square miles. Population (1889), 143,143.—2. The capital of the nomarchy of Trikala, 33 miles west of Larissa. Population (1889), 14,820.

Trikoupis, or **Tricoupis** (trē-kö′pis), **Charilaos.** Born 1832. A Greek statesman, son of Spyridon Trikoupis. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1866, and has been premier 1878–79, 1882–85, 1886–90, 1892–93, and 1893–95.

Trikoupis, or **Tricoupis** (trē-kö′pis), **Spyridon.** Born April 20, 1788: died 1873. A Greek politician, diplomatist, historian, and poet. He wrote a history of the Greek Revolution (1853–57).

Trilby (tril′bi). A novel by George Du Maurier, published in 1894. It deals with artist life in the Quartier Latin in Paris. It has been dramatized. Trilby O'Ferrall, the heroine, is by occupation a laundress and also a model "for the altogether" in the artists' quarter. She is gay, generous, and friendly,— has, in short, all the virtues save one,— and is famous for the possession of the most beautiful foot in Paris. Her comradeship with the three artists,— Taffy, the Laird (a Scotchman), and Little Billee, who all love her more or less, forms the theme of the story. Svengali, a Polish Jew and a musical genius, gains control of her hypnotically, and by means of this power develops her voice, and transforms her into a celebrated prima donna.

Trim (trim), **Corporal.** The military servant of Uncle Toby in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Trimalchio (tri-mal′ki-ō). In the satirical novel of Petronius Arbiter, a rich and ignorant parvenu who gives a feast, an account of which forms one of the largest of the fragments of which the work now consists.

Trimble (trim′bl), **Robert.** Born in Berkeley County, Va., 1777: died Aug. 25, 1828. An American politician, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1826–28.

Trimmers (trim′ėrz). In English politics, a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax about 1680–90 in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

Trimountain (trī′moun″tạn), or **Tremont** (tre-mont′). An early name of Boston. See *Boston.*

Trimurti (tri-mör′ti). [In Skt., 'having three forms,' and then at the beginning of a compound a collective designation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva.] The Hindu triad, consisting of these gods, associated in a threefold impersonation of the Supreme Spirit. Brahma is the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer. Brahma should strictly be the first of three equal persons, but ordinarily either Shiva or Vishnu is identified with the Supreme Being, and the other two, especially Brahma, are reduced to a subordinate part. Although there are traces of a triadic principle in the earlier literature, as in the triad of Agni, Vayu or Indra, and Surya, the doctrine of the Trimurti is a development of the later Puranic theology, and rather a philosophical conception than an important article of popular belief. Its significance has been much exaggerated. These gods are creations of the Supreme Spirit, rather than the Supreme Spirit himself. They are composed of material particles, and are subject to destruction and reabsorption. The points of difference from are quite as noticeable as the points of resemblance to the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinacria (tri-nā′kri-ạ̈). [Gr. Τρινακρία.] An old name of Sicily, from the three promontories Pachynum, Pelorum, and Lilybæum.

Trincalo (trin′kạ-lō), or **Trinculo** (trin′kụ-lō). The principal character in Tomkis's "Albumazar": a farmer.

Trincomalee (tring″kọ-mạ-lē′). A seaport in Ceylon, situated on the northeastern coast in lat. 8° 33′ N., long. 81° 14′ E. It has a fine harbor, and is one of the chief British naval stations in Asia. It was finally taken by the British from the Dutch in 1795. Population (1881), 10,180.

Trinculo (trin′kụ-lō). A jester, a character in the "Tempest" by Shakspere.

Trinidad (trin-i-dad′; Sp. pron. trē-nē-ŦHäŦH′). [Sp., 'Trinity.' Columbus is said to have given the name to the island on account of three prominent peaks near the shore where he first saw it.] An island of the British West Indies, forming with Tobago a crown colony, situated northeast of Venezuela, near the coast, and opposite the northern mouths of the Orinoco. Capital, Port of Spain. The surface is varied, portions being mountainous. The chief exports are sugar, cocoa, molasses, coffee, and asphalt (from the celebrated pitch lake of La Brea). It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; and was taken by the British from the Spanish in 1797. Length, about 80 miles. Area, 1,754 square miles. Population (1892), 210,541.

Trinidad. A small island belonging to Great Britain, situated in the South Atlantic in lat. 20° 32′ S., long. 29° 20′ W.

Trinidad. The capital of Las Animas County, Colorado, situated on Las Animas River, in lat. 37° 10′ N. Population (1890), 5,523.

Trinidad. A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba, about long. 80° W. Population (with the district, 1887), 29,448.

Trinidad. A town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Beni, near the river Mamoré. It was the most celebrated of the Jesuit mission towns of the Madeira valley, but is now a mere village. Population, about 2,000.

Trinity (trin′i-ti). A small seaport on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, 57 miles north-northwest of St. John's.

Trinity Bay. A large bay on the eastern side of Newfoundland, deeply indenting the coast, and nearly cutting off the peninsula of Avalon.

Trinity Church. 1. A notable church (Episcopalian) at Boston, Massachusetts, designed by H. H. Richardson, founded in 1873, and consecrated in 1877. The building is cruciform, 160 by 120 feet, in the Romanesque style of Auvergne, the masonry exhibiting inlaid patterns in stone of different colors. The transepts have triple windows, and the front, with its graceful arcaded loggia, is flanked by towers. The chief feature of the church is the imposing central tower, which has square openings below and arcades above, with cylindrical turrets at the angles, and a pyramidal tiled roof 211 feet high, broken by picturesque dormers. The interior is ornamented with mural paintings by John La Farge and other artists.

2. One of the oldest religious foundations (Episcopalian) in New York city, though the present building dates only from 1846. It is an example in brown stone of the English Perpendicular style, with square chevet, without transepts, and with an effective tower and spire, 284 feet high, at the east end, which is the front. The richly sculptured reredos and the bronze doors are artistically notable.

Trinity College. The largest college of Cambridge University, England, founded by Henry VIII. in 1546 by the union of several older foundations. The beautiful gateway on the street is mainly of the time of Henry VIII. The great court, 340 by 280 feet, is bounded on the north by the chapel and on the west by the hall. The chapel is of the Tudor period, with fine wood-carving and portrait-sculptures. The cloister court is arcaded on three sides, and on the fourth is bounded by the handsome classical library built by Wren. There are several other comparatively modern courts.

Trinity College. A college of Oxford University, founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554 upon the site of an old college of the priors of Durham which had been founded in 1286. The Renaissance chapel, built in 1694, has a plain exterior with large round-arched windows, and possesses a fine altarpiece and a beautiful carved screen.

Trinity College, or **The University of Dublin.** The leading educational institution in Ireland, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. The chief front, toward College Green, is ornamented with Corinthian columns and pilasters and a pediment. The extensive buildings inclose several quadrangles or "squares." The chapel has a Corinthian portico; the decorations of the fine library are also Corinthian. The campanile, which stands alone, is a circular-domed Corinthian belvedere, surmounted by a lantern, and resting on a rusticated basement pierced by arches.

Trinity College. An institution of learning at Hartford, Connecticut. It was opened in 1824, and was known as Washington College until 1845. It is under Episcopal control. It had 116 students in 1893, and a library of 35,000 volumes.

Trinity Hall. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1350, and occupied chiefly by students of law.

Trinity House, Corporation of. An English corporation, first chartered in 1514, charged with various naval matters, especially with erecting lighthouses, etc.

Trinity River. 1. A tributary of the Klamath River in northwestern California. Length, over 100 miles.—2. A river in Texas, formed by the union of the West Fork and Elm Fork, and flowing into Galveston Bay. Length, over 500 miles; navigable about half its length.

Trinkitat (tring-ki-tät′). A port on the Red Sea, about 38 miles southeast of Tokar: an important strategic point in the Sudanese campaign of 1884.

Trinkitat, Battle of. See *Tokar.*

Trinobantes (trin-ọ-ban′tēz). See the extract.

> The Trinobantes, another Belgian tribe, had settled in such parts of the modern Middlesex and Essex as were not covered by the oak forests or overflowed by the sea. Their western boundary may be fixed in the Valley of the Lea and along the edge of the "Forest of Middlesex," which once spread northwards from the swamp at Finsbury and covered the Weald of Essex. Their northern limit was fixed at the Valley of the Stour, a flat and marshy tract which is thought to have been covered at that time by the sea for a distance of many miles above the termination of the modern estuary. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 105.

Trinummus (trī-num′us). A comedy by Plautus.

Triomphe, Arc de. See *Arc de Triomphe.*

Tripartite Chronicle. A Latin historical poem by Gower.

Tripitaka (tri-pi′ta-kạ). [In Pali *Tipitaka*, the Three Baskets.] A collective name for the three classes into which the sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists are divided, viz. the Sutrapitaka (Pali *Suttapitaka*), 'Aphorisms,' 'Discourses for the Laity'; Vinayapitaka, 'Discipline for the Order'; and Abhidharmapitaka

(Pali *Abhidhammapitaka*), 'Metaphysics.' The term "basket" was applied to these divisions because the palm-leaves on which they were written were kept in baskets. A list in detail of the several treatises included in each of these divisions may be found in Rhys Davids's "Buddhism" (London, 1886), pp. 18–21. Discussing the question of their enormous mass, Davids finds that, exclusive of the very frequent repetitions, they contain rather less than twice as many words as the Bible, and that a translation of them into English would be about four times as long.

Triple Alliance. 1. A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check the French aggressions.—2. A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718, it was known as the *Quadruple Alliance*.—3. An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1883, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck. By its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War.** The war waged, 1865–70, between Paraguay on one side and Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay on the other. In 1864–65 Brazil had a short war with Uruguay which ended in the downfall of the government of the latter country, Flores assuming the presidency. Lopez, president of Paraguay, protested against the interference of Brazil in the affairs of Uruguay, and commenced the war by seizing a Brazilian passenger steamer at Asuncion (Nov., 1864) and invading Matto Grosso (Dec.-Jan., 1864-65). Early in 1865 he sent a force across Argentine territory against the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul; subsequently he seized Argentine merchantmen, and on April 14, 1865, occupied Corrientes, taking two Argentine war vessels. On June 11 the Paraguayan flotilla was nearly annihilated in a combat with the Brazilian squadron at Riachuelo, below Corrientes. The Argentine Republic declared war on Paraguay April 6; and on May 1 the triple offensive and defensive alliance between Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay was signed at Buenos Ayres. The Emperor of Brazil and Presidents Mitre and Flores took personal part in the campaign in Rio Grande do Sul; the Paraguayans who had invaded that province were besieged in Uruguayana and surrendered (6,000 men) Sept. 18, 1865. On Oct. 25 Corrientes was occupied by the allies, who, after some fighting, crossed the Paraná into Paraguay, April, 1866. The most important of the subsequent operations were near the river Paraguay, and especially at Humaitá and Curupaity, where Lopez had strong fortifications. The principal events were: Paraguayans defeated at Estero Bellaco (May 2, 1866) and Tuyuty (May 24); Boqueron taken, July 16; allies repulsed at Sauce, July 18; Curuzú bombarded Sept. 1, taken by assault Sept. 3 (the Brazilian ironclad Rio de Janeiro was sunk by a torpedo Sept. 2); allies repulsed at Curupaity, Sept. 22; second battle of Tuyuty, Nov. 3, 1867: passage of Humaitá by the allied fleet, Feb. 19, 1868; Brazilians repulsed at Humaita, July 16; Paraguayans abandoned Humaitá, July 25; repulsed at Pikisiry, Sept. 23; battles near Villeta, Dec. 6 and 11; Villeta occupied by the allies, Dec. 11; battles on Dec. 21, 22, and 27, ending in the surrender of Augostura Dec. 30; allies entered Asuncion, Jan. 1, 1869. Subsequently there were numerous combats, generally adverse to the Paraguayans. Lopez was forced into the northern part of Paraguay, and was defeated and killed at the Aquidaban. A small Brazilian army had operated in Matto Grosso, but its movements, from a military point of view, were unimportant. The allies were commanded successively by Mitre, Lima e Silva, and the Count d'Eu.

Tripoli (trip'ọ-li). A vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated along the coast of northern Africa, about long. 9°–25° E., bounded by Tunis on the northwest and by the desert on the west and south. It contains the oasis of Fezzan and other oases, and has a narrow fertile belt near the coast. The capital is Tripoli. The inhabitants are Moors, Kabyles, Arabs, Turks, etc. It was anciently a possession of Carthage, and later of Rome; was conquered by the Arabs in the 7th century, and by the Turks in the middle of the 16th century; became a seat of Barbary pirates; secured its independence in 1714; and was reconquered by Turkey in 1835. Population, 800,000.

Tripoli. [Gr. Τρίπολις, name of several places regarded as including 'three cities.'] A seaport, the capital of Tripoli, in lat. 32° 54′ N., long. 13° 11′ E. It has some foreign trade, and is the starting-point of caravans for the interior. It was formerly a piratical stronghold, and several times has been bombarded. Population (estimated), 20,000–30,000.

Tripoli, or **Tripolis** (trip'ọ-lis), or **Tarabulus** (tä-rä'bö-lös). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the river Abu-Ali (Kadisha), near its mouth, in lat. 34° 27′ N., long. 35° 49′ E. It has considerable trade, fisheries, and manufactures of silk; its neighboring seaport is Al-Mina. Tripoli was an ancient Phenician city; was taken by the Saracens about 639; was besieged by the Crusaders in 1104, and taken in 1109; and was destroyed in 1289, but rebuilt. Its castle is a large structure with crenellated walls and machicolated towers. Its halls, courts, arcades, and rock-cut passages and casemates are of great interest. Population, 17,000.

Tripolitan War. A war between the United States and Tripoli, 1801–05. War was declared by Tripoli June 10, 1801, because the United States refused to increase its payment for immunity from the depredations of the Tripolitan corsairs. In anticipation of this event, however, the United States had already sent a squadron to the Mediterranean. In Oct., 1803, the frigate Philadelphia, Captain Bainbridge, while chasing a corsair into the harbor of Tripoli, struck a sunken rock and was captured by the Tripolitans: she was burned by Decatur Feb. 16, 1804. In July, 1804, Commodore Edward Preble began a series of only partially successful attacks on the harbor fortifications, the fifth and last of which was made in the following September. In the meantime a land expedition under William Eaton induced Tripoli to conclude peace June 4, 1805 (see *Eaton, William*).

Tripolitza (trē-pō-lit'sä), or **Tripolis.** The capital of the nomarchy of Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 30′ N., near the ancient Mantinea and Tegea. It became the capital of the pashalic of Morea in 1718; was stormed by the Greeks Oct. 17, 1821; and was retaken by Ibrahim Pasha June 22, 1825, and ruined. Population (1889), 10,057.

Trip to Calais, A. A play by Foote, in which, under the name of Lady Kitty Crocodile, he undertook to ridicule the notorious Duchess of Kingston. She secured the prohibition of the play, and he altered it and produced it as "The Capuchin"; but his health broke down under an indictment for criminal assault, procured by a creature of the duchess, and he died not long after.

Triptolemus (trip-tol'e-mus). [Gr. Τριπτόλεμος.] In Greek mythology, a favorite of Demeter: the inventor of the plow and patron of agriculture. He was honored in the Eleusinian mysteries.

Trip to Scarborough, A. An alteration by Sheridan of Vanbrugh's "Relapse," produced in 1777.

Trismegistus. See *Hermes*.

Trissino (trēs-sē'nō), **Giovanni Giorgio.** Born at Vicenza, Italy, July 8, 1478: died in Dec., 1550. An Italian lyric, epic, and dramatic poet and scholar. See the extract.

> Gian-Giorgio Trissino had, in fact, sufficient merit to justify that celebrity which, during a whole century, placed his name in the first rank in Italy. Born at Vicenza in 1478, of an illustrious family, he was equally qualified by his education for letters and for public business. He came to Rome when he was twenty-four years of age, and had resided there a considerable time when Pope Leo X., struck by his talents, sent him as his ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian. Under the pontificate of Clement VII. he was also charged with embassies to Charles V. and to the Republic of Venice, and was decorated by the former with the order of the Golden Fleece. In the midst of public affairs he cultivated, with ardor, poetry and the languages. He was rich; and, possessing a fine taste in architecture, he employed Palladio to erect a country house, in the best style, at Criccoli. Domestic vexations, and more particularly a lawsuit with his own son, embittered his latter days. He died in 1550, aged seventy-two. The most just title to fame possessed by Trissino is founded on his "Sofonisba," which may be considered as the first regular tragedy since the revival of letters.
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> *Sismondi*, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 408.

Trissotin (trē-sō-taṅ'). A "pédant" in Molière's "Les femmes savantes," intended to ridicule the Abbé Cotin.

Tristan (tris'ta̤n). A prose Breton or Cornish romance. The first part was written or translated about 1170 by a Norman knight, Luces de Gast, who lived near Salisbury in the time of Henry II. The second part was written by Hélie de Borron, who connected Tristan ("Tristram" in the Old English form) with the Round Table romances. The name appears in many forms, as *Tristan*, *Tristans*, *Tristanz*, *Tristant*, *Tristran*, *Tristranz*, *Tristrant*, *Trystren*, *Tristram*, *Tristrem*, *Trystrem*, *Trustram*, *Tritan*, *Tritans*, *Tritanz*, and was associated with the Latin *tristis*, sorrowful.

> The story of Tristan seems to have been current from the earliest times. It was the subject of a number of metrical tales in the Romance language, which were versified by the French minstrels from ancient British authorities. From these original documents, or from the French metrical tales, was compiled the Sir Tristrem attributed to Thomas of Erceldoune, and which has been edited by Mr. [Sir Walter] Scott. There are also extant two fragments of metrical versions, which are supposed to be parts of one whole work, written by Raoul de Beauvais, who lived in the middle of the thirteenth century.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 193.

Tristan da Cunha (tris-tän' dä kön'yä). A group of three islands and two islets in the South Atlantic, in lat. 37° 3′ S., long. 12° 18′ W. They are of volcanic formation. The group includes Tristan, Inaccessible, and Nightingale. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1506, and were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1816. Highest peak, about 8,500 feet. Population (1893), 52.

Tristan l'Ermite (trēs-toṅ' ler-mēt'). The provost of Louis XI. of France, infamous for his cruelty.

Tristan und Isolde (tris'tän önt ē-zōl'de). 1. An epic poem by Eilhard von Oberge, written in the last half of the 12th century. He introduced this romance to German literature.—2. A famous epic poem by Gottfried von Strassburg, written in the 12th century, but later than Eilhard's poem. This is the classical form of the story. It was left unfinished, and sequels were written by two later poets, the last in 1300. It was closely connected with the English "Sir Tristrem" and with a Northern saga.—3. An opera, both words and music by Wagner, first produced at Munich in 1865.

Tristram, or **Tristrem.** See *Tristan*.

Tristram (tris'tra̤m), **Sir, of Lyonesse.** [From L. *tristis*, sorrowful.] One of the most celebrated knights of the Round Table. His love for Isolde, or Iseult, the wife of King Mark, forms the subject of many romances. He was born in the open country, where his mother, who died shortly after, was in great sorrow: hence she gave him this name. See *Tristan*.

Tristram Shandy (tris'tra̤m shan'di). A famous novel by Sterne (9 vols. 1760–67): so called from its nominal hero. The first volume introduces Walter Shandy and his brother the Captain (Uncle Toby), Slop, and Yorick. Corporal Trim is prominent in the second volume; the third and fourth contain a good deal on the subject of noses and Slawkenbergius; the sixth contains the episode of Le Fevre; and the Widow Wadman is introduced in the eighth. The character of Walter Shandy, Tristram's father, an opinionated, captious old gentleman, is taken from that of Arbuthnot's Martin Scriblerus the elder.

Trita (tri-tä'). A Vedic god appearing in connection with the Maruts, Vata or Vayu, and Indra, and to whom, as to them, combats with demons, such as Tvashtra, Vritra, and the dragon, are ascribed. He is called Aptya, a word perhaps related to *ap*, 'water,' and thought of as living concealed and very far away when ills are wished to Trita. Related to Trita is Traitana, the name of a superhuman being or designation of a god. With Aptya is compared the Avestan *Athwya*, inhabitant of the waters, the name of a family whence descended Yima and in modern Persian Atbin or Abtin, the name of the father of Faridun; with *Traitana*, Avestan *Thraetaona* (which see), modern Persian *Faridun* (which see).

Triton (trī'to̤n). [Gr. Τρίτων.] In Greek and Latin mythology, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (or Celæno), who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace at the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure and figuring with the Nereids in the train of the greater sea-gods: they were conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Tritons is a shell-trumpet, which they blow to quiet the restless waves.

Tritons. See *Triton*.

Triumph of Cæsar, The. A series of nine paintings in tempera on linen, each nine feet square, by Mantegna, in Hampton Court Palace, England. Cæsar advances in a chariot, attended by a train of soldiers, captives, and trophies.

Triumph of Death, The. A fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa, formerly ascribed to Orcagna, but now to the Lorenzetti (1350). It is an allegory contrasting worldly pomp and delight with their annihilation in death and with the outcome in a future existence.

Triumph of Galatea. See *Galatea*.

Triumph of Silenus. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Museum at Berlin (until 1885 at Blenheim Palace). Silenus totters forward, supported by a negro and a satyr and preceded by a faun with a flute. In front are boys and a tiger, and behind nymphs and satyrs with a landscape background. Vandyke is said to have collaborated in this painting.

Triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rāt), **First.** In Roman history, an agreement or alliance formed in B. C. 60 between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, for the purpose of dividing the power among them. Cæsar obtained the consulship for the next year (59) and a command in Cisalpine Gaul (extended to Transalpine Gaul) and Illyricum for 5 years (extended for 5 years more). Pompey received for his veterans assignments of lands, and for himself later the commissionership of corn supplies. By a renewal of the league at Lucca in 55, Pompey received the consulship and command in Spain, and Crassus the consulship and command in the East (where he was killed in 53). The union between Cæsar and Pompey was formally broken by the civil war in 49.

Triumvirate, Second. An alliance formed in 43 B. C. between Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus, on an island in the river Reno, near Bologna. The triumvirs were to have consular powers for 3 years: they appointed magistrates, and their decrees were valid as laws. Octavian received Africa and the islands; Antony, Gaul; Lepidus, Spain and Narbonensis. The alliance was followed by a wholesale proscription, and by the overthrow of the republicans under Brutus and Cassius in 42. Lepidus was soon reduced to a minor position, and eventually banished. By a treaty at Brundisium Octavian received the West and Antony the East. The union was broken in 31, and Antony was overthrown in the battle of Actium.

Trivia (triv'i-a̤), **or the Art of Walking the Streets of London.** A burlesque poem by Gay, published in 1716. It is a mine of information on outdoor life in the reign of Queen Anne.

Troad (trō'ad), **The.** The region at the northwestern extremity of Asia Minor, included between the Ægean, the Hellespont, the Sea of Marmora, Mount Ida, and the Gulf of Adramyttium: the ancient Troas. It contained the Homeric Troy (which see).

Trobriand (trō-bryoṅ′), **Philippe Regis de.** Born at Tours, France, June 4, 1816. A French-American officer, journalist, and author. He emigrated to the United States in 1841; was editor and proprietor of the "Revue de Nouveau Monde," New York, 1849–50; and was joint editor of the "Courrier des Etats-Unis" 1854–61. He joined the United States volunteer service as colonel in 1861, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864. He commanded a brigade of the 2d army corps in the engagements at Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks, and was at the head of a division in the final operations against Richmond. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865; entered the regular army as colonel of the 31st infantry in 1866; and was placed on the retired list in 1879. Author of "Quatre ans de campagnes à l'armée du Potomac" (1867).

Trobriand (trō-brē-änd′) **Islands.** A group of small islands, east of New Guinea and south of New Britain.

Trocadero (trō-kä-dā′rō). A fort near Cadiz, Spain, taken by the French Aug. 31, 1823.

Trocadéro. A square in Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine, opposite the Champ-de-Mars. It contained the Exposition building in 1878.

Trocadéro, Palais du. See *Palais du Trocadéro.*

Trochu (trō-shü′), **Louis Jules.** Born at Palais, Morbihan, France, May 12, 1815. A French general. He served in Algeria, in the Crimean war, and in the Italian war of 1859; was appointed governor of Paris in Aug., 1870; became member of the government of national defense and was charged with the defense of Paris in Sept.; resigned in Jan., 1871; was a deputy 1871–1872; and resigned from the army in 1873. He wrote "L'Armée française en 1867," and several works in his own defense.

Trœzen (trē′zen). [Gr. Τ*ροιζήν*.] In ancient geography, a city of Peloponnesus, Greece, situated near the coast 39 miles southwest of Athens. It was originally an Ionian settlement, but later became Doric. It took an active part in the Persian wars, and sided later with Sparta.

Trœzen, anciently Posidonia (Strab. viii. p. 542; Steph. Byz. ad voc.), was situated on the eastern coast of the Peloponnese, not quite two miles (15 stades) from the shore, between the peninsula of Methana and Hermione. The remains of the ancient city may be traced near the modern village of Dhámala, but they are scanty and possess little interest. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 84, note.

Troglodytæ (trog-lọ-dī′tē). [L., from Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης*, one who creeps into holes.] Cave-dwellers; troglodytes: a name given in antiquity to various races of men, especially to certain inhabitants of the shores of the Red Sea.

Trogus Pompeius (trō′gus pom-pē′yus). Lived about 10 A. D. A Roman historian, author of a general history, partly preserved in an epitome by Justin. See the extract.

About the same time as Livy, and as it were to supplement his history, Pompeius Trogus wrote his Universal History, Historiæ Philippicæ, in 44 books, beginning with Ninus and extending to the writer's own time, from a Greek source (probably Timagenes); it was composed in a lively style and classical diction, and was also more rich in material and less rhetorical than Livy. We know the work chiefly through the abridgment of Justinus. Besides his historical work, Trogus wrote also on zoology and botany, after the best authorities, Aristotle and Theophrastos.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), I. 531.

Troil (troil), **Magnus.** The udaler or magnate of Zetland in Scott's novel "The Pirate." His daughters Minna and Brenda are the principal female characters.

Troilus (trō′i-lus). In Greek legend, according to a common account, a son of Priam. See *Troilus and Cressida.*

Troilus and Cressida (trō′i-lus and kres′i-dạ̈). **1.** A poem by Chaucer, written about 1369. It is a version of Boccaccio's "Filostrato." There are additions, however, which show his reading of the "Geste de Troie" of Benoit de Sainte-Maure (in which the story first appeared as an addition of Sainte-Maure's to the legendary history of Troy ascribed to Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis), or of the Latin version of Sainte-Maure by Guido Colonna. The Lollius to whom Chaucer attributes the story is now thought to be mythical.
2. A play by Dekker and Chettle, acted in 1599.— **3.** A tragedy by Shakspere, thought to be altered from an older one. It was played at the Globe about 1600, licensed to be printed in 1603 and 1609, and printed in the folio edition of 1623.

Troilus and Cressida, or Truth Found too Late. A play by Dryden, printed in 1678, in which be undertook to "correct" what he "opined was in all probability" one of "Shakspere's first Endeavours on the Stage."

Trois Couleurs (trwä kö-lėr′), **Les.** [F., 'The Tricolor.'] A popular French political song, written after 1830 by Adolphe Vogel, celebrating the fall of the white flag and the return of the tricolor.

Trois Échelles (trwä zā-shel′). [F., 'three ladders.'] The executioner of Louis XI. of France. Scott introduces him in "Quentin Durward."

Trois Mousquetaires (trwä mös-ke-tãr′), **Les.** [F., 'The Three Musketeers.'] A novel by Alexandre Dumas *père*, published in 1844. The scene is laid in the time of Richelieu. The three musketeers are Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, but D'Artagnan is the principal character. See these names.

Troizen. See *Trœzen.*

Trojan (trō′jạn) **Cycle, The.** A group of legends or poems relating to the Trojan war. See *Cyclic Poets.*

Trojan War. In Greek legend, a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon, who had been carried off by Paris, son of the Trojan king Priam. See *Iliad.*

The dates for the Trojan war vary almost two centuries. Duris placed it as early as B. C. 1335 (Clem. Alex. Stromat. i. p. 337, A.). Clemens in B. C. 1149. Isocrates, Ephorus, Democritus, and Phanias seemed to have inclined to the later, Herodotus, Thucydides, the author of the Life of Homer, and the compiler of the Parian Marble, to the earlier period. The date now usually received, B. C. 1183, is that of Eratosthenes, whose chronology was purely artificial and rested on no solid basis. The following is a list of the principal views on this subject: Duris placed the fall of Troy in 1335 B. C.; author of the Life of Homer, 1270; Herodotus, 1260; Thucydides, 1260; Parian Marble, 1209; Eratosthenes, 1183; Sosibius, 1171; Ephorus, 1169; Clemens, 1149. *Rawlinson*, Herod., II. 223, note.

Trollope (trol′up), **Anthony.** Born at London, April 24, 1815: died Dec. 6, 1882. An English novelist, son of Frances Trollope. He studied at Harrow and Winchester, and spent the greater part of his life in the postal service, as inspector in Ireland, England, and abroad. He assisted in establishing the "Fortnightly Review" in 1865. In 1867 he retired from the post-office and undertook the management of "St. Paul's," a magazine which existed only for about 3½ years. He came to the United States in 1868 on post-office affairs and with a view to establishing an international copyright. Among his novels, in many of which the same characters (notably Mrs. Proudie and Lady Glencora) and the same localities reappear, retaining their identity, are "The Macdermots of Ballycloran" (1847), "The Kellys and the O'Kellys" (1848), "La Vendée" (1850), "The Warden" (1855), "Barchester Towers" (1857), "The Three Clerks" (1857), "Doctor Thorne" (1858), "The Bertrams" (1859), "Castle Richmond" (1860), "Orley Farm" (1861–62), "Framley Parsonage" (1861), "Tales of All Countries" (1861–63), "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson" (1862), "Rachel Ray" (1863), "The Small House at Allington" (1864), "Can You Forgive Her?" (1864), "Miss Mackenzie" (1865), "The Claverings" (1867), "Nina Balatka" (1867), "The Last Chronicle of Barset" (1867), "Linda Tressel" (1868), "He Knew He was Right" (1869), "Phineas Finn" (1869), "The Vicar of Bullhampton" (1870), "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite" (1870), "Phineas Redux" (1873), "Lady Anna" (1874), "Harry Heathcote, etc." (1874), "The Way we Live Now" (1875), "The Prime Minister" (1875), "The American Senator" (1877), "Is He Popenjoy?" (1878), "John Caldigate" (1879), "An Eye for an Eye" (1879), "Cousin Henry" (1879), "The Duke's Children" (1880), "Ayala's Angel" (1881), "Dr. Wortle's School" (1881), "The Fixed Period" (1882), "Kept in the Dark" (1882), "Marion Fay" (1882), "Mr. Scarborough's Family" (1882), "The Land Leaguers" (unfinished, 1882), "An Old Man's Love" (1884). His "Autobiography" was published in 1883: it was written in 1875–76, with additions in 1879. Among his books of travel are "The West Indies and the Spanish Main" (1859), "North America" (1862), and travels in South Africa, Australia, etc. He also wrote lives of Cicero (1880), and of Thackeray (in "English Men of Letters," 1879), etc.

Trollope, Mrs. (**Frances Milton**). Born at Stapleton, near Bristol, 1780: died at Florence, Oct. 6, 1863. An English novelist and writer of travels, the mother of Anthony and T. Adolphus Trollope. She lived in the United States 1829–32. She wrote "Domestic Manners of the Americans" (1832: which created much comment) and various travels on the Continent. Among her numerous novels are "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Barnaby," and "Petticoat Government."

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. Born April 29, 1810: died at Clifton, Nov. 11, 1892. An English writer, brother of Anthony Trollope. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He went to Italy in 1841, and resided in Florence till 1873, when he went to Rome. In 1888 he returned to England. He wrote "A Summer in Brittany" (1840), "A Summer in Western France" (1841), "Impressions of a Wanderer, etc." (1850), "The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici" (1856), "A Decade of Italian Women" (1859: Vittoria Colonna was included in this), "Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859" (1859), "Filippo Strozzi" (1860), "Paul V. the Pope and Paul the Friar" (1860), "A Lenten Journey in Umbria, etc." (1862), "A History of the Commonwealth of Florence" (1865), "The Papal Conclaves as they Were and as they Are" (1876), "Life of Pope Pius the Ninth" (1877), "A Peep Behind the Scenes at Rome" (1877), "Sketches from French History" (1878), "What I Remember" (1887), etc. He wrote also a number of novels, among them "La Beata," "Lindisfarn Chase," "Diamond Cut Diamond," and "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange." His second wife, Frances Eleanor Ternan, has written a number of novels, among them "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "The Sacristan's Household," and "That Unfortunate Marriage." With her husband she wrote "Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poets" (1881).

Tromp (tromp), **Cornelis** or **Cornelius.** Born Sept. 9, 1629: died at Amsterdam, May 29, 1691. A Dutch admiral, son of M. H. Tromp. He obtained a command against the Algerine pirates at the age of nineteen, and was promoted rear-admiral about 1653. He was defeated by the English at Solebay in 1665; served under De Ruyter in 1666; and gained several victories over the Allies in 1673. He afterward assisted the Danes against the Swedes, and became lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces on the death of De Ruyter in 1676.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon. Born at Briel, Netherlands, 1597: killed July 31, 1653. A Dutch admiral. He entered the navy in 1624; was made lieutenant-admiral in 1637; gained two decisive victories over the Spaniards in 1639; was worsted by Blake in the Downs May 19, 1652; defeated Blake off Dungeness Nov. 29, 1652; fought a drawn battle with Blake, Monk, and Deane in the Channel Feb. 18–20, 1653; fought an indecisive engagement with Deane and Monk in the Channel in June; and was defeated by Monk off the Texel, and killed, July 31, 1653.

Trompeter von Säckingen, Der. [G., 'The Trumpeter of Säckingen.'] A popular epic poem by Joseph Victor von Scheffel (published in 1853), which has reached its 200th edition in Germany. It has been translated into English under the title of "The Trumpeter: a Romance of the Rhine," and is the subject of several operas: one by Victor Nessler was produced in 1884.

Tromsö (trom′sė). The capital of the stift and amt of Tromsö, Norway, situated on the small island Tromsö, in Tromsö Sound, in lat. 69° 39′ N., long. 18° 57′ E. It has seal- and walrus-fisheries, and a trade in furs and fish. Population, 6,079.

Trondhjem (trond′yem). A stift in central Norway.

Trondhjem, or **Throndhjem** (trond′yem), or **Drontheim** (dront′hīm). A seaport and the third city in Norway, capital of Trondhjem stift, situated on the Trondhjem Fjord in lat. 63° 27′ N., long. 10° 23′ E. It has important foreign and domestic commerce; exports fish, lumber, copper, etc.; and has ship-building and manufactures. Its cathedral, the most notable church in Scandinavia, was founded in the 11th century, but rebuilt in the 12th and 13th. The Romanesque transept, with its tower, and the beautiful chapter-house are of the 12th century; and the choir, with its chapels and the octangular chevet, and the impressive nave are of the 13th. The eastern end of the church is architecturally distinct from the remainder of the building, and forms a feature of the nature of Becket's Crown at Canterbury. The western façade exhibits a rose-window and a profusion of sculpture. The cathedral was an early burial-place for the kings of Norway, and is now the place of their coronation. It has for many years been undergoing a careful restoration. Population (1891), with suburbs, 29,162.

Trondhjem Fjord. A fiord on the western coast of Norway, extending inland about 70 miles.

Trophonius (trọ-fō′ni-us). [Gr. Τ*ροφώνιος*.] A Greek architect, reputed to have been the son of Erginus, king of Orchomenus, or of Apollo. He is said to have built, with his brother Agamedes, the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was celebrated as a hero after his death, and had an oracle in a cave near Lebadeia in Bœotia.

Troppau (trop′pou). A former principality, now in large part belonging to Prussia.

Troppau, Slav. **Opava.** The capital of Austrian Silesia, situated on the Oppa, on the Prussian frontier, in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 17° 54′ E. Population (1890), 22,867.

Troppau, Congress of. A congress of the monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, held at Troppau Oct.–Dec., 1820, for the purpose of deliberating on the Neapolitan revolution and other popular movements, and preserving the Holy Alliance.

Trossachs, or **Trosachs** (tros′ạ̈ks). A romantic valley in the Highlands of western Perthshire, between Lochs Katrine and Achray: made celebrated by Scott in the "Lady of the Lake."

Trotwood (trot′wůd), **Betsey.** The eccentric but kind-hearted greataunt of David Copperfield, in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield."

Troup (tröp), **George McIntosh.** Born at McIntosh Bluff, Ga., Sept. 8, 1780: died in Laurens County, Ga., May 3, 1856. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Georgia 1807–1815; United States senator 1816–18; governor of Georgia 1823–27; and United States senator 1829–33. He was a prominent advocate of State rights.

Trousseau (trö-sō′), **Armand.** Born at Tours, France, 1801: died at Paris, Nov. 22, 1866. A noted French physician, professor in the medical faculty and physician at the Hôtel Dieu at Paris. He wrote "Traité de thérapeutique et de matière médicale" (1836–39), etc.

Trouville (trö-vēl′). A seaport in the department of Calvados, France, situated at the mouth of the Touques in the Bay of the Seine, 9 miles south of Le Havre. It is a frequented seaside resort. Population (1891), commune, 6,243. On the other side of the Touques is the town Deauville.

Trovatore (trō-vä-tō′re), **Il.** [It., 'The Troubadour.'] An opera by Verdi, produced at Rome in 1853. An English version, "The Gipsy's Vengeance," was produced at Drury Lane in 1856.

Trowbridge (trō′brij), **John.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1843. An American physicist, Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts at Harvard (since 1888). He is the author of "The New Physics: a Manual of Experimental Study" (1884).

Trowbridge, John Townsend. Born at Ogden, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827. An American novelist, poet, and editor. Among his works are the novels "Neighbor Jackwood" (1857), "Cudjo's Cave" (1863), "Coupon Bonds, etc." (1871); books for the young, "His Own Master" (1877), "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill" (1884), the "Jack Hazard" stories, etc.; and several vols. of poems, notably "The Vagabonds, and Other Poems" (1869), "The Book of Gold" (1877), "The Lost Earl" (1888).

Trowbridge, William Petit. Born in Oakland County, Mich., May 25, 1828: died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1892. An American engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1848; was for many years connected with the United States Coast Survey; and became professor of engineering in the School of Mines at Columbia College in 1876. He published "Heat as a Source of Power" (1874), etc.

Troy (troi). [L. *Troja*, Gr. Τ*ροία*, Τ*ροίη*, Τ*ρωία*, Τ*ρωίη*.] An ancient city of the Troad, famous in Greek legend as the capital of Priam and the object of the siege by the allied Greeks under Agamemnon. See *Iliad* and *Trojan War*. The site of this Homeric city was generally believed in antiquity to be identical with that of the Greek Ilium (which see), the modern Hissarlik; and this view has been supported in recent times most notably by Schliemann, whose explorations at Hissarlik laid bare remains of a series (6 or 7) of ancient towns, one above the other, at least one of which is universally admitted to be prehistoric. The third and later the second from the bottom he identified with the Homeric town. On the other hand, some scholars regard the situation of Ilium as irreconcilable with Homer's description of Troy, and prefer a site in the neighborhood of the modern Bunárbashi, holding Schliemann's results to be inconclusive.

Troy (troi). The capital of Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson, 6 miles north of Albany, at the head of steam navigation of the Hudson. It is practically the terminus of the Erie and Champlain canals, and has extensive manufactures of iron, steel, stoves, shirts, collars, etc. It is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Troy was settled by the Dutch in the latter part of the 18th century, and was incorporated in 1816. The name Troy was adopted in 1789. Population (1890), 60,956.

Troy, West. See *West Troy*.

Troya (trō′yä), **Carlo.** Born at Naples, June 7, 1784: died there, July 27, 1858. An Italian historian, a writer on Dante and on early Italian history. His chief work is "Storia d'Italia del medio evo" (1839–51).

Troyes (trwä). The capital of the department of Aube, France, situated on several arms of the Seine in lat. 48° 18′ N., long. 4° 4′ E.: the Roman Augustobona and the ML. Trecæ and Trecas. It has large manufactures of stockings, etc., and flourishing trade. Its cathedral is in great part of the 13th century, with a fine Flamboyant west front. It has double aisles and numerous chapels; the nave is unusually wide, and the effect is of notable lightness and space. There is much old glass, splendid in color. The length is 374 feet, the height 96. Troyes was the capital of the Tricasses (or Tricassi); was sacked by the Normans; and became the capital of Champagne and a great commercial center. It is said to have given name to troy weight. It took a leading part in the Hundred Years' War; sided with the Burgundians; and was taken from the English by Joan of Arc in 1429. It accepted the Reformation, and was injured by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Population (1891), 50,330.

Troyes, Chrestien de. See *Chrestien de Troyes*.

Troyes, Treaty of. A treaty between Henry V. of England and France, 1420, by which Henry V. was to marry Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., to become regent of France, and to succeed to the throne on the death of Charles.

Troynovant. The name given to London in the early chronicles, as the city of the Trinobantes. In Layamon's "Brut" it is given as Trinovant.

Troyon (trwä-yôṅ′). **Constant.** Born at Sèvres, France, Aug. 25, 1810: died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1865. A noted French landscape- and animal-painter. Among his numerous works are "Valley of La Touque," "Oxen Going to Work," "Return to the Farm," etc.

Trübner (trüb′ner), **Nikolaus.** Born at Heidelberg, June 12, 1817: died at London, March 30, 1884. A German-English publisher and bookseller in London. He made specialties of American and Oriental subjects.

Truce of God. A suspension of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the 11th and 12th centuries, in France, Italy, England, and elsewhere. The terms of such a truce usually provided that such feuds should cease on all the more important church festivals and fasts, or from Thursday evening to Monday morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This practice, introduced by the church during the middle ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

Truckee (truk-ē′). A town in Nevada County, California, situated on Truckee River and on the Central Pacific Railroad 91 miles northeast of Sacramento. Population (1890), 1,350.

Truckee River. A river in eastern California and western Nevada which flows from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake. Length, about 125 miles.

Truculentus (truk-ụ̄-len′tus). [L., 'fierce,' 'stern.'] A comedy by Plautus.

Truewit (trö′wit). A scholar and gentleman, the expositor of the other characters in Jonson's "Epicœne." Dryden says in the preface to his "Evening's Love" that he is the best character of a gentleman that Ben Jonson ever made.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo** (trö-hēl′yō). A seaport on the northern coast of Honduras, near long. 85° 58′ W. It was founded in 1525. Population, about 3,000.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo.** A town of the department of Libertad, Peru, about 3 miles from the coast, in lat. 8° 8′ S. It was founded by Francisco Pizarro, in 1535, near an Indian town of the Chimus (see *Chimu*). Population (1889), about 11,000.

Trujillo, Intendency of. See *Libertad*.

Truli (trö′lī). [MGr. Τ*ροῦλοι*.] See the extract.

> Some Gothic soldiers bought from some Vandals a trula of wheat for an aureus. As the trula was only the third part of a pint, and the aureus was worth about twelve shillings, the bargain did not redound greatly to the profit of the Visigoths, who received from the other nation the contemptuous nickname of Truli. Many a time, as we can well imagine, were the streets of Spanish towns made red with Teuton blood, and the yellow locks of slain barbarians lay thick across the pathway, after the taunting shout "Truli, Truli" and some unknown word of answering defiance had greeted the ears of the trembling provincials.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 416.

Trullan (trul′an) **Council.** 1. The sixth ecumenical council, held in the imperial palace in Constantinople, Nov. 7, 680,–Sept. 16, 681: so named from the domed hall (trullus) in which it was held. It deposed Macarius, patriarch of Alexandria, as a Monothelite, and condemned Pope Honorius I. for holding similar views.

2. The name of the Quinisext Council, held at Constantinople in 692, considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western: called the second Trullan Council or Synod. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages.

Trulliber (trul′i-bėr), **Parson.** In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a coarse and brutal curate represented as lacking all the virtues which Parson Adams (see *Adams*) possessed. He is exhibited in an interview with Adams in which the latter's request for a small sum of money brings out all the uncharitableness and brutality of Trulliber's nature.

Trumbull (trum′bul), **Benjamin.** Born at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 19, 1735: died at North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1820. An American clergyman and historian. His chief works are a "Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 till 1713" (1797) and a "General History of the United States of America" (1765, 1810).

Trumbull, James Hammond. Born at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821. An American philologist and historical writer: an authority on the languages of the North American Indians. His works include "Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870), "Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages" (1871), several works on Algonkin, "Defense of Stonington" (1864), "The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, etc." (1877), "Indian Names of Places in . . . Connecticut" (1881). He has edited "Colonial Records of Connecticut" and "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut" (1886).

Trumbull, John. Born at Westbury (the present Watertown), Conn., April 24, 1750: died at Detroit, Mich., May 10, 1831. An American lawyer and poet. He wrote the burlesque epic "McFingal" (1775) in imitation of "Hudibras," "Elegy on the Times" (1774), etc., and collaborated with Barlow and others on the "Anarchiad."

Trumbull, John. Born at Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756: died at New York city, Nov. 10, 1843. An American painter, son of Jonathan Trumbull. He served in the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of colonel and deputy adjutant general; studied in London under West, and on the Continent; and settled as a portrait-painter in New York in 1804. He gave a large collection of his paintings to Yale College. Among his works are portraits of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and others, "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Death of Montgomery," four pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington ("The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Resignation of Washington"), etc.

Trumbull, Jonathan. Born at Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710: died there, Aug. 17, 1785. An American magistrate and patriot. He was a Whig leader in New England during the Revolutionary period, and was governor of Connecticut 1769–83. He was a friend and adviser of Washington, and is said to have been the original "Brother Jonathan," that being Washington's familiar name for him.

Trumbull, Jonathan. Born at Lebanon, Conn., March 26, 1740: died there, Aug. 7, 1809. An American statesman, son of Jonathan Trumbull. He served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War; was Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut 1789–1795; was speaker of the House 1791–93; was United States senator 1795–96; and was governor of Connecticut 1798–1809.

Trümmelbach (trüm′mel-bäċh) **Fall.** A noted cascade in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near Lauterbrunnen.

Trumpeter of Säckingen. See *Trompeter*.

Trunnion (trun′yọn), **Commodore Hawser.** The kind-hearted uncle of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's novel of that name. He gives everything a nautical turn, and utters volleys of oaths.

Truro (trö′rō). A seaport and the chief town of Cornwall, England, situated near Truro Creek 8 miles north of Falmouth. There are tin-mines in its neighborhood. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population (1891), 11,131.

Truro. The chief town of Colchester County, Nova Scotia, situated at the head of Cobequid Bay, 54 miles north-northeast of Halifax. Population (1891), 5,102.

Truth. A poem by Chaucer, usually known as "Flee from the Press" ("Fle fro the Pres").

Truth (tröth), **Sojourner.** Born in Ulster County, N. Y., in the latter part of the 18th century: died at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 26, 1883. A negro lecturer and reformer, originally a slave. She obtained her freedom probably in 1817, at which time New York liberated all her slaves who were over 40 years of age.

Truxillo. See *Trujillo*.

Truxtun (truks′tun), or **Truxton** (truks′tọn), **Thomas.** Born on Long Island, N. Y., Feb., 1755: died at Philadelphia, May 5, 1822. An American naval officer, distinguished as a commander of privateers in the Revolutionary War. In the French war he defeated the frigate L'Insurgente Feb. 9, 1799, and La Vengeance in Jan., 1800, but the latter escaped owing to a storm.

Tryon (trī′ọn), **Dwight William.** Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1849. An American landscape-painter.

Tryon (trī′ọn), **William.** Born in Ireland about 1725: died at London, Feb. 27, 1788. A British colonial governor in America. He was governor of North Carolina 1765–71; suppressed the "Regulators'" revolt; was governor of New York 1771–78; and conducted various expeditions against Connecticut in the Revolutionary War.

Tsaribrod, or **Zaribrod** (tsär′i-brōd). A place in Bulgaria, 34 miles north-northwest of Sofia. There, Nov. 23, 1885, the Bulgarians defeated the Servians.

Tsaritsyn (tsär-it′sin). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga 230 miles northwest of Astrakhan. It has important transit trade by railway and river. Population (1891), 40,130.

Tsarskoye Selo (tsär′skō-ye sā′lō). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, about 15 miles south of St. Petersburg. It contains a famous imperial palace, a favorite summer residence of the court. The Old Palace, begun in 1744, is 780 feet long. The interior is richly decorated: the walls of one room are incrusted with amber, those of another with lapis lazuli. The magnificent marble gallery, 270 feet long, connects the palace with a detached building. The park is full of caprices, such as a Chinese tower and village, an Egyptian pyramid, a Turkish kiosk, and the so-called doll-houses of the princesses.

Tschaikovsky (chī-kof′ski), **Peter Ilitch.** Born at Votkinsk, province of Vyatka, April 25, 1840: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 7, 1893. A noted Russian composer. In 1862, when the Conservatory of Music was founded at St. Petersburg, he gave up an official position to devote himself to music. He studied composition with Anton Rubinstein, and harmony and counterpoint with Zaremba; and from 1866 to 1878 was professor of harmony, composition, and the history of music in the conservatory. From 1878 he gave himself entirely to composition. He visited England in 1881 and 1889. In 1891 he came to New York at the invitation of the New York Symphony Society, and conducted a number of his own compositions. He wrote several operas and other music, but is best known from his "Fifth Symphony in E minor," "Fourth Symphony in F minor," "Third Suite," "Francesca da Rimini" (a symphonic poem), and his two overtures to "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" respectively. His "Sixth Symphony" was not performed till after his death.

Tschermak (cher′mäk), **Gustav.** Born at Littau, Moravia, April 19, 1836. A noted Austrian mineralogist, professor at Vienna from 1868. He is a specialist in petrography, crystallography, and the study of meteorites, and has published "Lehrbuch der Mineralogie" (2d ed. 1885), etc., and numerous scientific papers.

Tschesme. See *Tchesme*.

Tschudi (chö′dē), **Ægidius** or **Gilg.** Born at Glarus, Switzerland, 1505: died Feb. 28, 1572. A Swiss historian and Roman Catholic theologian, called "the father of Swiss history." His most noted work is his "Chronicon helveticum," a Swiss history of the period 1000–1470, published after his death (1734–36).

Tschudi, Johann Jakob von. Born at Glarus, Switzerland, July 25, 1818: died in Jakobsthal, Oct. 8, 1889. A Swiss naturalist, philologist, traveler, and diplomatist. He traveled in Peru 1838–43, and later again in South America; and was ambassador to Brazil 1860, and to Austria 1866–83. He wrote "Fauna Peruana" (1844–47), "Peruanische Reiseskizzen" ("Peruvian Travels," 1846), "Die Kechua-Sprache" (1853), "Reisen durch Südamerika" ("Travels through South America," 1866–68), "Organismus der Kechua-Sprache" (1884), etc., and was part author of "Antiguëdades Peruanas" (1851).

Tseng (tseng), Marquis. Born 1839: died April 12, 1890. A Chinese diplomatist, ambassador at St. Petersburg, Paris, and London.

Tsimshian (tsim-shē-än′). The principal division of the Chimmesyan stock of North American Indians, living mainly on Skeena River, western British Columbia. It embraces the Ts'emsian, Gyits'umralon, Gyits'alaser, Gyitqatla, Gyitgaata, and Gyidesdzo tribes, most of which comprise numerous subtribes, each inhabiting a single village. Also *Chemsian, Chimsian, Simpsian, Tshimsian, Tsimsian.* See *Chimmesyan.*

Tsimsian. See *Tsimshian.*

Tsinan-Fu (tsē-nän′fö′). The capital of the province of Shantung, situated about lat. 36° 40′ N., near the Hwangho. Population, estimated, 100,000.

Tsing (tsēng). The name of the present Manchu dynasty of China.

Tsugaru Strait. See *Sangar Strait.*

Tsushima (tsö-shē′mä) **Islands.** Two islands belonging to Japan, situated in the Channel of Corea south of Corea and northwest of Kiusiu.

Tu. See *Tibesti.*

Tualatim. See *Atfalati.*

Tuam (tū′am). A town in the county of Galway, Ireland, 19 miles northeast of Galway: the seat of an Anglican bishopric and a Roman Catholic archbishopric. Population (1891), 3,012.

Tuamotu Islands. See *Low Archipelago.*

Tubal (tū′bal). One of the sons of Japheth, according to the account in Genesis.

> Tubal and Meshech, whose names follow that of Javan, are almost always coupled together in the Old Testament, and were famous for their skill in archery. In the Assyrian inscriptions the names appear as Tublâ and Muskâ, and they were known to the classical geographers as Tibareni and Moskhi. In classical days, however, their seats were further to the north than they had been in the age of the Assyrian monuments. In the time of Sargon and Sennacherib their territories still extended as far south as Cilicia and the northern half of Komagênê. Later they were forced to retreat northward towards the Black Sea, and it was in this region of Asia Minor that Xenophon and his Greek troops found their scanty remains.
>
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 48.

Tubal. A Jew, the friend of Shylock, in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Tubal-Cain (tū′bal-kān or -kā′in). Son of Lamech the Cainite and Zillah: the pioneer of workers in brass and iron, according to the account in Genesis.

Tubantes (tū-ban′tēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Tubantes*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Τούβαντοι*.] A German tribe located by Tacitus on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the Lippe, in territory afterward occupied by the Usipites. Ptolemy subsequently places them further to the south, back from the Rhine, near the Chatti. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tubar (tö-bär′). See *Tarahumar.*

Tübingen (tü′bing-en). A town in the Black Forest Circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar, at the junction of the Ammer and Steinlach, 18 miles south-southwest of Stuttgart. The castle Hohentübingen, built in the first half of the 16th century, occupies a commanding position: it now contains the university library. The university, one of the most celebrated in Germany, was founded by Count Eberhard-im-Bart in 1477. It adhered to the Reformation, and has long been noted for its theological teaching, which, especially under F. C. Baur, founder of the so-called "Tübingen School" (which see), has latterly been distinctively of a liberal and advanced type. The university had 94 instructors and about 1,200 students in 1893. Tübingen fell to Würtemberg in 1342. It was taken by the Swabian League in 1519, and by the French in 1647 and 1688. Population (1890), 13,273.

Tübingen, Treaty of. A treaty, concluded on July 10, 1514, by which Duke Ulrich's subjects secured certain privileges from him in return for their payment of his debts.

Tübingen School. A name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825–60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church; that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them; and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university which taught almost exactly the reverse — namely, the credibility, integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

Tubuai (tö-bö-ī′) **Islands.** A group of islands in Polynesia, south of the Society Islands, belonging to France since 1881. Also called *Austral Islands.* Population (1888), 1,881.

Tubular Bridge, Britannia. See *Britannia Tubular Bridge.*

Tubus. See *Tibbus.*

Tucca (tuk′ä), **Captain.** A bragging bully in Jonson's "Poetaster." Dekker introduces him in his "Satiromastix," but without the success which attended Jonson's character.

> Tucca is the creation of Jonson. He is described as a general railer, a man whose whole conversation is made up of scurrilous exaggerations and impossible falsehoods.
>
> *Gifford*, Memoirs of Ben Jonson, p. xii., note.

Tuck (tuk), **Friar.** A vagabond monk, a character in the Robin Hood ballads and legends and in the morris-dance: Sir Walter Scott introduces him in "Ivanhoe" as the "holy clerk of Copmanhurst."

Tucker (tuk′ėr), **Abraham.** Born at London, Sept. 2, 1705: died Nov. 20, 1774. An English metaphysician and moralist. He wrote "The Light of Nature Pursued" under the pseudonym "Edward Search" (4 vols. 1768; 3 vols. edited after his death; edited again by Mildmay 1805).

Tucker, Charlotte Maria. Born in England in 1821: died in India, Dec. 2, 1893. An English writer, mostly of juvenile or religious works under the signature "A. L. O. E." (A Lady of England). When she was fifty-four years old she went as a missionary to India, and worked there for eighteen years. She wrote more than fifty volumes, the proceeds of which were used for the benefit of the missions.

Tucker, Nathaniel Beverley. Born at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1784: died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851. An American jurist, novelist, and political writer. His best-known work is the novel "The Partisan Leader: a Tale of the Future" (1836).

Tuckerman (tuk′ėr-man), **Edward.** Born at Boston, Mass., Dec., 1817: died at Amherst, Mass., March 15, 1886. An American botanist, noted as a lichenologist: professor at Amherst College from 1858.

Tuckerman, Henry Theodore. Born at Boston, Mass., April 20, 1813: died at New York, Dec. 17, 1871. An American critic, essayist, and poet. His works include "Italian Sketch-Book" (1835), "Isabel, or Sicily" (1839), "Rambles and Reveries" (1841), "Thoughts on the Poets" (1846), "Artist Life" (1847), "Characteristics of Literature" (1849–51), "Essays" (1857), and "Book of the Artists" (1867).

Tuckerman's Ravine. [Named from Prof. Edward Tuckerman.] A deep ravine on the side of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Tucson (tū-son′ or tuk′son). The capital of Pima County, Arizona, situated on the Santa Cruz River in lat. 32° 14′ N. It is one of the chief towns of the Territory, and was formerly its capital. It was founded by Spanish Jesuits in the middle of the 16th century. Population (1890), 5,150.

Tucuman (tö-kö-män′). A colonial division (*gobernacion*) of Spanish South America. It corresponded nearly to the modern provinces of Córdoba, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy, now in the Argentine Republic. The capital was Tucuman. It was a part of the viceroyalty of Peru, subordinate to Charcas, until 1776, when it was attached to the viceroyalty of La Plata.

Tucuman. An interior province of the Argentine Republic, surrounded by Salta, Santiago del Estero, and Catamarca. The surface is hilly. Principal products, sugar, rum, and wheat. Area, about 9,400 square miles. Population, about 180,000.

Tucuman, or **San Miguel de Tucuman.** The capital of the province of Tucuman, situated on the Tala about lat. 26° 50′ S. Independence was proclaimed here July 9, 1816. Population, 25,000.

Tucunas (tö-kö′näs), or **Ticunas** (tē-kö′näs). Indians of the upper Amazon and its branches in northeastern Peru and the adjacent parts of Brazil. They are divided into many small hordes, and are savages of a rather low grade, though harmless and friendly to the whites. The Jesuits labored among them from 1683 to 1727.

Tudela (tö-ᴛʜā′lä). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Ebro 47 miles northwest of Saragossa. A victory was gained near Tudela, Nov., 1808, by the French under Lannes over the Spanish. Population (1887), 9,213.

Tudor (tū′dor). [W. *Tewdyr*, L. *Theodorus*, Gr. *Θεόδωρος*: see *Theodorus.*] An English dynasty, descended on the male side from Owen Tudor, on the female side from John of Gaunt through the Beauforts. It comprised the sovereigns Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Tudor, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke. Died about 1495. Son of Owen Tudor and Catharine of France, and uncle of Henry VII.: a Lancastrian partizan.

Tudor, Owen. Executed 1461. A Welsh knight who married Catharine, widow of Henry V., and was grandfather of Henry VII. He joined the Lancastrians.

Tuesday (tūz′dā). The third day of the week.

Tufts (tufts) **College.** An institution of learning founded by Charles Tufts, situated at Medford, Massachusetts: opened in 1855, under Universalist control. In 1893 it had 350 students.

Tugendbund (tö′gent-bönt). A German association formed at Königsberg, 1808, with the acknowledged purpose of cultivating patriotism, reorganizing the army, and encouraging education, and with the secret aim of aiding in throwing off the French yoke. Frederick William III. was forced to dissolve it in 1809; but it continued in secret for several years, and exerted a very considerable influence, especially in 1812. It was vehemently attacked in 1816 by reactionary politicians.

Tuggurt (tög-gört′). A town in an oasis in the province of Constantine, Algeria, about lat. 33° 14′ N. Population, about 5,000.

Tugh (tögh). See the extract.

> The Tugh, or ensign of the Turkish tribes, was originally the tail of a yak; but when the Ottomans left Central Asia, that of a horse was substituted. Governors of provinces received one, two, or three tughs, according to their rank; the Sultan alone displayed seven.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 278, note.

Tughra (tögh′rä). See the extract.

> Among the functionaries who formed the first department were the Defterdār, or Minister of Finance, and the Nishānji Bashi, whose duty was to trace the Tughra or cypher of the Sultan at the head of all the documents presented to him for that purpose. This Tughra, with the appearance of which most of us are familiar from seeing it on Turkish coins and postage-stamps or on pieces of embroidery or inlaid mother-of-pearl work, contains, ornamentally written as a sort of monogram, the names of the reigning Sultan and his father, together with the title Khan and the epithet el-muzaffar-dāimā, or 'victor ever.' The Tughra is said to have originated in this way: Sultan Murād I. entered into a treaty with the Ragusans, but when the document was brought for his signature, he, being unable to write, wetted his open hand with ink and pressed it on the paper. The first, second, and third fingers were together, but the thumb and fourth finger were apart. Within the mark thus formed the scribes wrote the names of Murād and his father, the title Khan, and the "victor ever." The Tughra, as we now have it, is the result of this: the three long upright lines represent Murād's three middle fingers, the rounded lines at the left side are his bent thumb, and the straight ones at the right his little finger.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 328.

Tuhwalati. See *Atfalati.*

Tuileries (twē′le-riz; F. pron. twēl-rē′), **Palace of the.** [F. *tuileries*, tile-kilns.] A royal residence formerly existing in Paris, connected with the Louvre by wings. In 1518 Francis I. bought a house here for the Duchesse d'Angoulême. It was demolished in 1564 by Catharine de' Medici, who began the erection of the Tuileries, which was enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV. The palace, the scene of many of the most memorable disasters attending the subversion of the ancient French monarchy, was invaded by the mob June 20, and stormed by the mob Aug. 10, 1792, and was the seat of the Convention. It was taken by the people July 29, 1830, and Feb. 24, 1848, and was burned by the Commune in 1871, the ruins not being removed till 1883. Nothing remains except the pavilions at the two extremities, which have been restored and now form a rich architectural termination to the two extended arms of the Louvre. Its history as a royal residence came to an end with the battle of Sedan and the departure of the empress Eugénie. The Jardin des Tuileries, a popular promenade, was enlarged in 1889, and now covers the site of the palace. The Quai des Tuileries existed at a very early period as the road to St.-Cloud. The wall of Charles V. terminated at the Tour du Bois, between the Louvre and the Tuileries. Outside of this wall were the tilê-yards or tuileries, mentioned as early as 1274. In 1865 excavations disclosed the furnaces of Palissy here.

Tuke (tūk), **William.** Born at York, 1732: died 1822. An English philanthropist. He was especially devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. In 1792 he projected the "Retreat" at York under the management of the Society of Friends, in which it was attempted to manage the insane without the excessive restraint then common. His improvements led to important legislation on the treatment of the insane after his death. His grandson, Samuel Tuke (1784–1857) wrote an account of the Retreat (1813), and published works on the construction of hospitals for the insane.

Tukuarika (tö″kwä-rē′kä), or **Tucarica,** or **Sheep-eaters.** ['Sheep-eaters.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in Yellowstone Park, subsequently on Lemhi and Malad rivers in western central Idaho, and now on Lemhi reservation. Number (1893), 108. See *Shoshoni.*

Tula (tö′lä). 1. A government of Russia, bounded by Moscow, Ryazan, Tamboff, Orel, and Kaluga. Area, 11,954 square miles. Population, 1,515,881.—2. The capital of the government of Tula, situated on the Upa in lat. 54° 12′ N. It is one of the chief manufacturing centers of Russia: especially noted for the manufacture of small arms. Population, 66,111.

Tula (tö′lä). A small town in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, 50 miles (by railroad) north of Mexico City. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to be the same as Tollan, the Toltec capital (see *Toltecs*). Some ruins near it indicate communal structures similar to those of Arizona.

Tulare (tö-lãr′; or, as Sp., tö-lä′rā) **Lake.** A lake in California, chiefly in Tulare County, intersected by lat. 36° N. It receives Kern River and other tributaries, but has no outlet. Length, 32 miles.

Tuldja. See *Tultcha.*

Tulkinghorn (tul′king-hôrn), **Mr.** An attorney, a character in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Tullamore (tul-ạ-mōr′). The chief town of King's County, Ireland, 51 miles west of Dublin. Population (1891), 4,522.

Tulle (tül). [L. *Tutela Lemovicum*, ward of the Lemovices (Limoges).] The capital of the department of Corrèze, France, situated at the junction of the Solane with the Corrèze, in lat. 45° 16′ N., long. 1° 45′ E. It has varied manufactures, and contains a national factory of firearms. It was taken by the English in 1346 and in 1369, and by the Huguenots in 1585. Population (1891), commune, 18,964.

Tullia (tul′i-ạ̈). [L., fem. of *Tullius.*] In Roman legend, a daughter of Servius Tullius. She was the wife of Aruns, brother of Tarquin (Lucius Tarquinius). She murdered her husband, and Tarquin, having killed his wife, married her, slew Servius Tullius, and proclaimed himself king. Tullia rode to the senate-house to greet her husband as king, and on her return drove over the dead body of her father, which lay in the way. The street through which she passed thereafter bore the name Vicus Sceleratus ('Abominable Street').

Tullia. Born about 79 B. C.: died 45 B. C. The daughter of Cicero and Terentia, and wife of Calpurnius Piso and later of Dolabella.

Tullius, Servius. See *Servius Tullius.*

Tulliver (tul′i-vėr), **Maggie.** The principal character in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss."

Tulln, or **Tuln** (töln). A town in Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube 18 miles northwest of Vienna: the Roman Comagenæ. Population (1890), commune, 2,782.

Tulloch (tul′ok), **John.** Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1823: died at Torquay, England, Feb. 13, 1886. A Scottish Presbyterian theologian, educator, and author. He became principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1854. His works include "Theism" (1855), "Leaders of the Reformation" (1859), "English Protestants and their Leaders" (1861), "Beginning Life" (1862), "The Christ of the Gospels and the Christ of Modern Criticism" (1864), "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy" (1872), "The Christian Doctrine of Sin" (1877), "Modern Theories in Philosophy and Religion" (1884), "Movements of Religious Thought in the 19th Century" (1885), etc.

Tullus Hostilius (tul′us hos-til′i-us). According to tradition, the third king of Rome. He was said to have reigned 672–640 B. C., and to have carried on many wars, especially with Alba.

Tully (tul′i). See *Cicero.*

Tully-Veolan (tul′i-vẹ̄-ō′lan). The house of Baron Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley."

Tulomo (tö′lō-mō), or **Tulumono,** or **Tuolomo.** A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan.*

Tultcha (töl′chä), or **Tuldja** (töl′jä). A town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on an arm of the Danube 45 miles east-southeast of Galatz. Population, estimated, 18,000.

Tummel (tum′el). A river and loch in Perthshire, Scotland, tributary to the Tay.

Tunbridge, or **Tonbridge** (tun′brij). A town in Kent, England, situated on the Medway 27 miles southeast of London. Population (1891), 10,123.

Tunbridge Wells (tun′brij welz). A town and watering-place in Kent and Sussex, England, 31 miles southeast of London: long celebrated as a fashionable resort. It has a chalybeate spring (discovered about 1606) and a trade in "Tunbridge Ware" (woodenware). It was very fashionable in the 18th century. The favorite promenade is the Parade or Pantiles (so named from its first pavement) Population (1891), 27,895.

Tundja (tön′jä). A river in Eastern Rumelia and Turkey which joins the Maritza near Adrianople: the ancient Tonzus or Tonsus. Length, over 150 miles.

Tung-chow (töng′chou′). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the Peiho, at the head of navigation, 12 miles east of Peking. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Tunguragua (tön-gö-rä′gwä). A name formerly given to the Marañon or Amazon in its upper course.

Tunguragua. A province in the interior of Ecuador. Population, about 80,000.

Tunguragua. A volcano in Ecuador, south of Cotopaxi. Height, 16,690 feet (Reiss and Stübel).

Tunguses (tön-gö′sez). A Mongolian people, chiefly nomads, dwelling in eastern and central Siberia, east of the Yenisei, and in the basin of the Amur. Their numbers are estimated at 70,000–80,000.

Tunis (tū′nis), F. **Tunisie** (tü-nē-zē′). A French protectorate in northern Africa. Capital, Tunis. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and east, Tripoli on the southeast, the desert on the south, and Algeria on the west. The north, east, and center are occupied by comparatively low mountains, and there are considerable lakes ("shotts") in the south. The principal river is the Medjerda. The island of Jerba and the Kerkenna group belong to Tunis. It produces grain and fruits (particularly dates, olives, etc.), and has important fisheries. Government is administered nominally by a native bey, actually by France through a minister resident, supported by a corps of occupation. The inhabitants are Berbers, Arabs, and Jews, and in less numbers Italians, Turks, Maltese, and French. The prevailing religion is the Mohammedan. The region in ancient times formed part of the domains of Carthage and of Rome, and as part of Roman Africa it flourished greatly under the empire, and was the leading seat of Latin Christianity. It was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, by the Greeks in the 6th, and by the Arabs in the 7th; was invaded by St. Louis in 1270, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1535; was reduced to a Turkish province about 1575; was ruled by deys and beys, and was long noted as a piratical state; and was occupied by a French army in 1881, and (May 12) made a French protectorate. Area, about 38,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 1,500,000.

Tunis. A seaport, capital of Tunis, situated on a lagoon connected with the Gulf of Tunis, in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 10° 12′ E.: the Roman Tunes. The port Goletta is situated at the entrance to the lagoon. Tunis is the center of a caravan trade; is connected by steamer lines with France and Italy, and by a railroad with Constantine, Oran, and Algiers; and has textile and other manufactures. The seat of government is at the neighboring castle of Bardo. The chief objects of interest are the bazaars, the mosque of the Olive Tree, the town palace of the bey, and the Moslem college and other institutions. The ruins of Carthage are situated to the northeast. The city was founded in Carthaginian times. It was conquered by the emperor Charles V. in 1535. Population, estimated, 135,000.

Tunis, Gulf of. An inlet of the Mediterranean, northeast of Tunis.

Tunja (tön′hä). The capital of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 75 miles north-northeast of Bogotá. Near it is the battle-field of Boyacá (which see). Population, estimated, 8,000.

Tunstall (tun′stạl). A town in Staffordshire, England, 29 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of pottery, ironware, etc. Population (1891), 15,730.

Tunstall (tun′stạl), or **Tonstall** (ton′stạl), **Cuthbert.** Born at Hatchford, Yorkshire, England, about 1475: died at Lambeth Palace, 1559. An English prelate. He was made bishop of London in 1522, was sent to the Tower in 1551, and deprived of his see in 1552; was restored by Mary; and was again deprived by Elizabeth in 1559. He was lord privy seal under Henry VIII.

Tuolumne (twol′um-nē) **River.** A river in California which joins the San Joaquin River 25 miles south of Stockton. Length, 150–175 miles.

Tupac (tö′päk), called **Toparca** (tō-pär′kä) by Spanish historians. Born about 1514: died at Jauja, Oct., 1533. A younger brother of the Inca Atahualpa of Peru. After the execution of Atahualpa (Aug., 1533), he was made nominal ruler of Peru by Pizarro, and forced to swear allegiance to the Spanish monarchs. He died during the march to Cuzco.

Tupac Amaru (tö′päk ä′mä-rö). Born about 1544: died at Cuzco, Dec. (?), 1571. Youngest son of Manco Inca: a legitimate sovereign of Peru by the death of his elder brothers. He assumed the Incarial insignia in the mountains of Vilcabamba, but made no attempt to oppose the Spaniards. By order of the viceroy Toledo he was seized in Oct., 1571, taken to Cuzco, and beheaded. With him the male line of the Incas became extinct.

Tupac Amaru (**José Gabriel Condorcanqui**). Born at Tinta, south of Cuzco, 1742: died at Cuzco, May 18, 1781. A Peruvian revolutionist, called "the Last of the Incas." He was a direct descendant of the early Incas, and, under Spanish rule, was chief of several villages. In 1771 he assumed the name Tupac Amaru. After vain efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, he headed a rebellion in Nov., 1780. Over 60,000 Indians joined him, and he was universally regarded by them as the Inca, though he did not assume that title nor promise anything more than a redress of wrongs. For a time he held all the region between Cuzco and Lake Titicaca, but was defeated and captured in March, 1781: in pursuance of a sentence by the Spanish judge Areche, he and most of his family were executed in a horrible manner. In the war of extermination which followed it is said that 80,000 Indians were killed. His cousin, Diego, after holding out for some time, was pardoned; but subsequently was arrested on a frivolous charge and, with others of the family, was tortured and killed. Women and children were included in these executions, the evident object being to extirpate the Inca race. Tupac Amaru's son Fernando, a child of 10 years, was condemned to penal servitude for life. He was sent to Spain, and his ultimate fate is unknown; but in 1828 a person calling himself Fernando Tupac Amaru was given a pension at Buenos Ayres: he became a monk in Lima, where he died. The rebellion of Tupac Amaru was the most formidable in the colonial history of South America. The cruelties with which it was suppressed, by exciting hatred of the Spaniards, had a strong influence on the war for independence. The reforms which Tupac Amaru demanded were instituted in part not long after his death.

Tupac Yupanqui (tö′päk yö-pän′kē), or **Tupac Inca Yupanqui.** Died at Cuzco about 1478. The tenth Inca sovereign of Peru, and the greatest conqueror of the line. He succeeded his father, Pachacutec Yupanqui, about 1440; conquered the coast region from Ancon to the Gulf of Guayaquil (see *Chimu*); annexed northern Chile to the river Maule, Tucuman, and large districts in the Amazon valley; and even, it is said, sent an exploring expedition of rafts which discovered the Chincha Islands. Many remains of fortresses, towns, temples, etc., are ascribed to his time. Also *Topa Inca Yupanqui.*

Tupi-Guarany stock. Same as *Tupi stock.*

Tupis (tö-pēz′). A general name for Brazilian Indians of the Tupi stock in Brazil, especially near the coast and on the lower Amazon. Their language in those regions was essentially the same, though the Indians were divided into many tribes: it was closely allied to the Guarany of Paraguay, and is the basis of the modern Lingoa Geral. See *Tupi stock.* Also written *Tupys, Tupies.*

Tupi stock (tö-pē′ stok). One of the most important of the South American Indian linguistic stocks, extending over a great part of Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and portions of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana. Their villages were generally near the coast or scattered along the great rivers, and often interspersed with those of Indians of other stocks. All of them, except a few tribes of the interior, spoke dialects so closely allied that they could readily understand each other. Their physical characteristics and customs were much the same; but they had no national organization: neighboring towns were often at war with each other, and distant ones had no knowledge of each other. The power of their chiefs was very limited, and was generally confined to a single village. The Tupis were agriculturists, and lived in fixed villages of considerable size, the houses framed with poles and thatched with palm-leaves or grass. They made large and serviceable wooden canoes, showed some taste in ornamenting pottery, making feather-work, etc., and were naturally intelligent. Most of them went nearly naked, painting or tattooing the face and body. In war they used bows and arrows and a heavy club called *macaná.* They believed in certain malignant or mischievous spirits, and their medicine-men had great influence. Generally they were friendly to strangers, but when provoked were fierce warriors. Some of the tribes killed and ate their prisoners of war. The first European colonists found these Indians the dominant race all along the Brazilian coast, on the lower Amazon, Uruguay, Paraná, and Paraguay; those about the Platine river-system were called collectively Guaranys, as those on the Brazilian coast were called Tupis; but neither of these names was properly a tribal appellation. Most of these Indians submitted readily to missionary influence, and their descendants, mixed with European and African blood, form a large part of the country population of Brazil, northern Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, and Paraguay. A few, in the interior, retain a semi-independence. Among the extinct or existing tribes and groups of this stock are the Tupinambas, Tupiniquins, Potiguaras, Papanazes, Caites, Tupinaes, and Tamoyos of the Brazilian coast; the Tupinambas, Omaguas, Mundurucus, Maues, Apiacas, etc., in the Amazon valley; the Guarayos and Chiriguanos in Bolivia, Tapes in the Argentine, Guaranys, etc.

Tupman (tup′mạn), **Tracy.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Tupper (tup′ėr), Sir **Charles.** Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821. A Canadian Conservative statesman. He studied medicine in Edinburgh University; settled as a physician in his native town of Amherst, Nova Scotia; and was president of the Canadian Medical Association 1857–70. He entered the provincial legislature in 1855, and was prime minister of Nova Scotia 1864–67. He advocated the formation of the Dominion of Canada, which took place in 1867; and in 1870 entered Macdonald's cabinet, going out of office with his chief in 1873. He took office as minister of public works on Macdonald's return to power in 1878; and from 1879 to 1884 was minister of railways and canals, in which capacity he promoted the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1884 he was appointed high commissioner for Canada at London, a post which he still (1895) occupies. He was one of the negotiators of the fisheries treaty with the United States 1887–88, being created a baronet in the latter year for his services on that occasion.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar. Born at London, July 17, 1810: died Nov. 29, 1889. An English poet. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, but soon abandoned law in order to devote himself to literature. His chief work is "Proverbial Philosophy" (three series 1838–67).

Tur (tör). In the Shahnamah, the second of the three sons—Salm, Tur, and Iraj—of Faridun. His mother was Shahrinaz, daughter of Jamshid. In the division by Faridun of his realms Tur obtained Turan. Roused to jealousy of Iraj by Salm, he joins Salm against him, and murders Iraj when the latter comes with overtures of peace. Iraj is avenged by Minuchihr, who slays Tur in battle. See *Salm.*

Tura (tö′rä). A river in eastern Russia and western Siberia which joins the Tobol below Tyumen. Length, about 500 miles.

Turanian (tū-rā′ni-ạn). [Pers. *Tūrān*, from *Tūr*, a legendary ancestor of the Turks, etc.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate a family of languages and also an ethnological group. It is sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so includes various discordant and independent families; but is sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

Turbervile, or **Turberville** (tėr′bėr-vil), **George.** Born about 1530: died about 1595. An English poet, translator, and writer on hunting.

> [George] Turberville, of whom not much is known, was a Dorsetshire man of good family, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was probably born before 1530, and died after 1594. Besides a book on Falconry and numerous translations (to which, like all the men of his school and day, he was much addicted), he wrote a good many occasional poems, though none of great length.
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 18.

Turbia (tör′bē-ạ̈). [F. *Turbie.*] A small place near Monaco. It contains a Roman tower of the time of Augustus.

Turcaret (tür-kä-rā′). A comedy by Le Sage, produced in 1709: so called from its chief character.

> Despite his theatrical successes he [Le Sage] was never on very good terms with the players of the regular theatre, and a small piece – "Les Étrennes" – was refused by them at the beginning of 1708. The author took it back, set to work on it, and refashioned it into "Turcaret," the best French comedy, beyond all doubt, of the 18th century, and probably the best of its kind to be found outside the covers of Molière's works.
> *Saintsbury,* French Novelists, p. 71.

Turcomans. See *Turkomans.*

Turdus Solitarius (tėr′dus sol-i-tā′ri-us). [NL., 'Solitary Thrush.'] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra, and encroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer recognized.

Turenne (tü-ren′). A place in the department of Corrèze, France, 18 miles southwest of Tulle. It has a ruined château.

Turenne, Vicomte de (Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne). Born at Sedan, France, Sept. 11, 1611: killed at Sasbach, near Offenburg, Baden, July 27, 1675. A celebrated French marshal, grandson of William the Silent. He was brought up in the Reformed Church; learned the art of war under his uncle Maurice of Nassau; and was given a regiment in the French army by Richelieu in 1630. He served with distinction under De la Force, Cardinal La Valette, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and D'Harcourt, and in 1639 was appointed to a command in Italy. He was in 1643 transferred to Germany by Mazarin, by whom he was created a marshal of France in 1644. His four brilliant campaigns in Germany (1644–47) prepared the way materially for the peace of Westphalia in 1648. During the disturbances of the Fronde (1648–53) he at first supported the parliament, but afterward sided with the court, and in 1652 defeated Condé at Gien and at the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. After the return of peace at home, he took command against the Spaniards under Condé (who had in the meantime fled from France and accepted the post of general-in-chief of the Spanish armies). His victory of the Dunes in 1658 decided the war, and was followed by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. He was created marshal-general of the armies of France in 1660; conquered French Flanders in 1667; abjured Protestantism and joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1668; commanded in the Netherlands in 1672; and devastated the Palatinate in 1674. He was opposed during the next campaign by the Imperial general Montecuculi, and was killed by a cannon-ball while reconnoitering at Sasbach.

Turfan (tör-fän′). An occasional name of a part of Eastern Turkestan.

Turgai (tör-gī′), or **Turgansk** (tör-gänsk′). A province in the Kirghiz Steppe, Russian Central Asia, situated east of Uralsk and north of the Sea of Aral and Sir-Daria. Area, 176,219 square miles. Population (1889), 364,660.

Turgenieff (tör-gān′yef), **Alexander.** Born 1784: died at Moscow, Dec. 17, 1845. A Russian historian, author of "Historica Russiæ monumenta" (1841–42), etc.

Turgenieff, Ivan Sergeyevich. Born at Orel, Russia, Nov. 9, 1818: died at Bougival, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1883. A celebrated Russian novelist. He was educated at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and in 1838 went to Berlin to study philosophy and the classics. About 1840 he received an appointment in the ministry of the interior. He began to publish poems in 1841; and his first novel, "Andrei Kolossoff," appeared in 1844. He contributed to the emancipation of the serfs through his "Annals of a Sportsman," sometimes translated as "Sketches from the Diary of a Sportsman" (1845–57): the first of these appeared in English in the "Contemporary Review" in 1847; they were also published in French and German, and raised him to a high rank as an author. In 1852 some remarks on Russian officialism, made in an obituary letter on Gogol, led to his being deprived of his position, imprisoned, and afterward banished several years in Orel, in the interior of Russia. In 1854 he was allowed to return, and in later life lived in Baden-Baden and Paris, with short visits to Russia and elsewhere. He created much personal antagonism by his analysis of political parties, and was misunderstood by those with whom he was most in sympathy. The epithet "Nihilist," which he applied to revolutionary, was applied by the government to all socialistic and democratic, tendencies. Later, however, popular opinion was in his favor. Among his chief novels are "Rudin" (1855), "A Nest of Nobles" (1859), "Helene" (translated as "On the Eve," 1860), "Fathers and Sons" (1862: in this the epithet Nihilist is introduced and defined), "Smoke" (1867), "Virgin Soil" (1876), "Punin and Baburin," "A Lear of the Steppe," "Clara Militch." He also wrote "Senilia" (1883: a poem), etc. The name is also written *Turgeneff, Tourguenieff,* etc.

Turgenieff, Nikolai. Born 1790: died at Paris, Nov., 1871. A Russian historian, brother of Alexander Turgenieff. He wrote "La Russie et les Russes" (1847), etc.

Turgot (tür-gō′), **Anne Robert Jacques,** Baron de L'Aulne. Born at Paris, May 10, 1727: died there, March 20, 1781. A noted French statesman, political economist, and financier. He at first studied theology and then law, and became an advocate in 1752, and master of "requêtes" in 1753. He was intendant of Limoges 1761–74; and was appointed minister of marine in 1774, and immediately afterward controller-general of finance. In this office he planned many reforms, including the abolition of corvées and of various feudal privileges, the securing of liberty of trade, the establishment of a comprehensive system of public instruction, etc., which outlived many of the results afterward attained by the Revolution. He was bitterly opposed by various classes, and was dismissed by the king in May, 1776. His complete works were edited by Dupont de Nemours 1808–11.

Turia (tū′ri-ạ̈). The ancient name of the Guadalaviar.

Turin (tū′rin). A province in the compartimento of Piedmont, Italy. Area, 3,955 square miles. Population (1892), 1,097,479.

Turin, It. **Torino** (tō-rē′nō). The capital of the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po, near its junction with the Dora Riparia, in lat. 45° 4′ N., long. 7° 42′ E.: the ancient Taurasia, Roman Augusta Taurinorum (whence the modern name). It is regularly built, with many squares and broad streets; is the seat of important trade for northern Italy; has varied manufactures; and is rapidly growing. It contains a university, cathedral, castle (Palazzo Madama), royal palace (with the royal armory and library), Palazzo Carignano (former seat of Parliament, now containing collections in natural history), palace of the Academy of Sciences (with a museum of antiquities and picture-gallery), monument of Cavour, etc. Victor Emmanuel and Cavour were born there. Turin was the ancient capital of the Taurini (whence the name); was captured by Hannibal in 218 B. C.; became the chief town of Piedmont, and was acquired by the dukes of Savoy in 1032; was occupied by the French in the first part of the 16th century, but was recovered by Savoy in 1562; was again taken by the French in 1640; was taken by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene in 1706; was captured by the French in 1798, and by Suvaroff in 1799; and was retaken by the French in 1800, and restored to Sardinia in 1814. Turin played an important part in the national movements of the 19th century, and was the capital of the kingdom of Italy 1861–65. Population (1894), 335,900.

Turin, Treaties of. 1. A peace between France and Savoy in 1696.—2. An armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia in 1796.

Turkestan (tör-kes-tän′), or **Turkistan** (tör-kis-tän′). ['Land of the Turks.'] A region with indefinite limits in Asia, east of the Caspian, south of Siberia, and north of Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The name is sometimes used as synonymous with central Asia, but is generally limited to the western portion of this region, included chiefly in Russia and its dependencies, or to the highlands and plains east of the Transcaspian lowlands and west of Eastern Turkestan.

Turkestan, or **Turkistan.** A general government of Russian Central Asia, comprising the provinces Samarkand, Sir-Daria, and Ferghana. Area, about 258,000 square miles. Population (1885), 2,458,509.

Turkestan, Afghan. See *Afghan Turkestan.*

Turkestan, East. See *East Turkestan.*

Turkestan, Russian. See *Turkestan.*

Turkestan, West. That part of central Asia which is west of Eastern Turkestan. See *Turkestan.*

Turkey (tėr′ki), or **the Ottoman Empire.** [F. *Turquie,* G. *Die Türkei,* It. *Turchia,* Sp. *Turquia:* Turk. name of the empire *Osmanli Vilaieti:* NL. *Turcia,* from *Turcus,* Turk: see *Turks.*] An empire in the southeast of Europe, southwest of Asia, and northern Africa. Capital, Constantinople. It comprises as immediate possessions: in Europe, the vilayets or divisions of Constantinople, Adrianople, Saloniki, Monastir, Servia, Skutari, Janina, Kosovo, and Crete; in Africa, the vilayets of Tripoli and Bengazi; and in Asia, Asia Minor (12 vilayets), Armenia and Kurdistan (5), Mesopotamia (3), and Syria and Arabia (8). It has also the following nominal possessions: the tributary principality of Samos; Cyprus (administered by Great Britain); Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar (administered by Austria-Hungary); Bulgaria with Eastern Rumelia (practically independent); and Egypt (which pays tribute). The surface is largely mountainous in European Turkey, in Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia, and Kurdistan, and in western Syria. The principal occupations are agriculture and pastoral pursuits. The leading exports are raisins, silk, mohair, opium, wheat, cotton, wool, coffee, fruits, skins, oil, and valonia. The government is an absolute monarchy under the sultan as sovereign. Government is administered by the grand vizir, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the cabinet. The leading religion is Mohammedanism; but the Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian, Syrian, Jewish, Protestant, and Maronite creeds are also recognized by the government. The inhabitants comprise Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Jews, Syrians, Arabs, etc. The nucleus of the Ottoman empire was formed in Asia Minor in the 13th century under Er-Toghrul. Under his son Osman or Othman (1288–1326), who is regarded as the founder of the empire, and Osman's son Orkhan (1326–59), a powerful realm was reared on the ruins of the Seljukian and Byzantine power in Asia Minor. Amurath I. took Adrianople (1361), which he made the capital, and broke the power of Servia in 1389. The Turkish power was extended under Bajazet I., who subjugated Bulgaria and made Wallachia tributary, and under Amurath II. Mohammed II. took Constantinople and overthrew the Byzantine empire in 1453, and conquered Trebizond, etc. The empire reached its height in the 16th century, through the conquest of Syria, Egypt, Rhodes, a great part of Hungary, and the extension of suzerainty over Algeria, etc. The Turks were repulsed before Vienna in 1683; suffered great losses at the hands of Austria in the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th, and at the hands of Russia in the last part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th; lost Greece 1821–29; had an unsuccessful war with Russia 1828–29; and took part in the Crimean war 1853–56. Egypt meanwhile had become practically independent. Insurrections in Crete, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and wars with Servia and Montenegro, were followed by the unsuccessful war with Russia 1877–78; the independence of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro was recognized in 1878; and Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Cyprus were practically lost. Turkey was compelled to make a large cession to Greece in 1881. Eastern Rumelia was united with Bulgaria in 1885. The area of Turkey's immediate possessions is estimated at over 1,000,000 square miles; the population at 22,000,000–27,000,000.

Turkey River. A river in northeastern Iowa which joins the Mississippi 25 miles northwest of Dubuque. Length, over 100 miles.

Türkheim (türk′hīm). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 40 miles southwest of Strasburg. There, Jan. 5, 1675, the French under Turenne defeated the Imperialists.

Turkistan. See *Turkestan.*

Turkmantchai. A place in Persia, 70 miles southeast of Tabriz. Here, in 1828, peace was concluded between Russia and Persia. Russia acquired Persian Armenia, and great influence over Persia.

Turkomania (tėr-kọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈). The country of the Turkomans, in central Asia, north of Persia and Afghanistan: annexed by Russia.

Turkomans (tėr′kọ̄-manz). A branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the Tekkes of Merv and Akhal, the Sariks, etc. Also *Turcomans* or *Turkmans.*

Turko-Russian Wars. See *Russian Wars with Turkey.*

Turks (tėrks). 1. The race now dominant in Turkey: the Ottomans. See *Ottomans.*—2. In an extended sense, the members of a race regarded as related to the Mongols: a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc.

> A revolt took place against the Jouan-Jouan in the beginning of the sixth century, when the Turks *eo nomine* are for the first time heard of in history. They founded an empire which stretched from the borders of Manchuria to the Carpathians, and commanded also Transoxiana and the country as far as the Indus. Their power south of the Sihun or Jaxartes was sapped and eventually destroyed by the Arabs, who founded the Samani dynasty; but the Turks remained masters of the steppes, and supplied the Samanis, and even the Khalifs, with mercenary troops whose leaders presently supplanted their masters and founded a famous Turkish dynasty at Ghazni, while somewhat later fresh hordes under their own leaders planted themselves in Khorasan and created the splendid empire of the Seljuks, who from the eleventh to the thirteenth century governed the greater part of the Khalifs' dominions in Asia, and advanced the Mohammedan rule into the mountain ranges of Anatolia, and thus prepared the way for the Ottomans, their successors. *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 4.

Turnacum. In ancient geography, a city of northern Gaul, on the site of the modern Tournai. See *Tournay.*

Turner (tėr′nėr), **Charles Tennyson.** Born at Sowerby, July 4, 1808: died April 25, 1879. An English poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson.

Turner, Charles Y. Born at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1850. An American figure-painter. He studied at New York, and with Laurens, Munkacsy, and Bonnat at Paris.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William. Born at London, April 23, 1775: died there, Dec. 19, 1851. A famous English landscape-painter, the son of a barber in London. His education was meager, but he devoted himself to drawing at a very early age. In 1789 he entered the school of the Royal Academy, and for a short time worked with Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1790 he exhibited a "View of the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth," at the Royal Academy. He was made associate of the Royal Academy in 1799, and royal academician in 1802. Before the latter date he was more noted for his water-color painting, the advance in which is largely due to him. Between 1795 and 1799 he sent thirty-nine works to the academy exhibitions. In 1808 he was professor of perspective at the academy. He visited Scotland in 1800, and the Continent about 1802 and in 1804. In 1803 he exhibited six foreign subjects, among them the famous "Calais Pier." From 1806 to 1816 he produced his "Liber Studiorum" (which see), a rival of the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude. After 1797 his work becomes more and more imaginative. In 1813 he commenced the illustrations for Cooke's "Southern Coast." In 1818 he went to Scotland to make the illustrations for Scott's "Provincial Antiquities." In 1819 he visited Italy for the first time. The visit was followed by increased brilliancy of color, as in "The Golden Bough" and "The Fighting Téméraire." In 1819–21 he illustrated Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," in 1824 "The Rivers of England," in 1830 Rogers's "Italy," and in 1833–35 "The Rivers of France." He developed a new school of engravers. In 1828 he again visited Italy. His first Venetian picture appeared at the academy in 1833. In 1839 he exhibited "The Fighting Téméraire," in 1840 "The Slave Ship," and in 1842 "The Burial of Wilkie at Sea." He continued to exhibit till 1850. His popular fame is due largely to the enthusiastic praise of him in the writings of Ruskin.

Turner, Sharon. Born at London, Sept. 24, 1768: died there, Feb. 13, 1847. An English historian. His chief works are a "History of the Anglo-Saxons" (4 vols. 1799–1805), and a "History of England" (1814–29).

Turner's Falls (tėr'nėrz fâlz). A manufacturing town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 35 miles north of Springfield.

Turner's Gap (tėr'nėrz gap). A pass in the South Mountain, Maryland: the scene of part of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Turnhout (törn'hout). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 25 miles east by north of Antwerp. Here, Jan. 22, 1597, the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards; and here, Oct. 27, 1789, the Belgians defeated the Austrians. Population, 18,747.

Turnus (tėr'nus). In Roman legend, the king of the Rutulians, in Italy, at the period of the arrival of the Trojans under Æneas.

Turpin (tėr'pin; F. pron. tür-pañ'). Died about 794. An archbishop of Rheims, famous as the erroneously reputed author of a history of Charlemagne which was really composed in the 11th or 12th century.

> The chronicle of the pseudo-Turpin is of little real importance in the history of French literature, because it is admitted to have been written in Latin. The busy idleness of critics has, however, prompted them to discuss at great length the question whether the "Chanson de Roland" may not possibly have been composed from this chronicle. The facts are these. Tilpin or Turpin was actually archbishop of Rheims from 753–794, but nobody pretends that the chronicle going under his name is authentic. All that is certain is that it is not later than 1165, and that it is probably not earlier than the middle, or at most the beginning, of the eleventh century, while the part of it which is more particularly in question is of the end of that century. "Roland" is almost certainly of the middle at latest.
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> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 127, note.

Turpin (tėr'pin), **Dick.** A notorious English highwayman who was executed in 1739. The popular account of his famous ride to York on his mare "Black Bess" is not mentioned in the "Newgate Calendar," and in its original form is said to have been written by Maginn.

Turretin (F. pron. tür-tañ'), or **Turretini** (tör-rā-tē'nē), **Bénédict.** Born 1588: died 1631. A Swiss Protestant theologian.

Turveydrop (tėr'vi-drop), **Mr.** A fatuous character, a "model of deportment," in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Tus. See *Tuz*.

Tusayan, or **Tuçayan** (tö-sä-yän'), or **Tuzan.** A confederacy of North American Indian tribes inhabiting the pueblos of Mashongnavi, Oraibi, Shumepovi, Shupaulovi, Sichumovi, Walpi, and Hano, on the summits of four mesas about 50 miles east of the Colorado Chiquito, northeastern Arizona. All the pueblos except Hano are inhabited by a kindred people. This distinct village was built in the latter part of the 17th century by fugitive Tewa Indians (which see) from the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico. The name is derived from *Usaya*, the Zuñi name of the two principal pueblos once inhabited by the Tusayan Confederacy. *Hopi* or *Hopituh* is the name by which the tribe calls itself. Also called *Cinyumuh*, *Hapitu*, *Hopee*, *Maqui*, *Maqui*, *Mohoce*, *Mohotze*, *Moki*, *Monkey Indians*, *Opii*, *Shenoma*, *Shinumo*, and *Totonteac*. (See *Shoshonean*.) Number (1895), about 2,000.

Tuscaloosa (tus-ka̤-lö'sä̤). The capital of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, situated on the Black Warrior River 89 miles northwest of Montgomery. It is the seat of Alabama University, and was formerly the capital of Alabama. Population (1890), 4,215.

Tuscan (tus'ka̤n) **Archipelago.** A group of islands west of Tuscany, including Elba and some smaller islands.

Tuscan Sea. A name sometimes given to the part of the Mediterranean west of Tuscany.

Tuscany (tus'ka̤-ni). [G. *Toscana*, F. *Toscane*, from It. *Toscana*, the Tuscan state, from L. *Etruscus*, Etruscan.] A compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, and former grand duchy, bounded by Liguria, Emilia, the Marches, Umbria, Latium, and the Mediterranean. It comprises the provinces of Florence, Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, Leghorn, Grosseto, Arezzo, and Siena. It corresponds nearly to the ancient Etruria (see *Etruria*). It was ruled by the Romans, Goths, Byzantine Greeks, Lombards, and Franks, and after the Frankish conquest constituted a margravate. The celebrated countess Matilda, who reigned from 1076 to 1115, bequeathed her dominions to the popes. Their possession, however, was contested by the emperors of Germany, and in the meanwhile Tuscany became completely disintegrated, various independent republics in addition to Pisa (Florence, Lucca, Siena, etc.) rising to prominence. Florence ultimately absorbed the other republics, and in 1569 her dominions were erected into the grand duchy of Tuscany, under the house of Medici. Tuscany passed from the house of Medici to that of Lorraine in 1737, and became an Austrian "secundogeniture"; was occupied by the French in 1799; was given as the kingdom of Etruria to the house of Parma in 1801; was taken again by the French in 1807, and incorporated with France in 1808; and was restored to the Hapsburg-Lorraine line in 1814. There were revolutionary troubles in 1848–49. The grand duke Leopold II. was obliged to quit the country in 1859, and in 1860 Tuscany was annexed by Victor Emmanuel. Area of compartimento, 9,304 square miles. Population (1892), 2,288,747.

Tuscarawas (tus-ka̤-râ'wa̤s) **River.** A river in northeastern Ohio which unites with the Mohican River at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. Length, about 125 miles.

Tuscarora (tus-ka̤-rō'rä̤). [Pl., also *Tuscaroras*.] A tribe of North American Indians who lived, when first known, upon the Neuse River in North Carolina. In 1711 they rose against the colonists, and after several years of warfare were nearly destroyed; the remainder subsequently joined the Iroquois, forming the sixth tribe of that confederacy, and settling in the territory of the Oneidas in New York. Their name means 'unwilling to be with others,' probably referring to their early separation from the other Iroquois. They number now about 700, about equally divided between New York and Ontario. See *Iroquois*.

Tusculan Disputations. A work in five books by Cicero, dedicated to M. Brutus, consisting of conversations represented as taking place at Cicero's estate at Tusculum.

Tusculum (tus'kṳ̄-lum). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated in the Alban Mountains, 13 miles southeast of Rome, near the modern Frascati. According to tradition its chief, Mamilius, joined Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans. Later it was allied with Rome. Under the republic and empire it contained villas of many Romans (Lucullus, Pompey, Brutus, and Cicero). It was destroyed near the end of the 12th century. Its ruins contain a Roman amphitheater and a theater. The interior of the former is reticulated masonry; the seats are supported on vaulting of brickwork. The axes of the outer ellipse are 230 and 171 feet; of the arena, 157 and 95 feet. The latter is in excellent preservation. There are 15 tiers of seats, divided by radial stairways into 4 cunei; there are three main entrances. The orchestra remains perfect, and there is much of the stage structure.

Tuscumbia (tus-kum'bi-ä̤). The capital of Colbert County, Alabama, situated near the Tennessee 5 miles south of Florence. Population (1890), 2,491.

Tussaud's (tü-sōz'), **Madame, Waxworks.** A collection of waxworks representing notable persons, and various curiosities, on the Marylebone Road, London, near Baker street station. It was established by Madame Marie Grosholtz Tussaud, a Swiss, in 1802: she died in 1850. She learned to model in Paris, and after an imprisonment during the Revolution brought her collection to London. Many of the figures now on exhibition were modeled by her. There is also a "Chamber of Horrors," with casts, relics, etc., of executed criminals.

Tusser (tus'ėr), **Thomas.** Born at Rivenhall, Essex, about 1527: died at London about April, 1580. An English poet. He was a chorister of St. Paul's; studied at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge; spent ten years at court; and then settled on a farm in Suffolk. He wrote "A Hundred Good Points of Good Husbandry" (1557), "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry United to as Many of Good Wiferie" (1573), etc.

Tutivillus (tū-ti-vil'us). A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Halliwell.*

Tuttlingen (tut'ling-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Danube 29 miles northwest of Constance. It has manufactures of shoes, knives, surgical instruments, etc. Here, 1643, the Imperialists and Bavarians defeated the French. Population (1890), 10,092.

Tutuila. The third in importance of the Samoan Islands. It contains the harbor of Pango-Pango. Length, 17 miles. Area, 55 square miles.

Tuxedo (tuk-sē'dō) **Club.** A fashionable club, having its house at Tuxedo Park, New York, and a membership of 400 non-residents.

Tuxedo Park (tuk-sē'dō pärk). A fashionable settlement in Orange County, New York, 35 miles north-northwest of New York city.

Tuz, or **Tus**, or **Toos** (töz). The medieval capital of Khorasan, Persia. It was the birthplace of Firdausi.

Tvashtri (twash'tri). [Skt., 'the Shaper,' from √ *tvaksh*, work, hew, fashion.] In the later Hindu mythology, one of the Adityas, but in the Rig-veda the Hephæstus or Vulcan of the Indian pantheon, the ideal artist, the divine artisan. He sharpens the iron ax of Brahmanaspati and forges the thunderbolts of Indra, which are golden, or of iron with a thousand points and a hundred edges. He bestows offspring and forms husband and wife for each other, even from the womb. All worlds or beings are his. He is in several passages connected with the Ribhus, who, like him, are skilful workmen. His daughter is Saranyu, whom he gives in marriage to Vivasvant, and to whom she bears the Ashvins, and Yama and Yami, the primeval pair.

Tver (tvãr). 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Novgorod, Yaroslav, Vladimir, Moscow, Smolensk, and Pskoff. Area, 25,225 square miles. Population, 1,791,000.—2. The capital of the government of Tver, situated on both banks of the Volga, at its junction with the Tvertsa, about lat. 56° 50′ N., long. 36° E. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc., and considerable trade. Formerly it was the capital of an independent principality. Population (1891), 40,962.

Tver, Principality of. A medieval principality in northern central Russia in the 13th–15th centuries. It was annexed by Ivan III. of Moscow in 1482.

Twain, Mark. See *Clemens*.

Tweed (twēd). A river in Scotland and on the boundary between Scotland and England. It rises in Peeblesshire; traverses Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; forms the boundary between Berwick and Northumberland; and enters the North Sea at Berwick. Among its tributaries are the Ettrick, Teviot, Till, Gala, Leader, Eden, Leet, and Whiteadder. On it are Peebles, Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey, Kelso, Norham Castle, etc. Length, 97 miles.

Tweed, William Marcy. Born at New York, April 3, 1823: died there, April 12, 1878. A Democratic politician and notorious criminal. He was the son of a chair-maker, and learned his father's trade. In 1852 he became an alderman; served in Congress 1853–55; was chairman of the board of supervisors of New York city 1856, and school commissioner 1856–57; was State senator 1867–71 (reëlected in the latter year); and was appointed commissioner of public works for the city in 1870. He became chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall and grand sachem in 1863. As the head of a group of influential politicians (Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, and others), known as the "Tweed Ring," he succeeded in getting control of the financial affairs of the city, and in robbing it of many millions of dollars. He was arrested in a civil suit Oct. 28, 1871, and in a criminal action in December; was tried in Jan., 1873, and, the jury disagreeing, was again tried in November and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment; was released on legal technicalities in 1875, but was committed to Ludlow street jail in default of bail in civil suits; escaped and fled to Spain; was arrested by the Spanish authorities and returned to the United States; and was recommitted to Ludlow street jail, where he died.

Tweed Ring. See *Tweed, William Marcy*.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee. A phrase in a satirical squib by Byrom (1692–1763) alluding to the differences between the adherents of Handel and of Buononcini. See *Handel*.

Twelfth Night, or What You Will. A comedy by Shakspere, first acted in 1602 and printed in 1623.

> The critics all agree that some outlines of the serious portion of "Twelfth Night" were drawn, directly or indirectly, from the Italian of Bandello. Several intermediate sources have been pointed out, to which the poet may have gone; and among them the English of Barnabe Rich and the French of Belleforest, either of which might well enough have been the true one. Besides these, two Italian plays have lately been discovered, severally entitled "Gl' Inganni" and "Gl' Ingannati," both also founded upon Bandello, though differing considerably from each other.
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> *Hudson*, Int. to Twelfth Night.

Twelve Tables. The tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up, in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called "the laws of the decemvirs." Ten were first promulgated, and two were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.

Twenty-four Parganas (pä̤r-gä'nä̤z). A district in Bengal, British India, in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta. Area, 2,124 square miles. Population (1881), 1,869,859, excluding Calcutta.

Twenty Years After. See *Vingt Ans Après*.

Twice-Told Tales. A collection of stories by Hawthorne, published in 1837. A second series under the same title was published in 1842.

Twickenham (twik'n-a̤m). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 11 miles west-southwest of London. Its manor belongs to the crown. It contains many villas, and was once the residence of Alexander Pope. Population (1891), 16,026.

Twiggs (twigz), **David Emanuel.** Born in Richmond County, Ga., 1790: died at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1862. An American general. He served in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war, becoming brigade and division commander under Scott in 1847. As commander of the department of Texas, he surrendered his army, stores, etc., to the Confederate general McCulloch, Feb., 1861. He was thereupon dismissed from the United States service, and was appointed a Confederate major-general. He commanded for a time in Louisiana.

Twightwees. See *Miami.*

Twin Rivals, The. A play by Farquhar, produced in 1702.

Twist, Oliver. See *Oliver Twist.*

Twitcher (twich′ėr), **Jemmy.** A treacherous highwayman in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." The nickname was given to Lord Sandwich by the newspapers in the latter part of the 18th century on account of certain irregularities of conduct.

Two Admirals, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1842.

Two Drovers, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, one of the "Chronicles of the Canongate," published in 1827.

Two Foscari (fos′kä-rē), **The.** A tragedy by Lord Byron.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, The. A comedy by Shakspere (the date of production is uncertain: variously stated to be 1591 and 1595), printed in 1623. Fleay thinks the play was produced in 1591 with work by a different hand in it, which was cut out and replaced by Shakspere's own in 1595. Parts of the story are identical with that of the shepherdess Filismena in Montemayor's "Diana," translated in manuscript by Young about 1583, and with Bandello's "Apollonius and Sylla."

Two Noble Kinsmen, The. A play produced in 1625 and published in 1634 as by Fletcher and Shakspere. It is not now supposed that Shakspere had any hand in it, but Massinger and Rowley are thought to have worked with Fletcher. Fleay suggests Beaumont with Fletcher. The story is that of Palamon and Arcite.

Two Sicilies (sis′i-liz), **Kingdom of the.** The united kingdom of Sicily and southern Italy. The latter, when separate, is called Sicily on this side the Faro (or Capo del Faro, the northeastern promontory of Sicily), or the kingdom of Naples. The kingdom comprised (besides the island of Sicily), Abruzzi and Molise, Apulia, Campania, Basilicata, and Calabria. The principal periods of union have been the 12th and 13th centuries (under the Normans, Hohenstaufens, and Charles of Anjou), 1503–1713, 1713–1806, and 1815–60. Naples was under Joseph Bonaparte 1806–08, and under Murat 1808–15. See further under *Sicily.*

Two Years Ago. A novel by Kingsley, published in 1857.

Two Years Before the Mast. A narrative of sea adventure, by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., published in 1840.

Tyana (tī′a-nạ̈). [Gr. *Τύανα.*] In ancient geography, a city of Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Its ruins are near the modern Kilissa-Hissar, 75 miles northwest of Adana. It was the birthplace of Apollonius (of Tyana).

Tybalt (tib′ạlt). The nephew of Lady Capulet in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."

Tybee (ti-bē′). An island at the entrance to the Savannah River, Georgia. On it were placed Gilmore's batteries which reduced the Confederate fort Pulaski, April, 1862. Length, 6 miles.

Tybee Roads. An inlet of the Atlantic, near Savannah.

Tyburn (tī′bėrn). In old London, a tributary of the Thames which rose in the clay-beds at the foot of the Hampstead Hills. It went through Regent's Park, crossing Oxford street at Sussex Court, then to Green Park, through Buckingham Palace gardens, and through St. James's Park, to Thorney, Westminster. The manor at Tybourne, which took its name from this, adjoined that of Marylebone. There was a place of execution on the Tyburn near what is now the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. "Tyburn Tree" was the public gallows till the executions were transferred to Newgate in 1783.

Tyburnia (tī-bėr′ni-ạ̈). A fashionable quarter of London, north of Hyde Park: named from the former Tyburn.

Tyche (tī′kē). [Gr. *Τύχη*, a personification of good fortune.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune).

Tycho Brahe. See *Brahe.*

Tydides (ti-dī′dēz). A patronymic of Diomedes, the son of Tydeus.

Tyldesley (tildz′li) (with Shakerley). A town in Lancashire, England, 10 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 12,891.

Tyler (tī′lėr). The capital of Smith County, Texas, 115 miles east by south of Fort Worth. Population (1890), 6,908.

Tyler, John. Born at Greenway, Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790: died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862. The tenth President of the United States. He was educated at William and Mary College; was admitted to the bar in 1809; was member of the Virginia legislature 1811–16; volunteered for the defense of Richmond in 1813; was member of Congress from Virginia 1816–21; was a member of the legislature 1823–25; was governor of Virginia 1825–27; and was United States senator from Virginia 1827–36. He opposed the tariff, the bank, and the Force Bill; and resigned in Feb., 1836, from unwillingness to obey instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote for the "expunging resolution" (which see). He received 47 electoral votes in 1836 as candidate of the "State-rights Whigs" for Vice-President; was reëlected to the Virginia legislature in 1838; and was nominated by the Whigs as candidate for Vice-President in Dec., 1839, and elected in 1840. By the death of President Harrison, he became President April 4, 1841. Among the leading events of his administration were the quarrel with the Whig leaders; the veto of the fiscal bank bills in 1841, notwithstanding the resignation of nearly all the cabinet in Sept., 1841; veto of the protective bill in 1842; the Ashburton treaty; and the annexation of Texas. He was nominated for President by a Democratic convention in 1844, but soon withdrew. He was made peace commissioner by President Buchanan in 1861; was president of the peace convention in Feb., 1861; favored secession in Virginia; and became a member of the Confederate provisional congress.

Tyler, Moses Coit. Born at Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835. An American scholar, professor of English at the University of Michigan 1867–1881, and of American history at Cornell from 1881. Among his works are "History of American Literature" (1878), "A Manual of English Literature" (1879), "Life of Patrick Henry" (1887).

Tyler, Wat (Walter the Tyler). Killed at Smithfield, June 15, 1381. The leader of a revolt of peasants of England in 1381. He is said to have killed a tax-gatherer who insulted his daughter, and with Jack Straw to have led the men of Kent and Essex to London. While treating with Richard II. at Smithfield, he was killed by Lord Mayor Walworth.

Tylor (tī′lọr), **Edward Burnett.** Born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832. A noted English anthropologist. He was educated at the Friends' School, Grove House, Tottenham; undertook with Henry Christy a scientific journey through Mexico in 1856; was appointed keeper of the Oxford University Museum and reader in anthropology in 1883; was nominated Gifford lecturer at Aberdeen in 1888; and became president of the Anthropological Society in 1891. His works include "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans" (1861), "Researches into the History of Mankind" (1865), "Primitive Culture" (1871), and "Anthropology" (1881).

Tyndale, or **Tindale** (tin′dạl), **William.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1484: executed at Vilvorde, near Brussels, Oct. 6, 1536. An English reformer, and translator of the Bible. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge; was ordained priest about 1521; and was for a time chaplain and domestic tutor in the family of Sir John Walsh, Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire. Having exposed himself to persecution on account of his professions of sympathy with the new learning, he left England for the Continent in 1524, and after a visit to Luther at Wittenberg settled at Cologne, whence, however, he was presently expelled. He took refuge in Worms, where he published his octavo edition of the New Testament in 1526. His translation of the Pentateuch appeared at Marburg in 1530. His movements between 1526 and 1530 are uncertain; after 1530 he lived chiefly at Antwerp. He was arrested at the instance of Henry VIII., May 24, 1535; was imprisoned in the castle of Vilvorde, near Brussels; and after a protracted trial for heresy was strangled, Oct. 6, 1536, his body being burned at the stake. Among his other works are "Parable of the Wicked Mammon" (1527), "Obedience of a Christian Man" (1528), and "Practice of Prelates" (1530).

Tyndall (tin′dạl), **John.** Born at Leighlin Bridge, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1820: died at Haslemere, Surrey, England, Dec. 4, 1893. A distinguished British physicist. Having been educated partly at home partly at a school near his native town of Leighlin Bridge, he entered the employment of a firm of engineers in 1844. He was teacher at Queenwood College, Hants, 1847–48; studied at the University of Marburg 1848–51; was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1852; became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution of London in 1853; explored with Huxley the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856, thus beginning a study to which he afterward devoted much attention; climbed the Weisshorn in 1861; scaled the Matterhorn in 1868; visited Algeria in 1870; and lectured in the United States in 1872. He was especially noted for his investigations in electricity and magnetism, radiant heat, light, acoustics, and glaciers. He was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of materialism, which he upheld in an address delivered while presiding over a meeting of the British Association at Belfast in 1874. His works are "Faraday as a Discoverer" (1868), "Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystallic Action" (1870), "Notes of a Course of Nine Lectures on Light delivered at the Royal Institution, 1869" (1870), "Notes of a Course of Seven Lectures on Electrical Phenomena delivered at the Royal Institution, 1870" (1870), "Essays on the Imagination in Science" (1870), "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" (1871), "Fragments of Science for Unscientific People" (1871), "Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat: a Series of Memoirs" (1872), "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers" (1872), "Six Lectures on Light, delivered in America, 1872–73" (1873), "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast: with Additions" (1874), "On the Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere" (1874), "Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875–76" (1876), "Fermentation" (1877), "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection" (1881), "Free Molecules and Radiant Heat" ("Philosophical Transactions": 1882), "Fragments of Science" and "New Fragments" (1892), etc.

Tyndall, Mount. A mountain in the Sierra Nevada, California, about lat. 36° 39′ N. Height, about 14,386 feet.

Tyndarides (tin-dar′i-dēz). Patronymic of Castor, Polydeuces, and Helena, children of Tyndareus.

Tyne (tīn). A river in northern England. It is formed by the union of the North Tyne and South Tyne, which unite near Hexham after traversing Northumberland; flows eastward past Newcastle; forms part of the boundary between Northumberland and Durham; and empties into the North Sea at Tynemouth. Length, about 80 miles; navigable for large vessels to Newcastle, and for small vessels to Blaydon.

Tynemouth (tīn′muth or tin′muth). A borough in Northumberland, England, situated at the mouth of the Tyne in lat. 55° 1′ N., long. 1° 25′ W. It comprises the wards of Tynemouth, North Shields, and Percy. It is a watering-place and seaport, and has ship-building, fisheries, manufactures of ropes and sails, etc. Its priory was founded in the 7th century, and has several times been rebuilt. Population (1891), 46,267.

Tyner (tī′nėr), **James Noble.** Born at Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826. An American politician. He was Republican United States senator from Indiana 1869–75; postmaster-general 1876–77; and first assistant postmaster-general 1877–81.

Tynewald, or **Tinewald** (tīn′wold). The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

Tyng (ting), **Stephen Higginson.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800: died at Irvington, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1885. A Protestant Episcopal clergyman and author: pastor of St. George's Church, New York city, 1844–78, when he retired as pastor emeritus. He published several volumes of sermons, "Recollections of England" (1847), "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools" (1860), "The Prayer-Book Illustrated by Scripture" (1863–67), etc.

Typhon (tī′fōn). [Gr. *Τυφάων.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with *Typhos* or *Typhoëus.*—**2.** In Egyptian mythology: see *Set.*

Tyr (tir). [ON. *Tȳr.*] In Northern mythology, the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw. He is represented with one hand, the other having been bitten off by the wolf Fenris, in whose mouth he had placed it as a pledge.

Tyrannic Love, or the Royal Martyr. A tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1668 or 1669, printed in 1670.

Tyras (tī′rạs). The ancient name of the river Dniester.

Tyre (tīr). [L. *Tyrus*, Gr. *Τύρος*, from Phen. (Heb.) *Tsor* (*çor*, modern *çur*), rock.] Next to Sidon, the oldest and most important city of Phenicia. It consisted of a town on the mainland, which was the oldest part (Palætyrus), and two rocky islands directly opposite Palætyrus. These islands originally contained only the temple of Melkarth and warehouses. In the 13th century B. C. they were more settled, and they were united by Hiram, the contemporary of Solomon, by an embankment. In the 11th century B. C. Tyre began, under its first king, Abibaal, father of Hiram, to rival its mother city Sidon, and soon supplanted it as queen of the Phenician cities. Of its magnificence and luxury the prophet Ezekiel gives a detailed and graphic description. It established colonies in Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Africa (Carthage), and sent out mercantile fleets to India and Brittany. Under Hiram Tyre reached the height of its prosperity and splendor. It then came into close friendly relations with Israel. Later, Ahab, king of Israel, married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, whose great-granddaughter Elissa (Dido) is said to have founded Carthage. Tyre was often the aim of attacks by Eastern rulers. It became tributary to Assyria under Tiglath-Pileser III. (745–727 B. C.). Shalmaneser IV. (727–722) besieged it for five years, apparently without success. Under Nebuchadnezzar it stood a siege of 13 years (585–572). Later it came under Persian supremacy. Alexander the Great reduced the city after a siege of nine months, though he did not completely destroy it. From this blow Tyre never fully recovered, but continued to flourish in a quiet manner through its manufactures of metal-work, fine textiles, and purple dye. In the Roman period Tyre was still a prosperous city, and it retained some importance down to the middle ages. During the Crusades it often changed hands between the Christians and the Mohammedans, and was repeatedly destroyed. The modern Çur is an unimportant town under the government of Beirut, with about 5,000 inhabitants.

Tyrian Cynosure. The constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

Tyrol (tir′ol; G. pron. tē-rōl′), or **Tirol,** sometimes **the Tyrol,** It. **Tirolo** (tē-rō′lō). A county in Austria-Hungary which forms with Vorarlberg a crownland in the Cisleithan division of the Austrian empire. Capital, Innsbruck. Tyrol itself is bounded by Vorarlberg, Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Italy, and Switzerland. It is traversed by the Alps, and contains the upper valleys of the Lech, Adige, and Drave, and the middle valley of the Inn. Among its chief products are dairy products, fruits, and wine (in South Tyrol). It has mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, etc. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; most of the inhabitants are Germans, but there are also about 15,000 Ladins, and in South Tyrol over one third of the population is Italian. It has 18 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and 68 members in its Landtag. Tyrol was part of the ancient Rhætia and Noricum under the Roman Empire, and later in great part a portion of Bavaria. It belonged to the empire of Charles the Great, and later to the duchy of Bavaria. The counts of Tyrol extended their power from the neighborhood of Meran in the middle ages, and became paramount in the country. Tyrol passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1363, and was granted by Napoleon to Bavaria in 1805. In 1809 occurred an insurrection against the French and Bavarian rule. Parts of Tyrol were ceded to France in 1809–10. It was recovered by Austria in 1814. Area, 10,287 square miles. Population (1890), 928,769.

Tyrol, Welsch. That part of Tyrol not inhabited principally by German-speaking people; specifically, South Tyrol, inhabited principally by Italians.

Tyrone (ti-rōn'). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Donegal, Londonderry, Lough Neagh, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh. Capital, Omagh. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 1,260 square miles. Population (1891), 171,278.

Tyrone, Earl of. See *O'Neil, Hugh.*

Tyropœon (tir-ō-pē'on). [Gr. *τῶν τυροποιῶν*, of the cheese-makers.] A valley at Jerusalem. See the extract.

> The Pool of Siloam lies on the opposite side of this ridge, at the mouth of the valley called that of the Cheesemakers (Tyropœôn) in the time of Josephus, but which is now filled up with rubbish, and in large part built over.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 98.

Tyrrhenians (ti-rē'ni-anz). A name given by the Greeks to the ancient inhabitants of Etruria.

Tyrrhenian Sea, or Inferum Mare (in'fe-rum mā'rē). In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which lies west of Italy.

Tyrtæus (tėr-tē'us). [Gr. Τυρταῖος.] Lived in the middle of the 7th century B. C. A famous elegiac poet of Sparta, said to have been a native of Attica. According to a (doubtless unfounded) tradition, the Spartans who were at war with the Messenians were commanded by the oracle to take a leader from among the Athenians. The latter, not wishing to aid the Spartans, sent Tyrtæus, a lame schoolmaster of no reputation; but by his songs he so inspired his followers that they obtained the victory. Fragments of his poems are extant.

Tyrus (tī'rus). The Latin name of Tyre.

Tyrwhitt (ter'it), **Thomas.** Born at London, March 29, 1730: died at London, Aug. 15, 1786. An English critic. He studied at Oxford, and was elected a fellow of Merton in 1755, but in 1762 abandoned his academic career in order to become clerk of the House of Commons. He resigned his clerkship in 1768, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote "Observations on Some Passages of Shakespeare" (1766), and prepared excellent editions of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" (1775–78) and Aristotle's "Poetics" (1794). He is chiefly known as the original editor of "Rowley's Poems," which he demonstrated were written by Chatterton.

Tytler (tīt'lėr), **Alexander Fraser,** Lord Woodhouselee. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1747: died there, Jan. 5, 1813. A Scottish historical and general writer, son of William Tytler (judge-advocate of Scotland). Among his works are "Elements of General History" (1801: first published as "Outlines" 1782), lives of Lord Kames (1807) and of Petrarch (1810), "Essay on the Principles of Translation" (1791).

Tytler, C. C. Fraser. The pseudonym of Mrs. Christina Catherine Fraser Tytler Liddell.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 30, 1791: died at Great Malvern, England, Dec. 24, 1849. A Scottish historian, son of A. F. Tytler. His chief work is a "History of Scotland" (9 vols. 1828–43). Among his other works are lives of Admirable Crichton, Wyclif, Raleigh, and Henry VIII., "Lives of Scottish Worthies" (1831–33), and "Progress of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America" (1832).

Tytler, Sarah. The pseudonym of Henrietta Keddie.

Tytler, William. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1711: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 12, 1792. A Scottish historical and antiquarian writer. His chief work is "An Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots" (1760).

Tyumen, or Tiumen (työ-meny'). A town in the government of Tobolsk, West Siberia, situated on the Tura about 140 miles southwest of Tobolsk. It has important commerce through the Obi river-system; is the terminus of a railway from Yekaterinburg; and is on the great Siberian highway. It is the chief manufacturing center in Siberia: among its manufactures are leather and carpets.

Tz. For Russian words in *Tz*, see *Ts*.

Tzana, or Tsana (tsä'nä), or **Dembea** (dem'bā-ä), **Lake.** A lake in the interior of Abyssinia, intersected by lat. 12° N. Its outlet is the Blue Nile. Elevation above sea-level, about 5,700 feet. Length, 55 miles.

Tzigane (tsē-gän'), **La.** An opera by Strauss, produced at Paris in 1877.

Tzumé (tzö-mā'), or **Tsomé** (tzō-mā'). A traditional or perhaps mythical hero of the Tupi Indians of Brazil. Some of the missionary authors of the 17th century identified him with St. Thomas.

U

For an explanation of African names of countries and languages beginning with *U*, see *African names*, under *Africa*.

Ualan. See *Strong Island.*

Uarda (ö-är′dä). A novel by Ebers, published in 1877. The scene is laid chiefly in Egypt at the time of the reign of Rameses II.

Uaupés (wä-ö-päs′). A river of southern Colombia and Brazil, the largest affluent of the Rio Negro. Length unknown (probably over 700 miles). Also written *Uaupez.*

Ubangi (ö-bäng′gē), or, better, **Mobangi** (mō-bäng′gē), in its upper course **Makua** (mä-kö′-ä) and **Welle** (wel′e). The chief right-hand tributary of the Kongo, in the Kongo Free State. It joins the Kongo a little south of the equator. Its length is probably about 1,500 miles.

Ubara-tutu. See *Otiartes.*

Überweg (ü′ber-veg), or **Ueberweg, Friedrich.** Born at Leichlingen, Prussia, Jan. 22, 1826: died at Königsberg, June 9, 1871. A German philosopher, professor at Königsberg from 1867. His chief works are "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie" ("Outline of the History of Philosophy": in many editions, the first 1863–66), and "System der Logik und Geschichte der logischen Lehren" (1857).

Ubicini (ü-bē-sē-nē′), **Jean Henri Abdolonyme.** Born at Issoudun, France, Oct. 20, 1818: died at Roche-Corbon, Oct. 8, 1884. A French publicist. He traveled in Italy, Greece, and the Orient, and took part in the insurrection of Bukharest in 1848. He wrote various works on southeastern Europe, including "Lettres sur la Turquie" (1847–51), "La question d'Orient" (1854), etc.

Ubii (ū′bi-ī). [L. (Cæsar) *Ubii*, Gr. (Strabo) *Οὔβιοι*.] A German people first mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time they were situated on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the Taunus region to the Sieg. Made tributary to the Suevi, they sought Roman protection, under Augustus, on the left bank of the Rhine, somewhat further to the north. Their principal place, named Colonia Agrippinensis (modern Cologne) from Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and wife of Claudius, became the chief seat of Roman power on the lower Rhine. The Ubii themselves are also frequently called *Agrippinenses.* They were merged ultimately in the Franks.

Ucayale (ö-kī-ä′lā), or **Ucayali** (ö-kī-ä′lē). One of the principal head streams of the Amazon, in Peru. It rises near lat. 14° 30′ S., receives the Apurimac, and joins the Marañon at Nauta. Length, over 1,400 miles; navigable for 1,000 miles. Called in its upper course Vilcamayu and Urubamba.

Uchard (ü-shär′), **Mario.** Born at Paris, Dec. 28, 1824: died there, Aug. 1, 1893. A French dramatist, husband of the actress Madeleine Brohan. He wrote the dramas "La Fiammina" (1857) and "La Charmeuse" (1864); the comedies "La seconde jeunesse" (1859), "La postérité d'un bourgmestre" (1864); the romance "Raymond" (1861); etc.

Uchatius (ö-ċhä′ti-ös), Baron **Franz von.** Born at Theresienfeld, in Lower Austria, Oct. 20, 1811: committed suicide at Vienna, June 4, 1881. An Austrian artillery general (lieutenant field-marshal) and authority on artillery tactics. He invented a steel bronze for cannon (named from him Uchatius steel), ballistic apparatus, etc.

Uchean (ū′chē-an), or **Yuchi**, or **Euchees.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, of which but one tribe, the Yuchi, is definitely known. Its earliest known habitat was the coast tract of South Carolina southwest of Charleston, and in the early part of the 18th century they lived also upon the lower Savannah River. They became allies of the Creek Confederacy without joining it, and were removed at the same time with the Creeks (1836–40) to the Indian Territory, where over 600 now (1895) live, upon the Arkansas River.

Üchtritz (üċh′trits), **Friedrich von.** Born at Görlitz, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1800: died there, Feb. 15, 1875. A German dramatist and novelist. His best-known drama is "Alexander und Darius" (1827).

Uckermark. See *Ukermark.*

Uckermünde (ök-er-mün′de), or **Ukermünde** (ök-er-mün′de). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ücker, near the Lesser Haff, 30 miles northwest of Stettin. Population (1890), 6,112.

Uclés (ö-kläs′). A small town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, 56 miles southeast of Madrid. It was the scene of a battle between the Moors and Castilians in 1108; and here, Jan. 13, 1809, the French under Victor defeated the Spaniards.

Udaipur (ö-dī-pör′), or **Oodeypore** (ö-dī-pōr′). 1. A tributary native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 74° E.: the ancient Meywar. It is under British protection. Area, 12,861 square miles. Population (1891), 1,844,360.—2. The capital of the state of Udaipur, about lat. 24° 35′ N. Population, 38,214.

Udall (ū′dal), **John.** Died in the Marshalsea Prison, 1592. An English nonconformist, one of the writers for the Marprelate press. He published "Diotrephes" in 1588, the first answer to Bridges's "Defense of the Government Established in the Church of England for Ecclesiastical Matters," and was summoned before the Court of High Commission and finally deprived of his living and imprisoned at Southwark. He then printed a work called "A Demonstration of the Truth of that Discipline which Christ hath Prescribed, etc." This book was declared seditious, and he was sentenced to death in Feb., 1591. Efforts were made by Sir Walter Raleigh for his release, and, though they were not successful, he was left in prison, where he died. He also wrote "The Key to the Holy Tongue," the first Hebrew grammar in English, printed at Leyden in 1593.

Udall, Nicholas. Born in Hampshire about 1505: died 1556. An English dramatist and Latin scholar. He was head-master at Eton in 1534, and of Westminster School 1555–56. He was the author of the first English comedy, "Ralph Roister Doister" (which see). In 1542 he published his translation of the "Apothegms" of Erasmus; he also (1542–45) translated Erasmus's paraphrase on Luke.

Udine (ö′dē-ne). 1. A province in Venetia, Italy. Area, 2,541 square miles. Population (1892), 525,802.—2. The capital of the province of Udine, Italy, situated on the Roja in lat. 46° 4′ N., long. 13° 14′ E.: the ancient Vedinum or Utinum. It has flourishing silk manufactures. It became the capital of Friuli in 1238; and passed to Venice in 1420. Population (1892), 36,000.

Udolpho, The Mysteries of. See *Mysteries of Udolpho, The.*

Ueberweg. See *Überweg.*

Uechtland (üċht′länt), or **Helvetian** (hel-vē′-shan) **Desert.** A medieval name for a region in the modern cantons of Fribourg and Bern, Switzerland, between the Aar and the Saane: so called because often devastated by war in the early middle ages.

Ufa (ö′fä). 1. A government of eastern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Perm, Orenburg, Samara, Kazan, and Vyatka. It is traversed by ranges of the Urals. The chief river is the Byelaya. Ufa has iron- and copper-mines. Area, 47,112 square miles. Population, estimated for 1891, 2,087,807.

2. The capital of the government of Ufa, situated at the junction of the Ufa with the Byelaya, about lat. 54° 45′ N. Population, 31,628.

Uffizi (öf-fēt′sē). One of the chief art galleries in the world, situated in Florence near the Arno, and connected with the galleries in the Palazzo Pitti by a covered gallery over the Ponte Vecchio: founded in the 15th century.

Uganda (ö-gän′dä). A native kingdom in British East Africa, at the northwest end of Lake Victoria, bordering on Unyoro, which is nominally its vassal, and on Karagwe in the south. It was definitely placed in the British sphere of influence in 1890. In March, 1893, the British East Africa Company retired from Uganda. Area, about 45,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 2,000,000–3,000,000. Altitude of plateau, about 4,000 feet. See *Ganda.*

Uggione. See *Oggione.*

Ugogo (ö-gō′gō). See *Gogo.*

Ugolino. See *Gherardesca.*

Uhehe (ö-hā′he). See *Hehe.*

Uhland (ö′länt), **Ludwig.** Born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787: died there, Nov. 13, 1862. A German lyric poet. He studied jurisprudence at Tübingen, and afterward became an advocate at Stuttgart. He subsequently devoted himself to linguistic studies. In 1810 he was in Paris engaged in study, particularly of manuscripts of the middle ages. In 1829 he was made professor of the German language and literature at Tübingen, a post which he resigned in 1833 on the refusal of the government to grant him a leave of absence to attend the Diet of Würtemberg as delegate. In 1848 and 1849 he was a member of the German National Assembly. His first poems ("Gedichte") appeared in 1806: a complete collection was published in 1815. "Vaterlandische Gedichte" ("Fatherland Poems"), a volume of patriotic lyrics evoked by the Wurtemberg constitutional troubles of 1815, was published in 1816, and in an augmented edition in 1817. In 1818 appeared the first of his two dramas, the tragedy "Ernst Herzog von Schwaben" ("Ernst, Duke of Swabia"), which was followed in 1819 by "Ludwig der Baier" ("Louis the Bavarian"). His fame as a poet is based chiefly upon his songs and ballads, some of which are among the most famous in German literature. Several of his lyrics, like "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden," "Droben stehet die Kapelle," and "Es zogen drei Burschen wohl über den Rhein," and the religious poem "Das ist der Tag des Herrn," have become genuine folk-songs. As a poet he belonged to the so-called Swabian School. His poems and dramas ("Gedichte und Dramen") were published at Stuttgart in 1876, in 3 vols. His "Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage" ("Writings on the History of Poetry and Legend") appeared at Stuttgart, 1865–73, in 8 vols.

Uhrich (ö′riċh or ü-rēk′), **Jean Jacques Alexis.** Born at Pfalzburg, Alsace, Feb. 15, 1802: died at Passy, Oct. 9, 1886. A French general. He served in Spain, Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy; and was commandant of Strasburg at the time of its siege and capitulation in 1870.

Uigurs (wē′görz). A Turkish people dwelling in central Asia, especially in the Tian-Shan region. Also *Uighurs.*

> The Uighurs eventually, . . . under the names of Yueh-chi and White Huns, broke in pieces the Greek kingdom of Bactria, and founded a famous empire, with its capital at Balkh, which became the scourge of the Sassanians on the one hand, and filled a more remarkable place in Indian history than is generally suspected on the other.
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> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 3.

Uintah, or **Uinta** (ū-in′tä), **Mountains.** A range of mountains chiefly in northern Utah, on the borders of Colorado and Wyoming. It extends nearly east and west.

Uiracocha (wē-rä-kō′chä). [Quichua: perhaps from *Uayra*, air, spirit, and *ccocha*, sea, space.] The Supreme Deity of the ancient Peruvians. He was described as the creator of all living things. His worship had come down from very ancient times, and was attributed to the people who had ruled about Lake Titicaca (see *Piruas*). He was adored, at least by the amautas, or wise men, and temples were dedicated to him (see *Curicancha*). The festival of Ccapac Raymi, in the middle of the year, was held in his honor. The early Spanish writers corrupted the name to Viracocha and mistranslated it 'foam of the sea.' Uiracocha was sometimes represented as white and bearded, whence the Indians are said to have applied the name to the Spaniards. For the same reason the missionaries supposed him to be identical with the Mexican Quetzalcohuatl (which see), and imagined that the traditions of him referred to St. Thomas. Also called *Illa-ticsi* ('eternal light'), *Pachayachachic* ('teacher'), and *Pachacamac* ('ruler of the world').

Uist, North. See *North Uist.*

Uist, South. See *South Uist.*

Ujfalvy, Charles Eugène. Born at Vienna, May 16, 1842. A philologist, ethnologist, and traveler, of Hungarian descent. He became professor at the Oriental Academy at Paris in 1873, and made journeys to Asia (1876–82) under French auspices. He has written various works on Magyar, the Finnic and other Ural-Altaic languages, "Mission scientifique française en Russie" (1878–82), etc.

Ujiji (ö-jē′jē). 1. The country of the Jiji tribe (Wajiji), of Bantu stock, in central Africa. The natives are well built and strong, able fishermen and boatmen, agriculturists, iron-workers, and traders in ivory, palm-oil, and cattle. They are settled on the northeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika in German East Africa.

2. The chief town of the Wajiji, situated in lat. 5° S., long. 30° E., with about 8,000 population and a strong settlement of Arabs. It was here that Burton discovered the lake, and here Stanley found Livingstone on Nov. 10, 1871.

Ukaqpa. See *Kwapa.*

Ukerewe (ö-ke-rē′we). An island in the southern part of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Ukermark, or **Uckermark** (ö′ker-märk). The northernmost division of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, surrounded by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Pomerania, the Neumark, and the Mittelmark. It is divided now into the circles Prenzlau, Templin, and Angermünde. The early inhabitants were Polabian Slavs. It was acquired by Brandenburg chiefly in the reign of Frederick I. (1415–40).

Ukermünde. See *Uckermünde.*

Ukert (ö′kert), **Friedrich August.** Born at Eutin, Germany, Oct. 28, 1780: died at Gotha, May 18, 1851. A German historian and geographer, chief librarian of the ducal library at Gotha from 1808. He published "Geographie der Griechen und Romer" (1816–46), etc., and was a collaborator of Heeren.

Ukko. See *Jumala.*

Ukraine (ū′krān or ö-krān′). [Russ. *Ukráïna*, border land.] A region in Russia, of vague boundaries, lying chiefly in the valley of the middle Dnieper: nearly the same as Little Russia, and corresponding nearly to the governments Kieff, Tchernigoff, Pultowa, and Kharkoff. It was long an object of contention between Poland and Russia. The part east of the Dnieper was ceded to Russia by Poland in 1667 and 1686; the part west of the Dnieper fell to Russia in 1793.

Uleåborg (ö′le-â-borg). 1. A laen of Finland, occupying the northern part of that country. Area, 63,971 square miles. Population, 246,993. —2. A seaport, capital of the laen of Uleåborg, situated at the mouth of the Uleå-Elf in the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 65° N., long. 25° 30′ E. It has considerable foreign commerce. Population, 10,589.

Uleå Lake (ö′le-â lāk). A lake in Finland, southeast of Uleåborg. Length, about 40 miles.

Ulfilas (ul′fi-las), Goth. **Wulfila** ('little wolf'). Born 311: died at Constantinople in 381. A Gothic bishop and translator of the Bible. His parents were Christians of Cappadocian origin. At the Synod of Antioch, 341, he was consecrated bishop of the Arian Visigoths, who lived to the north of the lower Danube. In 348, persecuted and driven out of this region by Athanarich, Ulfilas and his people, with the permission of the emperor Constantius, emigrated to Mœsia, in the neighborhood of Nicopolis. From their new home they are consequently frequently called Mœsogoths and their language Mœsogothic. Ulfilas died at Constantinople, where he had gone to defend the doctrines of Arianism. He preached in Greek, Latin, and Gothic. He translated the Bible into Gothic from a Greek original, but is said to have omitted the Books of Kings. For his translation he invented a written alphabet by supplementing the Greek alphabet in necessary instances from the Gothic runes. His translation, which from internal evidence shows the work of several hands, and was, doubtless, in part done by others under his supervision, has been preserved only in a fragmentary form: in all there are the greater part of the Gospels, a large portion of the Epistles, and scraps of the Old Testament. The principal manuscript is the so-called Codex Argenteus of the University Library at Upsala, Sweden, which is written in silver characters on a purple ground. Fragments of other manuscripts are preserved at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, and at Milan and Turin. The Gothic translation of the Bible is the oldest extant literary monument in the Germanic languages. It has been many times published. A recent edition is by E. Bernhardt ("Vulfila oder die Gotische Bibel," Halle, 1875).

The grammar of the Gothic tongue, as exhibited in the translation of Ulfilas, is, it need hardly be said, of priceless value in the history of human speech. We here see, not indeed the original of all the Teutonic languages, but a specimen of one of them three centuries earlier than any other that has been preserved, with many inflections which have since been lost, with words which give us the clue to relationships otherwise untraceable, with phrases which cast a strong light on the fresh and joyous youth of the Teutonic peoples. In short, it is not too much to say that the same place which the study of Sanscrit holds in the history of the development of the great Indo-European family of nations is occupied by the Gothic of Ulfilas (Mœso-Gothic, as it is sometimes not very happily named) in reference to the unwritten history of the Germanic races.
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 69.

Ulleswater. See *Ullswater.*

Ullmann (öl′män), **Karl.** Born at Epfenbach, near Heidelberg, March 15, 1796: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Jan. 12, 1865. A German Protestant evangelical theologian. His works include "Reformatoren vor der Reformation" ("Reformers before the Reformation," 1841), "Über die Sündlosigkeit Christi" ("On the Sinlessness of Christ," 1841), "Das Wesen des Christentums" (1845), and a reply to Strauss's "Life of Jesus," entitled "Historisch oder mythisch?"

Ulloa (öl-yō′ä), **Antonio de.** Born at Seville, Jan. 12, 1716: died near Cadiz, July 3, 1795. A Spanish naval officer. In 1735 he was chosen, with Jorge Juan, another young naval officer, to accompany to Peru the French commission for the measurement of an arc of the meridian. (See *Condamine*.) While there they studied the natural features and politicial condition of the colony, and were also employed in defending it against Lord Anson. During his return voyage in 1744–45, Ulloa was captured by the English, but soon released. Charles III. gave him high naval and civil offices, including the governorship of Louisiana (1766–68), but he showed little aptitude for command, and after 1780 was not in active service. He founded the observatory at Cadiz and the first Spanish metallurgical laboratory, and was prominent in other scientific enterprises. He published "Relacion histórica del viage a la América meridional" (with Juan: 2 vols., 1748, translated into various languages), "Noticias Americanas" (1772), etc. The secret report of Juan and Ulloa on the American colonies was published in English in 1826; it is important as showing the causes which led to the war for independence.

Ulloa, Francisco de. Died in 1540 (?). A Spanish captain. He was with Cortés in the conquest of Mexico, and in July, 1539, was sent by him to explore the Gulf of California. He left Acapulco with three vessels, one of which was lost in a storm: with the others he ascended to the head of the gulf, subsequently exploring the western coast of the peninsula, and attaining about lat. 28°, or, as some assert, lat. 30° 30′ N. One account says that he was lost at sea; another that he was assassinated shortly after his return to Acapulco. Ulloa was the first to prove that Lower California was a peninsula.

Ullswater, or **Ulleswater** (ulz′wâ″tėr). A lake on the border between Cumberland and Westmoreland, England, 20 miles south of Carlisle: the second in size of the English lakes. Its outlet is the Eamont into the Eden. Length, 9 miles.

Ulm (ölm). The chief town of the Danube circle of Würtemberg, and an imperial fortress, situated at the junction of the Iller and Blau with the Danube, in lat. 48° 24′ N., long. 9° 59′ E. It is an important strategic and railway center; has active trade in leather, wood, cloth, etc.; has manufactures of beer, pipe bowls, metal-work, hats, etc.; and is noted for its vegetables. Its cathedral, the largest church in Germany except the cathedral of Cologne, was begun in 1377, and finished early in the 16th century. The west front has a splendid triple portal surmounted by a rich tower terminating in an octagon and a spire 529 feet high, completed in 1890, and forming the loftiest structure of its kind. The interior has double aisles, and much fine church furniture. The 15th-century choir-stalls of oak are covered with remarkable figure-sculpture, illustrating paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. There is some beautiful glass. The cathedral measures 420 by 165 feet; height of nave vault, 141. Ulm was a free imperial city; was one of the chief places in Swabia, and a leading member of the Swabian leagues; joined the Reformation in 1530; and passed to Bavaria in 1803, and to Würtemberg in 1810. Population (1890), 36,191.

Ulm, Capitulation of. The surrender of an Austrian army (about 25,000–30,000) under Mack to Napoleon, Oct. 17, 1805.

Ulm, Truce of. A truce concluded in 1647 between the Franco-Swedish forces and the Bavarians.

Ulmecs. See *Olmecs.*

Ulphilas. See *Ulfilas.*

Ulpian (ul′pi-an), L. **Ulpianus** (ul-pi-ā′nus), **Domitius.** Murdered about 228 A. D. A celebrated Roman jurist, of Phenician descent. He held office from the time of Septimius Severus; was banished by Elagabalus; and was pretorian prefect under Alexander Severus. He wrote many commentaries and other legal works ("Ad Edictum," "Ad Sabinum," etc.), largely used in the "Digest." Fragments of his "Institutiones" were published by Endlicher in 1835.

Although Ulpian's chief merit lies rather in the collation of very voluminous materials than in the well-balanced arrangement of the same, his works enjoyed for a long time high authority on account of their rich contents, and likewise in virtue of their pertinent criticism and clear style. In Justinian's Digest the extracts from his works form a full third of the whole work.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 267.

Ulrich (öl′rich). Born 1487: died 1550. Duke of Würtemberg, son of Heinrich IV. He succeeded to the duchy in 1498; was expelled by the Swabian League in 1519; was restored with the aid of Philip of Hesse in 1534; and joined the Smalkaldic League.

Ulrich von Hutten. See *Hutten.*

Ulrich von Lichtenstein (öl′rich fon lich′ten-stīn). Born about 1200: died 1276. A Middle High German lyric poet. He was descended from a noble family in Styria. His principal poem is his autobiography called "Frauendienst" ("Service of Ladies"), containing his loves and adventures from 1222 to 1255, in which year it was written. His other work, "Frauenbuch" ("Book of Ladies"), from 1257, is descriptive of the morals of his time. His works were published by Karl Lachmann (Berlin, 1841).

Ulrici (öl-rēt′sē), **Hermann.** Born at Pförten, Prussia, March 23, 1806: died at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 11, 1884. A German theistic philosopher and critic, professor at Halle. His works include "Über Shakspere's dramatische Kunst" ("On Shakspere's Dramatic Art," 1830), "Geschichte der hellenischen Dichtkunst" (1835), "Über Prinzip und Methode der Hegelschen Philosophie" (1841), "Grundprinzip der Philosophie" (1845), "System der Logik" (1852), "Glauben und Wissen" (1858), "Gott und die Natur" (1862), "Gott und der Mensch" (1866), etc.

Ulrike Eleonore (öl-rē′ke el-e-ō-nō′re). Born at Stockholm, Jan. 23, 1688: died Nov. 24, 1741. Queen of Sweden, younger sister of Charles XII. She married the hereditary prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and was proclaimed queen in 1718. Her husband was crowned as reigning king in 1720.

Ulster (ul′stėr). [ME. *Ullister*, *Ulcister*, *Ulsister*, Ir. *Uladh*, with termination as in *Leinster*, *Munster*.] The northernmost of the four great divisions of Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Channel, Irish Sea, Leinster, and Connaught. It contains the counties Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. It was early colonized by Scots; was long ruled by kings; and in recent times has been a Protestant and loyalist stronghold. Population (1891), 1,617,814.

Ulster, Settlement or **Plantation of.** The colonization of a large part of Ulster with English and Scottish settlers, about 1609–11.

Ulster Rebellion. An outbreak of the Irish in Ulster against the English colonists in 1641.

Ultramontane (ul-trä-mon′tān) **Party.** [From L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, of or pertaining to a mountain.] In German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

Ulugh Beg (ö′lögh beg) or **Beigh.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A prince of Samarkand, grandson of Timur: noted as an astronomer. His tables, which were published by Hyde in 1665, are referred to as important authority by modern astronomers.

Ulundi (ö-lön′dē). A place in Zululand, South Africa, about lat. 28° 10′ S., where, in 1879, the British under Lord Chelmsford defeated the Zulus under Cettiwayo.

Ulva (ul′vä). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, west of Mull. Length, about 5 miles.

Ulverston (ul′vėr-ston). A town in Lancashire, England, situated near Morecambe Bay 16 miles northwest of Lancaster: once the chief town in Furness. It has various manufactures and mines of hematite. Population (1891), 9,948.

Ulwar. See *Alwar.*

Ulysses (ū-lis′ēz), or **Ulixes** (ū-lik′sēz). See *Odysseus.*

Ulysses. A poem by Tennyson.

Uma (ö′mä). A name of the goddess Devi.

Umah. See *Cuchan.*

Umatilla (ū-ma-til′ä). A tribe of North American Indians, originally dwelling on Umatilla River, Oregon. There are now 179 of them on the Umatilla reservation, near their former habitat. See *Shahaptian.*

Umatilla River. [From the Indian tribal name.] A river in northern Oregon which joins the Columbia about long. 119° 18′ W.

Umbagog Lake (um-bā′gog lāk). A lake on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, intersected by lat. 44° 45′ N. Its outlet is by the Androscoggin. Length, 9 miles.

Umballa. See *Ambala.*

Umbertide. See *Fratta.*

Umberto. See *Humbert.*

Umbria (um′bri-ä). [L. *Umbria*, Gr. ἡ γῆ or χώρη Ὀμβρικῶν or Ὀμβρική, from *Umbri*, Gr. Ὄμβροι, Οὔμβροι, or Ὀμβρικοί, the inhabitants.] In ancient geography, a region in Italy, situated east of Etruria and west of Picenum. The Umbrians took part in the second Samnite war, but were defeated by Rome in 308 B. C. After the third Samnite war they were gradually Romanized. Modern Umbria is a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy. It contains the province Perugia.

The Umbria of Herodotus, as Niebuhr observes (Hist. of Rome, vol. i., p. 142 E. T.), "is of large and indefinite extent." It appears to include almost the whole of Northern Italy. It is from the region above the Umbrians that the Alpis and the Carpis flow into the Danube (iv. 49). This would seem to assign to them the modern Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and to place them on the Adriatic. The arrival of the Tyrrhenians on their shores extends them to the opposite coast, and makes Tuscany also a part of their country. Herodotus knows of no Italian nations except the Tyrrhenians, the Umbrians, the Venetians (Veneti), the Œnotrians, and the Messapians.
Rawlinson, Herod., I. 223, note.

Umbriel (um′bri-el). [Formed from L. *umbra*, shade, and *-iel* as in *Uriel*, *Gabriel*.] A dusky sprite in Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Umbriel. The second satellite of Uranus, discovered by Herschel in 1787.

Umbundu (öm-bön′dö). The language of the Ovimbundu (sing. Ochimbundu), who are settled between Benguella (Bangela), West Africa, and the Kuangu River, due east. The two principal tribes are those of Bailundo (Ombalundu) and Bihe (Oviye). As these people are traveling traders who have opened the Zambesi valley, Katanga, Urua, and Lubuku to the commerce of Benguella, the language is understood far beyond its tribal territory. In structure it belongs to the same cluster as Ndonga and Herero. It should not be confounded with Kimbundu (which see). American missionaries are developing a native Christian literature.

Umeå-Elf (ö′me-â elf). A river in Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia near Umeå: the outlet of various lakes, including Stor Uman. Length, 261 miles.

Ummerapoora. See *Amarapura.*

Umon (ö-môn′). An African town, built on an island in the Oyono or Old Kalabar River, West Africa, about 70 miles from its mouth. It is an important market where the tribes of the upper river come to barter their produce for European goods brought up by the Efik traders of the coast. Population, about 8,000.

Umpqua (ump′kwâ). A river in Oregon which flows into the Pacific Ocean about lat. 43° 40′ N. Length, about 180 miles.

Umritsir. See *Amritsar.*

Una (ū′nä). [L., fem. of *unus*, one.] "A lovely ladie," the personification of truth, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She is ultimately united to St. George, the Red Cross Knight, who has slain the dragon in her behalf. In her wanderings she is followed by a lion who has been tamed by her gentleness and purity.

Unaka (ū′na-kä) **Mountains.** A range of mountains on the border between North Carolina and

Tennessee: a continuation of the Great Smoky Mountains, or identical with them.

Unakhotana (ůn″ä-ċhō-tä′nä), or **Yukonikhotana** (yö-kon″ẹ-ċhō-tä′nä). [The first name means 'distant people'; the second, 'people of the Yukon.'] A tribe of the northern group of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in several villages along the Yukon River, between the Sunkakat River and the Tananah River, Alaska. See *Athapascan*.

Unao (ö′na-ō). A district in Oudh, British India, situated east of Cawnpore. Area, 1,768 square miles. Population (1881), 899,069.

Unas. See *Mastabat-el-Faraun*.

Uncas (ung′kas). Died about 1682. An Indian chief, a Pequot by birth. He revolted from the Pequots and became chief of the Mohegans; joined the English in the Pequot war; and defeated the Narragansets under Miantonomoh in 1643. Cooper introduces a character Uncas in his "Last of the Mohicans."

Uncle Esek (ung′kl ē′zek). The pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw.

Uncle Remus. See *Remus, Uncle*.

Uncle Sam (sam). The government of the people of the United States: a jocular extension of the initials U. S.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in book form in 1852. It was directed against negro slavery in the Southern States. The scene is laid chiefly in Kentucky and Louisiana. It has appeared in numerous editions and translations.

> It came out as a sort of feuilleton in the "National Era," a Washington paper. The death of Uncle Tom was the first portion published, indeed the first that was written. It appeared in the summer of 1851, and excited so much attention that Mrs. Stowe added a beginning and middle to her end, by composing and printing from week to week the story as we now have it, until it was concluded in March, 1852. Before the end of 1852 it had been translated into Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Flemish, German, Polish, and Magyar. There are two Dutch translations and twelve German ones; and the Italian translation enjoys the honour of the pope's prohibition. It has been dramatised in twenty forms, and acted in every capital in Europe, and in the free States of America.
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> *Senior*, Essays on Fiction, p. 397.

Uncommercial Traveller, The. A volume of sketches by Dickens, first published serially in "All the Year Round" in 1860.

Uncompahgre (un-kom-pā′gre) **River.** A tributary of the Gunnison River, in Colorado.

Undine (un-dēn′ or un′dēn; G. pron. ön-dē′ne). A tale by Fouqué, Baron de la Motte, published in German in 1811. Undine is a water-spirit who is endowed with a soul by her marriage with a mortal.

Unfortunate Peace, The. A name sometimes given to the treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (which see).

Ungama Bay. See *Formosa Bay*.

Ungarisch-Brod. A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Olsawa 45 miles south-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 4,036.

Ungarn. The German name of Hungary.

Ungava Bay (ung-gā′vä bā). An arm of Hudson Strait, projecting into Labrador.

Unger (öng′er), **Franz.** Born in Styria, 1800: died at Gratz, Feb. 13, 1870. A distinguished Austrian botanist and paleontologist, professor of botany at Vienna from 1850. He was particularly noted for his researches in the anatomy and physiology of plants and in fossil botany.

Ungern-Sternberg (öng′ern-stern′berG), Baron **Alexander von.** Born near Reval, Esthonia, 1806: died at Dannenwalde, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Aug. 24, 1868. A German novelist. Among his best-known novels are "Der Missionar," "Diane," and "Die Royalisten."

Unicorn, The. See *Monoceros*.

Unieh (ū′ni-e or ū-nē′e). A small seaport on the coast of the Black Sea, Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles west of Trebizond.

Uniformity Act. In English history: (*a*) An act of Parliament, passed in 1549, which provided for uniformity of religious service. (*b*) An act of Parliament passed May 19, 1662. It obliged holders of church livings to be ordained by a bishop; to assent to the Prayer-book; to renounce the Covenant; to declare the unlawfulness of bearing arms against the sovereign; and to make oath of canonical obedience. Many clergymen resigned their benefices.

Unigenitus Dei Filius (ū-ni-jen′i-tus dē′ī fil′i-us). [L., 'Only-begotten Son of God.'] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, in which the Jansenists were condemned.

Union (ū′nyọn), **The.** 1. The United States of America.—2. Same as *Union, Act of*, 3.

Union, Act of. 1. A statute of 1535–36, which enacted the political union of Wales to England.—2.. A statute of 1706, which united the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707.—3. A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801.

Unionists (ū′nyọn-ists). In British politics, those who are opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

Union Jack. The national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, used in a small form as a jack—that is, displayed at the end of the bowsprit. The name "union jack" has come wrongly to be applied to the larger union flag itself. It is formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white field), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue field), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white field). The jack is not flown on shore.

Union League Club. A social and political (Republican) club, organized in New York city in 1863, and incorporated in 1865. Its stated objects at the time of its organization during the War of the Rebellion were "to promote, encourage, and sustain, by all proper means, absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States; to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to said government, and every attempt against the integrity of the Nation"; and also to establish a library and art gallery for the collection of literature, works of art, and military trophies relating to the war. House, Fifth Avenue and 39th street. Similar clubs were formed in other cities.

Union Square. A public park in New York city, between Broadway, Fourth Avenue, 14th street, and 17th street. In 1806 it was a potter's field. It was made a public park in 1815.

Uniontown (ū′nyọn-toun). The capital of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 42 miles south by east of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 6,359.

United African Company. A British mercantile company formed in recent years for the purpose of operating on the Niger.

United Brethren. See *Moravians*.

United Irishmen. An Irish society formed in 1791 by Wolfe Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1798.

United Kingdom, The. See *Great Britain*.

United Netherlands, The. See *Netherlands*.

United Provinces, The. The seven provinces of the Low Countries—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overyssel—which in 1579 formed the Union of Utrecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.

United Provinces of La Plata. See *La Plata*.

United States (ū-nī′ted stāts), or **United States of America.** [F. *États-Unis*, G. *Vereinigte Staaten*, It. *Stati Uniti*, Sp. *Estados Unidos*, D. *Vereenigde Staten*.] A federal republic which occupies the central part of North America. Capital, Washington. Excluding the detached district of Alaska, it is bounded by British America on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Florida Strait, the Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico on the south, and the Pacific on the west. The great physiographical divisions are the Atlantic slope, Appalachian system, Gulf coastal plain, central plain (including the Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes basin), Rocky Mountain system, Columbian plateau, great interior basin, Sierra Nevada and Cascade systems, and Pacific slope. The principal rivers are the Mississippi (with the Missouri, Ohio, etc.), St. Lawrence (forming a part of the boundary with Canada), Yukon, Rio Grande, Colorado, and Columbia; the principal lakes, the group known as "the Great Lakes" (partly in Canada), Great Salt Lake, and Lake Champlain. The most elevated point of land east of the Mississippi River is Mount Mitchell (Black Dome) in North Carolina; west of the Mississippi, apparently Mount Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada of California. There are seemingly no fully active volcanoes within the United States at the present day, but volcanic outbursts have been reported within a comparatively recent period, and many of the western peaks (Shasta, Tacoma, etc.) are volcanic in origin. The leading agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, sugar, cotton, tobacco, rye, rice, dairy products, live stock, hay, and potatoes. The metallic products are iron, silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, nickel, aluminium, antimony, platinum; other products are coal, petroleum, natural gas, mineral waters, etc. The principal exports are breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, petroleum, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, lumber, oil-cake, leather, machinery, cattle, furs. The country is the first in the world in the production of steel, pig-iron, cotton, wheat, and Indian corn, and ranks among the first in tobacco and sugar. There is no universally recognized system of grouping the States of the Union: they are often classified as New England States, Middle States, Southern States (including the subdivision Gulf States), Western States (including Lake States and "the Northwest"), and Pacific States. The following is an accepted arrangement—*North Atlantic division:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. *South Atlantic division:* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida (and the District of Columbia). *North Central division:* Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. *South Central division:* Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas (with the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory). *Western division:* Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Idaho (with the Territories of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico).—In all 44 States and 4 Territories, besides the District of Columbia (which contains Washington, the capital, and is administered by the Federal government), the unorganized Indian Territory, and the civil and judicial district of Alaska. The largest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. The Federal executive power is vested in a President, elected for 4 years by an electoral college which is elected by the votes of the people of the different States. He is assisted by a cabinet of 8 members of his own appointment. The legislative authority is vested in Congress, which consists of a Senate, 2 members of which are returned by each State, and a House of Representatives, at present (1895) of 356 members, returned by the States in the proportion of one for about every 174,000 inhabitants. The separate States have extensive independent powers reserved to them under the Constitution of the republic. The State governments are administered each by a governor and a legislature of two houses. There are distinct Federal and State judicial systems, the highest court in the land being the United States Supreme Court. The inhabitants are mainly of British descent; about 8,000,000 are colored. There are many immigrants and descendants of recent immigrants from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Bohemia, Russia proper, Poland, Hungary, etc.; also Indians and Chinese. All religions are tolerated, and in a population of such diversified origin all may be said to have adherents. The largest of the Protestant denominations are the Methodists and Baptists. The region is said to have been visited and temporarily colonized by Northmen about 1000. It was seen by the Cabots in 1497–98, and explored by Ponce de Leon in 1513–14, Verrazano in 1524, De Soto in 1539–42, and others. The first permanent settlement was made at St. Augustine in 1565. Thirteen colonies were planted, which by their union in 1776 formed the thirteen original States: Virginia (1607), Massachusetts (1620), New Hampshire (1623), Maryland (1634), Connecticut (1635), Rhode Island (1636), North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania (1682), and Georgia (1733), all by the English; New York and New Jersey by the Dutch; and Delaware (1638) by Swedes. Among the wars carried on with the Indians were the Pequot war and King Philip's war; with the French and Indians, King William's war, Queen Anne's war, King George's war, and the French and Indian war. The following are among the leading events of United States history: Revolution hastened by the Stamp Act of 1765, taxes in 1767, and the Boston Port Bill of 1774; commencement of the Revolution, 1775 (see *Revolutionary War*); Declaration of Independence, 1776; Articles of Confederation adopted, 1777–1781; surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781; recognition of independence, 1783; Ordinance of 1787 relating to the Northwest Territory; Constitution framed, 1787; new form of government inaugurated, 1789, with the capital at New York; capital removed to Philadelphia, 1790; Indian wars, 1790–94; French war, 1798–1800; capital transferred to Washington, 1800; Tripolitan war, 1801–05; Louisiana Purchase, 1803; embargo, 1807; war with Great Britain, 1812–15; cession of Florida by Spain, 1819; Missouri Compromise, 1820; Nullification movement, 1832–33; financial crisis, 1837; annexation of Texas, 1845; Mexican war, 1846–48; acquisition of territory from Mexico, 1848, and by the Gadsden Purchase, 1853; Omnibus Bill, 1850; Kansas–Nebraska Bill, 1854; financial crisis, 1857; secession of eleven States, 1860–61; Civil War, 1861–65 (see *Civil War*); Lincoln's emancipation proclamations, 1862 and 1863; constitutional prohibition of slavery, 1865; reconstruction in the South, 1865–70; purchase of Alaska from Russia, 1867; financial crisis, 1873; disputed presidential election, 1876–77; resumption of specie payments,. 1879. Area, 3,025,600 square miles; including Alaska, 3,557,000 square miles. Population (1890), exclusive of Alaska, Indian Territory, and non-domiciled Indians, 62,622,250; estimated for July 1, 1894, 68,397,000.

United States. An American frigate, built at Philadelphia in 1797, which, under the command of Decatur, captured the British frigate Macedonian, Oct. 25, 1812.

United States Military Academy. See *West Point Military Academy*.

United States Naval Academy. See *Naval Academy, United States*.

United States of Brazil. See *Brazil*.

United States of Colombia. [Sp. *Estados Unidos de Colombia*.] The official name of Colombia from 1861 to 1886, when a federal constitution was in force.

United States of Mexico. See *Mexico*.

United States of Venezuela. See *Venezuela*.

Universal Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Universalis** (dok′tọr ū″ni-vėr-sā′lis). A name given to Thomas Aquinas, and also to Alain de Lille.

Université Nationale de France. An institution which virtually includes the entire educational system of France. The organization of the old University of Paris having been destroyed by the Revolution, certain "écoles centrales" appeared at various points in the country. These were abolished by Napoleon, and the whole system was reconstructed.

University College. A non-sectarian London college, founded in 1828. It is situated on Gower street. Opposite is the University College Hospital, the patients of which are treated by the professors of medicine of the college. In 1881 additions were made to the main building. There are about 40 professors and 1,600 students. There is connected with it a school for boys. Near here, in Gordon Square, is University Hall, a Unitarian university settlement.

University College. The oldest college of Oxford University. According to an apparently baseless tradition, it was founded by King Alfred in 872. It doubtless originated in a fund bequeathed by William, archdeacon of Durham, in 1249; and the college was practically established in 1280. The foundation now (1894) consists of a master, 13 fellows, 17 scholars, and 12 exhibitioners.

Unkiar-Skelessi (ön′kē-är-skā-les′sē), or **Hunkiar-Skelessi.** A small place in Asia Minor, near Constantinople, where, in 1833, Russia and Turkey concluded a treaty favorable to the former.

Unlearned Parliament, The. See *Parliament of Dunces.*

Unnatural Combat, The. A play by Philip Massinger, acted about 1619, printed in 1639.

Unready, The. An epithet of the Anglo-Saxon king Æthelred. See *Æthelred.*

Unst (unst). The northernmost of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. Length, 12 miles.

Unstrut (ön′ströt). A river in central Germany which joins the Saale near Naumburg. Length, 108 miles.

Unter den Linden (ön′ter den lin′den). [G., ‘under the lindens.’] A famous street in Berlin which extends from the Brandenburger Thor eastward about three fifths of a mile. On it are the imperial and princely palaces, the university, the academy, the statue of Frederick the Great, etc. Width, 160 feet.

Unterpfalz. See *Palatinate.*

Untersberg (ön′ters-berG). A mountain in the Salzburger Alps, situated near the border between Salzburg and Bavaria, 8 miles southwest of Salzburg: celebrated in folk-lore (legends of Charles the Great). Height, 6,480 feet.

Untersee (ön′ter-zā). [G., ‘lower lake.’] The name given to the western arm of the Lake of Constance. Length, about 13 miles.

Unterseen (ön′ter-zā-en). A village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, near Interlaken.

Unterwalden (ön′ter-väl-den). [G., ‘lower forest.’] One of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Lucerne, the Lake of Lucerne, Uri, and Bern. It comprises the two half-cantons Nidwald and Obwald. The surface is mountainous; highest point, the Titlis. The chief towns are Stanz and Sarnen; the language is German; the religion Roman Catholic. It has two representatives in the National Council. Unterwalden united with the other Forest Cantons in the leagues of the 12th 14th centuries It was assigned to the canton of Waldstatten in 1798; the resistance of Nidwald was suppressed by the French. It became again a canton in 1803, a position secured in 1815 (resistance of Nidwald suppressed by Confederate troops in 1815), and joined the Sonderbund. Area, 295 square miles Population (1888), 27,585.

Untrussing of the Humorous Poet, The. See *Satiromastix.*

Unukalhai (ū″nuk-al-hä′i). [Ar. *ʽunuq-al-haiya*, the neck of the serpent.] The third-magnitude star *α* Serpentis.

Unungun (ū-nung′un), or **Aleut.** [‘People.’] A division of the Eskimauan stock of North American Indians, inhabiting the Aleutian Archipelago. Number (1894), about 2,200. See *Eskimauan.*

Unyamwezi (ö-nyä-mwā′zi). See *Nyamwezi* and *Mirambo.*

Unyanyembe (ö-nyä-nyem′be). See *Nyamwezi.*

Unyoro (ö-nyō′rō). A kingdom of British East Africa, just north of the equator, between Uganda and Lake Albert. It is still entirely independent of European control. The ruling native tribe, the Wanyoro, are kinsmen of the Ganda tribe, but less powerful and less progressive. See *Nyoro.*

Upanishads (ö-pa-ni-shadz′). [Skt., from *upa*, unto, *ni*, down, and √*sad*, to sit; and so, literally, ‘a sitting down by,’ ‘setting oneself at the feet of another,’ ‘confidential communication,’ ‘esoteric doctrine.’] With the Aranyakas, the oldest speculative treatises of the Hindus: they lie at the root of the philosophical side of Hinduism. Not only are they viewed as shruti, or revelation, equally with the Mantras and Brahmanas, but they are practically the only Veda of all educated Hindus at the present day. Properly each Brahmana had its Aranyakas, or ‘forest treatises,’ intended for the Vanaprasthas, or ‘dwellers in the forest (that is, Brahmans who, having passed the two earlier stages of the brahmacharin, or student, and the grihastha, or householder, retire into the forest to devote themselves to self mortification and religious meditation); but the mystical doctrines of the latter were so mingled with extraneous matter that the chapters called Upanishads appear to have been added to investigate more exclusively and definitely such problems as the origin of the universe, the nature of deity, the nature of the soul, and the connection of spirit and matter. Some of the most important are the Aitareya Upanishad and the Kaushitakibrahmana Upanishad of the Rigveda; the Taittiriya belonging to the Taittiriyasanhita of the Yajurveda; the Brihadaranyaka attached to the Shatapathabrahmana of the Vajasaneyisanhita of that Veda, and the Isha or Ishavasya, forming the 40th chapter of the latter Sanhita; the Chhandogya and Kena belonging to the Samaveda; and the Prashna, Mundaka, Mandukya, and Katha belonging to the Atharvaveda. Following the stratificatory principle, in general the only guide in determining the age of Sanskrit works, the ancient Upanishads — that is, those which occupy a place in the Sanhitas, Brahmanas, and Aranyakas – are believed to be older than 600 B. C., or anterior to Buddhism, though the germs of the doctrines contained in them are to be found in some of the latest hymns. The others range through a long period, and are very numerous. The ancient Vedic literature first became known outside of India through these Upanishads. They were translated from Sanskrit into Persian by or for Dara Shukoh, the eldest son of the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan, who held the liberal religious views of Akbar. He had heard of the Upanishads in Kashmir in 1640, invited several pandits to Delhi to assist in their translation, and finished the work in 1657. Translated into Persian, then the most widely read language of the East, they became generally accessible. In 1775 a manuscript of this Persian translation was sent by the French resident at the court of Shuja ud Daula to Anquetil Duperron, the discoverer of the Avesta; and later another manuscript. Anquetil Duperron collated the two, and translated the work into French and into Latin, publishing the latter version in 1801 and 1802 under the title of Oupnekhat, a corruption of Upanishad. This Latin translation was studied by Schopenhauer. Twelve of them are translated by Max Müller, with introductions and notes, in the “Sacred Books of the East,” I. and XV.

Upernavik (ö-per′nä-vik). The northernmost Danish district in Greenland, situated on the western coast. Position of the chief settlement, lat. 72° 48′ N., long. 55° 54′ W.

Upham (up′am), **Charles Wentworth.** Born at St. John, N. B., May 4, 1802: died at Salem, Mass., June 14, 1875. An American Unitarian clergyman, author, and politician. He was a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853–55.

Upham, Thomas Cogswell. Born at Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 30, 1799: died at New York, April 2, 1872. An American philosophical and religious writer and poet.

Upolu (ö-pō-lö′). The second in size of the Samoan Islands, southeast of Savaii. It is mountainous and fertile, and contains Apia, the chief town of the group. Area, 350 square miles. Population, about 16,000.

Upper Austria. See *Austria.*

Upper Avon. See *Avon.*

Upper Bavaria, G. **Oberbayern.** A government district in the southeast of Bavaria, extending from the Alps to the Danube. Area, 16,725 square miles. Population (1890), 1,103,160.

Upper Brûlés. See *Sitcanxu.*

Upper Canada. See *Canada.*

Upper Chinook (up′ėr chi-nůk′). One of the two divisions of the Chinookan stock of North American Indians. The principal tribes are Cathlamet, Clackama, Echeloot, Multnoma, Wasco, and Watlala. See *Chinookan.*

Upper Germany (jėr′ma-ni), G. **Oberdeutschland** (ō′ber-doich′länt). 1. A geographical term nearly coextensive with South Germany, or Germany south of the Main.—2. A geographical term for the German-speaking lands of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary which are situated in the Alps or about their northern slopes. It comprises Baden, Hohenzollern, Wurtemberg, southern Bavaria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, and parts of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.

Upper Hesse, G. **Oberhessen.** A province in the grand duchy of Hesse. Area, 3,287 square miles. Population (1890), 265,912.

Upper Peru. See *Charcas* and *Bolivia.*

Upper Rhine (rīn) **Circle,** G. **Oberrheinkreis** (ō′ber-rīn′krīs). One of the ten circles of the ancient German Empire, comprising an aggregation of ecclesiastical and temporal lordships, mainly west of the Rhine.

Upper Saxon Circle, G. **Obersächsischerkreis** (ō′ber-zek″sish-er-krīs). One of the ten circles of the ancient German Empire, comprising electoral Saxony, Brandenburg, the Saxon duchies, Anhalt, Pomerania, Schwarzburg, Reuss, etc.

Uppingham (up′ing-am). A town in Rutlandshire, England, situated 17 miles east by south of Leicester.

Upsala (öp-sä′lä). 1. A laen in eastern Sweden. Area, 2,053 square miles. Population (1893), 122,008.—2. The capital of the laen of Upsala, situated on the river Fyris in lat. 59° 51′ N., long. 17° 38′ E. It is the seat of a noted university and of an archbishopric. The university was founded by Sten Sture in 1477. It has a library of 250,000 volumes, collections of coins and minerals, botanic garden and museum, observatory, etc. The cathedral was founded in 1260, but has since been altered. Among the radiating choir-chapels is that of Gustavus Vasa, adorned with historical frescos, and containing the king's tomb with sculptured figures of himself and his first two wives. The dimensions are 359 by 103 feet; length of transepts, 136; height of vaulting, 90. The two west towers have reached only about half of their projected height of 388 feet. The side portals and the exterior of the choir are exceedingly fine. Near Upsala was the medieval city Old Upsala, one of the oldest in the country. Population (1892), 21,109.

Upshur (up′shėr), **Abel Parker.** Born in Northampton County, Va., June 17, 1790: killed on the Potomac, Feb. 28, 1844. An American politician, secretary of the navy 1841–43, and secretary of state 1843–44.

Upton (up′ton), **Emory.** Born at Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839: died at San Francisco, March 14, 1881. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1861; served in the Army of the Potomac and in Georgia and Alabama during the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier-general in 1864; and was commandant of cadets at West Point 1870–75. He wrote “New System of Infantry Tactics” (1867), “Armies of Asia and Europe” (1878), etc.

Ur (ėr). The place (in Gen. *Ur Kasdîm*, Ur of the Chaldeans) from which Abraham set out on his journey to Canaan. It has been identified with Uru which figures in the cuneiform inscriptions as the oldest capital of Babylonia and at the same time as an important maritime and commercial city. It is now represented by the ruins of Mugheir on the right bank of the Euphrates. It was the principal seat of worship of the moon-god Sin, and is therefore sometimes qualified in the inscriptions as the “moon city.”

Urabá (ö-rä-bä′), **Gulf of.** An old name for the Gulf of Darien: generally restricted to the southern arm which receives the river Atrato.

Ural (ö′ral or ū′ral). A river which rises in the Ural Mountains, flows southwest and south, and empties by a delta into the northern end of the Caspian Sea. It forms for a large part of its course part of the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable for large vessels from Orenburg.

Ural Mountains. A collection of mountain-ranges situated mainly on the border between Europe and Asia, and in Russian territory. They extend from the Arctic Ocean southward to near lat. 51° N. The chief divisions are the Arctic Urals (in Nova Zembla), Northern Urals (with the Pai-hoi, Vogul, and Obdorsk Mountains), Middle Urals, and Southern Urals. They are famous for their mineral wealth (gold, iron, copper, platinum, and precious stones). Highest peak (Tel-pos), 5,540 feet.

Uralsk (ö-rälsk′). 1. A province of Russia, in Central Asia, lying between Astrakhan and Turgai. Area, 139,168 square miles. Population (1889), 559,552.—2. The capital of Uralsk, situated at the junction of the Tchagan with the Ural, about lat. 51° 10′ N. Population, 26,054.

Urania (ū-rā′ni-ä). [NL., from L. *Urania*, from Gr. *Οὐρανία*, one of the Muses, lit. ‘the Heavenly One.’] 1. In Greek mythology, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or compass for indicating the course of the stars.

2. An asteroid (No. 30) discovered by Hind at London, July 22, 1854.

Uranienborg (ö-rä′nē-en-borg). A castle on the island of Hven, Sweden, the seat of the observatory of Tycho Brahe.

Uranus (ū′ra-nus). [L., from Gr. *Οὐρανός*, a personification of heaven, equivalent to Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of the highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters.] 1. In classical mythology, the son of Gæa or Ge (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but, on the instigation of Gæa, Cronus, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him.

2. In astronomy, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel; but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{22600}$ of that of the sun, or 14.7 times that of the earth; its density therefore is about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about 84 years and a week. It has four satellites — Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon — of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane, nearly perpendicular to that of the planet.

Urartu. See *Ararat.*

Urban (ėr′ban) **I.** [L. *Urbanus*, of the city; It. *Urbano*, F. *Urbain.*] Bishop of Rome 222–230.

Urban II. (**Udo** or **Eudes**). Born at Châtillon-sur-Marne, France: died 1099. Pope 1088–99. He continued the policy of Gregory VII. against lay investiture and in opposition to Henry IV.; excommunicated Philip I. of France; and furthered the first Crusade.

Urban III. (**Uberto Crivelli**). Pope 1185–87. He opposed the emperor Frederick I.

Urban IV. (**Jacques Pantaléon**). Pope 1261–1264. He opposed Manfred of Sicily.

Urban V. (**Guillaume de Grimoard**). Born in southern France: died 1370. Pope 1362–70.

Urban VI. (**Bartolommeo Prignani**). Pope 1378–89. The papal schism began in his reign: the cardinals elected Clement VII. antipope.

Urban VII. (**Giovanni Battista Castagna**). Pope in 1590, for 13 days.

Urban VIII. (**Maffeo Barberini**). Born at Florence, 1568: died 1644. Pope 1623–44. He annexed the duchy of Urbino, and supported the policy of France in the Thirty Years' War.

Urban, Sylvanus. The pseudonym of the editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine."

Urbino (ör-bē'nō). [L. *Urvinum Metaurense*, ML. *Urbinum.*] A city in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on a hill in lat. 43° 44′ N., long. 12° 38′ E.: the capital of the former duchy of Urbino, and a celebrated center of art and literature in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was the birthplace of Raphael. It contains a cathedral and a ducal palace, and is the seat of an archbishop, and formerly of a university. The ducal palace is one of the finest examples of the cinque-cento or early Renaissance style, light in proportions and richly ornamented. The south front has three superimposed loggie, and two machicolated cylindrical flanking towers. The court, with two stories and an attic, the lower story arcaded, is celebrated. The saloons are well proportioned, and decorated with sculptured arabesques, foliage, etc. Population (1881), 5,087; commune, 16,812.

Urbino, Duchy of. A former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other places in their vicinity. It was ruled by princes of the Montefeltro family, and later was under the house of Della Rovere. It was annexed by the Papal States in 1631, and by Victor Emmanuel in 1860.

Ure (ūr), **Andrew.** Born at Glasgow, 1778: died at London, June 2, 1857. A Scottish chemist, professor of chemistry and natural history at the Andersonian institution in Glasgow. He published a "Dictionary of Chemistry" (1821), "A New System of Geology" (1829), "Philosophy of Manufactures" (1835), "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines" (1837–39: revised by Hunt), etc.

Ures (ö'res). A former capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the Rio Sonora about lat. 29° 20′ N. Population, about 9,000.

Urfé (ür-fā'), **Honoré D'.** Born at Marseilles, 1567: died in 1625. A French writer. He was of a noble family, and seems to have been intended for the church. A marriage unfortunate in all its circumstances drove him into retirement, where he composed his "Astrée" (which see), as the author of which he is usually known. He was a voluminous pastoral and amatory writer.

Urganda (ör-gän'dä). A fairy and enchantress in the legend of Amadis de Gaul.

Urgel (ör-Hel'). A town in the province of Lerida, Spain, on the Segre 74 miles north-northwest of Barcelona. It is the seat of a bishop who, conjointly with France, supervises the republic of Andorra.

Uri (ö'ri). One of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, bounded by the Lake of Lucerne, Schwyz, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Valais, Bern, and Unterwalden. Capital, Altorf. It is traversed by the Reuss and by the St. Gotthard Railway. The language is chiefly German (but Italian also is spoken); religion, Roman Catholic. Uri sends one representative to the National Council. It united in leagues with other Forest Cantons in the 12th and 14th centuries; conquered the Val Leventina in the 15th century was assigned to the canton Waldstatten in 1798; was the scene of conflicts between the French and the Russians and Austrians in 1799; became a canton in 1803, without the Val Leventina; and joined the Sonderbund. Area, 415 square miles. Population (1888), 17,249.

Uri, Bay of or **Lake of,** or **Urner See** (ör'ner zā). The southeastern arm of the Lake of Lucerne, Switzerland. Length, 7 miles. It is bordered by high mountains.

Uriah (ū-rī'ạ̈). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my light.'] A Hittite officer in the army of David, husband of Bathsheba: killed by order of David.

Urian (ū'ri-ạn; G. pron. ö'rē-än), **Sir.** A name formerly used to designate an unknown person, or one whose name, even if known, it was not thought proper to mention. In this sense it was sometimes applied to the devil. In the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Eschenbach, the unprincipled Prince of Punturtois is called Urian. *Bayard Taylor*, Notes to Faust, sc. xxi.

Uriconium (ū-ri-kō'ni-um), or **Viroconium** (vir-ọ-kō'ni-um). An ancient town in Britain, on the site of the modern Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury.

Uriel (ū'ri-ẹl). [Heb., 'light of God.'] One of the seven archangels. He is spoken of in 2 Esdras as the good angel. He has been conceived to be an angel of light, and his station to be in the sun. He is introduced by Milton in "Paradise Lost," and by Longfellow in the "Golden Legend."

Uri-Rothstock (ö'ri-rōt'stok). A summit of the Urner Alps, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, west of Altorf. Height, 9,620 feet.

Urmia. See *Urumiah.*

Urn-burial. See *Hydriotaphia.*

Urner (ör'ner) **Alps.** A group of the Alps in Switzerland, comprised between the Lake of Lucerne, the Reuss, the Furca Pass, Aare, and the Sarner Aa.

Urner Loch. A tunnel in the St. Gotthard Pass, Switzerland, between the Devil's Bridge and Andermatt.

Urner See (ör'ner zā). Same as *Uri, Bay of.*

Urquhart (ėrċh'ạ̈rt), **David.** Born in the county of Cromarty, Scotland, 1805: died 1877. A British publicist and politician. He was a Conservative member of Parliament. He published "Observations on European Turkey" (1831), "Turkey and its Resources" (1833), "Spirit of the East" (1838), "Pillars of Hercules" (1848), "The Lebanon" (1860), and various works against Russia, the United States, on French affairs, etc.

Urquhart, or **Urchard** (ėrċh'ạ̈rd), Sir **Thomas.** Born about 1605: died 1660. A Scottish Royalist and author. He possessed estates in Cromarty; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; and traveled, having a good knowledge of foreign tongues. He was declared a rebel by Parliament; took arms on the king's side; fought in the battle of Worcester; and, though sent a prisoner to London, had some liberty. He escaped, and died abroad. He published several works, but is best known from his translation of Rabelais (1653).

Urquiza (ör-kē'thä), **Justo José.** Born near Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, March 19, 1800: assassinated on his estate of San José, near the same place, April 11, 1871. An Argentine general and politician. As a country shopkeeper he acquired great influence over the Gauchos, and in 1844–45, with an army of 4,000 of them, assisted Oribe against the government of Montevideo, defeating Rivera at India Muerta, March 28, 1845. In 1846 he was elected governor of Entre Rios. The loose federative system then in vogue in the Argentine gave practically unlimited powers to the governors or dictators. Urquiza ruled Entre Rios as an independent state and for his own advantage, acquiring a very large fortune. As a leader of the federalist party he made war on the unitarians of Corrientes. In 1851 he joined forces with Brazil and Montevideo; compelled Oribe to capitulate Oct. 8, ending the "nine years' siege" of Montevideo; and on Feb. 3, 1852, defeated and overthrew Rosas at the battle of Monte-Caseros. He was at once proclaimed provisional dictator of the Argentine Confederation, and in May, 1853, was elected president for 6 years. Buenos Ayres refused to join the confederation until forced to do so by Urquiza's victory at Cepeda, Oct. 23, 1859. Urquiza retained the presidency until May, 1860, when he took command of the army. Buenos Ayres revolted soon after, and the federalist army of Urquiza was defeated by Mitre at Pavon, Sept. 17, 1861. With this battle the federalist system came to an end. Urquiza retired to Entre Rios, where he continued to rule in a kind of feudal state, though with somewhat diminished power, until his death. He evaded taking an active part in the Paraguayan war.

Urraca (ör-rä'kä). Died 1126. Queen of Castile, daughter of Alfonso VI. of Castile. She married Alfonso of Aragon; was divorced from him in 1111; and carried on civil war in Spain against her husband and son.

Ursa Major (ėr'sạ̈ mā'jọr). [L., 'the Greater Bear.'] The most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation—a wagon. (See *Wain.*) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *riksha*—a word which means in different genders a 'bear' and a 'star.' As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper.

Ursa Minor (ėr'sạ̈ mī'nọr). [L., 'the Smaller Bear.'] A constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail.' At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near α Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole-star.

Ursern (ör'zern), or **Urseren** (ör'zer-en). The same as *Andermatt.*

Ursinus (ėr-sī'nus), or **Urcicinus** (ėr-si-sī'nus). Antipope 366–384.

Ursua (ör-sö'ä), **Pedro de.** Born at Ursua, near Pamplona, Navarre, about 1510: died at Machiparo, on the Upper Amazon, Jan. 1, 1561. A Spanish soldier. He was governor of New Granada 1545–46; led expeditions from Bogotá in search of El Dorado 1547 and 1549–52, founding Pamplona and other places; and subdued the rebellious Cimarrones of Panama 1555–57. In 1559 the Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru, commissioned him to lead an expedition to the region of the upper Amazon in search of El Dorado and the "kingdom" of the Omaguas (which see). The ulterior object of the viceroy was to get rid of the wild adventurers who had been attracted to Peru by the civil wars. Some hundreds of these joined Ursua, who took the title of "Governor of Omagua and El Dorado," and embarked in boats at Lamas on the Moyobamba in Sept., 1560. He descended the Moyobamba and Huallaga to the Amazon, where he was killed by Lope de Aguirre and other conspirators. (See *Aguirre.*) Also written *Orsua.*

Ursula (ėr'sụ̄-lạ̈), Saint. [ML., 'a she-bear'; It. *Orsola*, Sp. *Ũrsola*, F. *Ursule.*] In Christian legend, a British saint and martyr who, with 11,000 virgins, was said to have been put to death by an army of Huns near Cologne. In the first part of the 12th century, in digging foundations for new walls, the citizens of Cologne found a large number of bones in the cemetery of the old Roman town Colonia Agrippina. These were announced by Elizabeth of Shönau, a visionary nun, as the relics of the 11,000 virgins, and for many years were so venerated. Bones of men and children, however, were found among them, and this was variously explained by inspired persons. The Church of St. Ursula of Cologne is still visited by thousands of credulous believers in the miraculous properties of the bones of Roman colonists. One matter-of-fact explanation of the 11,000 reduces them to one in the person of a St. "Undecemilla." St. Ursula has been identified by Dr. Oscar Schade with the Swabian goddess Hörsel, or Ursel, who is the Holda (or Venus) of Teutonic mythology turned into a saint of the Christian calendar.

Urubamba (ö-rö-bäm'bä). A name given to the Ucayale in the upper part of its course.

Urugal (ö-rö-gäl'). The Babylonian Hades. The word is of Sumerian origin, and means 'the great city.'

Uruguay (ö-rö-gwī'; or, as Eng., ū'rö-gwā). A river which rises in southeastern Brazil (Santa Catharina), near the coast, flows west, southwest, and south, forms the boundary between Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and Uruguay on the east, and the Argentine Republic on the west, and empties into the estuary of the Rio de la Plata in lat. 34° S. Its chief tributaries are the Ibicuy and Negro. Length, about 1,000 miles. It is navigable to Salto (about 200 miles), and above that, for small vessels, 300 miles farther.

Uruguay, or **República Oriental del Uruguay** (rā-pö'blē-kä ō-rē-en-täl' del ö-rö-gwī'), often **Banda Oriental** (bän'dä ō-rē-en-täl'). A republic in South America, bounded by Brazil, the Atlantic, the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, and the river Uruguay (which separates it from the Argentine Republic). Capital, Montevideo. The surface consists generally of grassy lands traversed by low ridges; the chief occupation is the rearing of cattle and sheep; the leading exports, live stock, wool, beef, hides, tallow, etc. It has 19 departments. The government is vested in a president and a parliament consisting of a senate and a chamber of representatives. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Of the inhabitants the majority are native Uruguayans, many of the country people being of the mixed race called Gauchos (which see); but there are also many Italians, Spaniards, French, Brazilians, etc. The prevailing language is Spanish. Uruguay was settled by Spanish Jesuits in the 17th century, and by Portuguese and Spanish colonists later; became a Spanish province, annexed to the viceroyalty of La Plata, in 1776; was joined to Brazil in 1821; revolted against Brazil in 1825; and was recognized as an independent state in 1828. Montevideo was besieged by the combined forces of Oribe and Rosas 1842–51. Area, 72,172 square miles. Population (1893), 748,130.

Uruguayana (ö-rö-gwī-ä'nä). A town of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on the river Uruguay near lat. 29° 35′ S. It is the principal Brazilian port on the Uruguay, and has an important trade in cattle. The Paraguayan army which invaded Rio Grande do Sul in 1865 was besieged in this place by the combined forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and surrendered (nearly 6,000 men) Sept. 18. The Emperor of Brazil and Presidents Mitre and Flores took part in the siege. Population, about 6,000.

Urumiah, or **Oroomiah** (ö-rö-mē'ä), or **Urmia** (ör-mē'ä). A city in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, 70 miles west-southwest of Tabriz: the traditional birthplace of Zoroaster. It is the seat of an American mission. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Urumiah, Lake. A salt lake in Persia, west of Tabriz, intersected by lat. 38° N. It contains many small islands. The water is intensely salt and is shallow. It has no outlet. Elevation above sea-level, over 4,000 feet. Length, about 85 miles.

Urundi (ö-rön'dē). A land in Africa, north of Lake Tanganyika.

Urungu (ö-röng'gö), or **Ulungu** (ö-lŏng'gö). A district in central Africa, south and southeast of Lake Tanganyika.

Urus, or **Uros.** See *Puquinas.*

Urvashi (ör'va-shē; Vedic ör-va'shē). [According to Böhtlingk and Roth, from *uru*, wide, and then great, and *vaçi* = *vaça*, desire.] In the Rigveda, 'longing,' 'desire,' and in X. 95 personified as a woman beloved by Pururavas. The obscure hymn consists of a dialogue between Pururavas and Urvashi. They are interpreted by Max Muller ("Oxford Essays" (1856) and "Chips from a German Workshop") as the Sun and the Dawn. Urvashi is especially important as the heroine of Kalidasa's "Vikramorvashi."

Usbegs (us'begz), or **Uzbegs** (uz'begz). A Turkish people, socially and politically rather than ethnically distinct, dwelling in various parts of central Asia, chiefly in the cities. They form the influential class. Number, estimated, 2,000,000. They rose to power in the 13th century.

Usboi (ös-boi'). A depression in central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea and west of the Amu-Daria: formerly supposed to be the ancient course of the latter.

Usedom (ö'ze-dom). An island, belonging to Pomerania, Prussia, which, with the island of Wollin, separates the Pomeranian Haff from the Baltic. Chief town, Swinemünde. Length, about 30 miles.

Usedom, Count **Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von.** Born on the island of Rügen, July

17, 1805: died at San Remo, Jan. 22, 1884. A Prussian diplomatist, distinguished as ambassador to Italy 1863–69.

Ushak (ö-shäk'). A town in the western part of Asia Minor, about 120 miles east of Smyrna. Population, 15,000.

Ushant (ush'ạnt), F. **Ouessant** (wes-soṅ'). An island off the coast of France, belonging to the department of Finistère, in lat. 48° 28' N., long. 5° 3' W. It contains the village St.-Michel. Length, 4½ miles. Population (1891), 2,490.

Ushant, Battle of. A naval battle fought near Ushant, in 1778, between the French under d'Orvilliers and the British under Keppel. The advantage was with the former.

Ushas (ö'shas; Vedic ö-shas'). [From √ *vas*, light up, dawn; cognate with Gr. 'Ηώς, L. *Aurora* for *Ausosa*, and E. *eas-t*. With the kindred Skt. *usrā'*, dawn, is also to be compared the Old Germanic *Aus-t-rō*, a goddess of the year-dawn or spring-light, and AS. *Eos-t-ra*, the name of whose festival, Easter, occurring in April, was transferred to the Christian festival which replaced it.] The Vedic Dawn, a favorite object of celebration with the poets of the Rigveda. She is the daughter of the Sky (Dyaus), sister of Bhaga, and kinswoman of Varuna, and also sister of Night, and in one passage the elder sister. The Sun is her lover, and follows her track. She brings the eye of the gods. Agni is also her lover, fire being kindled for sacrifice at dawn. She is the friend of the Ashvins, whom she awakens with her song. She is borne onward in a shining chariot from the distant east, and in one passage arrives in a hundred chariots. She is drawn by ruddy horses, or by cows or bulls of the same hue. She is compared to a beautiful maiden dressed by her mother, to a richly decked dancing-girl, a gaily attired wife appearing before her husband, or a female rising resplendent from her bath. She is the life and breath of all things, causing the birds to fly from their nests, and, like an active wife arousing her household, awakening the five races of men. She is young, being born anew every day, and yet old — nay, immortal. See Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 181-198, for translations of Ushas hymns and details.

Usher, or Ussher (ush'ėr), **James,** Latinized **Usserius** (us-sē'ri-us). Born at Dublin, Jan. 4, 1580: died at Reigate, Surrey, England, March 20, 1656. A British prelate, theologian, and scholar. He took the degree of M. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1600; was regius professor of divinity there 1607–1620; and chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in 1603; was appointed bishop of Meath in 1620; and became archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland in 1624 or 1625. He was on a visit to England at the outbreak of the civil war, and took sides with Charles I., with the result that he lost nearly all his property in Ireland, with the exception of his library. He was preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, from 1647 until shortly before his death. His most notable work is "Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti" (1650-54), in which he proposed a scheme of biblical chronology that was universally accepted until disproved by recent investigations.

Usipites (ū-sip'i-tēz), or **Usipii** (ū-sip'i-ī), or **Usipes** (ū-sī'pēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Usipites*, (Tacitus) *Usipii*, Gr. (Strabo) Οὐσιποι.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as having been driven by the Suevi (59 B. C.), together with the Tencteri, from their original homes. With the Tencteri they were defeated by Cæsar on the left bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Maas, whence they withdrew to the opposite side, to the north of the Sugambri. Ptolemy, who names them for the last time, places them further to the south, in the Main region. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Usk (usk). [Celtic, 'water.'] A river in South Wales and Monmouthshire, England, which joins the estuary of the Severn 18 miles west-northwest of Bristol. Length, about 60 miles.

Uskoken (ös'kō-ken). [Serb, 'fugitives.'] Fugitives from Servia and Bosnia who went to Venetian and Hungarian lands about the beginning of the 16th century to escape Turkish tyranny.

Uskup (ös'kup), or **Uskub** (ös'kub), or **Uskiub** (ös'kē-ub), or **Skoplie.** The capital of the vilayet of Kosovo, European Turkey, situated on the Vardar in lat. 42° 1' N., long. 21° 32' E.: the ancient Scupi or Scopi. It is a strategic point. It has manufactures of leather, etc. Population, about 28,000.

Uspallata (ös-päl-yä'tä) **Pass.** [Sp. *Boquete* or *Portillo de Uspallata*.] A pass over the Andes, between the Argentine Republic and Chile, near lat. 32° 49' S. The highest point is about 12,800 feet above the sea. During the colonial period this pass was the principal means of communication between Santiago and the Chilean cities east of the Andes. It was the route taken by San Martin in his famous invasion of Chile, Jan., 1817. The Transandine Railroad passes through it. Also *Cumbre (Cambre) Pass*.

Ussher, James. See *Usher*.

Ustica (ös'tē-kä). A mountainous island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 43 miles north by west of Palermo. It contains a penal establishment. Length, 4 miles. Population (1881), 1,793.

Ust-Kamenogorsk (öst'kä-men-ō-gorsk'). A town in the province of Semipalatinsk, Russian Asia, situated on the Irtish 150 miles southeast of Semipalatinsk. Population (1888), 6,819.

Ust-Urt (öst'ört'). A plateau in central Asia, between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea. It is mainly a desert.

Usuramo (ö-sö-rä'mō). A region in East Africa, situated southwest of Zanzibar, near the coast. Since 1885 it has been a possession of the German East Africa Company. Also *Uzaramo*.

Uta (ū'tä), or **Utah,** or **Ute** (ū'tē), or **Youta.** [Pl., also *Utas* or *Utahs*.] A division of the Shoshonean stock of North American Indians, embracing 15 tribes, which formerly occupied the entire central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portion of Utah, including the eastern part of Salt Lake valley and Utah valley. On the south they extended into New Mexico, occupying much of the country drained by the Rio San Juan. In the northeastern part of their range they intermarried extensively with other Shoshonean branches, as the Shoshoni, Bannock, Paiute, and with the Jicarilla Apache. The Uta are now confined to reservations, and they number in Southern Ute agency, Colorado, 985; in Ouray reserve, Utah, 1,021; and in Uintah reserve, Utah, 833. Total, 2,839. See *Shoshonean*.

Utah (ū'tä or ū'tâ). [From the Indian tribal name.] A territory of the United States. Capital, Salt Lake City. It is bounded by Idaho and Wyoming on the north, Wyoming and Colorado on the east, Arizona on the south, and Nevada on the west. The surface is mountainous and plateau, including the Wahsatch and Uintah Mountains and part of the Great Basin. The Great Salt Lake is in the north. The silver- and lead-mines are important. Utah contains 26 counties, and sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress. The inhabitants are largely Mormons. This region formed part of the lands ceded by Mexico in 1848. The Mormons settled here in 1847-48. Utah was organized as a Territory in 1850. The Mountain Meadow massacre of Gentile settlers by Indians and Mormons occurred in 1857. Disturbances in 1856 led to the sending of an expedition of United States troops to Utah in 1857; the Mormons submitted in 1858. The Edmunds Act of 1882, followed by supplementary legislation, punished and discouraged polygamy in the Mormon Church. A large Gentile immigration has taken place in recent years. On July 17, 1894, the President signed a bill for the admission of Utah to the Union as a State ("enabling act"). Area, 84,970 square miles. Population (1890), 207,905.

Utah Lake. A fresh-water lake in Utah, 28 miles south of Salt Lake City. Its outlet is by the Jordan into Great Salt Lake. Height above sea-level, about 4,400 feet. Length, 23 miles.

Utatlan (ö-tät-län'), or **Gumarcaah** (gö-mär-kä-ä'). The ancient capital of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala, near the site of the modern city of Santa Cruz del Quiché. It is said to have vied with Mexico in splendor, and was fortified with great skill. Twenty generations of chiefs or "kings" reigned in it. (See *Quichés*.) It was destroyed by Alvarado in 1524.

Ute. See *Uta*.

Ute (ūt) **Peak.** A peak in Williams Range, Colorado, west of Central City.

Utgard (ůt'gärd). In Norse mythology, the dwelling-place of the giant Utgard-Loki.

Utgard-Loki (ůt'gärd-lō'kẹ). In Norse mythology, the chief of the giants.

Uther (ū'thėr). In the Arthurian cycle of romance, a king of Britain and father of Arthur, known from his rank as Uther Pendragon.

Utica (ū'ti-kạ̈). [L. *Utica*, Gr. Οὐτική, Οὐτίκη, 'Ιτύκη.] In ancient geography, a city in Africa, situated near the Bagradas 25 miles north-northwest of Carthage. It was founded by the Phenicians; sided in the third Punic war with Rome; and succeeded Carthage as the leading city of Africa. It was held by Cato for the Pompeians in 46 B. C.

Utica. One of the capitals of Oneida County, New York, situated on the Mohawk River 83 miles west-northwest of Albany. It is a railroad center, and is on the Erie Canal. It is the leading market in the United States for cheese, and has manufactures of clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Fort Schuyler was built in 1758, and the town was settled after the Revolution. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. Population (1890), 44,007.

Uticensis (ū-ti-sen'sis). [L., 'of Utica.'] A surname of Cato the Younger.

Utila (ö-tē'lä). One of the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras.

Ütliberg (üt'lē-berG). A peak of Mount Albis, Switzerland, 4 miles west of Zurich: noted for its view. Height, 2,864 feet.

Utopia (ū-tō'pi-ạ̈). [NL., 'no where,' from Gr. *οὐ*, no, not, and *τόπος*, place, spot.] A political romance by Sir Thomas More, published in Latin in 1516: so called from an imaginary island, the seat of an ideal commonwealth. The original title was "De Optimo Reipublicæ Statu, deque Nova Insula Utopia." It was translated in 1551 by Ralph Robinson, and by Bishop Burnet in 1683. The name "Utopia" has given rise to the adjective *utopian* with the meaning of 'impracticable' or 'ideal,' especially as applied to schemes for the advancement of social conditions.

Utrecht (ū'trekt; D. pron. ü'trecht). **1.** A province of the Netherlands, bounded by North Holland, Zuyder Zee, Gelderland, and South Holland. Area, 534 square miles. Population (1892), 229,054.—**2.** The capital of the province of Utrecht, situated on the Kromme Rijn, at its division into the Vecht and the Oude Rijn, in lat. 52° 5' N., long. 5° 7' E.: the Roman Trajectus (ferry). It is a railway center, and has manufactures of cigars, chemicals, etc. The noted Cathedral of St. Martin consists of a spacious choir and transepts of the 13th century. The nave fell in 1674, and was not rebuilt: thus the fine west tower, 338 feet high, stands at a distance from the existing church. The vaulting is 115 feet high, and the proportions and details are excellent. Utrecht is also the seat of a university. Its medieval bishops possessed great power. It was often a residence of the German emperors, and was an early seat of the States-General. Population (1892), 89,426.

Utrecht, Peace of. The peace concluded in 1713, through several separate treaties, between France on one side and Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Savoy, and Portugal on the other, and acceded to by Spain. With the subsequent treaties of Rastatt and Baden, it put an end to the War of the Spanish Succession. Philip V. (of Bourbon) was confirmed as king of Spain, the crowns of France and Spain never to be united; and France recognized the Protestant succession in England. Prussia was recognized as a kingdom. Great Britain received Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, etc., in North America, and Gibraltar and Minorca, with the right to send African slaves to America. Holland was secured by the Barrier Treaty. The Spanish Netherlands, Sardinia, the Milanese, and Naples were ceded to Austria. Savoy received Sicily from Spain. Prussia received Neuchâtel and part of Gelderland, and renounced its claims to Orange. Portugal received additions in South America.

Utrecht, Union of. The union, concluded in 1579, of the seven united provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland, which became the Dutch republic.

Uttoxeter (uks'e̤-tėr or u-tok'se-tėr). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated near the Dove 28 miles north of Birmingham. Population (1891), 4,981.

Uvaroff (ö-vä'rof), Count **Sergei.** Born at Moscow, Aug. 25, 1785: died there, Sept. 16, 1855. A Russian statesman and scholar. He was president of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences from 1818, and minister of public instruction 1832–48. He did much to promote higher instruction in Russia. He wrote "Etudes de philologie et de critique" (1843), "Esquisses politiques et littéraires" (1848), etc.

Uvira (ö-vē'rä). See *Vira*.

Uxbridge (uks'brij). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Colne 18 miles west by north of London. It was the scene of unsuccessful negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at the beginning of 1645. Population (1891), 8,206.

Uxmal (öz-mäl'). A ruined city of Yucatan, Mexico, about 70 miles south of Merida. The remains are scattered over several square miles, but only a few of the buildings have the walls still standing. These are generally raised on terraced foundations (truncated pyramids), and are of Cyclopean masonry faced with dressed stone, in many cases elaborately sculptured. Some of them are very large. The one called "Casa del Gobernador" is 320 feet long, but narrow. The so-called "Casa de las Monjas" is built around a courtyard which measures 258 by 214 feet. There are no idols as at Copan, and nothing resembling the stucco-work of Palenque. One of the most curious features is the great number of protuberant ornaments called "elephants' trunks" by Waldeck. The origin of Uxmal is unknown, but there can be little doubt that it was built by a Maya people. Stephens believed that some of the temples were used by the Indians as late as 1673.

Uz (uz). In biblical geography, a land east of Palestine: the home of Job. It is sometimes placed in Hauran.

Uzbegs. See *Usbegs*.

Uzès (ü-zās'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Auzon 12 miles north by east of Nîmes. It contains a castle and the campanile of the ancient cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 4,989.

Uzziah (u-zī'ạ̈). A name of Azariah, king of Judah, son of Amaziah. He reigned 792–740 B.C. (Duncker.)

> Amaziah was succeeded by Uzziah, whose long and prosperous reign appears to have corresponded pretty exactly with that of Jeroboam II. The current chronology, which obscures this correspondence, is certainly corrupt; and we shall not be far wrong if we view Uzziah and Jotham as the contemporaries of Jeroboam II. and Menahem, while Ahaz of Judah came to the throne soon after Menahem's death, and saw the greater part of the wars which began with the invasion of Tiglath-Pileser and closed with the fall of Samaria. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 194.

Vaal (väl). The chief head stream and tributary of the Orange River, South Africa. It forms the chief part of the boundary between the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State, and joins the Orange River about lat. 29° 10′ S., long. 24° 15′ E. Length, 500–600 miles.

Vaca, Cabeza de. See *Cabeza de Vaca.*

Vaca de Castro (vä′kä dā käs′trō), **Cristóval.** Born in 1492: died in 1562. A Spanish lawyer and administrator. He was a member of the audience of Valladolid, and in 1540 was sent to Peru to inquire into certain alleged abuses, with orders to act as governor in case of Pizarro's death. He landed on the coast of New Granada (spring of 1541), and crossed to Popayan, where he heard of the assassination of Pizarro and the rebellion of the younger Almagro. Aided by loyal Spaniards, he advanced into Peru. Almagro was defeated at Chupas (Sept. 16, 1542), and executed, and Castro held the government until the arrival of Viceroy Vela, May 15, 1544. The latter imprisoned him on suspicion of conspiring with the rebels against the new laws, but he escaped and reached Spain in 1545. There he was arrested on charges of peculation, etc., but was exonerated in 1556, after 11 years' imprisonment.

Vach (väch). [Skt., cognate with Latin *vox* = *voc-s*, and with Greek ὄψ for ὤψ, originally Ϝωπ-ς, voice.] In the Rigveda, a feminine personification of speech; the Word; Logos. In the later literature she is identified with Sarasvati.

Vacherot (väsh-rō′), **Étienne.** Born at Langres, France, July 29, 1809. A French philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne 1839–52. He was attacked by the clerical party on account of his philosophical doctrines; was deprived of his office in 1852 for political reasons; and in 1859 was condemned to three months' imprisonment for his book "La démocratie." In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Seine. His other works include "Histoire critique de l'école d'Alexandrie" (1846), "La métaphysique et la science" (1858), "La religion" (1868), "La science et la conscience" (1870), etc.

Vacquerie (väk-rē′), **Auguste.** Born Nov. 19, 1819: died Feb. 19 (?), 1895. A French journalist and dramatist, founder in 1869, with Paul Meurice and others, of the radical "Le Rappel." His dramatic works include "Tragaldabas," a melodrama (1848), "Jean Baudry," a comedy (1863), "Jalousie," a comedy (1888), etc. He also published poems, etc.

Vacuna (va-kū′nạ̈). A Sabine goddess of agriculture.

Vácz. See *Waitzen.*

Vadimonian Lake (vad-i-mō′ni-ạ̈n lāk). [L. *Vadimonis Lacus.*] In ancient geography, a small lake in Italy, near the Tiber and near the modern Orte: the modern Laghetto di Bassano. Here, in 310 or 309 B. C., the Romans under Fabius Maximus defeated the Etruscans; and in 283 B. C. the Romans defeated the combined northern Italians and Gauls.

Vadred (vä′dret), or **Vadret, Piz.** A peak of the Rhætian Alps, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 24 miles east-southeast of Coire. Height, 10,609 feet.

Vaga (vä′gä), **Perino del:** properly **Piero,** or **Pierino,** or **Perino Buonaccorsi** (bö-ō-näk-kor′sē). Born at Florence, 1500 or 1501: died at Rome, 1547. An Italian painter, a pupil and assistant of Raphael. He worked in Rome and Genoa, and painted chiefly historical and mythological subjects.

Vagienni (vaj-i-en′ī). In ancient history, a Ligurian tribe which dwelt in northwestern Italy, near the Maritime Alps.

Vahlen (vä′len), **Johann.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1830. A German classical philologist, professor at Berlin from 1874.

Vaigatch (vī-gäch′). An island in the Arctic Ocean, southeast of Nova Zembla, intersected by lat. 70° N., long. 60° E. It belongs to the government of Archangel, Russia. It is visited in the summer by hunters. Length, 70 miles. Also *Vaigats, Vaigatz, Waigatch.*

Vaikuntha (vī-kön′thạ̈). In later Hindu mythology, Vishnu's heaven, described as situated in the northern ocean, or on the eastern peak of the mythical Mount Meru. Each of the modern systems has its own heaven, that of Shiva being Kailasa, and that of Krishna Goloka.

Vaillant, François Le. See *Levaillant.*

Vaillant (vä-yoṅ′), Comte **Jean Baptiste Philibert.** Born at Dijon, France, Dec. 6, 1790: died at Paris, June 4, 1872. A marshal of France. He served as lieutenant and adjutant in the Napoleonic wars, as chief of battalion in Algeria, and as lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Antwerp (1832); directed, as engineer, the siege and capture of Rome in 1849, and was made a marshal; was minister of war 1854–59; fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859; commanded the army of occupation in Italy 1859–60; and was minister of the emperor's household 1860–70, and for part of the time minister also of the fine arts. He was banished in 1870, but returned to Paris in 1871.

Vainlove (vān′luv). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor." He is capricious in his love, and cares for nothing that he finds difficulty in procuring.

Vaishya (vīsh′yạ̈). ['Belonging to the viç, or "folk."'] In the Sanskrit designation of castes, a member of the third caste, the folk, as distinguished from the Brahmans, or priests, and the Kshatriyas, or warriors.

Vaisseau Fantôme (vā-sō′ foṅ-tōm′), **Le.** [F., 'The Phantom Ship.'] An opera by Dietsch, the words translated from Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." It was produced in Paris in 1842.

Vakh (väk). A river in western Siberia which joins the Obi about lat. 60° 30′ N. Length, about 300 miles.

Valais (vä-lā′), G. **Wallis** (väl′lis). [From L. *valles*, a valley.] A canton of Switzerland. Capital, Sion. It is bounded by the Lake of Geneva, Vaud, and Bern on the north (separated from Bern by the Bernese Alps), Uri, Ticino, and Italy on the east, Italy on the south (separated by the main chain of the Alps), and France on the west. It comprises the upper valley of the Rhone and the surrounding mountains. It has 5 representatives in the National Council. The inhabitants are about two thirds French and about one third German. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Valais was incorporated in the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus. In the middle ages it was a part of Burgundy, and later was divided among various rulers (Savoy, bishop of Sion, etc.). Upper Valais formed a league with the Swiss cantons in 1416, and about 1475 reduced most of Lower Valais. Valais was made a canton of the Helvetic Republic in 1798; became a separate republic in 1802; was incorporated with France in 1810; and was made a canton in 1815. It was disturbed by civil dissensions, and joined the Sonderbund in 1845. Area, 2,027 square miles. Population (1888), 101,985.

Valais, Alps of. The Pennine Alps.

Valbert (väl-bãr′), **G.** A pseudonym of Victor Cherbuliez.

Valbonne (väl-bon′). A district in the southwestern part of the department of Ain, France, east of Lyons: the seat of a French military encampment.

Valcour (val-kör′) **Island.** A small island in Lake Champlain, 4 miles south-southeast of Plattsburg, in New York.

Valdai Hills (väl′dī hilz). A group of hills and plateaus, chiefly in the governments of Novgorod and Pskoff, Russia: the most elevated region in the interior of Russia. They form in general the watershed between the rivers which flow into the Baltic and the head waters of the Volga. Height, about 1,100 feet.

Val d'Anniviers (väl dä-nē-vyā′), G. **Einfischthal** (īn′fish-täl) or **Eifischthal** (ī′fish-täl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south of Sierre.

Val d'Anzasca (väl dän-zäs′kä). An Alpine valley in northern Italy, east of the Monte Rosa group.

Val d'Arno. See *Arno, Val d'.*

Valdepeñas (väl-dā-pān′yäs). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 30 miles east-southeast of Ciudad Real: noted for its mines. Population (1887), 15,404.

Valdés (väl-dās′), **Juan.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, about 1500: died about 1541. A Spanish theologian. He held many views which were at variance with Roman Catholic doctrines.

> Juan Valdés . . . enjoys the distinction of being one of the first Spaniards that embraced the opinions of the Reformation, and the very first who made an effort to spread them.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 19.

Val de Travers. See *Travers.*

Valdez, Melendez. See *Melendez Valdes.*

Valdez (Sp. pron. väl-deth′) **Island.** An island belonging to British Columbia, situated in the Gulf of Georgia about lat. 50°–50° 20′ N. Length, 24 miles.

Val d'Hérens (väl dā-roṅ′). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south of Sion.

Val di Demone (väl dē dā-mō′ne). The ancient northeastern division of Sicily.

Valdieri (väl-dē-ā′rē), F. **Vaudier** (vō-dyā′). A town and watering-place in the province of Cuneo, Italy, 12 miles southwest of Cuneo: noted for its sulphur-springs. Population (1881), commune, 3,120.

Val di Genova (väl dē jen′ō-vä). A valley in southern Tyrol, in the Adamello Alps.

Val d'Illiez. An Alpine valley in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, west of St.-Maurice. Length, about 15 miles.

Val di Mazzara (väl dē mät-sä′rä). The ancient western division of Sicily.

Val di Non (väl dē nōn). The lower part of the valley of the Noce, in southern Tyrol, north of Trent.

Val di Noto (väl dē nō′tō). The ancient southeastern division of Sicily.

Val di Sole (väl dē sō′le). The upper part of the valley of the Noce, in southwestern Tyrol, southeast of the Ortler.

Valdivia (väl-dē′vē-ä). **1.** A province in Chile, intersected by lat. 40° S. Area, 8,315 square miles. Population (1892), 62,020.—**2.** A town, capital of the province of Valdivia, Chile, on the Calle-calle River near the sea: its port, called the Corral, is at the mouth of the river. It was founded as a fort by Pedro de Valdivia in Feb., 1552; was a point of great importance during the wars with the Araucanians; and was destroyed by them in the great uprising of 1599. Rebuilt in 1644, it was strongly fortified; pronounced for independence in 1810, but fell into the hands of the Spaniards; and was finally taken by the patriots under Cochrane, after a three days' fight from fort to fort, Feb. 2–4, 1820. Population, about 8,000.

Valdivia, Luis de. Born in Granada, 1561: died at Valladolid, Nov. 5, 1642. A Spanish Jesuit, missionary in Chile from about 1590 to 1621. He published several works on the Araucanian and other Indian languages, and histories of the Indian wars.

Valdivia, Pedro de. Born near La Serena, Estremadura, 1498 or 1500: died near the fort of Tucapel, southern Chile, Jan. 1 (?), 1554. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Chile. He served in the Italian wars; went to Venezuela about 1534; and in 1535 passed to Peru, where he served with Pizarro's forces at the battle of Las Salinas, April 26, 1538. After Almagro's death, Pedro Sanchez de Hoz, an incompetent man, was sent from Spain to complete the conquest of Chile; Pizarro associated Valdivia with him, and Hoz soon became a cipher in the expedition. Leaving Cuzco in March, 1540, with 150 Spanish soldiers and a large body of Indians, Valdivia marched by the coast deserts, defeated a large body of natives in the valley of Chile, and on Feb. 12, 1541, founded Santiago. The Indians soon rose against him, and he was closely besieged until the arrival of reinforcements from Peru in Dec., 1543. Valparaiso was founded in Sept., 1544, and in 1546 Valdivia pushed into the Araucanian country to the river Biobio. In 1547–49 he was in Peru, serving with Gasca to suppress the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro: during his absence the country was ruled by Villagra. In 1550–51 the Spaniards continued their conquest of the Araucanian country, passing the Biobio and founding Concepcion, Imperial, Valdivia, etc. Late in 1553 there was a great uprising of the Indians. Valdivia, with fifty horsemen, started from Concepcion to relieve Tucapel, which was closely besieged; was attacked and defeated by the Indians; and was captured and put to death shortly after. Authorities do not agree as to the precise date of the battle and of Valdivia's death.

Valdo. See *Waldo.*

Valée (vä-lā′), Comte **Sylvain Charles.** Born at Brienne-le-Château, Aube, France, Dec. 17, 1773: died at Paris, Aug. 16, 1846. A marshal of France. He served in the Napoleonic wars, especially in the Peninsula, commanding the artillery of the 3d army corps in Spain in 1809, and attaining the rank of general of division in 1811; was inspector-general of artillery under the first restoration (1814); supported Napoleon during the Hundred Days; retained his position under the second restoration; was created a peer of France in 1835; went to

Algeria in 1837 in command of the artillery; captured Constantine Oct. 13, and was made a marshal; and was governor-general of Algeria 1837-40.

Valeggio (vä-led′jō). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Mincio 14 miles west-southwest of Verona. It has a notable fortified bridge, crossing the Mincio to Borghetto, built in 1393 on Roman foundations by Gian Galeazzo Visconti with much architectural lavishness. There is a battlemented causeway about 1,800 feet long, with a high gate-tower at each end, and a bridge, now broken, in the middle. Here, May 30, 1796, the French under Kilmaine defeated the Austrians under Beaulieu. Population (1881), commune, 5,437.

Valençay (vä-loṅ-sā′). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Nahon 46 miles east-southeast of Tours. In its castle Ferdinand VII. of Spain was confined 1808–14. Population (1891), commune, 3,621.

Valence (vä-loṅs′). The capital of the department of Drôme, France, situated on the Rhone in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 4° 53′ E. It has an important trade and manufactures (silks, metal-work, etc.); and is the seat of a suffragan bishop of the archbishopric of Avignon. The Romanesque cathedral was consecrated in 1095. Valence originated in the Roman colony of Valentia (whence the name) of the Segalauni in Gallia Narbonensis. Population (1891), 19,970; commune, 25,283.

Valencia (va-len′shia̤; Sp. pron. vä-len′thē-ä). 1. A Moorish kingdom in Spain. It was conquered by Aragon 1233-53, and was permanently united with Aragon in 1319. It comprised the provinces of Castellon, Valencia, and Alicante.

2. A province of Spain, bounded by Teruel and Castellon on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Alicante on the south, and Albacete and Cuenca on the west. It is well cultivated and fertile. Area, 4,352 square miles. Population (1887), 733,978.—3. The chief town of the province of Valencia, situated on the river Guadalaviar, near its mouth, in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 0° 19′ W. (of port): the Roman Valentia Editanorum. It is the third city in Spain; has manufactures of silks, tiles, cigars, paper, etc.; and exports wine, fruits, corn, rice, etc. It has a university, an academy, a museum, a botanic garden, and has been the seat of an archbishopric since 1492. The cathedral, founded in 1262, originally a Pointed building, has been much modernized. The original lantern remains, also the north transept, with a fine rose and recessed door. The interior has good light-effects, beautiful jaspers and marbles, and some excellent Florentine painting. Valencia was founded as a Roman colony by D. Brutus about 138 B. C.; was taken by the Moors from the Goths about 711; was conquered by the Cid about 1095, but soon lost; was reconquered by Jayme I. of Aragon in 1238; was unsuccessfully attacked by the French in 1808; and was taken by the French under Suchet Jan. 9, 1812. Its school of painting in the 16th and 17th centuries is noted. Population (1887), 170,763.

Valencia (vä-län′thē-ä). The capital of the state of Carabobo, Venezuela, situated near the Lake of Valencia, 86 miles west by south of Caracas. Population (1888), 38,654.

Valencia, Duke of. A title of the Spanish politician Narvaez.

Valencia, Lake of. A lake in northern Venezuela, west of Caracas, near the Caribbean Sea. Length, 30 miles.

Valenciana (vä-län-thē-ä′nä). A celebrated silver-mine near Guanajuato, Mexico. It yielded $14,000,000, in less than five years, toward the end of the 18th century.

Valenciennes (vä-loṅ-syen′). [L. *Valencianæ* or *Valentiana*.] A fortified city in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Rhondelle with the Schelde, in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 3° 31′ E. It is in the center of a coal-mining and agricultural region; has foundries, forges, and manufactures of iron-ware, sugar, woolens, cotton goods, linens, etc.; and has long been famous for its lace. In the middle ages Valenciennes formed part of the county of Hainaut; was taken by the Spaniards in 1567; was defended by Condé against the French under Turenne in 1656; was taken by Louis XIV. and annexed to France in 1677; was captured by the Allies (Austrians and English under Ferraris and the Duke of York) in July, 1793; was recovered by the French under Scherer Aug. 27, 1794; and surrendered to the Prussians Aug. 18, 1815. It was the birthplace of Froissart, Watteau, and Pujol. Population (1891), 28,700.

Valens (vā′lenz). One of the principal generals of Vitellius, 69 A. D. He defeated Otho at Bedriacum.

Valens. Born at Cibalæ, in Pannonia, about 328: killed in the battle of Adrianople, Aug. 9, 378. Roman emperor, younger brother of Valentinian I. by whom he was made emperor of the East in 364. He defeated and put to death his rival Procopius in 366; terminated the troubles with Persia by a truce in 377; and permitted the Goths to settle south of the Danube in 376. The Goths revolted under Frithigern in 377; overcame the generals of the emperor, who was then in Syria; and totally defeated and slew Valens himself at Adrianople Aug. 9, 378.

Valens. A pseudonym of Richard Burke.

Valens, Aqueduct of. See *Aqueduct of Valens.*

Valentia (va-len′shia̤). A province in Britain, in the latter part of the Roman period, generally thought to have been between the walls of Antonine and Severus.

Valentia. An island off the southwest coast of Ireland, belonging to County Kerry, in lat. 51° 56′ N., long. 10° 19′ W. Valentia harbor, on the east coast, was the terminus of the earliest submarine cables to Newfoundland. Length, 6½ miles.

Valentin (vä′len-tēn), **Gabriel Gustav.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, July 8, 1810: died at Bern, May 24, 1883. A German physiologist, professor at Bern from 1836. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1845), "Grundriss der Physiologie des Menschen" (1846), etc.

Valentine (val′en-tīn), Saint. A Christian martyr of the reign of the emperor Claudius (about 270). His festival was observed on the 14th of Feb. before the time of Gregory the Great. The custom of sending valentines had its origin in a heathen practice connected with the worship of Juno on or about this day: its association with the saint is wholly accidental.

Valentine. 1. One of the "two gentlemen of Verona" in Shakspere's play of that name.—2. A gentleman attending on the duke in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—3. The principal character in Congreve's "Love for Love." Betterton was famous in this part, with Mrs. Bracegirdle as Angelica.—4. A light-hearted spendthrift in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wit without Money."—5. The brother of Gretchen in Goethe's "Faust." He is killed by Faust in a street affray.

Valentine. A novel by George Sand, published in 1832: so called from the name of the heroine. The scene is laid in Berry.

Valentine and Orson (ôr′so̤n). A romance of the Charlemagne cycle, which was written during the reign of Charles VIII., and first printed in 1495 at Lyons. Several plays, etc., have been founded on it. Hathaway and Munday produced one in 1598. An interlude of the same name was produced in 1595. Valentine and Orson were twins, born in a forest. Orson was carried off by a bear, and became rough and uncouth. Valentine was carried off by his uncle, King Pepin, and grew up a courtier. Hence the allusions in literature.

Valentinian I. (val-en-tin′i-a̤n), L. **Flavius Valentinianus** (val-en-tin-i-ā′nus). Born at Cibalæ, Pannonia, about 321: died at Bregetio (near Komorn), Nov. 17, 375. A Roman officer, proclaimed emperor by the army in 364. He associated with himself his younger brother Valens as emperor of the East, and retained the West. He was actively engaged in strengthening the northern frontiers against the barbarians.

Valentinian II. Born about 371: murdered in 392. Son of Valentinian I., made associate emperor of the West with his half-brother Gratian in 375. He was delivered from the rivalry of the usurper Maximus by Theodosius 387–388, and was assassinated by his general Arbogast.

Valentinian III., L. **Flavius Placidus Valentinianus.** Born 419: assassinated 455. Son of Constantius and Placidia, made emperor of the West in 425. His famous general Aëtius gained the victory of Châlons-sur-Marne over Attila in 451, but was murdered by Valentinian, from jealousy, in 454. Among the losses of his reign were Africa (to the Vandals), Britain, and large parts of Gaul and Spain.

Valentinian. A tragedy by Fletcher, produced before 1618, printed in 1647. It contains some beautiful songs.

Valentinois (vä-loṅ-tē-nwä′). A former small county of France, in Dauphiné, in the vicinity of Valence.

Valentinois, Duchess of. A title of Diana of Poitiers.

Valentinus (val-en-tī′nus). Born probably in Egypt: died about 160 A. D. One of the chief Gnostic teachers. He was educated probably in Alexandria; went to Rome about 138; and was an instructor of Origen and Clement. Fragments of his works have survived.

> Valentinus appears to have been considered the most formidable and dangerous of this school of Gnostics. He was twice excommunicated, and twice received again into the bosom of the Church. He did not confine his dangerous opinions to the school of Alexandria: he introduced the wild Oriental speculations into the more peaceful West; taught at Rome; and, a third time being expelled from the Christian society, retired to Cyprus—an island where the Jews were formerly numerous till the fatal insurrection in the time of Hadrian, and where probably the Oriental philosophy might not find an unwelcome reception, on the border, as it were, of Europe and Asia.
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 72.

Valentinus. Pope in 827.

Valère (vä-lãr′). 1. A character in a number of Molière's plays, usually a lover: found in "L'Avare," "Le dépit amoureux," "L'École des maris," "Le médecin volant," etc.—2. The principal character in Mrs. Centlivre's play "The Gamester."

Valeria (va-lē′ri-a̤). 1. A character in Shakspere's "Coriolanus."—2. A girl with a mania for biological research in Mrs. Centlivre's "Basset-Table."

> Valeria, who is an F. R. S. in petticoats, but has feelings to spare for a lover as well as for a *Lumbricus lætus*. *Ward.*

Valerian (va-lē′ri-a̤n), L. **Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus** (va-lē-ri-ā′nus). Roman emperor 254–260. He became princeps senatus in 238, and was censor in 251. He appointed his son Gallienus as his colleague in 254. The empire was in great disorder during his reign, and was attacked by the Goths, Alamanni, Persians, and others. He was taken prisoner by the Persians in 260, and was put to death about 269.

Valérien, Mont. See *Mont Valérien.*

Valerius (va-lē′ri-us), **Marcus**, surnamed **Corvus** (kôr′vus). Born about 371 B. C.: died about 270 B. C. A Roman general, distinguished in the first Samnite war 343 B. C.

Valerius, Publius, surnamed **Publicola** (pub-lik′ọ-la̤). According to tradition, the colleague of Brutus in the first year of the Roman republic. He introduced various liberal measures, and was three times elected consul.

Valerius Antias (an′ti-a̤s). Lived in the first part of the 1st century B. C. A Roman annalist.

Valerius Flaccus. See *Flaccus.*

Valerius Maximus (mak′si-mus). Lived in the first part of the 1st century A. D. A Roman rhetorician and historian. Of his life nothing is known except that he accompanied Sextus Pompeius to Asia in 27 A. D.

> Valerius Maximus dedicated to Tiberius a collection of anecdotes for rhetorical purposes, factorum et dictorum memorabilium libri novem. It is compiled from few sources, in an uncritical manner, and without taste or discrimination. This shallow writer perpetually obtrudes his flattery of Tiberius and his personal observations. The diction is declamatory, the style overloaded, but the vocabulary is still tolerably pure.
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (Warr), II. 19.

Val-es-Dunes (väl-ā-dün′). A plain near Caen, Normandy, where, in 1047, William, duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror), defeated the Norman rebels.

Valespir (vä-les-pēr′). A small ancient district in France, now included in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

Valetta, or **Valletta** (väl-let′tä). [Named from J. P. de la Valette.] A seaport, capital of the Maltese group, founded in 1566. It is strongly fortified, and contains many relics of the occupation of the Knights of Malta. Population (1891), with suburbs, 37,350.

Valette (vä-let′), **Jean Parisot de la.** Born 1494: died 1568. Grand Master of the Knights of Malta 1557–68, famous from his conduct of the successful defense of Malta against the Turks in 1565. He built Valetta.

Valhalla (val-hal′a̤). [NL., repr. Icel. *Valhöll* (gen. *Valhallar*), hall of the slain.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of Odin in Asgard. Originally the realm of the dead, it became in the viking age a warriors' paradise to which only those go who are slain in battle. It was situated in Gladsheim (Old Norse *Gladhsheimr*), the region of joy. Its roof was of gold. On it lived the goat Heidrun (Old Norse *Heidhrún*), from whose udders flowed mead; the tree Laerad (Old Norse *Laeradhr*) rose above the hall and furnished her with food. Within, it contained many halls whose walls were hung with spears and shields. Troops of heroes issued daily from the many hundred doors to delight themselves in battle, and returned to drink and feast at evening, when Odin was the host and the Valkyrs bore about the mead-horns. Also *Walhalla.*

Valiant (val′ya̤nt), **The.** A surname of Alfonso VI. of Spain.

Valiant-for-Truth. A character in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Valjean (väl-zhoṅ′), **Jean.** The principal character in Victor Hugo's "Les misérables."

Valkyrie. See *Walküre.*

Valkyrie (val-kī′rẹ̄) **II.** A keel cutter built at Glasgow in 1893 for Lord Dunraven. She went to America in October, 1893, to race for the America's cup, and was defeated in three races by the Vigilant. She was sunk by collision with the Satanita, July 5, 1894, at the Mud Hook Regatta on the Firth of Clyde. Length over all, 126 feet; draught, 16.6; beam, 20.06; load water-line, 85.50. A third Valkyrie has been built to compete for the America's cup in Sept., 1895.

Valkyrs (val′kirz). [ON. *Valkyrja*, AS. *Wælcyrie*, G. *Walküre*, lit. 'chooser of the slain.'] In Norse mythology, the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets at Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air, and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the "Nibelungenlied," Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a Valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre."

Valla (väl′lä), **Lorenzo** or **Laurentius.** Born about 1407: died Aug. 1, 1457. An Italian humanist and critic. He lived at Milan and Naples, and was papal secretary and canon of the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome. He wrote on the "Elegances of the Latin Language" (1471: "Elegantiæ Latini sermonis"), "De Voluptate," against the forged "Donation of Constantine," etc.

Valladolid (väl-yä-ᴛʜō-lēᴛʜ′). A province of Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Leon on the northwest, Palencia on the north, Burgos on the east, Segovia on the southeast, Avila and Salamanca on the south, and Zamora on the west. It is traversed by the Duero. It is a leading agricultural province. Area, 3,043 square miles. Population (1887), 267,148.

Valladolid. [ML. *Vallisoletum.*] The capital of the province of Valladolid, situated at the junction of the Esgueva with the Pisuerga, in lat. 41° 38′ N., long. 4° 46′ W. It has a noted university (founded in 1346), a royal palace, and an unfinished cathedral. Before the 16th century it was often a royal residence. In it occurred the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, the death of Columbus, and the birth of Philip II., and it was the residence of Cervantes. Population (1887), 62,018.

Valladolid. See *Morelia.*

Vallandigham (va-lan′di-gam), **Clement Laird.** Born at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820: died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1871. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Ohio 1858–63, and a leader of the Copperheads during the Civil War. He was arrested by United States troops in May, 1863; was court-martialed; and was banished to the Confederate lines: not being well received there, he went to Canada. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1863, and was a prominent member of the Democratic National Convention in 1864 at which McClellan was nominated.

Valle (väl′le), **Pietro della.** Born at Rome, April 2, 1586: died there, April 20, 1652. An Italian traveler. He made a journey, 1614–26, to Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, and India. His account of his travels was published in 1650–63 (Eng. trans. 1665).

Vallejo (väl-yā′ʜō). A city and seaport in Solano County, California, situated on San Pablo Bay 28 miles northeast of San Francisco. Population (1890), 6,343.

Valle y Caviedes (väl′yā ē kä-vē-ā′ᴛʜās), **Juan del.** Born at Lima, 1652: died there, 1692. A Peruvian satirical poet, author of the "Diente de Parnaso," one of the best productions of its kind. It was first published in 1874. Caviedes led a very dissipated life.

Valley Forge (val′i fōrj′). A village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 20 miles west-northwest of Philadelphia: famous as the place where Washington and the American army passed the winter of 1777–78 amid great privations.

Valley of Humiliation. The scene of the contest between Christian and Apollyon, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Valley of the Shadow of Death. A valley traversed by Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Vallière, La. See *La Vallière.*

Vallombrosa (väl-lom-brō′sä). [It., from L. *valles umbrosa*, shady valley.] A famous abbey in a valley of the same name, east of Florence. It was founded about 1038 by Gualbert, and the present buildings were erected in 1637.

Valls (välys). A manufacturing town in the province of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain, situated on the Francoli 10 miles north of Tarragona. Here, Feb. 25, 1809, the French under St. Cyr defeated the Spaniards under Reding (who was mortally wounded) in a bloody conflict. Population (1887), 13,274.

Valmiki (väl-mē′ki). The name of the reputed author of the Ramayana. He is represented as taking part in some of the scenes, as, for example, receiving the banished Sita in his hermitage at Chitrakuta, and rearing her twin sons Kusha and Lava.

Valmore, Madame. See *Desbordes-Valmore.*

Valmy (väl-mē′). A village in the department of Marne, France, 36 miles east by south of Rheims. Here an important battle was fought Sept. 20, 1792, in which the French under Kellermann repulsed the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick: sometimes classed among the decisive battles of the world.

Valmy, Duc de. A title conferred on F. C. Kellermann (see above).

Valognes (vä-lōny′). A town in the department of Manche, France, 11 miles southeast of Cherbourg. Population (1891), commune, 5,791.

Valois (väl-wä′). An ancient territory of France which formed part of the government of Île-de-France. It lay northeast of Paris, and is comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne. The chief town was Crespy. It was a countship in the middle ages; was united to the crown by Philip II. in 1215; was given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles (ancestor of the Valois house of French kings) in 1285; and was reunited to the crown in 1515.

Valois, Charles de. See *Angoulême, Duc d'.*

Valois House of. A French dynasty, a branch of the Capetian family: reigned 1328–1589. See *Valois.*

Valona. See *Avlona.*

Valparaiso (val-pa-rī′sō; Sp. pron. väl-pä-rä-ē′sō). [Sp., 'Vale of Paradise.'] 1. A province in Chile. Area, 1,637 square miles. Population (1892), 224,866.—**2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Valparaiso, situated on a bay on the Pacific coast, in lat. 33° 1′ S., long. 71° 38′ W. It is the principal commercial and manufacturing center of Chile, and the most important seaport on the Pacific coast of South America. It consists of the old town, Puerto, and the new town, Almendral. It was founded in Sept., 1544; was taken by Drake 1578, by Sir Richard Hawkins 1594, and by Dutch pirates 1600; has several times been devastated by earthquakes and fires; and was bombarded by a Spanish fleet under Nuñez March 31, 1866. Population (1885), 104,952.

Valparaiso, Battle of. The decisive battle of the Chilean civil war of 1891, fought on Aug. 28. The congressional army (about 12,000) attacked Valparaiso, which was defended by about 9,000 Balmacedists under Generals Barbosa and Alzerreca, taking the city after a bloody engagement of three hours. The congressionalists met with no further opposition. Also called the battle of Placillas, from the place where the heaviest fighting began.

Valréas (väl-rā-ä′). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, 32 miles north by east of Avignon. Population (1891), commune, 5,032.

Vals (väl), sometimes **Vals-les-Bains** (väl′lā-baṅ′). A town in the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Volane 20 miles west-southwest of Privas: noted for its alkaline springs. Population (1891), 2,050; commune, 3,684.

Valsalva (väl-säl′vä), **Antonio Maria.** Born at Irmola, Italy, Feb. 15, 1666: died at Bologna, Feb. 2, 1723. An Italian anatomist, professor at Bologna: noted for researches on the ear.

Valtellina (väl-tel-lē′nä), or **Valtelline** (väl-tel-lēn′), or **Val Tellina** (väl tel-lē′nä). [G. *Veltlin.*] A region in the province of Sondrio, Italy. It comprises, in a narrow sense, the valley of the upper Adda, from the Lake of Como to the Serra di Morignone (separating it from the district of Bormio); in an extended sense, also the district of Bormio (sometimes also Poschiavo). It belonged in the middle ages to Lombardy and to Milan, and came in 1512 under the rule of Grisons. There were many struggles for its possession at the epoch of the Thirty Years' War. It passed to the Cisalpine Republic in 1797, to the kingdom of Italy in 1805, to Austria 1814–15, and to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1859.

Val Tournanche, or **Valtournanche** (väl-tör-noṅsh′). An Alpine valley in northern Italy, southwest of the Monte Rosa group.

Vamamargis (vä-mạ-mär-gēz′). [Skt. *vāmamargin*, nom. *vamamargī*, he who holds the left-hand (*vāma*) path (*marga*).] In Hinduism, those who worship exclusively the left or female side of the dual nature of Shiva or Vishnu. See *Shaktas* and *Shakti.*

Vamana (vä′ma-nạ). ['The Dwarf.'] The fifth of the incarnations of Vishnu. In the second age of the world Vishnu infused a part of his essence into the body of a dwarf in order to wrest from the tyrant-demon Bali the dominion of the three worlds. The dwarf presented himself before the demon and asked as much land as he could step over in three paces. His form expanding, he strode in two steps over heaven and earth, but in compassion left the lower world to Bali.

Vamanapurana (vä-ma-nạ-pö-rä′nạ). ['The Dwarf Purana.'] A Purana (see *Purana*) extending to about 7,000 stanzas, and containing, among other things, an account of the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu. It is of very recent origin, having been compiled, apparently, only three or four centuries ago.

Vámbéry (väm′bā-rē), **Arminius,** or **Armin,** or **Hermann.** Born at Szerdahely, Hungary, March 19, 1832. A noted Hungarian traveler, Orientalist, and historian: professor at Budapest. He lived many years in Constantinople, and 1863–1864 visited Persia, Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, Herat, and other parts of central Asia. Among his works are "Travels in Central Asia" (1865), "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia" (1867), "Sketches of Central Asia" (1868), "History of Bokhara" (1873), "Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Boundary Question," "Islam in the 19th Century" (1875), "Manners in Oriental Countries" (1876), "Primitive Civilization of the Turko-Tatar People" (1879), "Origin of the Magyars" (1882), "The Turkish People" (1885), "The Future Contest for India" (1886), and various linguistic works, including a "German-Turkish Dictionary," an "Etymological Dictionary of the Turko-Tatar Languages" (1878), etc.

Van. See *Armenia.*

Van (vän). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the border of Persia, south of Erzerum. Area, 15,440 square miles. Population, 376,297.—**2.** The capital of the vilayet of Van, situated near Lake Van, about lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 43° 10′ E. It is in the center of a fertile plain; has some manufactures and trade; and is an important strategic point. It is especially noted for ancient cuneiform inscriptions in its neighborhood. Population, about 15,000. See *Biainia.*

Van, Lake. A salt lake in eastern Turkey. Length, about 75 miles. It has no outlet. Height above sea-level, 5,400 feet.

Vana (vä′nä), pl. **Vanas** (vä′näs). [ON. *Vanr*, pl. *Vanir.*] In Old Norse mythology, a race of gods originally at war with the Asas, but later received by them into Asgard. Heimdall, Njörd, Frey, and Freyja were Vanas. They are all gods of light. The myth of a war between the two races of gods most probably had its origin in the subordination of an older local cult of the light-gods to the newer cult of Odin.

Vanaprastha (va-na-pras′thạ). See *Upanishads.*

Van Artevelde. See *Artevelde.*

Vanbrugh (van-brö′), Sir **John.** Born about 1666: died at London, March 26, 1726. An English dramatist and architect. He was educated in France, and in 1695 was a commissioner for finishing Greenwich Hospital. About 1697 he joined Congreve in the management of a theater which was not successful. In 1714 he was made comptroller of the royal works, and was knighted in the same year. He was Clarencieux king at arms for about twenty years before his death. He built Castle Howard in Yorkshire, Blenheim House, and other country houses. Collier's allegation that all his heroes were professed libertines gave rise to a controversy in which Vanbrugh did not hold his own. Among his plays are "The Relapse" (1697), "Æsop" (1697), "The Provoked Wife" (1697), "The False Friend" (1702), "The Confederacy" (1705), and "A Journey to London," which he left unfinished (Cibber finished it, and produced it in 1728 as "The Provoked Husband").

Van Buren (van bū′ren), **John.** Born at Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1810: died at sea, Oct. 13, 1866. An American lawyer, son of Martin Van Buren: known as "Prince John," from his figure and manners. He was attorney-general of New York 1845–46.

Van Buren, Martin. Born at Kinderhook, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1782: died there, July 24, 1862. The eighth President of the United States (1837–41). He was admitted to the bar in 1803; became surrogate of Columbia County in 1808; entered the New York State Senate in 1812, and was reëlected in 1816; was attorney-general of New York State 1815–19; was United States senator from New York 1821–28; was a member of the New York State constitutional convention in 1821; was governor of New York 1828–29; was secretary of state under President Jackson 1829–31; was sent as United States minister to Great Britain in 1831, but presently returned, his nomination having been rejected by the Senate; was elected as Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1832, and served 1833–37; was elected as Democratic candidate for President in 1836, and served 1837–41; procured the establishment of the independent treasury system in 1840; was defeated as Democratic candidate for President in 1840; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844; was unsuccessful Free-soil candidate for President in 1848; and traveled in Europe 1853–55. He wrote "Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States" (1867).

Vance (vans), **Zebulon Baird.** Born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 13, 1830: died April 14, 1894. An American politician. He was member of Congress from North Carolina 1858–61; was a Confederate colonel in the Civil War; was governor of North Carolina 1862–65; was elected United States senator in 1870, but was not seated; and was United States senator from North Carolina 1879–94.

Van Cortlandt (vän kōrt′lạnt), **Oloff (Oliver) Stevense.** Born near Utrecht, 1600: died at New York, April 4, 1684. A Dutch colonist and magistrate in New York.

Van Cortlandt, Pierre. Born at Cortlandt Manor, Jan. 10, 1721: died at New York, May 1, 1814. An American magistrate, first lieutenant-governor of New York: great-grandson of Oloff Van Cortlandt.

Van Cortlandt, Stephanus. Born at New Amsterdam (afterward New York), May 4, 1643: died at New York, Nov. 25, 1700. A colonial magistrate in New York, son of Oloff Van Cortlandt. He is said to have filled at one time or another every office of prominence in the province of New York, except the governorship; and in 1697 his estate was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt by patent of William III. *Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography.*

Vancouver (van-kö′vėr). A seaport in British Columbia, situated on Burrard Inlet about lat. 49° 20′ N. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of several lines of steamers. Population (1891), 13,685.

Vancouver, George. Born about 1758: died near London, May 10, 1798. A British navigator. He served under Cook in his second and third voyages; and commanded an expedition to the Pacific 1791–95, on which he explored the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia, and the shores of Vancouver Island. He left a narrative of his voyage which was published by his brother under the title "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World" (1798).

Vancouver Island, or **Vancouver's** (van-kö′vėrz) **Island.** An island belonging to British Columbia, situated west of the mainland of that province and northwest of the State of Washington, and separated from them by Queen Charlotte Sound, Johnstone Strait, the Gulf of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Capital, Victoria. It was discovered in 1774 by the Spaniards Juan Perez and Martinez, and explored by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra in 1775 and 1779, by Cook in 1778, and by Vancouver in 1792. It was settled by the Hudson Bay Company in 1843, and was united with British Columbia in 1866. Length, about 290 miles. Area, 15,937 square miles. Population, 30,000.

Vandalia (van-dā′li-ä). The capital of Fayette County, Illinois, situated on the Kaskaskia 65 miles southeast of Springfield: formerly the State capital. Population (1890), 2,144.

Vandals (van′dalz). A Germanic race which first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the 5th century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with great damage to the accumulated treasures of art and literature (whence the term *Vandalism*). They founded a kingdom in Africa, with Carthage as its capital, which took in also the great islands of the western Mediterranean, including Sicily.

> The Romans often confounded the two peoples [Goths and Vandals] together, and not unfrequently they applied the name of Goths in a loose sense to all those Teutonic nations who invaded the southern lands.
>
> *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 8.

Vandalusia. See *Andalusia.*

Vandamme (voṅ-däm′), **Dominique Josephe.** Born at Cassel, Nord, France, Nov. 5, 1770: died there, July 15, 1830. A French general. He served in the Army of the North in 1793, gaining the rank of brigadier-general; fought in the campaigns in Germany 1795–97, and 1799–1801 as general of division; obtained command of the 16th military division in 1803; fought at Austerlitz in 1805; was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Kulm Aug. 30, 1813; was made a peer during the Hundred Days and placed in command of the 3d army corps; and was distinguished at Wavre June 18, 1815.

Van den Eeckhout. See *Eeckhout.*

Van der Aa. See *Aa.*

Vanderbilt (van′dėr-bilt), **Cornelius:** called "Commodore." Born near Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794: died at New York, Jan. 4, 1877. An American financier. He began life as a boatman, conveying passengers and goods between Staten Island and New York; became a steamboat captain, manager, and owner; established steam-lines between New York and New England ports, Hudson River ports, Nicaragua, Havre, and other places; became chief owner of the Harlem Railroad in 1863; became soon the principal owner of the Hudson River Railroad and New York Central Railroad, which he consolidated; and extended his control to the Lake Shore, Canada Southern, and Michigan Central railroads. He gave $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University. His fortune was estimated at about $100,000,000.

Vanderbilt, William Henry. Born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821: died at New York, Dec. 8, 1885. An American financier, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He extended the Vanderbilt system of railroads, and made large gifts to the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York), the Metropolitan Museum, etc. He was reputed to be the richest man in the world.

Vanderbilt University. An institution of learning situated at Nashville, Tennessee. It was founded in 1872 as the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South); but received its present name in 1873 in recognition of a gift of $1,000,000 by Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is under Methodist control. In 1893 it had 70 instructors and 735 students.

Vanderdecken (van′der-dek″en). The captain of the Flying Dutchman in the English form of the legend. He was condemned, as a penalty for his sins, to sail around the Cape of Good Hope forever. His ship has nothing unreal in her appearance.

Van der Goes. See *Goes.*

Van der Helst. See *Helst.*

Van der Heyden. See *Heyden.*

Van der Hoeven. See *Hoeven.*

Van der Meer. See *Meer.*

Van der Meulen. See *Meulen.*

Van der Poorten-Schwarz (van der pōr′ten shvärts′), **J. M. H.** Born 1857. A contemporary Dutch novelist. His works are published under the pseudonym of Maarten Maartens. They include "Joost Avelingh" (1890), "A Question of Taste" (1891), "God's Fool" (1892), and "The Greater Glory" (1894).

Van Diemen's (van dē′menz) **Gulf.** An inlet on the northern coast of Australia, west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Van Diemen's Land. A former name of Tasmania.

Van Dorn (van dôrn), **Earl.** Born near Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1820: assassinated in Tennessee, May 8, 1863. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war and in the Indian wars; entered the Confederate service in 1861; was commander (as major-general) of the Trans-Mississippi district in 1862; was defeated at the battle of Pea Ridge March 7–8, 1862; and was defeated with Price at Corinth Oct. 3–4, 1862.

Vandyke (van-dīk′), or **Van Dyck,** Sir **Anthony.** Born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599: died at London, Dec. 9, 1641. A famous Flemish painter, best known as a portrait-painter: a pupil of Rubens whom he assisted in some of his great compositions. He was in England 1620–21; in Italy about 1623–27; later in Antwerp; and after 1632 chiefly in England. In 1632 he was knighted and made court painter to Charles I. Among his best-known works are "Crucifixions" (especially one at Mechlin), "Elevation of the Cross" (Courtrai), "St. Augustine in Ecstasy" (Antwerp), and portraits of Charles I. and members of his family, and of prominent men of the time.

Vane (vān), Sir **Henry:** commonly called Sir **Harry Vane.** Born at Hadlow, Kent, England, 1612: beheaded at London, June 14, 1662. An English Puritan statesman and patriot, son of Sir Henry Vane, comptroller of the household of Charles I. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; visited Vienna with the English ambassador in 1631; emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635; was governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1636 to 1637, when he failed of reelection on account of siding with Anne Hutchinson; returned to England in Aug., 1637; entered Parliament in 1640, and in the same year was knighted and made joint treasurer of the navy; was one of the commissioners who negotiated the Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland in 1643; furthered the Self-Denying Ordinance and the New Model; condemned Pride's Purge; became a member of the council of state in 1649; was imprisoned for four months in 1656 for his attack on the protectorate of Cromwell in a publication of that year; was arrested at the Restoration (1660); and, excepted from the Act of Pardon and Oblivion, was executed on the charge of treason.

Van Erpe. See *Erpenius.*

Vanessa (va-nes′ä). Swift's poetical name for his friend Esther Vanhomrigh: composed of *Van-* and *Essa* for *Esther.* See *Vanhomrigh.*

Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Charles Stewart, fifth Marquis of Londonderry. Born 1852. A British politician. As Viscount Castlereagh he entered Parliament as member for South Kensington in 1874, and subsequently sat for Montgomery District and County Down until his accession to the peerage on the death of his father in 1884. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1886 to 1889 in Lord Salisbury's second administration.

Van Eyck. See *Eyck.*

Vangiones (van-jī′ọ-nēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Vangiones*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Οὐαγγιόνοι*.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated on the left side of the middle Rhine, in the region about Worms. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Vanguard (van′gärd). 1. A British line-of-battle ship of 74 guns and 1,603 tons. She served in the Channel squadron of Lord Howe in 1793, and was flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson in the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1–2, 1798.

2. An armored battle-ship of the Iron Duke class. She came in collision with the Iron Duke off the coast of Ireland in 1875, and was sunk.

Van Helmont. See *Helmont.*

Vanhomrigh (van-um′ri), or **Vanhomerigh** (van-um′ėr-i), **Esther.** Born Feb. 14, 1692: died 1723. The Vanessa of Swift's "Cadenus and Vanessa." He made her acquaintance in 1708. She became his pupil, fell in love with him, and followed him to Ireland in 1714. See *Swift.*

Vanikoro (vä-nē-kō′rō). One of the largest of the Santa Cruz Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Vanini (vä-nē′nē), **Lucilio,** self-styled **Julius Cæsar.** Born at Taurisano, kingdom of Naples, about 1585: burned at the stake at Toulouse, France, Feb. 19, 1619. An Italian free-thinker, condemned to death as an atheist and magician. He studied at Rome and Padua; became a priest; traveled in Germany and the Netherlands; and began teaching at Lyons, but was obliged to flee to England, where he was arrested. After his release he returned to Lyons, and about 1617 settled at Toulouse. Here he was arrested for his opinions, condemned, and on the same day executed. His chief works are "Amphitheatrum æternæ Providentiæ" (1615), "De admirandis naturæ reginæ deæque mortalium arcanis" (1616).

Vanity Fair. A fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It was held in the town of Vanity, and the phrase is often used as a synonym for the present world and its worldliness.

Vanity Fair. [From the preceding.] A novel by Thackeray, the publication of which was begun in 1847 in monthly parts.

Van Lennep. See *Lennep.*

Vanloo (voṅ-lō′), **Charles André.** Born at Nice, 1705: died at Paris, 1765. A French painter, brother of J. B. Vanloo.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. Born at Aix, France, 1684: died at Aix, 1745. A French painter of portraits and religious subjects.

Vannes (vän), Breton **Gwened.** The capital of the department of Morbihan, France, situated near the Gulf of Morbihan in lat. 47° 39′ N., long. 2° 46′ W. It contains a museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman antiquities and a cathedral. It was the ancient Dariorigum or Civitas Venetorum (whence the modern name), capital of the Veneti; and was a favorite residence of the dukes of Brittany, and the seat of a parlement. Population (1891), 21,504.

Vannucchi. See *Sarto, Andrea del.*

Vannucci, Pietro. See *Perugino.*

Vanoise (vä-nwäz′). A range in the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France. Highest point, 12,180 feet.

Van Oost. See *Oost.*

Vanora. Same as *Guinevere.*

Van Ostade. See *Ostade.*

Vanozza (vä-nōt′sä), **Rosa.** The mistress of Pope Alexander VI., and the mother of Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia.

Van Rensselaer (van ren′se-lėr), **Killian.** Born at Amsterdam, Holland, 1595: died there, 1644. A Dutch merchant, the first patroon of Rensselaerswick. He was a wealthy dealer in pearls and diamonds at Amsterdam, and was one of the founders of the West India Company. Through an agent he purchased of the Indians the territory comprised in the present counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer, New York, which received the name of Rensselaerswick, and which he colonized.

Van Rensselaer, Solomon. Born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1774: died at Albany, N. Y., April 23, 1852. An American officer and politician, cousin of Stephen Van Rensselaer. He served with distinction under General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Maumee Rapids, Aug., 1794; commanded the assault at the battle of Queenston Heights, Oct., 1812; and was a member of Congress from New York 1819–22.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, called "The Patroon." Born at New York, Nov. 1, 1765: died at Albany, Jan. 26, 1839. An American general. He was a descendant of Killian Van Rensselaer, and was the eighth patroon of Rensselaerswick (see *Killian Van Rensselaer*), although his manorial rights were materially curtailed on the dissolution of the colonial government. He graduated at Harvard in 1782, became a major of militia in 1786 and a major-general in 1801, and was lieutenant-governor of New York 1795–1801. He was made commander of the United States forces on the northwestern frontier in 1812, and lost the battle of Queenston Heights Oct. 13 of that year. He coöperated with De Witt Clinton in promoting the Erie Canal (completed in 1825), being president of the board of commissioners for fourteen years. He was a member of Congress from New York 1823–29, and founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., which was begun in 1824 and incorporated in 1826.

Van Schaick (van skoik′), **Gozen.** Born at Albany, N. Y., 1737: died there, July 4, 1787. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war; in the Cherry Valley against the Indian Joseph Brant; and at Monmouth, where he acted as brigadier-general. He destroyed the Onondaga settlements in 1779.

Vansen (vän′zen). A dissipated clerk and public agitator in Goethe's "Egmont."

Vansittart (van-sit′ärt), **Nicholas,** Baron Bexley. Born 1766: died 1851. An English politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer in the Liverpool ministry, and later chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Vansittart Island. [Named from Nicholas Vansittart, Baron Bexley.] An island in the arctic regions of North America, south of Melville Peninsula.

Van Tassel (van tas′ẹl), **Caterina.** A village beauty in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Van Tromp. See *Tromp.*

Van Twiller (van twil′ėr), **Wouter (Walter).** Born at Nieukirk, Holland, about 1580: died at Amsterdam after 1646. A Dutch governor of New Netherlands 1633–37. He had disputes with the Massachusetts colony relating to Connecticut.

Vanua Levu (vä-nö′ä lā′vö). One of the two chief islands of the Fiji group. Length, about 100 miles.

Vapereau (väp-rō′), **Louis Gustave.** Born at Orléans, April 4, 1819. A French author, best known as editor of the "Dictionnaire universel des contemporains" (1858 and successive editions).

Var (vär). [L. *Varus*, It. *Varo*.] A river in southeastern France, chiefly in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, which flows into the Mediterranean 4 miles west-southwest of Nice. It was long the boundary between France and Italy, and in ancient times between Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. Length, about 80 miles.

Var. A department of France, bounded by Basses-Alpes on the north, Alpes-Maritimes on the northeast, the Mediterranean on the southeast and south, and Bouches-du-Rhône on the west. Capital, Draguignan; chief place, Toulon. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Var was formed from part of the ancient Provence. A part of it was given to the department of Alpes-Maritimes in 1860. Area, 2,349 square miles. Population (1891), 288,336.

Varaha (va-rä′ha). ['The Boar.'] The third incarnation of Vishnu, who infused a part of his essence into a boar to deliver the world from the demon Hiranyaksha who had seized the earth and carried it down into the ocean. After a thousand years the divine boar slew the monster and brought back the earth. According to the Vanaparvan ('forest-section' of the Mahabharata), the earth, pressed down by superabundant population, was submerged by a deluge, when the boar descended and upheaved it on one of his tusks.

Varallo (vä-räl′lō). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Sesia 32 miles north-northwest of Novara. Near it is Sacro Monte, a place of pilgrimage founded in 1486, where 46 chapels are ranged along a winding path on the beautiful ascent, each one containing a group of colored and clothed life-sized terra-cotta figures representing in order a scene from the story of Christ. The series is extremely curious, and some of the figures are highly artistic. The architecture of the chapels is ornate, and their walls are covered with frescos, some of them admirable. Population (1881), 2,299.

Varanger Fjord, or **Waranger Fjord** (vä-räng′ger fyôrd). An arm of the Arctic Ocean, at the northeastern extremity of Norway and the northwestern extremity of Russia. Length, about 60–70 miles.

Varangian Guard (vạ-ran′ji-ạn gärd). A bodyguard of the Byzantine emperors about the 11th century, formed around a nucleus of Varangians.

Varangians (vạ-ran′ji-ạnz). [ML. **Varangi*, MGr. *Βάραγγοι*, Icel. *Væringjar*, confederates.] Norse warriors who ravaged the coast of the Baltic about the 9th century, and who (according to common account) founded the Russian monarchy in 862, and formed an important element in the early Russian people.

Varas (vä′räs), **Antonio.** Born at Cauquenes, 1817: died at Santiago, 1886. A Chilean jurist and politician. He was minister of justice under Bulnes 1845–50, and the principal minister of President Montt 1851–56, and for a short time in 1861. Varas is regarded as the greatest of the conservative politicians. He was the founder of the party called Montt-Varistas.

Varaville (vä-rä-vēl′). A place near Falaise, Normandy, where, in 1058, William of Normandy defeated the forces of France and Anjou.

Varazze (vä-rät′se). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 18 miles west by south of Genoa.

Vardar (vär-där′). A river in European Turkey which flows into the Gulf of Saloniki 15 miles southwest of Saloniki: the ancient Axius. Length, about 200 miles.

Varden (vär′dẹn), **Dolly.** A notable character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," daughter of Gabriel Varden, a prosperous locksmith.

> The good-hearted plump little Dolly, coquettish minx of a daughter, with all she suffers and inflicts by her fickle winning ways and her small, self-admiring vanities.
>
> *Forster*, Life of Dickens, ix.

Vardö, or **Wardö** (vär′dė). An island and town in Finmark, Norway. Near it is the northernmost fortress of Europe, Vardöhuus, in lat. 70° 22′ N., long. 31° 7′ E.

Varela (vä-rā′lä), **Cape.** A headland on the eastern coast of Annam, projecting into the China Sea.

Varela (vä-rā′lä), **Hector Florencio.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1833. An Argentine journalist and author. He founded and edited the "Tribuna" at Buenos Ayres, and "El Americano," a literary journal published at Paris. He is a noted orator, and has held important diplomatic positions. His works include several novels, historical and critical studies, etc.

Varela y Morales (ē mō-rä′lās), **Felix.** Born at Havana, Nov. 20, 1788: died at St. Augustine, Florida, Feb. 18, 1853. A Spanish-American author. He took orders in the Roman Catholic Church; was deputy to the Spanish Cortes 1822–23; and was one of the 66 deputies condemned to death in 1823. He escaped, and passed most of the remainder of his life in New York, where he was vicar-general from 1845. His writings, mainly on philosophical subjects, have had a wide circulation in Spain and Spanish America.

Varennes (vä-ren′), **Flight to.** An attempt of Louis XVI. and the royal family to escape from France in 1791. They left Paris June 20–21, and were arrested at Varennes-en-Argonne June 22 and taken back to Paris by order of the National Assembly.

Varennes-en-Argonne (vä-ren′oṅ-är-gon′). A small town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Aire 18 miles west of Verdun. See above.

Varese (vä-rā′se), **Lago di.** A lake in northern Italy, east of Lago Maggiore. Length, 6 miles.

Vargas (vär′gäs), **José Maria.** Born at La Guaira, March 2, 1786: died at New York, July 13, 1854. A Venezuelan politician. He was an eminent physician; was several times deputy to Congress; and was elected president of Venezuela in Feb., 1835. Revolts broke out, and he resigned in April, 1836. Subsequently he held various public offices. He was greatly respected.

Vargas, Luis de. Born at Seville, 1502: died there, about 1568. A Spanish painter of religious subjects. Many of his works are at Seville.

Varicourt (vä-rē-kör′), **Reine Philiberte de.** A poor but noble young girl adopted in 1776 by Voltaire. She married the Marquis de Villette. Voltaire called her "Belle et Bonne," and to her was due much of the happiness of his last years.

Varina (va-rī′nä̤). The name given by Swift to Miss Waring, the sister of an old college friend. See *Swift.*

Varini (va-rī′nī). In ancient history, a Germanic people who dwelt near the Baltic Sea.

Varius Rufus (vā′ri-us rö′fus), **Lucius.** Lived in the last part of the 1st century B. C. A Roman epic and tragic poet, author of a tragic poem "Thyestes." Only short fragments of his works are extant.

Varley (vär′li), **Cornelius.** Born 1781: died 1873. An English painter in water-colors, brother of John Varley.

Varley, John. Born about 1778: died 1842. An English water-color painter, noted for his landscapes.

Varna, or **Warna** (vär′nä). A fortified seaport in Bulgaria, situated on the Bay of Varna in lat. 43° 12′ N., long. 27° 57′ E.: one of the posts of the Bulgarian Quadrilateral. It is the chief seaport of Bulgaria, and has an important export trade in grain. A battle was fought near Varna, Nov. 10, 1444, in which the Turks under Amurath II. defeated the Hungarians and allies under Ladislaus (who was killed) and Hunyady. It was taken by the Russians in 1828; was occupied by the Allies in 1854; and was the starting-point of the expedition to the Crimea. Population (1888), 25,256.

Varney (vär′ni), **Richard.** Master of the horse to the Earl of Leicester, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." For his own advancement he persuades his patron to disown his wife Amy Robsart, and to consent to her murder, which Varney contrives at Cumnor Place.

Varnhagen (värn-ä′gen), **Francisco Adolpho de,** Viscount of Porto Seguro (from 1874). Born at São João de Ypanema, São Paulo, Feb. 17, 1816: died at Vienna, Austria, June 29, 1878. An eminent Brazilian historian. His youth was passed in Portugal, where he fought against Dom Miguel in 1833–34. In 1841 he became a subject of Brazil, his native country; and thereafter he held diplomatic positions under the empire in Europe and America. Of his numerous and important historical works (nearly all relating to Brazil), the best-known are "Historia geral do Brazil" (2 vols. 1854–57; revised edition 1875), "Historia das lutas com os Hollandezes no Brazil" (2d ed. 1874), and several monographs on Amerigo Vespucci.

Varnhagen von Ense (värn′hä-gen fon en′se), **Karl August.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 21, 1785: died at Berlin, Oct. 10, 1858. A noted German prose-writer. He served in the Austrian and later in the Russian army, and after the War of Liberation was in the Prussian diplomatic and political service. Among his works are "Deutsche Erzahlungen" (1815), poems (1816), "Goethe in den Zeugnissen der Mitlebenden" ("Goethe in the Testimonies of Contemporaries," 1824), "Biographische Denkmale" ("Biographical Monuments," 1824 30), lives of Seydlitz, Queen Sophia Charlotte of Prussia, the Count of Schwerin, Marshal Keith, Bulow, etc., "Denkwürdigkeiten" (1837–46), "Tagebucher," correspondence with his wife Rahel, "Blatter aus der preussischen Geschichte," etc.

Varnhagen von Ense, Madame (**Rahel Antonie Friederike Levin**). Born at Berlin, May 19, 1771: died there, March 7, 1833. A German writer, wife of Karl August Varnhagen von Ense.

Varoli (vä-rō′lē), **Costanzo.** Born about 1543: died 1575. An Italian anatomist.

Varro (var′ō), **Caius Terentius.** Died after 200 B. C. A Roman politician. He was consul with Paulus 216 B. C., and was defeated with him at the battle of Cannæ.

Varro, Marcus Terentius. Born at Reate, Italy, 116 B. C.: died about 27 B. C. A famous Roman scholar and author: the most learned of the Romans. He held various offices, and rose to the pretorship; joined the party of Pompey; was made by Cæsar director of the public library; and was proscribed by the second Triumvirate, but was saved by his friends. The total number of his works is about 74, comprising 620 books. Of these only two, "De lingua latina" and "De re rustica," survive (the former only in part).

> Varro's prose writings embraced almost all branches of knowledge and literature, oratory, history both general and literary, jurisprudence, grammar, philosophy, geography, husbandry, etc. But in all this universal study, Varro always kept his own country and its past steadily in view, and through that portion of his writings exercised an immense influence, both directly and indirectly. The Christian Fathers especially, and among them preeminently S. Augustine, studied and used him diligently. The most important prose works of Varro were his "Antiquitates rerum humanarum et divinarum," which long survived in literature, the books "De lingua latina," "Rerum rusticarum," the Encyclopædia of the artes liberales ("Disciplinarum libri"), and his "Imagines."
>
> *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), I. 256.

Varro, Publius Terentius, surnamed **Atacinus.** Born at Atax, Narbonensis, 82 B. C.: died about 37 B. C. A Roman poet, author of the epic "Argonautica." Only fragments of his works survive.

Varuna (va′rö-nạ). [From √*vr* or *var*, cover, encompass; cognate with Greek *οὐρανός*, E. Heaven and heaven.] 'The Encompasser' of the universe: in the Rigveda, the name of an Aditya, the supreme god among those of the Veda, and therefore called king. To him belong especially the waters, the night, and the West. He is the judge who punishes sin and who is appealed to for forgiveness. From him come avenging diseases, especially dropsy. He is often associated with Mitra, he being the ruler of the night, as Mitra of the day. He is the noblest character of the Vedic pantheon, the few Varuna hymns having a loftier ethical character than is found in any others. Roth identifies the Adityas with the Amshaspands of the Avesta, and Varuna with Ahura Mazda or Ormazd, regarding Varuna as belonging to an older dynasty of gods common to the Indo-Aryans, of whom he believes the Rigveda to show the supersession of Varuna by Indra. (On this question, see Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 116–125.) In the later literature Varuna becomes a mere god of the waters.

Varus (vā′rus). The ancient name of the Var.

Varus, Publius Quintilius. Died 9 A. D. A Roman general. He was consul 13 B. C.; governor in Syria 6–4 B. C.; and commander in Germany 6–9 A. D. His rigorous measures led to a German alliance against him, and he was totally defeated by Arminius in the famous battle in the Teutoburgerwald 9 A. D. When he saw that the battle was lost, he fell upon his sword. This defeat profoundly affected the Romans, and the loss of his legions was bitterly lamented by Augustus.

Varzin (vär′tsin). A village in Pomerania, Prussia, southeast of Köslin. It is the residence of Bismarck.

Vasa (vä′sä). A laen of Finland. Area, 16,084 square miles. Population (1890), 417,192.

Vasa, Gustavus. See *Gustavus I.*

Vásárhely. See *Hódmezö-Vásárhely* and *Maros-Vásárhely.*

Vasari (vä-sä′rē), **Giorgio.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, July 30, 1511: died at Florence, June 27, 1574. An Italian architect, painter, and writer on art. He painted many pictures in Florence, Rome, and elsewhere, and constructed part of the Uffizi Palace. He is best known from his biographies of artists ("Vite de' più eccelenti architetti, pittori, e scultori italiani," 1550; enlarged 1568).

Vasco da Gama. See *Gama.*

Vascones (vas′kọ-nēz). A people which dwelt in the northern part of ancient Spain: the predecessors of the present Basques. See *Basques.*

Vascongadas (väs-kōn-gä′ᴛʜäs). The Spanish name of the Basque Provinces.

Vasconia (vas-kō′ni-ä̤). The Latin name of Gascony.

Vashka (väsh′kä). A river in northern Russia, a tributary of the Mezen. Length, about 200 miles.

Vashti (vash′tī). The queen of Ahasuerus, mentioned in the Book of Esther.

Vasili (vä′sē-lē) **I. (II.).** Grand prince of Moscow 1389–1425.

Vasili II. (III.), surnamed "The Blind." Grand prince of Moscow 1425–62, son of Vasili I. (II.).

Vasili III. (IV.). Grand Prince of Moscow 1505–1533, son of Ivan III.

Vasili IV. (V.) (Shuiski). Czar of Russia 1606–10.

Vasili (vä-sē-lē′), **Comte Paul.** The pseudonym of Madame Edmond Adam in "La Société de Londres" (1885), etc.

Vasquez de Coronado, Francisco. See *Coronado.*

Vassar (vas′ä̤r), **Matthew.** Born in Norfolk, England, April 29, 1792: died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 23, 1868. An American philanthropist, founder of Vassar College.

Vassar College. An institution for the higher education of women, at Poughkeepsie, New York. It was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861, and opened in 1865. It is non-sectarian.

Vassy (vä-sē′). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Blaise 20 miles south-southwest of Bar-le-Duc. It was the scene of a massacre of Protestants by the Duc de Guise, March 1, 1562. Population, 3,341.

Vasto (väs′tō). A town in the province of Chieti, Italy, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 42° 7′ N.: the ancient Histonium. Population, 9,761.

Vaté (vä′tā), or **Vati** (vä′tē), or **Sandwich** (sand′wich) **Island.** One of the southern islands of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean. Length, 30 miles.

Vathek (vath′ek). An Eastern romance by Beckford, published in 1787: so called from the name of the hero. It was written in French; and the English translation was not by the author, but by a person (thought to have been the Rev. S. Henley) whom he declared to be a stranger. This translation was published anonymously in 1784, and has superseded the original.

Vatican (vat′i-kạn). [L. *Mons Vaticanus.*] A hill of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber, opposite the Pincian. On it stand St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace.

Vatican Council. The twentieth ecumenical council, according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican Dec. 8, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope, when speaking *ex cathedra*, to be a dogma of the church. It was closed Oct. 20, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel.

Vatican Fragments. Parts of a summary of rules of law as extracted from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions from A. D. 163 to A. D. 372, discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published at Rome in 1823.

Vatican Palace. A palace at Rome, probably attached to the Basilica of St. Peter under Constantine, remodeled and enlarged at intervals, and the chief residence of the Pope since the return from Avignon in 1377. It is a vast congeries of constructions, chiefly later than 1500, and including, besides the papal apartments and ecclesiastical offices, the famous museums (founded by Julius II.), library, and archives. The space occupied is 1,151 by 767 feet; there are over 200 staircases, 20 courts, and 11,000 (?) rooms, halls, chapels, etc. It contains the celebrated Sistine Chapel, the stanze, or chambers, painted by Raphael, and the famous loggie, or galleries, with Raphael's graceful arabesques and paintings by him and other artists. The palace gardens are extensive, varied, and beautiful.

Vaticano (vä-tē-kä′nō), **Cape.** A headland on the western coast of Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 38′ N.

Vatke (vät′ke), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Behndorf, near Magdeburg, March 14, 1806: died at Berlin, April 19, 1882. A German Protestant theologian and philosopher, professor of theology at Berlin from 1837. He wrote "Die Religion des Alten Testaments" (1835), etc.

Vattel (vät-tel′ or vät′tel), **Emerich de.** Born at Couvet, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1714: died there, Dec. 20, 1767. A distinguished Swiss publicist, in the diplomatic and political service of Saxony. He was Saxon ambassador at Bern. His "Law of Nations" (translated by Chitty) is famous (in full, "Droit des gens, ou principes de la loi naturelle appliqués à la conduite et aux affaires des nations et des souverains," 1758).

Vauban (vō-boṅ′), **Sébastien Le Prestre de.** Born near Saulieu, Burgundy, May 15, 1633: died at Paris, March 30, 1707. A celebrated French military engineer and marshal. He served a short time with the Spaniards under Condé in the Fronde and afterward entered the French service. He distinguished himself as an engineer at the capture of Sainte-Menehould in 1653; and was commissioned a royal engineer in 1655, between which date and the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659 he conducted the sieges of Gravelines, Ypres, and Oudenarde. He besieged Lille, Maestricht, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur in succeeding wars; and was made commissary-general of fortifications in 1677, and marshal of France in 1703. He constructed and improved many fortresses on the frontiers and elsewhere in France, and wrote on political economy and on engineering.

Vaucelles (vō-sel′). A hamlet in the department of Nord, France, near Cambrai. A truce between Henry II. of France and the emperor Charles V. was signed here in 1556.

Vauchamps (vō-shoṅ′). A village in the department of Marne, France, 32 miles southwest of Rheims. It was the scene of successes of the French under Marmont against the Prussians under Blucher, Feb. 14, 1814.

Vaucluse (vō-klüz′). [Named from the village of Vaucluse.] A department of France, bounded by Drôme on the north, Basses-Alpes on the east, Bouches-du-Rhône (separated by the Durance) on the south, and Gard (separated by the Rhone) on the west. Capital, Avignon. The plains of the Rhone are in the west, and the mountain-chains of Ventoux, Lubéron, etc., in the east. Vaucluse was formed from Orange, Venaissin, and parts of Provence. Area, 1,370 square miles. Population (1891), 235 411.

Vaucluse. [From L. *valles clausa*, closed valley.] A village in the department of Vaucluse, about 18 miles east of Avignon: celebrated for the fountain of Vaucluse (the source of the stream Sorgue) and as the dwelling-place of Petrarch.

Vaucouleurs (vō-kö-lėr′). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 26 miles west by south of Nancy. It was the starting-point of Joan of Arc on her military career. Population (1891), commune, 2,843.

Vaud (vō), G. **Waadt** (vät). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by France on the west and northwest, Neuchâtel, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and Fribourg on the north, Fribourg and Bern on the east, Valais, the Lake of Geneva, and Geneva on the south. Capital, Lausanne. It is traversed by the Jura and by the Alps in the southeast. It has 12 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is French, and the prevailing religion Protestant. Vaud came under Roman rule in 58 B. C. through the victory of Cæsar at Bibracte (chief Roman place, Aventicum); and passed to the Burgundians in the 5th century, and to the Franks, with the kingdom of Burgundy, in 534. The larger part of it was acquired by Savoy in 1265, and was conquered by Bern 1475–76, 1536, and 1555, and ruled as a subject land. An unsuccessful attempt to revolt was made in 1723. By French intervention it was constituted the Lemanic Republic in 1798, and in the same year made the canton Leman of the Helvetic Republic. On the restoration of the confederation in 1803, it became a canton. Area, 1,244 square miles. Population (1888), 247,655.

Vaudois des Alpes. Same as *Waldenses*.

Vaudoncourt (vō-dôṅ-kör′), **Guillaume de.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 24, 1772: died at Passy, near Paris, May 2, 1845. A French general and military writer. He served through the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and commanded the Sardinian revolutionists in 1821. He wrote "Histoire des campagnes d'Annibal en Italie" (1812), and histories of the Russian campaign of 1812, the German campaign of 1813, the Italian campaigns of 1813–14, the French campaigns of 1814–15, etc.

Vaudreuil (vō-drėy′ or vō-drėly′), **Marquis de (Louis Philippe de Rigaud).** Born at Rochefort, Oct. 28, 1724: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1802. A French naval commander, grandson of Philippe de Rigaud. He served in various actions in the war with Great Britain 1778–83, commanding a division of Comte de Grasse's fleet at Yorktown in 1781. He protected the royal family against the mob at Versailles during the night of Oct. 5–6, 1789. He emigrated to England in 1791, but returned to Paris in 1800, and was granted a pension on the retired list by Bonaparte.

Vaudreuil, Marquis de (Philippe de Rigaud). Born near Castelnaudary, France, 1640: died at Quebec, Oct. 11, 1725. A French commander and official in Canada. He was for many years commander of the French forces in Canada, and in 1703 became governor of that province.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal (-kä-vän-yäl′), **Marquis de (Pierre François de Rigaud).** Born at Quebec, 1698: died at Paris, Oct. 20, 1765. A French colonial governor, son of Philippe de Rigaud. He became governor of Canada in 1755, and capitulated to the English in 1760, after the defeat of Montcalm, commander of the French troops in Canada, by Wolfe in the preceding year.

Vaughan (vân or vâ′an), **Henry,** surnamed "The Silurist" (from the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of South Wales). Born at Skethiog-on-Usk, Brecknockshire, Wales, 1621: died there, April 23, 1693. A Welsh poet and mystic. He studied at Oxford, became a physician, and ultimately settled at Skethiog. He wrote "Poems" (1646), "Olor Iscanus" (1651), "Silex Scintillans" (1650–55), etc.

Vaughan, Robert. Born 1795: died at Torquay, June 15, 1868. An English Independent clergyman and historian. He was president of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, 1843–57, and in 1845 founded the "British Quarterly Review," of which he remained editor for twenty years. He wrote a "Life of Wycliffe" (1853), "Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell" (1838), "History of England under the House of Stuart" (1840), "Revolutions in England" (1859–63), etc.

Vaulion, Dent de. See *Dent de Vaulion*.

Vauvenargues (vōv-närg′), **Marquis de (Luc de Clapier).** Born at Aix, France, Aug. 8, 1715: died March 9, 1747. A French moralist. He is best known from his "Introduction à la connaissance de l'esprit humain" ("Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind," 1746), followed by "Réflexions et Maximes."

Vaux (vâks), **Calvert.** Born at London, Dec. 20, 1824. An Anglo-American landscape architect. He has, in connection with Frederick L. Olmsted, designed the plans of Central Park, New York city; the State reservation at Niagara Falls; and numerous other parks. His design for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was accepted in 1865.

Vauxhall (vâks-hâl′). A quarter of London, in Lambeth.

Vauxhall Gardens. A popular and fashionable London resort, formerly situated on the Thames above Lambeth.

The name dates from the marriage of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, sister of Archbishop Baldwin, with Foukes de Brent, after which the place was called Foukes-hall. . . . Vauxhall Gardens were laid out in 1661, and were at first known as the New Spring Gardens at Fox Hall to distinguish them from the Old Spring Gardens at Whitehall. They were finally closed in 1859, and the site is now built over; but they will always be remembered from Sir Roger de Coverley's visit to them in the "Spectator" [and the descriptions in "Humphrey Clinker" and "Vanity Fair"]. *Hare*, London, II. 422.

Vavau (vä-vou′). One of the principal islands of the Friendly group, Pacific Ocean: 42 miles in circumference.

Vavitau. See *Viritao*.

Vecelli, or **Vecellio.** See *Titian*.

Vecht (vecht). An arm of the Rhine which leaves it at Utrecht and flows into the Zuyder Zee east of Amsterdam.

Vectis (vek′tis), or **Vecta** (vek′ta̤). The Roman name of the Isle of Wight.

Veda (vā′da̤). [Skt., from √*vid*, know.] 'Knowledge,' 'science,' and then the whole Hindu sacred literature as *the* science. This includes the Sanhitas, 'collections' of mantras, 'hymns'; the Brahmanas, canonized 'priestly dicta,' with their developments, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads; and the Sutras, 'rules,' brief memorial lines to aid the teacher in the oral tradition of the sacred literature — the Sanhitas and Brahmanas together forming Shruti, 'hearing,' 'revelation,' while the Sutras constitute Smriti, 'memory,' 'tradition.' There are four Sanhitas, the Vedas, in distinction from the Veda as including the whole body of sacred literature, or as applied to the Rigveda *par excellence* — viz., the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda, and the Atharvaveda. Of these the Rigveda and the Atharvaveda are historical collections — that is, collections formed with a view to the perpetuation of the contents as literature; while the Samaveda and the Yajurveda are liturgical — material already existing in the Rigveda and elsewhere being in them put to special liturgical uses. The first in antiquity, extent, and importance is the Rigveda, containing 1,017 suktas, 'hymns,' in 10,580 rcas, 'verses.' (The stem *rc*, in which *c* is pronounced as *ch* in church, when it stands alone becomes *rk*, but when it comes before a sonant letter, *rg*: so *Rgveda*, usually printed *Rigveda*, means 'the Veda of rcas' (pronounced r′chas), 'verses,' 'songs.') The hymns, in a very simple metrical form, and a language varying considerably from the later classical Sanskrit, are almost all religious, and glorifications of the divinity addressed. The Atharvaveda (which see) is the latest of the four collections. The Samaveda is the Veda of samans, 'chants.' Material almost all of which is found in the Rigveda here appears in the form of chants to be sung in the Soma ritual. Certain words to be uttered at a special stage of a sacrifice were known technically as a yajus, 'sacrificial formula.' The Yajurveda (with the *s* of yajus changed into *r* owing to the effect of the following letter) is the Yajusveda, or 'Veda of sacrificial formulas.' The question of the date of the Rigveda, as the oldest of the collections of hymns, has been much discussed, but without definite results. The majority of Vedic scholars place the Vedic period proper between 2000 and 1500 B. C.

Vedanta (vā-dän′ta̤). [*Veda* and *anta*, end.] The most common designation of the Uttaramimansa (see that word) school of Hindu philosophy, given to it either as teaching the ultimate aim of the Veda, or as founded on the Upanishads, which come at the end of the Veda as the last stage in its historic evolution. It is ascribed to a Vyasa or Badarayana. The first of these names ('arranger') is given also to the legendary person who is supposed to have arranged the Vedas and written the Mahabharata, Puranas, and a Dharmashastra, and was doubtless applied to various great writers or compilers as a kind of title. In this sense it seems to have been given to the founder of the Vedanta. Its principles are propounded in sutras, but Badarayana's sutras are generally called Brahmasutra, or sometimes Sharirakasutra. The text and that of the celebrated commentary of Shankaracarya have been edited in the "Bibliotheca Indica," and a portion translated by Banerjea. Ballantyne also edited and translated a portion, as also the commentary known as the Vedantasara. The most authoritative recent works on the Vedanta are, however, Paul Deussen's "Die Sutra des Vedanta übersetzt aus dem Sanskrit" and his "Das System des Vedanta" (Leipsic, 1883).

Vedantasara (vā-dän-ta̤-sä′ra̤). [Skt., 'essence of the Vedanta.'] A treatise on the Vedanta philosophy by Sadananda. The text is printed in Böhtlingk's "Sanskrit Chrestomathie." It has been translated with full notes in Trübner's "Oriental Series" by Jacob. The name is also given to a commentary by Ramanuja on the Vedantasutras, which is also called Vedantapradipa, 'The Light or Lamp of the Vedanta.'

Vedas. See *Veda*.

Veddahs (ved′a̤z), or **Weddahs.** An ancient and probably aboriginal people of Ceylon, in a very low state of civilization.

Vedder (ved′ėr), **Elihu.** Born at New York, Feb. 26, 1836. An American genre- and figure-painter. He studied in Paris and Italy, where he has lived for a number of years. He illustrated a translation of the "Rubaiyat," by Omar Khayyam, 1883–84. Among his other works are "The Lair of the Sea-Serpent," "The Roc's Egg," "The Lost Mind," "The Crucifixion," "The Cumæan Sibyl," "Young Marsyas," "The Monk upon the Gloomy Path," "The Questioner of the Sphinx," etc.

Vega (vē′gä). [From Ar. *waqī′*, falling, i. e. 'the falling bird,' with reference to *Altair*, the 'flying eagle,' situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra; *α* Lyræ.

Vega. The vessel in which Nordenskjöld made his expedition of 1878–79.

Vega (vā′gä), **Garcilasso de la.** Born at Cuzco, Peru, April 12, 1539: died at Cordova, Spain, 1616. A Peruvian historian. His father was a distinguished Spanish officer of the same name, and his mother was a niece of the Inca Huaina Capac (whence he called himself Garcilasso Inca de la Vega). He went to Spain in 1560; served for many years as a captain in the Spanish army; and finally settled in Cordova, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published "El Florida del Inca," a description of De Soto's expedition to Florida (1605), "Comentarios reales de las Incas" (1608), and "Historia general del Perú" (1616). There are many later editions and translations.

Vega Carpio (vā′gä kär′pē-ō), **Lope Felix de.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 25, 1562: died there, Aug. 27, 1635. A celebrated Spanish dramatist and poet. He was educated at the Jesuit college of Madrid and at the University of Alcalá; was in the service of the Bishop of Avila, and secretary to the Duke of Alva; and was twice married. He was obliged to live away from Madrid for several years on account of a duel. He joined the Spanish Armada in 1588, and returned to Madrid in 1590, and was soon known as a dramatic writer: he had previously, during his exile, written for the theater in Valencia. He was the inventor of a witty character known as the "gracioso," a parody of the heroic character of the play, which passed first to the French and from that to all other modern theaters. He entered the church about 1612, after the death of his second wife, and about 1614 took priest's orders. His plays fall into three classes: the first, called "Comedias de Capa y Espada" (dramas with cloak and sword), "took their name from the circumstance that their principal personages belong to the genteel portion of society, accustomed, in Lope's time, to the picturesque national dress of cloaks and swords – excluding, on the one hand, those dramas in which royal personages appear, and, on the other, those which are devoted to common life and the humbler classes. Their main and moving principle is gallantry – such gallantry as existed in the time of their author. The story is almost always involved and intriguing, and almost always accompanied with an underplot and parody on the characters and adventures of the principal parties, formed out of those of the servants and other inferior personages" (*Ticknor*). The second class consisted of "Comedias Heroicas" or "Historiales," and the third of dramas founded on domestic life. He also wrote epics ("La Jerusalem conquistada"), romances, lyrics, pastorals, prose novels, etc.

> Their [Lope's plays'] very number, however, may have been one obstacle to their publication; for the most moderate and certain accounts on this point have almost a fabulous air about them, so extravagant do they seem. In 1603, he gives us the titles of two hundred and nineteen pieces that he had already written; in 1609, he says their number had risen to four hundred and eighty-three; in 1618 he says it was eight hundred; in 1619, again, in round numbers, he states it at nine hundred; and in 1624, at one thousand and seventy. After his death, in 1635, Perez de Montalvan, his intimate friend and eulogist, who three years before had declared the number to be fifteen hundred, without reckoning the shorter pieces, puts it at eighteen hundred plays and four hundred *autos*: numbers which are confidently repeated by Antonio in his notice of Lope, and by Franchi, an Italian, who had been much with Lope at Madrid, and who wrote one of the multitudinous eulogies on him after his death. The prodigious facility implied by this is further confirmed by the fact, stated by himself in one of his plays, that it was written and acted in five days, and by the anecdotes of Montalvan that he wrote five full-length dramas at Toledo in fifteen days, and one act of another in a few hours of the early morning, without seeming to make any effort in either case.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 203.

Vega Real (rā-äl′), **Battle of the.** A battle fought on the Vega Real (a plain in the northern part of Haiti), April 25, 1495, between a small force of Spaniards under Christopher and Bartholomew Columbus and the Indians of Caonabo and other chiefs. Las Casas says that the latter numbered 100,000 — an evident exaggeration. The Indians were completely defeated.

Veglia (vāl′yä), Slav. **Kérk.** 1. An island belonging to Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated in the Gulf of Quarnero in lat. 45° N. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Morlacca. Length, 24 miles. Population, 19,871. —2. A small seaport on the island of Veglia. It has a cathedral.

Vehmgerichte (fām′ge-riċh″te). [G., from *fehm*, a criminal tribunal so named, and *gericht*, judgment.] Medieval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the 14th and 15th centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had become demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *freigraf*, the justices *freischoffen*, and the place of meeting *freistuhl*. The sessions were open for the adjudication of civil matters, but secret when persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc., were summoned. Those convicted of serious crimes, or those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte*, *Westphalian gerichte*, etc.

Vehse (vā′ze), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Freiberg, Saxony, Dec. 18, 1802: died at Striesen, near Dresden, June 18, 1870. A German historian. He came to America with the separatist Stephan in 1838, but returned in 1839; went to Berlin in 1853, but was arrested for political reasons, imprisoned for six months, and banished from Prussia; and lived thereafter near Basel and in Italy and at Freiberg. His chief work is "Geschichte der deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation" ("History of the German Courts since the Reformation," 1851–58).

Vei, or **Vai** (vī). A negro tribe of Liberia, West Africa, north of Monrovia. It belongs to the Mande cluster, and has made its way from the elevated interior to the coast. About 1834 a Vei-man, Doalu Bukere, who had learned the Roman character, invented and introduced a new graphic system, of the syllabic type, with upward of two hundred signs, which has been used by the Mohammedans for their manuscript books.

Veii (vē′yī). In ancient geography, a city of Italy, the most important of the Etruscan League: identified with Isola Farnese, 11 miles north by west of Rome. It was frequently at war with Rome, especially in behalf of the restoration of Tarquinius Superbus, at the time of the massacre of the Fabii (about 476 B. C.), about 438–434, and about 426. It was besieged by the Romans and taken under the leadership of Camillus in 396 B. C.

Veile (vī′le). 1. An amt in Jutland, Denmark. Population, 111,904.—2. The capital of the amt of Veile, Denmark, situated on the Veile Fjord in lat. 55° 44′ N. It was taken by the Schleswig-Holsteiners May 5, 1848. Near it, at Gudsö, May 7, 1849, the Prussians defeated the Danes. Veile was stormed by the Austrians March 8, 1864. Population, 9,015.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, The. The first part of the poem "Lalla Rookh," by Moore: so called from the chief character, Mokanna. See *Mokanna*.

Veile Fjord (vī′le fyôrd). An arm of the Great Belt which penetrates the eastern coast of Jutland, Denmark.

Veintemilla (vā-ēn-tā-mēl′yä), **Ignacio.** Born in Cuenca, 1830. An Ecuadorian general and politician. He led the liberal revolt which overthrew President Borrero in Dec., 1876; was proclaimed president with extraordinary powers; and in 1882 became practically dictator with the title of supreme chief. He was deposed and driven from the country, after several months of civil war, July, 1883.

Veit (fīt), **Philipp.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 13, 1793: died at Mainz, Dec. 18, 1877. A noted German painter, a grandson of Moses Mendelssohn. He was associated with Cornelius, Overbeck, and Schadow. Among his works are "Seven Years of Plenty" (Rome), "Christianity bringing Civilization to Germany" (Frankfort), "Assumption of Mary" (Frankfort cathedral), "Egyptian Darkness," etc.

Vela, Blasco Nuñez. See *Nuñez Vela*.

Velabrum (ve-lā′brum). An area in ancient Rome, between the Capitoline, the Palatine, and the Tiber, extending northeastward to the Forum Romanum. It was a marsh before the construction of the Cloaca Maxima. The marble arch built in honor of Severus by the merchants of the Velabrum formed a portal between it and the Forum Boarium on the south.

Velasco, José Antonio Manso de. See *Manso de Velasco*.

Velasco (vā-läs′kō), **José Miguel de.** Born at Santa Cruz de la Sierra about 1795: died there, 1859. A Bolivian general and politician. As vice-president he was twice acting president during the disorders of 1828–29; led a revolt in the South in 1838; was elected president after the fall of Santa Cruz in 1839, but was deposed in 1841; and was again president 1847–48 during a period of great disorder which culminated in his deposition.

Velasco, Juan de. Born at Riobamba (now in Ecuador) about 1727: died at Verona, Italy, 1819. A Jesuit historian. He was for many years a professor in the University of San Marcos at Lima. After the expulsion of his order in 1767, he lived at Faenza and Verona. His principal work is "Historia del reino de Quito" (first published in French 1840; Spanish edition, Quito, 1841–44). It includes an account of the Scyri kingdom of Quito.

Velasco, Luis de, Count of Santiago. Born at Toledo about 1500: died at Mexico City, July 31, 1564. A Spanish administrator, second viceroy of Mexico from Dec., 1550, until his death. He enforced the "New Laws," emancipating, it is said, 150,000 Indians; put down revolts of the Chichimecs; and fitted out Legazpe's expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Velasco, Luis de, Count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (from 1595). Born at Madrid, 1539: died at Seville, 1617 (?). A Spanish administrator, son of the preceding. He was viceroy of Mexico Jan. 25, 1590,–Nov., 1595; viceroy of Peru July 24, 1596,–Nov. 28, 1604; and again viceroy of Mexico July 2, 1607,–June 12, 1611. Subsequently he was president of the Council of the Indies. He was one of the best of the Spanish colonial rulers.

Velasquez (vā-läs′keth), **Diego.** Born at Cuéllar, Segovia, 1465 (or 1458?): died at Havana, Cuba, 1523 or 1524. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He went to Española with Columbus in 1493, and was prominent in the affairs of that island until 1511, when he was sent by Diego Columbus to conquer Cuba. He had many conflicts with the Indians, whose principal chief, Hatuey, was captured and burned in Feb., 1512; founded Santiago, Havana, and other towns; and continued to rule the island, which was only nominally subject to the audience of Santo Domingo. He furnished a vessel for the expedition of Cordova, which discovered Yucatan in 1517; fitted out Grijalva's expedition in 1518 (see *Grijalva*); and in 1519 sent Cortés to conquer Mexico. The latter, as soon as he had left the island, refused obedience to Velasquez, who, in March, 1520, sent Pánfilo de Narvaez to arrest him. Narvaez was defeated by Cortés, and all subsequent efforts of Velasquez to secure the rich conquests of Mexico for himself ended in failure. His death, it is said, was caused by vexation at his loss.

Velasquez (vā-läs′keth), or **Velazquez** (vā-läth′keth), **Diego Rodriguez de Silva.** Born at Seville (baptized June 6, 1599): died at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1660. A celebrated Spanish painter. He was the son of Juan Rodriguez de Silva, but took his mother's name Velasquez. He was a pupil of Herrera el Viejo and of Pacheco whose daughter he married. He was patronized by Philip IV.; became court painter about 1623; visited Italy 1629–31; and for eighteen years painted portraits, landscapes, and historical and genre subjects in Madrid. From 1652 to 1660 he was quartermaster-general of the king's household, and died from over-fatigue in the preparations for the marriage of Louis XIV. and the infanta Maria Theresa. Among his principal works in his earlier manner are "The Water-Carrier of Seville" (Apsley House) and "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (National Gallery, London). Among his other works are "Los Borrachos," "Las Meninas," "Las Hilanderas," "The Expulsion of the Moriscos," "Forge of Vulcan" (Madrid Museum); "Joseph's Coat" (Escorial); "St. John the Evangelist" (London); "Boar Hunt," "Lot and his Daughters," "The Surrender of Breda," and a Crucifixion (in the Prado); etc. His famous portraits are those of Philip IV., of which he painted about forty; Innocent X., Quevedo (Apsley House); Admiral Pulido Pareja (National Gallery, London); Olivares, Prince Baltasar Carlos, a series of portraits of jesters and dwarfs; etc. His genius was not fully known till about the beginning of the 19th century, when the royal pictures were collected in the Museo del Prado. About 275 pictures are attributed to him, of which 121 are in Great Britain, 7 in the United States, and others in different European galleries.

Velazquez. See *Velasquez*.

Velay (ve-lā′). An ancient territory and county of France, which formed part of Languedoc. Capital, Le Puy. It is comprised in the department of Haute-Loire.

Veldeke (vel′de-ke), **Heinrich von.** Born in the neighborhood of Maestricht, Holland: flourished at the end of the 12th century. A Middle High German poet, the founder of the German court epic poetry. He was of noble family and in the service of the Counts of Looz and Rineck, burgraves of Mayence. At the court of Cleves he began to write, between 1175 and 1184, his poem "Eneit" ("Æneid") after a French original. The manuscript was stolen from a Countess of Cleves, to whom it had been loaned, by a Count of Schwarzburg, who took it to Thuringia. In 1184, in Thuringia, Veldeke finally got back his work, and completed it at the court of the Count Palatine of Saxony, afterward the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia. An earlier work, supposed by some to have been written by another poet of the same name, is the "Legende van S. Servaes." He was, besides, the author of a number of lyrics. The "Æneid" was published by Behagel in 1882.

Velez-Rúbio (vā′leth-rö′bē-ō). A town in the province of Almeria, Spain, situated on the Velez 54 miles west-southwest of Murcia. Population (1887), 10,437.

Velia (vē′li-a̤). A locality in ancient Rome, identified as the ridge which extends from the Palatine to the Esquiline, and on which stand the temple of Venus and Roma and the Arch of Titus. As it now exists, it has been much cut down from its original height.

Velino (vā-lē′nō). A river in central Italy which joins the Nera above Terni. Length, about 45 miles.

Velino, Monte. See *Monte Velino*.

Velitræ (ve-lī′trē). The ancient name of Velletri.

Velius Longus (vē′li-us long′gus). A Latin grammarian of unknown date. He is the author of a work entitled "De orthographia," which was published by Fulvius Ursinus in his "Notæ ad M. Varronem de re rustica" (1587).

Velleius Paterculus. See *Paterculus*.

Velletri (vel-lā′trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on a spur of the Alban Mountains 21 miles southeast of Rome. It was the ancient Velitræ, an important Latin town. Near it, May 19, 1849, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans. Population, 13,532.

Vellinghausen (vel′ling-hou-zen). A village in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near the Lippe and near Soest. Here, July 15–16, 1761, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under Broglie and Soubise.

Vellore (vel-lōr′). A town in North Arcot district, Madras, British India, situated on the Palar 75 miles west by south of Madras. It was the scene of a Sepoy mutiny in 1806. Population (1881), 37,491.

Venaissin (ve-nā-saṅ′), **Comtat,** or **County of.** An ancient county in the southeastern part of France, now included in the department of Vaucluse. Capital, Carpentras. By Philip III. it was ceded to the popes in 1273; it was annexed to France in 1791.

Venantius. See *Fortunatus*.

Vendeans (ven-dē′a̤nz). The natives or inhabitants of Vendée; specifically, the partizans of the royalist insurrection against the Revolution and the republic which was begun in western France in 1793, and the chief seat of which was in Vendée.

Vendée (voṅ-dā′). A department of France, bounded by Loire-Inférieure and Maine-et-Loire on the north, Deux-Sèvres on the east, Charente-Inférieure and the Bay of Biscay on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. Capital, La Roche-sur-Yon. It is divided into the "marsh" in the west, the "woodland" ("bocage") in the north, and the "plain" in the south. Vendée corresponds nearly to the former Bas-Poitou. It was the center of the royalist outbreak in the Revolution, and the scene of Bourbon disturbances in 1815 and 1832. Area, 2,588 square miles. Population (1891), 442,355.

Vendée, La, War of. The royalist war against the French republic which was carried on chiefly in Vendée and in Brittany. It broke out in Vendée in March, 1793, and reached its height in the Vendean victory at Saumur in June, 1793. The Vendeans under La Rochejacquelein suffered a decisive defeat by the republicans under Westermann and Marceau at Le Mans, Dec. 12, 1793. The war was continued in Brittany (war of the Chouans), and was suppressed in Vendée by Hoche in 1796. The chief Vendean leaders were Cathelineau, La Rochejacquelein, Stofflet, and Charette. The complete submission of the Chouans was effected by Bonaparte in 1800.

Vendémiaire (voṅ-dā-myãr′). [F., from L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the first month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Sept. 22; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 with Sept. 23; and in 12 with Sept. 24. The republican calendar came into use on 14th Vendémiaire, year 2 (Oct. 5, 1793).

Vendidad (ven-dē-däd′). See *Avesta*.

Vendôme (voṅ-dōm′). A former countship of France, made by Francis I. a duchy. It afterward gave name to a Bourbon line.

Vendôme. A town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, on the Loir 19 miles northwest of Blois: the Roman Vindocinium. It contains the abbey church of the Trinity, the Lycée (formerly a college), a ruined castle, and a hôtel de ville. It was formerly the capital of a barony, later a duchy. Several contests between the French and Germans occurred in its vicinity in Dec., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 9,533.

Vendôme, César, Duc **de.** Born 1594: died 1665. An illegitimate son of Henry IV. of France and Gabrielle d'Estrées. He took part in the intrigues against Louis XIII. and Mazarin.

Vendôme, Column. A column in the Place Vendôme, Paris, erected by Napoleon in honor of the Grand Army in 1806–10. It was destroyed by the Commune in 1871, and was replaced in 1875.

Vendôme, François de, Duc de Beaufort. Born at Paris, 1616: killed at Candia, June 25, 1669. A French politician and admiral, grandson of Henry IV.: surnamed "roi des halles" ('king of the markets') on account of his audacity and the grossness of his language. He was a leader of the Fronde 1648–49.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duc **de:** also called, until the death of his father, Duc de Penthièvre. Born at Paris, July 1, 1654: died at Viñaroz, in Catalonia, June 15, 1712. A famous French general, son of Louis, duc de Vendôme (1612–69). He served in the campaigns in the Low Countries, and at the victory of Marsaglia in 1693; commanded in Catalonia, and took Barcelona Aug. 10, 1697; commanded against Prince Eugene at Luzzara, Aug. 15, 1702; commanded in Tyrol, Piedmont, and Lombardy; was defeated at Oudenarde July 11, 1708; and defeated the Austrians in Spain at Villaviciosa, Dec. 10, 1710.

Vendôme, Philippe de. Born 1655: died 1727. A French general, brother of Louis Joseph de Vendôme. He was grand prior of the Maltese Order, and fought against the Dutch, Imperialists, etc.

Vendôme, Place. One of the principal squares of Paris, situated north of the Seine, and connected with the Place de l'Opéra by the Rue de la Paix, and with the Rue de Rivoli by the Rue Castiglione.

Venedey (ve′ne-dī), **Jakob.** Born at Cologne, May 24, 1805: died near Badenweiler, Feb. 8, 1871. A German publicist and historian. He lived long in exile in France after his participation in the celebration at Hambach in 1832, and was a member of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848. His works include "Romertum, Christentum, Germanentum" (1840), "Irland" (1844), "England" (1845), "Geschichte des deutschen Volks" (1854–62), and biographies of Washington, Franklin, and others.

Venedig (ve-nā′diG). The German name of Venice.

Venediger (ve-nā′dig-er), **Gross-.** A peak of the Hohe Tauern, on the frontier of Tyrol and Salzburg, west of the Grossglockner: one of the highest summits of the Eastern Alps, famous for its view. Height, 12.005 feet.

Venerable Doctor, L. **Doctor Venerabilis** (dok′tor ven-e̤-rab′i-lis). Champeaux.

Venern, Lake. See *Wenern*.

Veneti (ven′e-tī). 1. In ancient history, a people dwelling near the head of the Adriatic, beyond the Po and Adige.— 2. An ancient Celtic people dwelling in Brittany near the coast of the Bay of Biscay. They were subdued by Cæsar, after a severe maritime war, in 56 B. C.

Venetia (ve-nē′shiạ̈). An ancient province of Italy, included, in general, by the Po, the Alps, and the Adriatic. It was afterward ruled by Venice; passed to Austria in 1797; and became finally united to Italy in 1866. As a modern compartimento it comprises the provinces of Venice, Padua, Rovigo, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, Belluno, Udine. Population (1892), 3,022,884.

Venetia. The Latin name of Venice.

Venetian (ve-nē′shạn) **Alps.** A group of the Alps in northeastern Italy, south of the Carnic Alps, and between the valleys of the Tagliamento and Piave.

Venezuela (ven-e-zwē′lạ̈): Sp., in full, **Estados Unidos de Venezuela** (es-tä′dōs ö-nē′dōs dā vā-nāth-wā′lä). [For origin of name, see *Onotes*.] A federal republic in the northern part of South America, bounded by the Caribbean Sea, British Guiana, Brazil, and Colombia. Capital, Caracas. Branches of the Colombian Andes traverse the northwestern portion, and are continuous with a range along the northern coast called the Maritime Andes or Venezuelan Coast Range: south of these are the plains bordering the Orinoco and its tributaries, and including the vast stretches of grass-land called the llanos (which see); southeast of the Orinoco (Venezuelan Guiana) there are broken or mountainous lands. The southern and eastern boundaries are unsettled. The chief industries are agriculture (coffee, cacao, tobacco, etc.) in the mountain regions, and grazing on the llanos; gold, copper, etc., are mined in considerable quantities. The limits and names of the states and territories have been frequently changed. In 1894 there were 8 states, 4 territories, and a federal district. The executive is vested in a president chosen for two years, and 6 responsible ministers. Congress consists of a senate and chamber of deputies. The prevailing language is Spanish, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic: religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was conquered and settled principally by agents of the commercial house of the Welsers, who held a grant of the country from Charles V. during part of the 16th century. Later the greater part of it was included in the Spanish captain-generalcy of Caracas. Insurrections broke out in 1810; were partially suppressed 1812–13 and 1815–16; and were finally successful in 1821. Until 1829 the country was included in the (original) republic of Colombia. The conflicting principles of the federalist and centralist parties have led to many civil wars and several changes of the constitution. Area (claimed), 597,960 square miles; actually held, probably less than 400,000 square miles. Population (census of 1891), 2,323,527.

Venezuela, Gulf of. See *Maracaibo, Gulf of*.

Veni. See *Beni*.

Venice (ven′is). A province of the kingdom of Italy. Area, 820 square miles. Population (1892), 379,254.

Venice (ven′is). [F. *Venise*, It. *Venezia*, G. *Venedig*, L. *Venetia* (from the Veneti).] A seaport, capital of the province of Venice, Italy, situated in the Lagune (lagoons) in a bay of the Adriatic, on 117 small islands, in lat. 45° 26′ N., long 12° 20′ E. The islands are separated by 150 canals and connected by 378 bridges. The city is celebrated for its situation, its palaces, and its works of art. Its trade is important, and it has manufactures of glass, gold- and silver-work, mosaic, silk, velvet, cotton, etc. The communication is mostly by water, the Grand Canal (which see) being the principal thoroughfare. The most famous church (see *Mark, St., Basilica of*) stands on the Piazza of St. Mark, where also are the Procuratie (or procurators' palaces), campanile (see *Campanile of St. Mark's*), and clock-tower; while the adjoining Piazzetta is bordered by the palace of the doges (see *Doge's Palace*) and the former library (now the great hall of the Palazzo Reale or Procuratie Nuove). San Giovanni e Paolo, or San Zanipolo, is a fine large Pointed church with a light and lofty interior and a dome at the crossing. It was the usual burial-place of the doges. Among the finest tombs are those of Pietro Mocenigo, Michele Morosini, and Andrea Vendramin — the last a masterpiece of the early Renaissance. Santa Maria dei Frari, designed by Niccolò Pisano, and begun in 1250, is a large church of brick with a fine arcaded apse and a good campanile. The spacious and well-proportioned interior contains good paintings and interesting tombs. The Church of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni, built in 1551 for the lay brotherhood of the Dalmatians, is famous for the series of highly realistic paintings by Carpaccio which adorns its interior. The Church of San Salvatore, outside a grotesque Renaissance production, but well proportioned and classical in the interior, contains some of the finest Renaissance tombs in Venice. There are many other notable churches. The Palazzo Contarini Fasan, on the Grand Canal, a small house, defaced though it is by restoration, presents the richest example of Venetian 15th-century Pointed work. The Palazzo Foscari is the finest example of Venetian Pointed architecture of the 15th century. The Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, built in 1481, is the finest example of a private building of the early Renaissance in Venice. Among other objects of interest are the Bridge of Sighs (which see), the Quay Riva degli Schiavoni, the Rialto (which see), and the Academy of Fine Arts. The Venetian islands are said to have become refuges from the Teutonic conquerors as early as the 5th and 6th centuries. The dogate was instituted in or about 697. The first permanent settlement was made on the site of Venice in the 9th century. It occupied an intermediate position between the Byzantine empire and that of the West. The title of Duke of Dalmatia was assumed by the doge about 997. The republic of Venice became one of the greatest commercial powers of the world, especially after the partition of the Byzantine empire in 1204, in which it played a leading part, sharing the spoils. It had a long and bitter rivalry with Genoa. It was governed by a doge, great council, senate, and after 1310 by the Council of Ten. In the 14th and 15th centuries it acquired Treviso, Vicenza, Padua, Verona, Udine, Brescia, Bergamo, and other places in northeastern Italy. It was at its height in the 15th century, and held various possessions in Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant; became celebrated in art, especially in the 16th century (Titian, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Giorgione, Bellini, Sansovino, Palladio, Da Ponte); and lost to the Turks in the 15th and 16th centuries its possessions in the Morea, with Eubœa, Cyprus, Corfu, etc. The League of Cambray was formed against Venice in 1508. Venice took a leading part in the victory of Lepanto in 1571; lost Crete to the Turks in 1669; and conquered the Morea under Morosini 1685 87. Napoleon put an end to the republic in 1797. Its territories were ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797; were ceded to the kingdom of Italy in 1805, and ceded back to Austria in 1814; and Venetia became part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in 1815. The republic of Venice, under the leadership of Manin, was proclaimed in 1848. The city was besieged and taken by Austria 1848 49. Venetia (with Venice) was ceded to the kingdom of Italy in 1866. Population (1892), 149,500.

Venice, Gulf of. The northwestern arm of the Adriatic Sea.

Venice as Queen of the Sea. An effective and skilfully painted allegorical picture by Tintoretto, on the ceiling of the Sala del Collegio in the ducal palace at Venice.

Venice of the East. A name occasionally given to Bangkok.

Venice of the North. A name sometimes given to Stockholm and to Amsterdam.

Venice of the West. An occasional name of Glasgow.

Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered. A tragedy by Otway, printed in 1682. The plot is from St. Réal's "Historie de la Conjuration du Marquis de Bedamar."

Venlo, or **Venloo** (ven-lō′). A town in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated on the Meuse in lat. 51° 23′ N., long. 6° 9′ E. It has varied manufactures and an extensive trade in swine. It was formerly strongly fortified. In 1473 it was taken by Charles the Bold, and in 1481 by Maximilian I. It was besieged by Charles V. in 1543, and capitulated under favorable conditions (the "Accord of Venloo"); was taken by the Dutch in 1568, by the Duke of Parma in 1586, and by Prince Henry of Orange in 1632; was taken from the French by the Allies under Marlborough in 1702; fell to Austria by the peace of Baden in 1714; was restored to the Netherlands in 1715; was taken by the French Oct. 26, 1794, and incorporated in France in 1801; was restored to the Netherlands by the peace of Paris in 1814; was taken by the Belgians Nov., 1830; and was again restored in 1839. Population, 11,397.

Venn (ven), or the **High Venn.** A desolate plateau chiefly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the frontier of Belgium, near the towns Montjoie and Malmedy. Elevation, about 2,000 feet.

Venn, John. An English contemporary writer and lecturer on moral science. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1857, and was ordained in 1858. Among his works are "The Logic of Chance, etc." (1866), "On Some of the Characteristics of Belief, Scientific and Religious" (1870), "Symbolic Logic" (1881), "Principles of Empirical or Inductive Logic" (1889).

Vennachar (ven′a-ċhär), **Loch.** An expansion of the river Teith in Perthshire, Scotland, east of Loch Katrine. Length, 3½ miles.

Venosa (vā-nō′sä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 23 miles north of Potenza: the Roman Venusia. It was the birthplace of Horace. Population, about 8,000.

Venta, or **Venta Belgarum** (ven′tạ̈ bel-gā′-rum). The Roman name of Winchester.

Ventimiglia (ven-tē-mēl′yä). A seaport in the province of Porto-Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean, close to the French frontier, 17 miles east-northeast of Nice. Population (1881), 4,195.

Ventnor (vent′nọr). A watering-place in the Isle of Wight, England, situated on the southern coast 9 miles south-southeast of Newport: noted for its mild climate. Population (1891), 5,817.

Ventose (voṅ-tōz′). [F., 'the windy.'] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the sixth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Feb. 19; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 with Feb. 20; and in 12 with Feb. 21.

Ventoux (voṅ-tö′), **Mont.** An outlying summit of the Alps, in southeastern France, northeast of Avignon. Height, 6,270 feet.

Venus (vē′nus). 1. In Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. Venus was of little importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues (see below) being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days; its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47′ 3″. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23′.5; and the earth passes through the ascending node on Dec. 7. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{410000}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{11}{14}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of 2 × 8″.827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of 8″.68 by the mean of the best night measures, or 8″.40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or 8″.54, we find the diameter of Venus about $\frac{30}{31}$ that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{9}{10}$, its density about $\frac{7}{8}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{8}{9}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have

led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that day and night last for many years. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the 18th century: but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ♀, supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

Venus, Mountain of, or **Venusberg.** The Hörselberg, between Eisenach and Gotha, within whose caverns (the Hörselloch), according to medieval legend, Venus held her court with heathen splendor and revelry. Of those who, charmed by music and sensuous allurements, entered her abode, none ever returned except Tannhäuser. See *Tannhäuser.*

Venus and Adonis. A poem by Shakspere, published in 1593.

Venus and Adonis. 1. A painting by Guercino (1647), in the Museum at Dresden. Venus comes suddenly on the body of Adonis, who lies with torn flank, and makes lively manifestation of grief. Cupid drags up the boar from one side, by the ear.

2. A painting by Rubens, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. In the center of a glade, Adonis, bearing his hunting-spear, struggles with Venus and Cupid, who strive to hold him back. In the background are seen Venus's chariot drawn by swans, and several hunting-dogs.

3. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. Venus reclines, holding in her lap the head of the sleeping Adonis.

Venusberg (vā'nös-berG). See *Venus, Mountain of.*

Venus Callipyge (ka-lip'i-jē). [Gr. *καλλίπυγη*, with beautiful buttocks.] A late Greek statue, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The title is a misnomer, as there is nothing of Venus about the figure, which stands with the weight on the left leg, and with the uplifted left hand raises the drapery from behind, at the same time looking over her right shoulder.

Venus Genetrix (jen'e-triks). [L., 'she who has borne or produced.'] 1. A Roman copy of a Greek original held to represent a celebrated type by Alcamenes, in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is clad in a very light Ionian tunic, and with the raised right arm lifts her himation from behind toward her head, forming the Greek gesture symbolic of marriage. The left hand extends the apple.

2. An antique marble statue, in the Vatican Museum, held to be an excellent copy of the bronze cult-statue by Arcesilaus which stood in the temple of Venus on the Forum Julium. The figure is fully draped in very thin, clinging drapery: she extends an apple with her left hand, and with the right raises her mantle over the shoulder toward the head — the symbolical marriage-gesture.

Venusia (ve-nū'ṡi-ạ̈). The ancient name of Venosia.

Venus of Arles. A Greek statue found at Arles in 1651, now in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is represented standing, undraped to the hips, with the head slightly inclined toward the left.

Venus of Capua. A beautiful antique statue, of the type of the famous Venus of Melos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The goddess wears a stephane, and is undraped to her hips. It is a Roman copy of a Greek original.

Venus of Cnidus. The best antique reproduction of the type of the famous statue by Praxiteles, in the Vatican, Rome. The figure is nude; the drapery is held in the left hand, and falls over a beautiful vase. The existing drapery about the legs is of tin painted white. The arms are restored.

Venus of Medici. An antique Greek original statue of marble, probably of the time of Augustus, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence. It is a very graceful, highly finished figure of the goddess, undraped, as Anadyomene, with her arms held before her body, and a dolphin to her left. While without the dignity of earlier Greek work, it has long ranked as a canon of female beauty.

Venus of Melos. A famous Greek statue in the Louvre, Paris, perhaps the most admired single existing work of antiquity. It was found in 1820 in the island of Melos, and in date appears to fall between the time of Phidias and that of Praxiteles, or about 400 B. C. The statue represents a majestic woman, undraped to the hips, standing with the weight on the right foot and with the head turned slightly toward the left. The arms are broken off, and there is a dispute as to their original position. Also called the *Venus of Milo.*

Venus of Syracuse. A Greek statue of Venus Anadyomene, of the 3d century B. C., in the Museo Nazionale at Syracuse, Sicily. The statue is headless; the only drapery is a piece of light tissue blown back by the wind and retained by the right hand.

Venus of the Capitol. A notable Greek original statue, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The goddess is undraped, with her arms in the position of those of the Venus of Medici, and her drapery thrown over a vase beside her. The motive is a variation of the type of the Venus of Cnidus.

Venus of the Hermitage. A noted antique statue of Parian marble, found in Rome in 1859, and now in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. It is a very close replica, but slightly restored, of the Venus of Medici, but is somewhat less affected in pose, though harder in type.

Venus of the Shell. A painting by Titian (1520), in Bridgewater House, London. The goddess wrings her hair as she rises from the sea, in which she is still immersed to her thighs. The modeling is remarkable, despite the strong light on all sides, and the color is admirable. The picture has its name from the small shell floating beside the figure.

Venus of Urbino. A masterpiece by Titian, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence: a very graceful figure reclining on a white-draped couch, with beautifully warm and transparent flesh-tints. It is the portrait of Eleonora Gonzaga, duchess of Urbino.

Vêpres Siciliennes (vāpr sē-sē-lyen'), **Les.** [F., 'Sicilian Vespers' (which see).] 1. An opera by Verdi, produced at Paris in 1855, and in England as "I Vespri Siciliani" in 1859.—2. A play by Casimir Delavigne.

Vera (vā'rä), **Augusto.** Born at Amelia, Umbria, Italy, May 4, 1813: died at Naples, July 13, 1885. An Italian Hegelian philosopher, professor at Naples. He translated various works of Hegel into French, and wrote "Problème de la certitude" (1845), "An Inquiry into Speculative and Experimental Science" (1856), "Essais de philosophie hégélienne" (1864), etc.

Vera Cruz (ve'rä kröz; Sp. pron. vā'rä kröth). ['True cross.'] A maritime state of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oajaca, Chiapas, and Tabasco. Capital, Jalapa. The surface is mountainous, except the coast-belt. Area, 27,454 square miles. Population (1894), 730,804.

Vera Cruz. A seaport in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 19° 12′ N., long. 96° 9′ W.: defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulúa. It is the principal seaport of Mexico, and the port of export for over half of all Mexican products. It was founded by Cortés near the present site (see *Villa Rica*); was made a city in 1615; was bombarded and taken by the French in 1838, and by the Americans under Scott in 1847; and was taken by the Spaniards in 1861. Population (1889), 24,000.

Veragua (vā-rä'gwä), or **Veraguas** (vā-rä'gwäs). [From the name of a river, or perhaps of an Indian town.] A region in the western part of the Isthmus of Panama, near the Gulf of Chiriqui. It was named by Columbus, who discovered it in 1502 and attempted to found a settlement there, but was driven off by the Indians. It was included in Castilla del Oro, granted to Diego de Nicuesa in 1509, and he endured great sufferings while attempting to colonize it. Maria de Toledo, acting for her son, Luis Columbus, sent an expedition to conquer Veragua in 1535, but the country was abandoned after nearly all the colonists had died. It was partly settled during the colonial period, and for a time formed a province of New Granada. It is now included in the department of Panama.

Veragua, Dukes of. The successors to the honors of Christopher Columbus. In 1536 Luis Columbus abandoned his claims to the viceroyalty of the Indies, receiving in return the title of duke of Veragua, with a grant of twenty-five leagues square in Veragua, and the island of Jamaica, in fief. In 1556 he was deprived of the fiefs, but retained the title, with the honorary title of admiral of the Indies, and a pension. Diego Columbus, the great-grandson of the discoverer, died childless in 1578, and with him the male line of Columbus came to an end. A lawsuit for the succession to the titles followed: it lasted thirty years, and was settled in favor of the descendants of Isabel, sister of Luis Columbus. This line ceased in 1733, and the title, after new litigations, was settled on the descendants of Francesca, sister of the Diego Columbus who had died in 1578. The present Duke of Veragua (born 1837) visited the United States in 1892, and was received with high honors as the representative of the family.

Verazzano. See *Verrazano.*

Verboeckhoven (ver-bök'hō-ven), **Eugène Joseph.** Born at Warneton, Belgium, July 8, 1798: died at Brussels, Jan. 20, 1881. A Belgian painter of animals.

Verbruggen (ver-brug'en), **John.** Died 1708. An English actor. He was the original Oronooko, and so famous as Alexander that he was sometimes called by that name.

Verbruggen, Mrs. (**Susanna Perceval Mountfort**). Born 1669: died 1701. An English actress. She married William Mountfort, an actor, about 1686, and after his death married Verbruggen. She was a brilliant actress of light comedy. Cibber has celebrated her in his "Apology."

Vercellæ (vėr-sel'ē). The ancient name of Vercelli.

Vercelli (ver-chel'lē). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Sesia 38 miles west by south of Milan: the ancient Vercellæ, capital of the Libici. Near it are the Raudian Fields. It had a university in the middle ages. The Church of Sant' Andrea, of the early 13th century, is a notable building combining Romanesque and Pointed arches. The walls are of brick; the pillars, angle-quoins, and other important details, and the entire façade, of stone. The façade has three sculptured doorways and two galleries of columns, with slender rectangular towers. At the crossing there is an octagonal lantern surrounded by six turrets. Population (1881), 20,165.

Vercelli, Battle of. See *Raudian Fields.*

Vercelli Book. A manuscript collection of early English poetry and Anglo-Saxon legends and homilies. It contains Cynewulf's "Elene." It was discovered by Dr. Friedrich Blume at Vercelli, Italy, in 1822.

Vercingetorix (vėr-sin-jet'ọ-riks). Put to death about 45 B. C. A heroic chief of the Arverni in Gaul, the leader of the great rebellion against the Romans in 52 B. C. He gained various successes against Cæsar, but was besieged by him in Alesia and surrendered in 52. He was exhibited in Cæsar's triumph in Rome in 46, and then by Cæsar's order beheaded.

Verd, Cape. See *Cape Verd.*

Verdant Green (vėr'dant grēn), **Mr., Adventures of.** A novel by Edward Bradley (under the pseudonym of Cuthbert Bede), published in 1853.

Verden (ver'den). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Aller 21 miles southeast of Bremen. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It became a Swedish duchy in 1648, and passed to Hannover in 1719. Population (1890), 8,719.

Verdi (ver'dē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Roncole (near Busseto), duchy of Parma, Italy, Oct. 10, 1813. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He received his musical education at Busseto and Milan; was appointed organist at Roncole when only 10 years old; settled in Milan in 1838; and has lived in later life in Genoa and at his villa Sta. Agata (near Busseto). He was a member of the Italian Parliament for a short time in 1860, and was chosen senator in 1875, but never attended a sitting. His chief operas are "Nabucodonosor" (1842), "I Lombardi" (1843), "Ernani" (1844), "I due Foscari" (1844), "Attila" (1846), "Macbeth" (1847: revised 1865), "Luisa Miller" (1849), "Rigoletto" (1851), "Il Trovatore" (1853), "La Traviata" (1853), "Les Vêpres Siciliennes" (1855), "Simon Boccanegra" (1857: revised 1881), "Un ballo in maschera" (1859), "La forza del destino" (1862), "Don Carlos" (1867), "Aida" (1871), "Otello" (1887), "Falstaff" (1893). His other works include "Requiem Mass" (1874) and other sacred compositions, etc.

Verdigris (vėr'di-grēs) **River.** A river in Kansas and the Indian Territory which joins the Arkansas 25 miles west of Tahlequah. Length, over 250 miles.

Verdon (ver-dôṅ'). A river in southeastern France which forms in large part the boundary between Basses-Alpes and Var. It joins the Durance 21 miles northeast of Aix. Length, about 100 miles.

Verdun (ver-duṅ'). A fortified town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 9′ N.: the ancient Verodunum in Gaul. It manufactures confectionery, liquors, etc.; has a cathedral of the 12th century; and is strongly fortified. In the 10th century it passed to the German Empire; was made a free imperial city; was occupied by Henry II. of France in 1552, and with its territory was formally annexed to France in 1648; was held a short time by the Prussians in 1792; and capitulated to the Prussians in Nov., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 18,852.

Verdun, Treaty of. A treaty made at Verdun in 843 by the sons of Louis le Débonnaire. Lothaire was confirmed as emperor, and received Italy and the region lying in general west of the Rhine and Alps and east of the Rhone, Saône, Meuse, and Schelde. Ludwig the German received the region between the Rhine and the Elbe (the nucleus of Germany); and Charles the Bald obtained the region west of Lothaire's dominions (the nucleus of France).

> On his [Louis the Pious's] death the sons flew to arms, and the first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe was fought out on the field of Fontenay. In the partition treaty of Verdun which followed, the Teutonic principle of equal division among heirs triumphed over the Roman one of the transmission of an indivisible empire.
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> *Bryce,* Holy Roman Empire, p. 77.

Verdunois (ver-dü-nwä'). An ancient territory of eastern France, whose capital was Verdun. With the Pays Messin it formed one of the small governments of France prior to 1790. The name Verdunois was also given to a small district in Gascony, southern France, near Verdun-sur-Garonne.

Verdy du Vernois (ver-dē' dü ver-nwä'), **Julius von.** Born at Freistadt, in Silesia, July 19, 1832. A Prussian general, military writer, and politician. He became lieutenant-general in 1881, and commander of the first division (at Konigsberg) in 1883, and was minister of war 1889-90. He is especially noted for his works on military affairs.

Vere, Sir **Aubrey de.** See *De Vere.*

Vere, Aubrey Thomas de. See *De Vere.*

Vere, Maximilian Schele de. See *De Vere.*

Vereshchagin (ve-resh-chä'gin), **Vasili.** Born in the province of Novgorod, Russia, Oct., 1842. A Russian genre- and battle-painter. He studied at the St. Petersburg Academy, at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, and with Gérôme. He traveled through Turkestan, China, and India; served in the Caucasus and in the Russo-Turkish war; was present at the storming of Plevna; acted as secretary in the negotiations for peace; and went to India again in 1882 and 1884. Many of his paintings are at Moscow in the Tretjakoff collection. Among his other pictures is a cycle of 20 from the history of India, a cycle of 20 from the campaign in Turkestan, 20 from the Russo-Turkish war, a number of sacred subjects, etc.

Vergara. See *Bergara.*

Vergennes (vėr-jenz'). A city in Addison County, Vermont, 35 miles west by south of Montpelier. Population (1890), 1,773.

Vergennes (ver-zhen′), **Comte de** (**Charles Gravier**). Born at Dijon, France, Dec. 28, 1717: died Feb. 13, 1787. A French politician and diplomatist. He was appointed minister to Treves in 1750; was ambassador to Turkey 1755–68; was made ambassador to Sweden in 1771; and became minister of foreign affairs in 1774. He promoted the alliance with the United States, and negotiated the treaty of Paris in 1783.

Verges (vėr′gẹ̄z). In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," a "headborough," assistant to Dogberry.

Vergier de Hauranne. See *Duvergier de Hauranne.*

Vergil, or **Virgil** (vėr′jil) (L. **Publius Vergilius Maro**). Born in Andes, near Mantua, Cisalpine Gaul, Oct. 15, 70 B. C.: died at Brundisium, Italy, Sept. 21, 19 B. C. A famous Roman epic, didactic, and idyllic poet. He studied at Cremona, Mediolanum, Neapolis, and Rome, where he devoted himself to rhetoric, philosophy, and poetry. In 41 his paternal estate near Mantua was confiscated for the benefit of the soldiery which had assisted Octavian in the civil war against Brutus and Cassius: but he was later indemnified through the intercession of Mæcenas. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Asinius Pollio, Mæcenas (to whom he was introduced about 40), and Octavian (Augustus). He was an intimate friend of Horace, whom he introduced to Mæcenas. About 37 he settled at Rome: his later years were spent chiefly in Campania. His works include "Eclogues" or "Bucolics" (written 42–37), "Georgics" (written about 37–30), and the "Æneid." The first printed edition of Vergil appeared at Rome about 1469.

Vergil, or **Virgil** (vėr′jil), **Polydore.** Born at Urbino, Italy, about 1470: died there, 1555. An Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. He was sent to England as deputy collector of Peter's pence by the Pope in 1501; was presented to an English living in 1503; and in 1504 was appointed the Bishop of Hereford's proxy on his translation to the see of Bath and Wells. He was collated to the prebend of Scamblesby in Lincoln in 1507; was naturalized in 1510; and was collated to the prebend of Oxgate in St. Paul's in 1513. He was imprisoned for a short time about 1515 on the charge of slandering Wolsey. He returned to Italy about 1550. His chief work is "Historiæ Anglicæ libri xxvi" (1534): a twenty-seventh book was added in the third edition, 1555.

Vergil the Magician. The legendary form which the historical Vergil assumed in the middle ages.

Vergilius (vėr-jil′i-us). See *Vergil.*

Vergniaud (vern-yō′), **Pierre Victurnien.** Born at Limoges, France, May 31, 1753: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French orator and Revolutionary statesman. He practised law at Bordeaux, became, on the outbreak of the Revolution, a member of the government of the department of Gironde; was elected deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and became its president; and was one of the chief Revolutionary orators, and the leader of the Girondists. He was a member of the Convention; was opposed by Robespierre; and was proscribed in June, 1793, imprisoned in July, and condemned to death in October.

Veria, or **Verria** (ve-rē′ä). A town in Turkey, 44 miles west by south of Saloniki: the ancient Berea. Population, about 10,000.

Verlaine (ver-lān′), **Paul.** Born at Metz, March 30, 1844. A French poet. He at first belonged to the "Parnassians," but afterward became one of the most noted of the "Symbolists" and the "Decadents." Following the example of Villon, he has used his misfortunes in hospital and prison as a theme for his poems and prose works. He lectured on poetry in England in 1893. Among his works are "Poemes saturniens" (1865), "Sagesse" (1881), "Jadis et naguere" (1885), "Romances sans paroles" (1887), "Bonheur" (1891), "Mes hopitaux" (1891).

Verlorene Handschrift (fer-lō′ren-e händ′-shrift), **Die.** [G., 'The Lost Manuscript.'] One of the chief novels of Gustav Freytag, published in 1864.

Verlorenes Loch (fer-lō′ren-es loċh). A deep and narrow gorge of the Hinter Rhein, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, through which the Via Mala passes.

Vermandois (ver-moṅ-dwä′). An ancient territory of France, in Picardy. Capital, St.-Quentin. It lay northeast of Paris, and is comprised in the departments of Aisne and Somme. In the middle ages it was a countship; was united to France by Philip II. in 1183; was ceded to Burgundy by the treaty of Arras in 1435; and on the death of Charles the Bold (1477) was taken by Louis XI. of France.

Vermejo (ver-mā′ḣō), **Rio.** [Sp., 'red river.'] A western branch of the Paraguay, rising in Bolivia, flowing southeast through the Gran Chaco plains (Argentine Republic), and joining the Paraguay shortly above the junction of the latter with the Paraná. The middle and lower portions spread out in swamps in which the channel is nearly lost. Length, over 800 miles.

Vermilion (vėr-mil′yon). A city in Clay County, South Dakota, on the Missouri near Yankton.

Vermilion Bay. An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the southern coast of Louisiana. Length, about 20 miles.

Vermont (ver-mont′). ['Green mountain.'] One of the New England States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 44′ to 45° 1′ N., and from long. 71° 38′ to 73° 25′ W. Capital, Montpelier. It is bounded by Quebec on the north, New Hampshire (separated by the Connecticut) on the east, Massachusetts on the south, and New York (largely separated by Lake Champlain) on the west. It is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains. It is an agricultural State, and is also noted for its quarries of granite and marble. It has 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. The first to explore it was Champlain (1609); the first settlement was made at Brattleboro in 1724. It was claimed by New Hampshire, and called at first the "New Hampshire Grants," and was afterward claimed by New York. Its "Green Mountain Boys," under the lead of Ethan Allen, took an active part in the Revolutionary War; and it was the scene of the battle of Bennington. It formed a constitution and proclaimed its independence in 1777, and was admitted to the Union in 1791. It was the starting-point of Canadian raids in 1837, and later of Fenian raids. Length, 158 miles. Area, 9,565 square miles. Population (1890), 332,422.

Verne (vern), **Jules.** Born at Nantes, France, Feb. 8, 1828. A French novelist. He was educated at Nantes, and afterward studied law at Paris, but ultimately devoted himself to literature. After turning out a number of moderately successful plays, he struck a new vein in his scientific romances, which have gained a world-wide popularity. They include "Cinq semaines en ballon" ("Five Weeks in a Balloon," 1863), "Voyage au centre de la terre" ("Journey to the Center of the Earth," 1864), "De la terre à la lune" ("A Trip to the Moon," 1865), "Vingt mille lieues sous les mers" ("Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," 1870), "L'Île mystérieuse" ("The Mysterious Island," 1870), "Voyage autour du monde en quatre-vingts jours" ("Round the World in Eighty Days," 1872), "Michel Strogoff" (1876), "Le rayon vert" (1882), etc.

Vernet (ver-nā′), **Antoine Charles Horace**, called **Carle.** Born at Bordeaux, Aug. 14, 1758: died at Paris, Nov. 17, 1835. A French historical and animal painter, son and pupil of C. J. Vernet. He took a first prize in 1782, studied in Italy till 1789, and went with Napoleon to Italy.

Vernet, Claude Joseph, called **Joseph.** Born at Avignon, France, Aug. 14, 1712: died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1789. A French marine- and landscape-painter, son and pupil of Antoine Vernet (1689–1753). He studied at Rome in 1732, and settled in Paris in 1753, after painting at many European courts. He painted by royal order a series of French seaports.

Vernet, Émile Jean Horace, called **Horace.** Born at Paris, June 30, 1789: died there, Jan. 17, 1863. A distinguished French genre- and battle-painter, son and pupil of A. C. H. Vernet, and pupil of Moreau and Vincent. He was decorated for bravery at the defense of the Barrière de Clichy in 1820; was director of the French school at Rome 1827–39; and was employed 1836–42 in painting for the gallery of Versailles. Most of his pictures after 1836 were of Arab life. They include "Dog of the Regiment," "Horse with the Trumpet," "Grenadier of Waterloo," battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau, Bouvines, Montmirail, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, Isly, "Campaign of Constantine," "Capture of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader," "Barrier of Clichy," "Bridge of Arcola," "Smala," "Siege of Antwerp," various Moorish scenes, "Judith," "Rachel," scenes from Molière's plays, etc.

Verneuil (ver-nėy′). A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Avre 49 miles south by west of Rouen. Here, Aug. 17, 1424, the English under the Duke of Bedford defeated the French. Population (1891), commune, 4,270.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Balzac d'Entragues, Marquise **de.** Born at Orléans in 1579: died at Paris in 1633. A mistress of Henry IV. She was false to him, but he was infatuated with her, though he finally broke with her. Later she was accused of having been a moral accomplice in his assassination, but nothing was proved against her.

Vernéville (ver-nā-vēl′). A village west-northwest of Metz. The heights east of the village were the scene of hard fighting in the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. The French center was here attacked by the German 9th army corps.

Vernier (ver-nyā′), **Pierre.** Born at Ornans, France, about 1580: died there, Sept. 14, 1637. A French mathematician, noted as the inventor of the vernier (named for him). He wrote "Construction, usage, et propriétés du quadrant nouveau de mathématiques" (1631), etc.

Vernon (ver-nôṅ′). [ML. *Verno.*] A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Seine 30 miles southeast of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 8,288.

Vernon (vėr′nọn), **Diana** or **Di.** A high-spirited girl with a love for manly sports, the heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy."

Vernon (vėr′nọn), **Edward.** Born at Westminster, Nov. 12, 1684: died at Nacton, Suffolk, England, Oct. 29 or 30, 1757. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1701; served in the War of the Spanish Succession 1701–13; and entered Parliament in 1722. He bombarded and took Porto Bello in 1739; was repulsed before Cartagena in 1741; and was struck from the list of admirals in 1746 for publishing a couple of pamphlets against the admiralty.

Vernon, Jane Marchant Fisher. Born in England about 1796: died at New York, June 4, 1869. An English-American actress. She came to America in 1827, and shortly after married George Vernon, an actor, who died in about three years. Her best parts in her later years were Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. Malaprop, Tabitha Stork, and similar characters.

Verocchio, or **Verrocchio** (vā-rok′kē-ō), **Andrea** (**Andrea Cioni di Michele**). Born at Florence, 1435: died at Venice, 1488. An Italian sculptor, the most noted pupil of Donatello. He was early apprenticed to Giuliano Verocchio, a goldsmith, from whom he took his name (*Verocchio*, the true eye). He was a painter as well as a sculptor, but only one picture remains, the "Baptism of our Lord," in the Accademia in Florence. In 1467 he did compartments of the door of the sacristy of the Duomo in Florence for Luca della Robbia. From 1473 to 1476 (pontificate of Sixtus IV.) he was in Rome. Immediately after his return to Florence in 1476, Verocchio modeled and cast his famous little statue of David. From 1471 to 1472 he worked upon the mausoleum of Giovanni and Piero de Medici for the sacristy of San Lorenzo. The last work upon which he was employed was the equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni (or Coleone), captain-general of the Venetian forces, who died at Bergamo, leaving his silver, furniture, arms, horses, and the sum of 216,000 florins to the republic of Venice, on condition that his statue should be set up in the Piazza di San Marco (it was really placed in the Piazza of the Scuola di San Marco). Verocchio had nearly finished the horse when he died. The Colleoni was later finished by Leopardi. Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino, and Leonardo da Vinci were his pupils.

Veroli (vā′rō-lē). [L. *Verulæ.*] A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 49 miles east-southeast of Rome. Population (1881), 4,521; commune, 10,814.

Veromandui (ver-ọ̄-man′dụ̄-ī). An ancient people of Belgic Gaul, who lived in the vicinity of St.-Quentin.

Verona (vā-rō′nä). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,188 square miles. Population (1892), 425,697.

Verona. The capital of the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Adige in lat. 45° 26′ N., long. 11° E. It is strongly fortified. It contains a Roman amphitheater, deprived almost completely of its ornamental exterior facing, but remaining practically perfect in its vaults and cavea, and still in current use. It is 3 stories (98 feet) high, built of white and red marble with brick substructions, has 45 tiers of seats, and can seat 22,000 people. The greater axis is 506 feet, the less 403; the arena is 248 by 145 feet. The arena could be flooded for the naumachy. It was built about 290 A. D. The Church of Sant' Anastasia is one of the finest Italian brick churches of the 13th century, with a beautiful recessed double-arched sculptured portal. The characteristically Italian interior has very high wide nave-arches; the triforium is represented merely by an open circle in every bay, and the clearstory by an ornamented sexfoil. The Castel Vecchio is a large battlemented citadel built by Can Grande II. della Scala in 1355, now used as a barracks. It is connected with the arsenal by a picturesque contemporaneous battlemented and turreted bridge of brick, with unequal arches, the largest with a span of over 160 feet. The cathedral is, as it now stands, of the 12th century. The chief entrance-porch has four columns, two of them resting on griffins, and superposed arches; the portal is guarded by the Paladins of Charlemagne. The interior has clustered columns and pointed arches, with some excellent frescos; the Chapel of Sant' Agata contains a beautiful medieval sculptured shrine; the fine Renaissance choir, with curved colonnade, is by Sammichele. The Lombard baptistery has a great octagonal marble font, curiously sculptured with reliefs and arcades. The cloister, with coupled columns, retains a fine Roman mosaic and a column of the temple of Minerva. The palace of the Scaligers is now used for the law-courts and jail. It has a picturesque court and staircase, and a fine brick campanile of the 13th century (272 feet high). Below, it is plain and square; above, it has in each face a fine triple arch beneath a bold corbeled cornice. The crown is a recessed octagonal arcaded lantern of two stories. The tombs of the Scaligers form a unique assemblage of family tombs of the 13th and 14th centuries. The two chief of these monuments are those of Mastino II. and of Can Signorio della Scala. Verona was a Roman colony and important city, and was the residence of Theodoric (Dietrich of Bern, *i. e.* Verona), at times the residence of Lombard kings. It was ruled by the Scala family in the 13th and 14th centuries; was conquered by Venice in 1405; and played an important part in the history of art in the 15th and 16th centuries. The city was taken by the French in 1796; was ceded to Austria in 1797; and was ceded to Italy in 1866. It was one of the four famous fortresses of the Quadrilateral. It was the birthplace of Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Vitruvius, and the elder Pliny. Population (1892), 69,500.

Verona, Congress of. A congress of representatives from the principal European governments, held at Verona Oct.–Dec., 1822: occasioned by the disturbances in Spain and southeastern Europe. It was attended by the monarchs of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the Two Sicilies and Sardinia, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Montmorency, and others. Metternich presided. The chief result was the armed intervention of France in Spain in 1823.

Veronese (vā-rō-nā′ze), **Paul** (**Paolo Cagliari**). Born at Verona, 1528: died at Venice, April 19, 1588. A celebrated Italian painter of the Venetian school. His first considerable commissions were executed at Mantua. In 1555 he went to Venice, where he remained. His first commission here was the "Coronation of the Virgin," and four other subjects, for the Convent of St. Sebastian. In 1563 Titian supported his claims to the award of the decoration of the Library of St. Mark. In 1565 Veronese went to Rome. In 1573 he was called before the Inquisition to answer a charge of blasphemy for introducing in a "Last Supper," painted for the friars of St. John and St. Paul, irrelevant and decorative figures. He was obliged to paint out his dwarfs, German soldiers, etc., and to paint the picture as it hangs in the Academy. After the fire of 1577 he was commissioned to paint the ceiling of the council-chamber in the doge's palace. His works include "Marriage at Cana" (Louvre), "Feast in the House of Simon" (Louvre), "Europa and the Bull" (London), "Leda and the Swan" (London), "Death of Adonis" (London), "Supper at Emmaus," "Venice Enthroned," "Calling of St. Andrew," "Presentation of the Family of Darius to Alexander," "St. Helena's Vision" (both the last named in the National Gallery, London), and many others.

Veronica (ve-ron'i-kạ̈), Saint. [A corrupted form of *Berenice*, Gr. Βερενίκη, a woman's name. The name suggested the words *verum icon*, 'true picture,' and gave rise to the fable.] In Christian legend, a woman of Jerusalem, said to have died at Rome, who gave to Jesus on his way to Calvary a handkerchief to wipe his brow. He took it, and upon it was miraculously left an impression of his face (the so-called *Veronicon*). The legend probably arose in the 13th century. She is commemorated on Feb. 4.

Verplanck (vėr-plangk'), **Gulian Crommelin.** Born at New York, Aug. 6, 1786: died there, March 18, 1870. An American author, politician, and lawyer. He graduated at Columbia in 1801; was admitted to the bar; and settled as a lawyer at New York. He was in 1821 appointed professor of the evidences of revealed religion and moral science in the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary at New York, a position which he occupied four years. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1825–1833. He published, with William C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands, an annual entitled the "Talisman" (1827–29). Among his works are "Bucktail Bards" (1819), "Evidences of Revealed Religion" (1824), "Doctrine of Contracts" (1825), "Discourses and Addresses" (1833), and Shakespeare's Plays, with his Life, with Critical Introduction and Notes" (1847).

Verrazano (ver-rät-sä'nō), or **Verrazani** (ver-rät-sä'nē), or **Verazzano** (vā-rät-sä'nō), or **Verrazzano** (ver-rät-sä'nō), **Giovanni da** (or **de**). Born in Italy about 1480: died probably in 1527. An Italian navigator. He was a corsair in the French service; left France in command of a French exploring expedition in 1523; and explored the coast of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland in 1524, discovering New York and Narragansett bays.

Verres (ver'ēz), **Caius.** Put to death by Antony 43 B. C. A Roman official, pretor in 73, who, as governor of Sicily 73–71, plundered the island of property, art treasures, etc. He was brought to trial in 70 B. C., and was defended by Hortensius and prosecuted by Cicero. The trial resulted in his voluntary exile in Marseilles. Of the six orations against Verres composed by Cicero, only the first was actually delivered.

Verria. See *Veria*.

Verrill (ver'il), **Addison Emory.** Born at Greenwood, Maine, Feb. 9, 1839. An American zoölogist, professor at Yale since 1864. He has published many scientific papers, chiefly in the "American Journal of Science."

Versailles (vėr-sālz'; F. pron. ver-säy'). The capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. It contains a famous royal palace, consisting of a comparatively inconsiderable central portion built by Louis XIII., and of wide-reaching wings and connected structures, added chiefly by Louis XIV. The garden front is a quarter of a mile long, with only two stories and an attic; so that, although broken by a large projection in the middle, the general effect is monotonous. The court front is more diversified, though injured by the insertion of two neo-classical pavilions by Louis Philippe. A great part of the palace is now occupied by the Museum of French History, consisting chiefly of paintings; but some of the apartments are still preserved with the fittings of a royal residence. The chapel is well proportioned and sumptuous. The great gallery, called the Galerie des Glaces, is one of the finest rooms existing: it is 240 by 35 feet, and 42 high, adorned with mirrors and gilding, and with ceiling-paintings by Lebrun representing the triumphs of Louis XIV. Here King William of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor in 1871. The council-chamber, the bedroom of Louis XIV., the antechamber of the Œil de Bœuf, the Petits Appartements of the queen, and the theater are all historic and highly interesting. The gardens are the finest of their formal kind: they abound with monumental fountains profusely adorned with groups of sculpture, and supplied the model for those of half the palaces of Europe. (See *Trianon.*) Versailles was the meeting-place of the States-General in 1789. A popular tumult, Oct. 5–6, 1789, resulted in the removal of the royal family to Paris. Versailles was the seat of the French government 1871–79. It is the place of election of French presidents. Population (1891), 51,679.

Versailles (vėr-sālz'). The capital of Woodford County, Kentucky, 12 miles southeast of Frankfort.

Versailles, Preliminaries of. The preliminaries of peace between France and Germany signed at Versailles Feb. 26, 1871, and ratified by the treaty of Frankfort. See *Frankfort*.

Versailles, Treaty of. See *Paris, Treaties of* (*b*).

Vertentes (vār-tän'tās), **Serra dos.** A low mountain-chain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, connecting the Goyaz Mountains with the coast system, and separating the head streams of the Paraná from those of the São Francisco and Tocantins.

Vertot d'Aubœuf (ver-tō' dō-bėf'), Abbé **René Aubert de.** Born at Château Benetot, Normandy, Nov. 25, 1655: died at Paris, June 15, 1735. A French historian. He was in a cloister 1677–1701, and became secretary of the Duchess of Orléans in 1703, and historiographer of the Order of Malta in 1715. He wrote "Histoire des révolutions de Portugal" (1689), "Histoire des révolutions de Suède" (1696), "Histoire des révolutions de la république romaine" (1719), "Histoire des chevaliers de Malte" (1726).

Vertumnus (vėr-tum'nus). [L., 'the god of the changing year,' 'he who turns or changes himself.'] An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.

Vertus (ver-tü'). [ML. *Virtus.*] A town in the department of Marne, France, 18 miles west-southwest of Châlons-sur-Marne: noted for its wines. Population (1891), 2,781.

Verulæ (ver'ụ̈-lē). An ancient town of the Hernici: the modern Veroli.

Verulam, Baron. See *Bacon, Francis*.

Verulamium (ver-ö-lā'mi-um). An ancient British and Roman town, situated near the site of the present St. Albans, England.

Verus (vē'rus), **Lucius.** Died 169 A. D. The adopted son of the emperor Antoninus Pius: colleague of the emperor Marcus Aurelius 161–169.

Verus, Marcus Annius. The original name of the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Vert-vert (vãr-vãr'). 1. A burlesque poem by Gresset, giving the history of a parrot, the pet of a convent.—2. An opera by Offenbach, words by Meilhac and Nuitter, produced at Paris in 1869.

Verviers (ver-vyā'). A city in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Vesdre 13 miles east by south of Liège. It has manufactures of cloth, etc. Population (1893), commune, 50,423.

Vervins (ver-vaṅ'). [ML. *Vervinum.*] A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Vilpion 24 miles northeast of Laon. A treaty between France and Spain was concluded here May 2, 1598: conquests were mutually restored. Population (1891), commune, 3,233.

Very (ver'i), **Jones.** Born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 28, 1813: died there, May 8, 1880. An American poet and essayist, a graduate of Harvard in 1836. He became a Unitarian minister, but preached only occasionally. His works were edited by J. F. Clarke in 1886.

Very Hard Cash. A novel by Charles Reade, published serially in 1863 as "Hard Cash."

Very Woman, A, or the Prince of Tarent. A comedy printed in 1655 as the work of Massinger. It was probably written by Fletcher and revised by Massinger. It is to be identified with a comedy called "The Woman's Plot," which was acted at court in 1621.

Vesalius (ve-sā'li-us), **Andreas.** Born at Brussels, Dec. 31, 1514: died in a shipwreck on the island of Zante, Oct. 15, 1564. A noted Belgian anatomist, physician to the emperor Charles V. and, after his abdication, to Philip II. He lived chiefly at Madrid, and was condemned to death by the Inquisition. His sentence was commuted by the king to a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher. On his return he was shipwrecked. His chief and epoch-making work is "De corporis humani fabrica libri septem."

Vesontio (ve-son'shi-ō). The Roman name of Besançon.

Vesoul (ve-zöl'). The capital of the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Durgeon in lat. 47° 37′ N., long. 6° 8′ E. Population (1891), commune, 9,770.

Vespasian (ves-pā'zhiạn) (**Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus**). Born near Reate, Italy, Nov. 17, 9 A. D.: died June 24, 79 A. D. Roman emperor 70–79. He was of humble origin, but rose to distinction in the army, and became consul in 51. He was afterward governor of Africa; and in 67 was appointed commander-in-chief against the insurgent Jews. He was proclaimed emperor in 69. His general Antonius Primus overthrew Vitellius in the same year, and Vespasian arrived at Rome in 70, leaving his son Titus to continue the Jewish war. The chief events of his reign were the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus (70), the victories of Agricola in Britain, and the suppression of the revolted Batavians under Civilis by Petilius Cerealis (70). He restored discipline in the army and order in the finances, and expended large sums on public works, including the Colosseum, which, however, he did not live to finish.

Vespers, Sicilian. See *Sicilian Vespers*.

Vespucci (ves-pö'chē), **Amerigo,** Latinized **Americus Vespucius.** Born at Florence, March 9, 1451: died at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512. An Italian navigator. He was the son of Nastugio Vespucci, a notary of Florence; received his education from his uncle, a Dominican friar; and became a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici. He was sent to Spain by his employers about 1490; and some years after appears to have entered the service of the commercial house of Juonato Berardi at Seville, of which he became a member in 1495. This house fitted out Columbus's second expedition (1493), and it has been suggested that Vespucci may have accompanied Columbus's first or second expedition, although the supposition is unsupported by any proof. Vespucci himself claims to have accompanied four expeditions to the New World, of each of which he wrote a narrative. Two of these sailed from Spain by order of Ferdinand in May, 1497, and May, 1499, respectively; the other two were despatched from Portugal by Emanuel in May, 1501, and June, 1503. The first expedition, in which he would appear to have held the post of astronomer, left Cadiz May 10 or 20, 1497, and after touching at the Canaries came "at the end of twenty-seven days upon a coast which we thought to be that of a continent." If this expedition is authentic, Vespucci reached the continent of America a week or two earlier than the Cabots and about fourteen months earlier than Columbus. His account of these expeditions was contained in a diary said to have been written after his fourth voyage, and entitled "Le Quattre Giornale," no portion of which is extant. He also wrote several letters to his former schoolfellow Soderini, gonfalonier of Florence, one of which remains in a Latin translation printed at St. Dié in 1507. Waldseemuller (Hylacomylus), who made use of this letter in his "Cosmographiæ Introductio," published at St. Dié in the same year, was the first to suggest the name America for the new continent, in honor of its supposed discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci.

> It should first of all be noted that the sole authority for a voyage made by Vespucci in 1497 is Vespucci himself. All contemporary history, other than his own letters, is absolutely silent in regard to such a voyage, whether it be history in printed books, or in the archives of those kingdoms of Europe where the precious documents touching the earlier expeditions to the New World were deposited. . . . The fact is unquestioned that Vespucci, who had been a resident of Spain for some time, became in 1495 a member of the commercial house of Juonato Berardi at Seville, and that in January of the next year, as the public accounts show, he was paid a sum of money relative to a contract with Government which Berardi did not live to complete. The presumption is that he would not soon absent himself from his post of duty, where new and onerous responsibilities had been imposed upon him by the recent death of the senior partner of the house with which he was connected. But at any rate he is found there in the spring of 1497, Muñoz having ascertained that fact from the official records of expenses incurred in fitting out the ships for western expeditions, still preserved at Seville. Those records show that from the middle of April, 1497, to the end of May, 1498, Vespucci was busily engaged at Seville and San Lucar in the equipment of the fleet with which Columbus sailed on his third voyage. The *alibi*, therefore, is complete. Vespucci could not have been absent from Spain from May, 1497, to Oct., 1498, the period of his alleged voyage.
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> *S. H. Gay*, in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History [of America, II. 137, 142.

Vesta (ves'tạ̈). [L., = Gr. Ἑστία, the goddess of the hearth.] One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia. She was one of the 12 great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Æneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and to have brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess which stood in the Forum. The fire was watched by six stainless virgins, called *vestals*, who prevented it from becoming extinguished. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground.

> The very fact that the Vesta worship is the most indubitable of the correspondences between the Greek and Roman mythologies is itself a proof of the rudimentary nature of their common civilisation. Only among the rudest of existing savage tribes, such as the Australians, is it held a duty to keep alight the fire of the tribe, which if extinguished has to be obtained from some neighbouring tribe, as they are ignorant of the means of rekindling it. The Chippeways and Natchez Indians had an institution for keeping alight the tribal fire, certain persons being set aside and devoted to this occupation; and the incorporation and endowment of the Vestal Virgins at Rome seems to be a survival of a similar practice, the social duty, originally devolving on the daughters of the house, obtaining a religious sanction as the service of the perpetual flame. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 313.

Vesta. An asteroid (No. 4) discovered by Olbers at Bremen, March 29, 1807.

Vesta, Temple of. See *Tivoli*.

Vestini (ves-tī'nī). In ancient history, a people of central Italy, living east of the Sabines: probably of Sabine affinities. They became allied with the Romans about 300 B. C., and joined the Marsi in the Social War.

Vestris, Madame. See *Mathews, Lucia Elizabeth*.

Vesulus (ves'ụ̈-lus). The ancient name of Monte Viso.

Vesunna (ve-sun'ạ̈). The ancient name of Périgueux.

Vesuvius (ve-sū'vi-us), **Mount.** [L. *Vesuvius*, It. *Vesuvio*, F. *Vésuve*, G. *Vesur.*] The only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and the most noted one in the world, situated on the Bay of Naples, Italy, 9 miles east-southeast of Naples. It has two summits — the volcano proper (about 4,200 feet high), and Monte Somma to the north (3,730 feet). It is now reached by a wire-rope railway. It was regarded in ancient times as extinct. Severe earthquake shocks occurred in 63 A. D., and the first recorded eruption in 79, destroying Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ. The most destructive eruption since that time happened Dec. 16, 1631. Others, more or less notable, took place in 203, 472, 512, 685, 1139, 1631, 1707, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1855, and 1872.

Vesuvius, Battle of. A victory gained near Mount Vesuvius, about 340 B. C., by the Romans under Manlius Torquatus and Decius Mus over the Latin League.

Veszprém (ves′prām), or **Veszprim** (ves′prim), G. **Weissbrunn** (vīs′brön). The capital of the county of Veszprém, Hungary, 63 miles west-southwest of Budapest: the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. It has a trade in wine and grain. It was captured by Maximilian in 1490; by the Hungarians in 1491; by the Germans in 1527; by the Turks in 1552; by the Germans in 1566; by the grand vizir Sinan in 1594; by the Imperialists in 1598; and by the Turks again in 1605, who finally lost it in 1683. Population (1890), 12,655.

Veta Madre (vā′tä mä′drā). [Sp., 'mother lode,' *i. e.* chief lode.] A celebrated silver lode, or system of lodes, near Guanajuato, Mexico. It is about 8 miles long. It was discovered in 1558, and Humboldt calculated that, up to 1800, it had yielded one fifth of the silver then current in the world. It has been worked to a great depth, and most of the shafts are now abandoned owing to the lack of drainage-machinery of sufficient power.

Vetancurt (vā-tän-kört′), **Agustin de.** Born at Mexico City, 1620: died there, 1700. A Mexican Franciscan author. His most important work is "Teatro Mexicano" (4 parts in 2 vols., 1697–98), an ethnographical and historical account of New Spain. He published many other books, including biographies, theological treatises, and a grammar of the Nahuatl language. Also written *Vetancur*, *Vetancour*, etc.

Veterani Cave (ve-te-rä′nē kāv). A large cavern on the left bank of the Danube, in southern Hungary, about 12 miles from Old Orsova. It was defended for 45 days against an overwhelming Turkish force in 1691 by Baron von Arnau, at the command of Count Veterani (whence its name).

Veto (vē′tō), **Madame.** A sobriquet given to Marie Antoinette during the French Revolution. She is mentioned by this name in "La Carmagnole."

Vetterli (vet′ter-lē), **Friedrich.** Born in the canton of Thurgau, Aug. 15, 1822: died May 21, 1882. A Swiss inventor, director of the manufacture of firearms in Neuchâtel. His magazine-gun was adopted by Switzerland in 1868, and by Italy in 1870.

Vettern, Lake. See *Wettern.*

Veuillot (vė-yō′), **Louis.** Born at Boynes, Loiret, France, Oct. 11, 1813: died at Paris, April 7, 1883. A French journalist, publicist, and author: leader of the French Ultramontanes. He was editor of the Paris "Univers," and wrote various polemical and other works.

Veules (vėl). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 15 miles west of Dieppe.

Veulettes (vė-let′). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 24 miles west of Dieppe.

Vevey, or **Vevay** (ve-vā′). [G. *Viris*, L. *Vibiscum.*] A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva, at the mouth of the Veveyse, 12 miles east-southeast of Lausanne. It is a favorite resort of tourists, and is noted for its festival of vine-dressers. Population (1888), 8,144.

Vexin (ve-san′). An ancient territory in northern France, northwest of Paris. It was included partly in Normandy (the Norman Vexin) and partly in Île-de France (the French Vexin). Norman Vexin now forms part of the departments of Eure and Seine-Inférieure: its capital was Gisors. French Vexin forms part of the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise: its capital was Pontoise. Vexin was a county in the early middle ages. Part of it was granted to the Normans in 912, and part was attached to the crown. The latter was definitely acquired in the reign of Philip I.

Vézelay (vāz-lā′). [ML. *Vizeliacus*, *Vezeliacus.*] A small town in the department of Yonne, France, 25 miles south-southeast of Auxerre: noted for its abbey, founded in the 9th century. St. Bernard preached the second Crusade here in 1146, and it was the rendezvous of Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip Augustus before starting for the third Crusade.

Vézère (vā-zãr′). A river in France which joins the Dordogne 23 miles south-southeast of Périgueux. Length, about 120 miles.

Via Æmilia (vī′ä̤ ē-mil′i-ä̤). [L., 'Æmilian Way.' See the def.] An important ancient Roman highway, the earliest in northern Italy, connecting Placentia (Piacenza) and Ariminum (Rimini), where it met the Flaminian Way. Later branches extended from Rimini to Bologna, and thence to Aquileia, and from Piacenza to Pavia, and the main road was extended from Piacenza to Milan and Aosta. The original highway was built by M. Æmilius Lepidus in 187 B. C., and is still in use.

Via Appia. See *Appian Way.*

Via Aurelia (â-rē′li-ä̤). [L., 'Aurelian Way.'] One of the chief ancient Roman highways. It was built toward the close of the republic, exactly when is unknown, and extended from Rome, for the most part along the coast, to Pisa, whence it was continued along the Ligurian shore to the Maritime Alps, and by Augustus was carried into Gaul. There are considerable remains of the road, notably along the Italian and French Riviera.

Via Cassia (kash′i-ä̤). [L., 'Cassian Way.'] An ancient Roman highway which extended from Rome through Etruria to Arretium (Arezzo), and thence to Florence and Lucca. It was in existence before the end of the republic, but the time of its construction is unknown.

Via Clodia (klō′di-ä̤). [L., 'Clodian Way.'] An ancient Roman highway of the time of the republic, extending though Etruria on a line about parallel with the Via Cassia. It was a branch of the Via Cassia, which it left about 10 miles from Rome, where its pavement still exists, and appears to have ended at Saturnia, passing through Bracciano and Bieda.

Via Dolorosa (vī′ä̤ dol-ō-rō′sä̤). [L., 'Dolorous Way.'] A name given by Christians to the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Via Egnatia (eg-nā′shi-ä̤). An important ancient Roman military road, running from the coast of the Adriatic at Dyrrachium (Durazzo) through Illyria and Macedonia to Thessalonica, and thence by Philippi through Thrace to Cypsela (modern Ipsala). The date of its construction is unknown. Its length was 534 Roman miles. There are abundant remains of the road, especially near Salonica.

Via Flaminia. See *Flaminian Way.*

Via Latina (la-tī′nä̤). [L., 'Latin Way.'] One of the great highways leaving ancient Rome. It ran to Casilinum (near Capua), where it united with the Appian Way. A branch was later carried from Teanum to Beneventum. Both the Via Latina and the Appian Way left Rome by the Porta Capena. The Via Latina undoubtedly existed as a road for a long period before it was regularly constructed and paved. The invading forces of both Pyrrhus and Hannibal followed its course. There are extensive remains, not only of the paved way, but of the bordering tombs and monuments.

Via Mala (vē′ä mä′lä). A picturesque portion of the road leading up the valley of the Hinter Rhein, immediately south of Tusi, canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It traverses a deep and narrow chasm.

Viana (vē-ä′nä). A small town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated near the Ebro opposite Logroño. Near here Cesare Borgia was defeated and slain in 1507.

Via Ostiensis (vī′ä̤ os-ti-en′sis). [L., 'Ostian Way.'] The ancient highway from Rome to Ostia. It followed the left bank of the Tiber, cutting across the larger bends of the river.

Via Portuensis (pôr-tū-en′sis). The ancient highway from Rome to the new imperial seaport Portus Trajani. Its course, which can still be followed, is along the right bank of the Tiber.

Via Prænestina (pren-es-tī′nä̤). [L., 'Prænestine Way.'] A very ancient highway from Rome through Gabii to Præneste (Palestrina), whence it was continued to join the Via Latina at Anagnia. There are interesting remains.

Viardot (vyär-dō′), **Louis.** Born at Dijon, July 31, 1800: died at Paris, May 5, 1883. A French author. He studied law at Paris, became a journalist, and was manager of the Théâtre Italien 1838–41. With George Sand and Pierre Leroux he founded in 1841 the "Revue Indépendante." He wrote "Histoire des Arabes et des Maures d'Espagne" (1851), etc.

Viardot-Garcia (vyär-dō′gär-thē′ä), **Michele Ferdinande Pauline.** Born at Paris, July 18, 1821. A noted French opera-singer and actress, daughter of Manuel Garcia, sister of Malibran, and wife of L. Viardot. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano. She was a pupil of her mother and of Liszt (for the piano), and made her first appearance as a singer at Brussels in 1837. In 1849 she created the part of Fidès in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which she sang more than two hundred times in all the great cities of Europe. Among her other rôles are Rahel ("La Juive"), Orphée in Gluck's opera of that name (the part was restored to the contralto register, for which it was written, by Berlioz), Alceste, Desdemona, Norma, Cenerentola, Romeo, Lucia, Azucena, Zerlina, and many others. She retired from the operatic stage in 1863, and has since sung only in concerts. Since 1871 she has lived in Paris, and has given her time to teaching. She has published songs, etc. Her three daughters and a son are all musicians.

Viareggio (vē-ä-red′jō). A seaport in the province of Lucca, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 14 miles north-northwest of Pisa. It is a frequented watering-place. Population (1881), 10,190; commune, 12,735.

Via Salaria (vī′ä̤ sa-lā′ri-ä̤). One of the most celebrated of ancient Roman highways. It ran from Rome up the Tiber valley to Reate (Rieti), then crossed the Apennines and descended the valley of the Tronto, past Ascoli, to Castrum Truentinum on the Adriatic. Here it branched, one road running north to Ancona and the other south to Adria. The date of this highway is unknown: it is undoubtedly very old, and existed as a route long before it was built as a public work.

Viatka. See *Vyatka.*

Viau (vyō), **Théophile de.** Born near Agen, France, 1590: died at Paris, 1626. A French poet. He wrote the tragedy "Pyrame et Thisbé" (1617), and for his part in the authorship of "Parnasse Satirique" (1622) was condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to banishment. His complete works were published in 1856.

Viaud (vyō), **Louis Marie Julien:** pseudonym **Pierre Loti.** Born at Rochefort, Charente-Inférieure, Jan. 14, 1850. A French novelist. He was admitted to the French training-ship Borda in 1867, traveled extensively, and took part in several campaigns. His comrades nicknamed him Loti after an Indian flower. His novels are largely exotic in their subject-matter, and reveal forcibly the author's keen poetic instinct and ideality. Loti's works include "Aziyadé" (1879), "Rarahu: idylle polynésienne," the reprint of which was entitled "Le mariage de Loti" (1880), "Le roman d'un Spahi" (1881), "Fleurs d'ennui," "Pasquala Ivnovitch," "Suleima" (1882), "Mon frère Yves" (1883), "Les trois dames de la Kasbah" (1884), "Pécheur d'Islande" (1886), "Madame Chrysanthème," "Propos d'exil" (1887), "Japoneries d'automne" (1889). Of late years he has also written "Au Maroc," "Le roman d'un enfant," and "Le livre de la pitié et de la mort"; and his most recent publications are "Fantôme d'Orient" (1892) and "Matelot" (1893). In 1891 he was elected by the French Academy to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet.

Via Valeria (vī′ä̤ va-lē′ri-ä̤). [L., 'Valerian Way.'] One of the principal highways of ancient Rome. It continued the Via Tiburtina, which led from Rome to Tibur (Tivoli), to Lake Fucinus and the Marsic territory, and was afterward extended to the Adriatic at the mouth of the Aternus. The time of its construction as far as Cerfennia, near modern Coll' Armeno, on Lake Fucinus, is unknown; its continuation through the Apennines at Mons Imeus, and in the Aternus valley, was built by Claudius. Many portions of the roadway survive, with the ancient mile-stones and other remains.

Vibert (vē-bãr′), **Jehan Georges.** Born at Paris, Sept. 30, 1840. A French genre-painter and writer, a pupil of Barrias and Picot. Among his works are "Entry of Bull-Fighters" (with Zamacois, 1867), "Coquelin as Mascarille" (1874), "Grasshopper and Ant" (1875), "Monseigneur's Antechamber" (1876), "The Despair of Polichinelle" (1892). "The Arrival" (1886), "The Apotheosis of M. Thiers" (1878), "Committee on Moral Books" (New York), "Theological Discussion" (New York): many others are in the United States. In 1879–80 he exhibited only in the exhibitions of the French Water-color Society, of which he was one of the founders. He has written a number of short plays, monologues, etc., and has also published "La science de la peinture" (1891).

Viborg, or **Wiborg** (vē′borg). A laen in southeastern Finland. Area, 16,627 square miles. Population (1890), 351,600.

Viborg, or **Wiborg** (vē′borg). A seaport, capital of the laen of Viborg, situated on the Bay of Viborg 85 miles northwest of St. Petersburg. It exports timber. The town was taken by the Russians in 1709. It contains a castle built in 1293. Population (1890), 8,352.

Viborg (vē′borG). An amt in the central part of Jutland, Denmark. Population, 100,783.

Viborg (vē′borG). A town in Jutland, Denmark, in lat. 56° 27′ N.: probably the oldest town in Jutland. It has a cathedral, a spacious Romanesque basilica of the 12th century, thoroughly restored since 1863. It is built entirely of granite, with good architectural details, notably a beautiful chevet. The very interesting crypt is entirely of the original construction. Population, 8,352.

Vicar of Bray, The. A well-known song written by an officer in the British army in the reign of George I. See *Bray.*

Vicar of Wakefield, The. A novel by Goldsmith, published in 1766: so called from its chief character, Dr. Primrose. In 1886 ninety-six editions had been published. It has been several times dramatized (by W. G. Wills (1878) as "Olivia").

Vicente (vē-sen′tā), **Gil.** Born about 1470: died 1537(?). A Portuguese author. He wrote pastorals and plays for the Portuguese court after 1502. His works in Portuguese and Spanish include comedies, farces, autos, and tragicomedies.

Vicenza (vē-chent′zä). [L. *Vicetia*, ML. *Vicentia.*] The capital of the province of Vicenza, Italy, situated on the Bacchiglione, at its junction with the Retrone, in lat. 45° 33′ N., long. 11° 32′ E. It has considerable trade, and important silk manufactures; and is noted for its buildings by Palladio and others. The cathedral is a structure of the 13th century, with later alterations. The nave is of 60 feet span, and there are no aisles: the raised choir is approached by a fine flight of steps. The Renaissance door on the north side is by Palladio, the lofty dome by Giulio Romano. The campanile is of the 13th century, on a Roman foundation. Vicenza was ruled by the Della Scala family and others from the time of the emperor Henry VII.; passed to Venice about 1404; revolted against Austria in 1848; and capitulated to Radetzky June 11, 1848. Population (1892), 40,000.

Vicenza. A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,052 square miles. Population (1892), 436,538.

Vicenza, Duke of. See *Caulaincourt.*

Vich, or **Vique** (vēk). A town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, 38 miles north of Barcelona: the ancient Ausa, later Ausona. It has a cathedral and flourishing manufactures. In 713 it was destroyed by the Arabs, and was rebuilt by the Franks of the Spanish March in 798. On Feb. 19, 1810, it was unsuccessfully assaulted by the Spaniards under O'Donnell. Population (1887), 11,640.

Vichy (vē-shē′). [L. *Vicus Calidus*; also *Aquæ Calidæ*, hot springs.] A town and watering-place in the department of Allier, France, situated on the Allier 32 miles south by east of

Moulins. It has been celebrated since Roman times for its mineral springs (Grande Grille, Puits-Carré, L'Hôpital, etc.), and is the most frequented watering-place in France. Population (1891), commune, 10,870.

Vicinal Way (vis'i-nal wā). [L. *Via Vicinalis*, a field road used in common.] An old Roman road by which produce was brought from the farms of Essex to London. At first it left the city with Ermyn Street at Bishopsgate, later at Aldgate when Bow Bridge was built. From Bishopsgate it ran eastward to Durolitum (now Romford) in Essex; next to Cæsaromagus (now Chelmsford); thence to Canonium (now Kelvedon) on the river Paut; and thence to Camulodunum, the first Roman colonia (now Colchester). The road crossed the Stour at Ad Ansem (now Stratford), and thence ran through Combretonium, near Woodbridge, to Sitomagus (now Dunwich) on the coast, and terminated at Venta of the Iceni (now Caistor), near Norwich. From Norwich a direct road ran to Cambridge.

Vicksburg (viks'bėrg). The capital of Warren County, Mississippi, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 32° 23' N. It is the largest city in the State, and is the chief place on the river between Memphis and New Orleans. It has important manufactures and a large export of cotton. It was of great strategic importance in the first part of the Civil War, and an unsuccessful attempt to capture it was made by Sherman at the close of 1862. Grant's advance on Vicksburg from the south and east began in April, 1863. Federal victories were gained at Port Gibson May 1, Raymond May 12, Jackson May 14, Champion's Hill May 16, and Big Black May 17, over the Confederates under Johnston and Pemberton. Vicksburg was invested May 18; unsuccessful assaults were made May 19 and 22; and the Confederates (30,000, under Pemberton) surrendered July 4, 1863. Population (1890), 13,373.

Vico (vē'kō), **Francesco de.** Born at Macerata, Italy, 1805: died 1848. An Italian astronomer. He made observations of Venus and of Saturn's rings, and discovered several comets.

Vico, Giovanni Battista. Born at Naples, 1668: died Jan. 21, 1744. An Italian philosopher and jurist, professor of rhetoric at Naples and historiographer royal. His chief works are "Principii d'una scienza nuova, etc." (1725), "De antiquissima Italorum sapientia" (1710), "De universi juris uno principio et fine uno" (1720).

Vicq d'Azyr (vēk'dä-zēr'), **Félix.** Born 1748: died 1794. A French comparative anatomist and physiologist.

Victor (vik'tọr) **I.** [L., 'conqueror.'] Bishop of Rome about 187–200 A. D. He excommunicated the Monarchian Theodotus.

Victor II. (Gebhard). Pope 1057–59. He endeavored to suppress simony and the marriage of priests.

Victor III. (Desiderius). Pope 1086–87. He was earlier abbot of Monte Cassino.

Victor IV. (Gregorio Conti). Antipope, chosen in 1138 in opposition to Innocent II.

Victor IV. (Octavianus or **Octavius).** Antipope, chosen in 1159 in opposition to Alexander III.

Victor Amadeus (vik'tọr am-ạ-dē'us) **I.** Duke of Savoy 1630–37.

Victor Amadeus II. (as King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus I.). Born 1666: died 1732. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia. He succeeded to the duchy in 1675; sided with the Allies in the wars against France; received Sicily in 1713; ceded Sicily to Austria in 1720, and received Sardinia in exchange; assumed the title of king of Sardinia; and abdicated in 1730.

Victor Amadeus III. (as King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus II.). Born 1726: died 1796. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia, son of Charles Emmanuel III. He reigned 1773–96, and lost Nice, Savoy, and places in Piedmont to France.

Victor Emmanuel (or **Emanuel**) (e-man'ū-el) **I.** Born 1759: died 1824. King of Sardinia 1802–21, son of Victor Amadeus III. He ruled at first in Sardinia, but received Nice, Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa 1814–15. He abdicated in 1821.

Victor Emmanuel (or **Emanuel**) **II.,** King of Sardinia (as King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel I.). [It. *Vittorio Emanuele.*] Born at Turin, March 14, 1820: died at Rome, Jan. 9, 1878. He was the son of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia; served with distinction at the battle of Goito in 1848, and in the campaigns of 1848–49; and was present at the battle of Novara March 23, 1849, on the evening of which day he succeeded to the throne of Sardinia by the abdication of his father. In 1852 he made Cavour his chief political adviser, in accordance with whose policy he supported France and Great Britain in the Crimean war, and allied himself with France against Austria in 1859 (see *Italian War of* 1859). He received Lombardy from Austria in 1859, and in 1860 annexed Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the Romagna, the Two Sicilies, the Marches, and Umbria. He ceded Savoy and Nice to France in 1860; assumed the title "king of Italy" in 1861; and allied himself with Prussia against Austria in 1866, as a result of which he received the cession of Venetia from the latter country. The complete union of Italy was effected by the occupation of Rome in 1870.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-ạ̈). In Roman mythology, the personification of victory.

Victoria: full name **Alexandrina Victoria** (al-eg-zan-drī'nạ̈ vik-tō'ri-ạ̈). Born at London, May 24, 1819. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. She is the only child of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and was educated under the direction of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland. On the death of William IV., the third son of George III., she succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (who died Dec. 14, 1861), Feb. 10, 1840. Her favorite residences are Balmoral Castle (in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, Scotland), Osborne (Isle of Wight), and Windsor. She assumed the title of Empress of India in 1877. The jubilee of her reign was celebrated in 1887. (For the leading events in her reign, see *England.*) She is author in part of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands" (1868), and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" (1884). She supervised the preparation of lives of the Prince Consort by C. Grey and Theodore Martin.

Victoria. A British colony in Australia. Capital, Melbourne. It is bounded by New South Wales (largely separated by Murray River) on the north, the ocean on the south, and South Australia on the west. It is very rich in gold, and has many sheep; the chief exports are wool, gold, live stock, wheat, and flour. Victoria has 37 counties. Its governor is appointed by the crown, and is aided by a cabinet. There is a parliament of two chambers—the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly (both elected). It was first settled in 1835; formed at first a part of New South Wales (and was called the Port Phillip District); and was made a separate colony in 1851. Gold was discovered in 1851. Area, 88,451 square miles. Population (1894), estimated, 1,172,144.

Victoria. The capital of British Columbia, situated in the southeastern part of Vancouver Island, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in lat. 48° 25' N., long. 123° 23' W. It was formerly a post of the Hudson Bay Company. Population (1891), 16,841.

Victoria (vē-tō'rē-ä). A seaport, capital of the state of Espirito Santo, Brazil, situated on the Bay of Espirito Santo in lat. 20° 19' S., long. 40° 20' W. Population, about 6,000.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-ạ̈). The capital of Hongkong, situated on the northwestern coast.

Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-ä). The capital of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, about lat. 23° 45' N. Population (1889), about 8,000.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-ạ̈). A British armored battleship (tonnage, 10,400; indicated horse-power, 12,000) sunk by collision off Tripoli, Syria, June 22, 1893. It was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, and was lost in manœuvering through orders issued by him which led to its being rammed by a companion vessel, the Camperdown. The admiral and 338 officers and men were drowned.

Victoria. An asteroid (No. 12) discovered by Hind at London, Sept. 13, 1850.

Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-ä), **Guadalupe (Juan Felix Fernandez).** Born in Durango, 1789: died at Perote, March 21, 1843. A Mexican general and politician. He was prominent on the patriot side during the war for independence, and adopted the name Guadalupe Victoria to commemorate a victory over the Spaniards. After assisting in the overthrow of Iturbide, he was a member of the provisional government, March, 1823,–Oct., 1824; was the candidate of the federalists in the ensuing election; and was first president of Mexico, Oct. 10, 1824, to April 1, 1829. There were revolts in 1828–29.

Victoria, La. One of the vessels composing the squadron of Magalhães, 1519–21. She was the only one to return to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope, and was thus the first vessel to circumnavigate the globe. (See *Cano, Sebastian del.*) Subsequently she was used in two voyages to the West Indies, and was lost while returning from the second one. The Victoria was of about 90 tons burden, and carried 45 men. The official seal of the Hakluyt Society bears a representation of this ship.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-ạ̈), or **Alexandrina** (al-eg-zan-drī'nạ̈), **Lake.** An expansion of the Murray River, Australia, at its mouth.

Victoria Bridge. A tubular iron bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence River at Montreal.

Victoria Cave. A cave near Settle, in Yorkshire, England, noted for its prehistoric remains.

> The Victoria Cave, near Settle, in Yorkshire, was inhabited by neolithic people who had made considerable advances in civilisation, having apparently domesticated the ox, and possibly the horse. From the accumulation of débris, due to the slow weathering of the limestone rock, Professor Boyd Dawkins has calculated that the neolithic occupation of this cave ceased between 4,800 and 5,000 years ago, or before 3000 B. C. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 60.

Victoria Embankment. See *Thames Embankment.*

Victoria Falls. A cataract of the Zambesi River, about lat. 17° 55' S., long. 26° 32' E. It is one of the grandest waterfalls in the world. Height, about 360 feet. Width, about 1,000 yards. It was first seen by Livingstone in 1855.

Victoria Lake. A large lake in the Pamir, central Asia, one of the sources of the Amu-Daria. Elevation, about 14,000 feet.

Victoria Land. 1. A land in the arctic regions, about lat. 70° N., southeast of Prince Albert Land and east of Wollaston Land.—2. A land in the antarctic regions, about lat. 71°–79° S.: discovered by Ross in 1841.

Victoria Nyanza (ni-an'zạ̈). One of the great lakes of equatorial Africa, with its main affluent, the Kagera or Alexandra River, now generally considered to be the true source of the Nile. It is crossed in its northern part by the equator. The Nile stream (Kivira, Victoria Nile, Somerset Nile) issues about centrally from the north. Area, about 30,000 square miles. Elevation, 3,880 (3,750?) feet. It was discovered by Speke in 1858, and has been visited by Grant, Stanley, and others.

Victoria Strait. A sea passage in the arctic regions, between King William Island on the east and Victoria Land on the west.

Victoria Tower. The tall tower on the Houses of Parliament, London. See *Parliament, Houses of.*

Victor-Perrin (vēk-tor'pe-raṅ'), **Claude,** Duke of Belluno. Born at Lamarche, Vosges, France, Dec. 7, 1764: died at Paris, March 1, 1841. A French marshal. He served as chief of battalion at Toulon in 1793; became brigadier-general and was assigned to the army of the East Pyrenees near the end of the year; took part in the early Italian campaigns, becoming a general of division in 1797; commanded in Vendée; fought at Marengo in 1800; was ambassador to Denmark in 1805; became a marshal for his part in the victory of Friedland in 1807; was made duke of Belluno after the peace of Tilsit, and was for a time governor of Berlin; received command of the 1st army corps in Spain in 1808; gained various successes, but was defeated by Wellington at Talavera; guarded the French retreat at the Beresina in 1812; served in the campaigns of 1813–14; and was minister of war 1821–23.

Victory (vik'tọ-ri). A British line-of-battle ship of 100 guns. She was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Howe before Toulon and Corsica 1793–94; the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis in action with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; and the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

Victory. A fine Greco-Roman statue in bronze, larger than life, in the Museo Antico at Brescia. The figure is winged, clad in light and rich drapery, and is in the act of writing on a shield held in the left hand and supported on the raised left knee. It is assigned to the 1st century A. D.

Victory, Wingless, Temple of. See *Nike Apteros.*

Victory Loosing her Sandal. A famous relief from the balustrade of the Temple of Wingless Victory, now in the Acropolis Museum, Athens. It dates from the early part of the fourth century B. C.

Victory of Lepanto, The. A memorial picture by Paolo Veronese, in the Sala del Collegio of the ducal palace at Venice. The future doge, Sebastian Venier, kneels before the descending Saviour, to whom he is recommended by St. Mark and St. Justina. To the left is a figure of Faith, and behind is Barbarigo with the victorious banners.

Victory of Samothrace. One of the greatest art monuments of antiquity, found in Samothrace in 1863, and now in the Louvre, Paris. The colossal winged figure (of which the head has been lost) stands, with full drapery blown by the wind, on the prow of a trireme. The work is of Hellenistic date.

Vicuña Mackenna (vē-kön'yä mäk-kā'nä), **Benjamin.** Born at Santiago, Aug. 25, 1831: died on his estate of Santa Rosa de Colmo, Jan. 25, 1886. A Chilean historian. He was engaged in the revolts of 1851, and was obliged to leave the country, traveling in the United States and Europe until 1856, when he was allowed to return. He engaged in journalism, but was again banished 1858–63; was elected to Congress 1864; and was special envoy to Peru and the United States 1865–67. In 1875 he was the candidate of the liberal party for the presidency. His works, which are numerous, relate mainly to the history of Chile: they are written in popular style, but are generally very accurate. Among the best-known are "El Ostracismo de los Carreras" (1857), "Historia de la revolucion del Perú" (1860), "El Ostracismo del general O'Higgins" (1860), "Historia de la administracion Montt" (1862), "Historia de Chile" (1868), and "Campañas de Arica y Tacna" (1880).

Vida (vē'dä), **Marco Girolamo.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1480: died Sept. 27, 1566. An Italian Latin poet. He was made by Leo X. prior in Frascati, and by Clement VII. in 1532 bishop of Alba. His Latin poems include the religious epic "Christias" (in 6 books, 1535), "De arte poetica" (1537), "De bombyce" (1527: on silk-culture), "De ludo scacchorum" (1527: on chess), etc.

Vidal (vē-däl'), **Pierre.** Born at Toulouse: flourished about 1175–1215. A Provençal troubadour. He accompanied Richard the Lion-Hearted to Cyprus in 1190.

> Pierre Vidal of Toulouse, a troubadour who followed King Richard to the third Crusade, was no less celebrated for his extravagant actions than for his poetical talents. Love and vanity, amongst the poets, seem by turns to assume such an empire over the feelings as almost to shake the reason. None, however, have been known to display more perfect madness than Pierre Vidal. Persuaded that he was beloved by every lady, and that he was the bravest of all knights, he was the Quixote of poetry. His ridiculous amours, and his extravagant rhodomontades, heightened by the treacherous pleasantries of pretended friends, led him into the strangest errors. During the Crusade he was persuaded at Cyprus to marry a Greek lady who asserted that she was allied to one of the families which had filled the throne of Constantinople;

and this circumstance furnished him with sufficient grounds for believing that he was himself entitled to the purple. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 136.

Vidar (vē′där). In Norse mythology, a powerful god, son of Odin and the giantess Grid.

Vidaurri (vē-ᴛʜour′rē), **Santiago.** Born in Mexico about 1803: executed in the city of Mexico, July 8, 1867. A Mexican general and politician. He was a member of the government of Maximilian, and was condemned as a traitor.

Vidocq (vē-dok′), **François Eugène.** Born at Arras, France, July 23, 1775: died at Paris, May, 1857. A French detective and adventurer. In early life he was a soldier and thief; was several times imprisoned; became connected with the Paris police as a detective in 1809; and resigned as chief of the detective force in 1825. In 1832 he started a private detective establishment, soon closed by the government. He was the reputed author of "Mémoires" and other works.

Viehoff (vē′hof), **Heinrich.** Born at Büttgen, near Neuss, April 28, 1804: died at Treves, April 28, 1886. A German historian of literature and translator.

Vieira (vē-ā′rä), **Antonio.** Born at Lisbon, Feb. 6, 1608: died at Bahia, Brazil, July 18, 1697. A celebrated Portuguese missionary, pulpit orator, author, and publicist. He was taken to Bahia when a child; entered the Jesuit order there in 1625; became celebrated as a pulpit orator, and in 1641 returned to Portugal with the ex-governor of Brazil, Mascarenhas. There he attracted crowds to his sermons; was nominated royal preacher in 1644; was an influential councilor of the king; and was sent on important diplomatic missions to Paris, The Hague, and Rome. In 1652 he was ordered to the missions of Maranhão; returned to Lisbon for a short time to secure protection for the Indians in 1654; was again in Maranhão 1655 to 1661, when there was an uprising against the missionaries; and was sent a prisoner to Portugal. There his eloquence prevailed with the court, and a new governor was sent to Maranhão with orders to protect the Jesuits. Vieira remained in Portugal, but fell into ill favor with the court; and for a book which he published, "Esperanças de Portugal," was tried before the Inquisition, imprisoned 1665-67, and forbidden to preach, but was soon reinstated. In 1670-75 he was in Rome, where his brilliant oratory brought him renewed fame. He returned to Brazil in 1681, and was provincial of his order there from 1688. Vieira's published works consist mainly of sermons and letters, the latter often of much historical value. He is one of the first, if not the greatest, of the Portuguese prose authors.

Vieira, João Fernandes. See *Fernandes Vieira.*

Vienna (vi-en′ä). The Roman name of the city of Vienne in France.

Vienna. [G. *Wien*, F. *Vienne*, L. *Vindobona.*] The capital of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, of the Cisleithan division of the empire, and of Lower Austria, and the residence of the emperor. It is situated on the Danube Canal (southern arm of the Danube) and the Wien, in lat. 48° 13′ N., long. 16° 23 E., and comprises the Inner City (surrounded by the magnificent Ringstrasse) and the municipal districts Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Rudolfsheim, Funfhaus, Ottakring, Hernals, Wahring, and Dobling. St. Stephan's cathedral (12th-15th century) is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. Among other churches the Karlskirche and the modern Votivkirche are the most remarkable. Other imposing edifices are the new Rathaus, the Parliament and University buildings, and the imperial museums. The principal pleasure resort is the Prater (which see). Vienna is the chief commercial and industrial center of the country; has extensive commerce by railway and the Danube in grain, manufactured goods, etc.; and has manufactures of leather, silk, cotton, iron and wooden wares, beer, fancy goods, etc. It was an ancient Celtic settlement; was fortified by the Romans; was probably the place of the death of Marcus Aurelius; was taken by the Huns, and later by the Avars; and was conquered by Charles the Great. The Babenbergers were established there from the 10th century. Vienna has been the capital of the Hapsburg dominions from 1282; was occupied by the French in 1805 and in 1809; and was a scene of revolutionary outbreaks in 1848. A world's exposition was held there in 1873. Population (1890), 1,364,548.

Vienna, Congress of. A congress of the principal European powers for settling the affairs of Europe, held at Vienna Sept., 1814,–June, 1815. Among the persons present were the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Bavaria, and various smaller German states, Wellington, Castlereagh, Talleyrand, Nesselrode, Hardenberg, Metternich, and Stein. The chief stipulations were: the retention by France of the limits existing at the outbreak of the Revolution; the restoration of the Austrian monarchy without Belgium, Breisgau, and West Galicia, but with the addition of Venetia, Dalmatia, etc.; the restoration of the Prussian monarchy without most of the territory taken in 1807 to form the duchy of Warsaw, and minus Ansbach and Bayreuth (ceded to Bavaria), etc., but with the addition of half of Saxony, extensive territories in the region of the Rhine, and Swedish Pomerania; the formation of the German Confederation under the hegemony of Austria; the creation of a new kingdom of Poland under the Russian dynasty; the establishment of the kingdom of the Netherlands, including Holland and Belgium; the retention of Norway by Sweden; the retention of Finland by Russia; the restoration of the Sardinian monarchy with the annexation of Genoa; the restoration of the States of the Church, Avignon and Venaissin being left to France; the reconstitution of the Swiss Confederacy with enlarged limits; the retention by Great Britain of Cape Colony, Ceylon, part of Dutch Guiana, Mauritius, Tobago, Malta, Helgoland, etc.; the establishment of a British protectorate over the Ionian Islands; the restoration of the Bourbons and other former dynasties in Spain, Naples, Tuscany, and Modena.

Vienna, Sieges of. 1. An unsuccessful siege by the Turks under Sultan Solyman in 1529: the city defended by Von Salm.—**2.** A siege by the Turks under Kara Mustapha in 1683. Vienna was defended by Rudiger von Starhemberg. It was relieved by a German-Polish army under Sobieski and Charles, duke of Lorraine, who defeated the Turks before the city Sept. 12, 1683.

Vienna, Treaties of. 1. A treaty signed Nov. 18, 1738, ratifying the preliminaries signed Oct. 3, 1735. It ended the War of the Polish Succession. Austria ceded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies as a secundogeniture to Don Carlos of Spain, and received the duchies of Parma and Piacenza; Stanislaus renounced Poland and received Lorraine (to devolve after his death on France); the Duke of Lorraine (Francis Stephen) received Tuscany. **2.** See *Schönbrunn, Treaty of.*—**3.** A treaty signed Oct. 30 (preliminaries Aug. 1), 1864, which ended the Schleswig-Holstein war. The King of Denmark renounced all rights over Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.—**4.** A treaty between Austria and Italy, signed Oct. 3, 1866. Austria recognized the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Vienna, University of. A university founded at Vienna in 1365. It is especially famous for its medical faculty. The teachers number about 400, and the students about 5,000.

Vienne (vyen). [ML. *Vingenna, Vencenna, Vigenna.*] A river in western France, which rises in the department of Corrèze and joins the Loire 8 miles above Saumur. Length, 231 miles; navigable to Châtellerault.

Vienne. [Roman *Vienna Allobrogum* ('of the Allobroges').] A city in the department of Isère, France, at the junction of the Gère with the Rhone, 16 miles south of Lyons. It has important and varied manufactures, and trade in wine and grain. It contains a Gothic cathedral and the Roman temple of Augustus and Livia (which see). The cathedral is a fine building exhibiting all styles, from the Romanesque to the florid Pointed. The west front is Flamboyant, with 3 doorways, a large window, and 2 towers. The interior exhibits admirable details in the sculpture of its capitals, and in decorations imitated from the local Roman remains. Vienne was a city of the Allobroges, and later a Roman colony and the capital of a province (Provincia Viennensis). It was the earliest center of Christianity in Gaul. It was the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy 413–534 and 879–933. It was governed later by counts and archbishops. The Archbishop of Vienne was the Primate of Gaul until the French Revolution. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held there, of which the most important is that of 1311-12, in which Clement V. suspended the order of the Templars (bull of May 2, 1312). Population (1891), 24,817.

Vienne. A department of France, bounded by Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, and Deux-Sèvres. Capital, Poitiers. The surface is generally level. Vienne was formed chiefly from Poitou, and also from parts of Touraine and Berry. Area, 2,130 square miles. Population (1891), 344,355.

Vienne. The French name of Vienna.

Vienne, Haute-. See *Haute-Vienne.*

Viennois (vyen-nwä′). An ancient district in the neighborhood of the city of Vienne, France: now in the departments of Isère and Drôme.

Viersen (fēr′sen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 34 miles northwest of Cologne: noted for manufactures of velvet, plush, silk, etc. Population (1890), 22,198.

Vierwaldstättersee (fēr-vält′stet-ter-zā). [G., 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.'] See *Lucerne, Lake of.*

Vierzehnheiligen (fēr-tsān-hī′lig-en). [G., 'fourteen saints.'] **1.** A place of pilgrimage in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 19 miles north-northeast of Bamberg.—**2.** A village near Jena, Germany, the central point in the battle of Jena in 1806.

Viesch, or Fiesch (fēsh). A small village and tourist center in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated in the upper Rhone valley 9 miles northeast of Brieg.

Vieuxtemps (vyê-toṅ′), **Henri.** Born at Verviers, Belgium, Feb., 1820: died in Algeria, June 6, 1881. A celebrated Belgian violinist and composer for the violin. He was a pupil of De Bériot, and his style was distinctively French. He made many long and successful tours through Europe and America; and was teacher of the violin 1871–73 at the Brussels Conservatory, and director of popular concerts there. After 1873, when he was disabled by a shock of paralysis, he still gave lessons, but was unable to play. Among his compositions are six grand concertos and many fantasias, etc.

Vigevano (vē-jā-vä′nō). A town in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Ticino 19 miles southwest of Milan. It has important silk manufactures, and contains a cathedral. Population, 13,684.

Vigfusson (vig′fös-sọn), **Gudbrandur.** Born in Iceland, March 13, 1827: died at Oxford, Jan. 31, 1889. A noted Danish philologist, a student of the Icelandic language and literature: lector in Icelandic at Oxford from 1884. He completed Cleasby's "Icelandic-English Dictionary" (1869–74).

Vigil, Francisco de Paula Gonzalez. See *Gonzalez Vigil.*

Vigilant (vij′i-lant). A center-board sloop selected to defend the America's cup against the Valkyrie. She won three races, Oct. 5, 9, and 13, 1893. In July, 1894, she went to Great Britain for the racing season, in which she was unsuccessful. Her racing length for the America's cup was 93.31 feet; height of topmast, 56.88; load water-line, 86.34; boom, 74.62. She was designed by the Herreshoffs, and was owned by a syndicate of twelve, C. O. Iselin being the principal. She has been somewhat altered, and is owned by George J. Gould.

Vigiles (vij′i-lēz). A corps of police and firemen, organized under military discipline, in ancient Rome. Under Augustus they numbered 7,000; were under the command of a prefect; and were divided into 7 regiments, each of which had the guard of two of the 14 *regiones* of the city, and was subdivided into 7 companies. The Vigiles were quartered in 7 main barracks, or *stationes*, and 14 subordinate posts, or *excubitoria*. The remains of several of these barracks and posts have been discovered, and are remarkable for the magnificence of their decorations with marble incrustation and columns, mosaic pavements, statues, and mural paintings.

Vigilius (vi-jil′i-us). Died 555. Pope: ordained by order of Belisarius 537. His pontificate was largely occupied with intrigues relating to the decisions of the Council of Chalcedon.

Vignemale (vēn-ye-mäl′). One of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees, situated southwest of Luz. Height, 10,820 feet.

Vignola (vē-nyō′lä), **Giacomo Barocchio** or **Barozzi,** called. Born at Vignola (Modena) in 1507: died at Rome in 1573. A noted Italian architect. He wrote a treatise on the five orders of architecture, and one on perspective, which are well known. After the death of Michelangelo he succeeded him as the architect of St. Peter's, Rome, and also designed the Escorial in Spain. He lived for several years in France, where he executed a number of bronzes.

Vigny (vēn-yē′), **Alfred Victor,** Comte **de.** Born at Loches, Touraine, March 27, 1799: died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1863. A French poet and novelist. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and was promoted captain in 1823. During the moments of enforced inactivity in his military career he pursued his studies: as early as 1815 he composed a couple of essays, "La Dryade" and "Syméta." His first collection of poems appeared in 1822 as "Poëmes antiques et modernes." That same year he published "Le Trappiste," and "Eloa, ou la sœur des anges" in 1824. Then came his last work of a biblical character, "Le Déluge," and his first work in the new romantic ordering, "Dolorida." He published his great historical novel "Cinq-Mars" in 1826, and resigned from the army in 1828 by reason of ill health. As a dramatist he translated Shakspere's "Othello" and "Merchant of Venice" into French verse, wrote an original historical drama, "La maréchale d'Ancre," and finally produced his best piece of work in this line, "Chatterton" (1835). This drama is related in its subject to "Stello, ou les diables bleus" (1832), in which De Vigny defined the position of a poet in modern society. Another work, in which a warrior's position is similarly defined, appeared as "Servitude et grandeur militaires" (1835). Among the last publications during the author's lifetime was a series of "Poëmes philosophiques" (1843). He spent the last twenty years of his life in retirement, and left several posthumous works. He was admitted to the French Academy May 8, 1845.

Vigo (vē′gō). A seaport in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, situated on the Ria de Vigo in lat. 42° 12′ N., long. 8° 43′ W. It has sardine and other fisheries, and important commerce; and is a port of call of several steamship lines. It was attacked by Drake toward the end of the 16th century. The allied Anglo-Dutch fleet destroyed the Spanish plate fleet in Vigo Bay Oct. 23, 1702. The town was captured by the British in 1719. Population (1887), 15,044.

Vihiers (vē-yā′). A small town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 24 miles south of Angers. Here, July 18, 1793, the Vendeans defeated the republicans.

Vikings (vī′kingz). [ON. *víkingr*, a pirate, a freebooter.] The bands of Northmen who, as pirates, infested the British Isles and the north coast of France in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

Vikramorvashi (vi-kra-mōr′va-shē). [Skt., 'Urvashi won by valor (vikrama).'] A celebrated drama by Kalidasa, after the Shakuntala the most remarkable of Sanskrit dramas. It is in five acts, and belongs to the trotaka class, in which the events take place some on earth and some in heaven.

Világos (vil′ā-gosh). A small town in the county of Arad, Hungary, 16 miles east-northeast of Arad. Here the Hungarian army under Görgey (about 25,000) surrendered to the Russians under Rüdiger Aug. 13, 1849. This practically ended the Hungarian insurrection.

Vilaine (vē-lān′). [ML. *Vincinonia* or *Viccnonia.*] A river in France, principally in Brittany, which flows into the Atlantic 17 miles southeast of Vannes: the Roman Herius. Length, 140 miles; navigable 88 miles.

Vilas (vī′las), **William Freeman.** Born at Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840. An American Democratic politician. He served in the Civil War; and was chairman of the Democratic National Convention in 1884; postmaster-general 1885–88; and secretary of the interior 1888–1889. Elected senator from Wisconsin 1891.

Vilcabamba (vēl-kä-bäm′bä). A mountainous region of Peru, north of Cuzco, between the rivers Apurimac and Vilcamayu. Here the Inca Manco and his sons kept up the remnant of an independent government 1537–71.

Vile (vē′le). In Norse mythology, the brother of Odin.

Vili (vē′lē), or **Bavili** (bä-vē′lē). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, on the coast between Mayumba and Nkobi.

Vilkomir (vil-kō-mēr′), or **Wilkomierz** (vil-kom′ē-ārzh). A town in the government of Kovno, western Russia, situated on the Sventa 43 miles northeast of Kovno. Population, 16,370.

Villa Adriana. See *Hadrian's Villa.*

Villa Albani (vēl′lä äl-bä′nē). A Roman villa on the Via Salaria, founded in 1760 by Cardinal Alessandro Albani. It was filled with works of art. Napoleon sent nearly 300 of the statues to Paris. They were restored to Cardinal Giuseppe Albani in 1815: he sold them, and many of them are now in the Glyptothek at Munich. Prince Torlonia bought the villa in 1866. It still contains many works of art.

Villa Aldobrandini (äl-dō-brän-dē′nē). A villa at Frascati, near Rome. It was built for Cardinal Aldobrandini near the close of the 16th century, and now belongs to the Borghese family. The grounds are finely laid out, and are famous for their waterworks and extensive views.

Villa Borghese (bor-gā′se). A villa just outside the Porta del Popolo, Rome. It was founded by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, the nephew of Pius V. Its grounds are very extensive, having been enlarged by the addition of the Giustiniani Gardens. The villa contains many fine sculptures, Prince Borghese having founded a new museum here, the older one having been purchased by Napoleon I. and sent to the Louvre.

Villa do Conde (vēl′lä dǫ kōn′dā). A seaport in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, situated on the Atlantic 18 miles north of Oporto. Population (1878), 4,664.

Villaflor. See *Terceira, Duke of.*

Villafranca (vēl-lä-fräng′kä). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, 11 miles southwest of Verona. A treaty was signed here, July 11, 1859, between the emperors Francis Joseph of Austria and Napoleon III., ending the war of 1859. It was preliminary to the treaty of Zurich (which see), Nov., 1859. Population (1881), 8,729.

Villa Franca (vēl′lä fräng′kä). A town on the southern coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores. Population, about 8,135.

Village Coquette, The. A short comedy, with songs, by Charles Dickens, published in 1836.

Villagra (vēl-yä-grä′), or **Villagran** (vēl-yä-grän′), **Francisco de.** Born at Astorga, Leon, 1507: died at Concepcion, Chile, July 15, 1563. A Spanish soldier. He was prominent in the conquest of Chile 1540-46; was acting governor (1547–49) during Valdivia's absence; and, after the latter was killed by the Araucanians (Jan., 1554), succeeded him as governor *ad interim.* He immediately marched against the Indians, but was disastrously defeated at Mariguenu (Feb., 1554), and forced to abandon Concepcion, which was burned by the Indians. In 1555 he was more successful, relieving Imperial and Valdivia, which had been closely besieged, and carrying on a war of extermination in the south. In 1557 he surprised, defeated, and killed the celebrated chief Lautaro at Mataquito. His right to rule was contested, and on the arrival of the new governor, Hurtado de Mendoza, he was sent a prisoner to Peru: but was quickly released, went to Spain, and in 1561 returned to Chile as governor, ruling until his death. In 1562–63 he had to deal with a fresh uprising of the Araucanians, in which his son was killed.

Villalobos, Rui Lopez de. See *Lopez de Villalobos.*

Villa Ludovisi (vēl′lä lö-dō-vē′sē). A villa on the Via di S. Basilio, within the walls of Rome, erected in the early part of the 17th century by Cardinal Ludovisi. It has a fine collection of antique sculptures, including the Ludovisi Juno, which are to be transferred to a new building erected near by. Its grounds, formerly extensive, have been partly built over.

Villamanrique, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Zuñiga, Alonso Manrique de.*

Villa Medici (mā′dē-chē). A Roman villa built in 1540, south of the Pincio, for Cardinal Ricci da Montepulciano. About 1600 it came into the possession of the Medici family, and afterward into that of the grand dukes of Tuscany. Galileo was confined there 1630–33. The French Academy of Art, founded by Louis XIV., was transferred to it in 1801, and it has a fine collection of casts.

Villa Nazionale (nät-zē-ō-nä′le). The principal public park and promenade in Naples, formerly the Villa Reale (royal villa). It is an extension of the Chiaja from the Largo della Vittoria to the Piazza Umberto, about 200 feet wide and a mile long, laid out in 1780 (since enlarged) on the edge of the sea. The new aquarium, belonging to the zoölogical station, is about in the middle of the grounds, and was opened in 1874.

Villani (vēl-lä′nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence: died there of the plague, 1348. An Italian historian. He traveled in Italy, France, and Flanders, and held public offices in Florence. He wrote a "Chronicle of Florence," etc.

Villani, Matteo. Died about 1363. An Italian chronicler, brother of G. Villani whose "Chronicle" he continued.

Villanova de Portimão (vēl-lä-nō′vä de pōr-tē-mouṅ′). A seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated on the southern coast 112 miles south-southeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 6,286.

Villanovanus, Arnaldus. See *Arnold of Villanova.*

Villanueva (vēl-yä-nwā′vä), **Joaquin Lorenzo.** Born at Jativa, Spain, Aug. 10, 1757: died at Dublin, March 26, 1837. A noted Spanish patriot, scholar, and poet. On the restoration of 1823, he fled to Great Britain.

Villa Pallavicini (vēl′lä päl-lä-vē-chē′nē). The residence of the Marchese Durazzo, at Pegli, Italy. It is famous for its elaborate decoration and its extensive gardens, which, with the luxuriance and variety of their subtropical vegetation, and their charming views over the Mediterranean, combine numerous statues, fountains, bridges, grottoes, a Pointed chapel, a triumphal arch with sculptures, a mosque, an obelisk, a Roman temple, and many other attractions. In its artificial type of beauty, the Villa Pallavicini is unsurpassed.

Villa Real (vēl′lä rā-äl′). [Pg., 'royal villa.'] A seaport in the province of Algarve, southeastern extremity of Portugal, on the Spanish frontier, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Population (1878), 4,188.

Villa Real. A town in the province of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, situated on the Corgo 50 miles east-northeast of Oporto. It was the scene of an outbreak of the Miguelists in 1823; and of the victory of Cazal over the insurgents in 1846. Population (1878), 5,296.

Villareal (vēl-yä-rā-äl′). A town in the province of Castellon, Spain, south of Castellon. Population (1887), 13,750.

Villaret de Joyeuse (vēl-lä-rā′ dė zhwä-yėz′), called **Villaret-Joyeuse, Louis Thomas,** Count. Born in 1750: died at Venice, July 24, 1812. A French naval officer. He commanded a fleet which, while convoying grain-ships, engaged the English under Lord Howe, near Brest, May 28–June 1, 1794. In 1801-02 he commanded the naval forces in the Santo Domingo expedition (see *Leclerc*). From 1802 to 1809 he was governor of the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, finally capitulating to the English. From 1811 he was governor of Venice.

Villari (vēl-lä′rē), **Pasquale.** Born at Naples, 1827. An Italian author, professor at Florence from 1866. He has written a history of Savonarola and his times ("Storia di Savonarola e de suoi tempi," 1859–61), one of Machiavelli and his times (1877–82), essays, and works on education, art, philosophy, Italian literature, etc.

Villa Rica (vēl′yä rē′kä). The first town founded in Mexico by Cortés, May, 1519. It was nominally founded on the present site of Vera Cruz, and was then known as Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz. A short time after the actual settlement was commenced farther north, on the harbor of Bernal. In 1525 the site was changed to a place on the Rio de la Antigua, and thenceforth the town was generally known as Vera Cruz. The final removal to the present site took place in 1599.

Villa Rica (vēl′yä rē′kä). A town in Paraguay, 95 miles (by railroad) east-southeast of Asuncion. Population, about 12,000.

Villars (vē-lär′), **Duc de (Claude Louis Hector).** Born at Moulins, France, May 8, 1653: died at Turin, June 17, 1734. A French marshal. He served under Turenne, Condé, and Luxembourg; filled various diplomatic missions; commanded in Germany in 1702; defeated Louis of Baden at Friedlingen Oct. 14, 1702; gained the victory of Höchstädt Sept. 20, 1703; subdued the Camisards in 1704; commanded in Germany and Italy 1705–08; was defeated at Malplaquet Sept. 11, 1709; defeated the Imperialists at Denain July 24, 1712; and gained various successes in 1713. He was a member of the council of regency under Louis XV., and commanded successfully in Lombardy in 1733–34.

Villaviciosa (vēl-yä-vē-thē-ō′sä). A village in the province of Guadalajara, Spain, 25 miles east-northeast of Guadalajara. Here, Dec. 10, 1710, the French under Vendôme defeated the Austrians under Starhemberg.

Villa-Viçosa (vēl′lä-vē-sō′sä). A town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 24 miles west-southwest of Badajoz. Population (1878), 3,538.

Villedieu (vēl-dyė′), **Madame de:** the pseudonym of **Marie Catherine Hortense Desjardins.** Born near Fougères in 1631: died there, Nov., 1683. A French writer. She had an adventurous life, and was the author of numerous works, among which are "Les désordres de l'amour," "Amours des grands hommes," "Mémoires du serail," "Le récit en prose et en vers des précieuses," etc.

Villefranche (vēl-froṅsh′), It. **Villafranca** (vēl-lä-fräng′kä). A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Gulf of Nice 3 miles northeast of Nice. Population (1891), commune, 4,407.

Villefranche de Lauragais (vēl-froṅsh′ dė lō-rä-gā′). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 20 miles southeast of Toulouse. Population (1891), commune, 2,556.

Villefranche de Rouergue (rö-ārg′). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Aveyron 27 miles west of Rodez. It was a flourishing medieval town, and later a Huguenot center. It has a church of Notre Dame and a Carthusian convent. Population (1891), commune, 9,734.

Villefranche-sur-Saône (-sür-sōn′). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated near the Saône 17 miles north by west of Lyons. It was the capital of Beaujolais. Population (1891), commune, 12,928.

Villegaignon (vēl-gä-nyôṅ′), **Chevalier de (Nicolas Durand).** Born in 1510: died near Nemours, Jan. 9, 1571. A French soldier. He served against the Turks and Algerians: was vice-admiral of Brittany; and in 1555 was given command of the expedition sent by Coligny to found a colony in Brazil. He sailed from Havre, July 12, with two ships, and in Nov. entered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro and occupied the island which is still known by his name, establishing friendly relations with the Indians. Coligny had intended the colony as a refuge for Protestants, but it was made up of different sects, including Catholics: quarrels arose, and Villegaignon, whose affiliations were doubtful, expelled the Calvinists. In 1559 he went to France, ostensibly for reinforcements, but never returned, and the colony was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1567 (see *Sá, Mem de*). Villegaignon published (in Latin) works on the wars in which he had been engaged, etc. Also written *Villegagnon.*

Villegaignon (vē-le-gän-yōn′), **Ilha de.** A small island in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, fronting the city. It was occupied by the French who formed the first settlement on the bay. (See *Chevalier de Villegaignon*, above.) During the empire it was fortified, and it was a strongly contested point during the naval rebellion of 1893–94.

Villehardouin (vēl-är-dö-aṅ′), **Geoffroi de.** Born presumably on his ancestral estates near Troyes, Champagne, between 1150 and 1165: died probably in 1212. A French chronicler. The only thing known concerning him before the time of the fourth Crusade (1202) is that he bore the title of marshal of Champagne in 1191. When his liege lord Thibaut III. joined the Crusade preached in 1199, Villehardouin took service under him, and gained special reputation in negotiating with the Venetians for the transfer of the Crusaders by sea to the Holy Land. He followed the Crusade through all its disasters, and chronicled all the events of importance that extended over a period of 10 years (1198–1207). His "Chronique" is considered trustworthy from a historical point of view, but is more deserving still for its literary excellence, while being one of the oldest monuments in original French prose. The best edition of this "Chronique" was made by M. Natalis de Wailly under the title "La conquête de Constantinople, par Geoffroi de Villehardouin, texte original accompagné d'une traduction" (Paris, 1872).

Villela Barboza (vē-lā′lä bär-bō′zä), **Francisco,** Marquis of Paranaguá from 1825. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 20, 1769: died there, Sept. 11, 1846. A Brazilian politician of the conservative party. He was deputy to the Portuguese Cortes 1821–22, and during the reign of Pedro I. was repeatedly a member of the cabinet. The unpopular acts of the emperor, which led to his enforced abdication in 1831, were due to Barboza's advice. He was a poet of some repute.

Villèle (vē-lāl′), Comte **Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de.** Born at Toulouse, France, Aug. 14, 1773: died there, March 13, 1854. A French statesman and financier. He served in early life in the navy; after the restoration was a leader of the ultra-royalists; entered the cabinet in 1820; became minister of finance in 1821; and was premier 1822–28.

Villemain (vēl-maṅ′), **Abel François.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1790: died there, May 8, 1870. A French writer. On graduating from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, he studied law. In 1810 he was called to the chair of rhetoric at the Lycée Charlemagne, and from 1816 to 1826 filled the chair in French eloquence at the Sorbonne. His success as a teacher was such that his name was associated with those of Cousin and Guizot, thus forming the famous trio known as "les trois professeurs." He won his first laurels as a writer in successful competition before the French Academy for the prize offered for the best essay entitled "Éloge de Montaigne" (1812). He again took the prize in 1814 with his "Avantages et inconvénients de la critique," and in 1816 with his "Eloge de Montesquieu." The French Academy elected him a member in 1821. The success of his "Histoire de Cromwell" (1819) led him gradually into a political life, so that after 1836 he gave up teaching altogether. From 1839 to 1844 he was almost continuously minister of public instruction. Besides a couple of essays on Grecian themes, entitled "Lascaris, ou les Grecs du XV^{e} siècle" and "Essai sur l'état des Grecs depuis la conquête musulmane" (1825), Villemain wrote several shorter papers and articles that were ultimately published in book form: prominent among these writings stand his "Souvenirs contemporains d'histoire et de littérature" (1856). His reputation, however, rests more particularly on the following three great works: "Cours de littérature française, tableau du XVIII^{e} siècle," "Tableau de l'éloquence chrétienne au IV^{e} siècle," and, in a somewhat lesser degree, "Histoire de Grégoire VII."—this last-named being a posthumous publication (1873).

Villeneuve (vēl-nėv′). [F., 'new town.] A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated at the head of Lake Geneva, 17 miles southeast of Lausanne. Population (1888), 1,471.

Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de. Born 1763: committed suicide 1806. A French admiral. He was made commander of the fleet destined to invade England in 1805, and was defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

Villeneuve-lez-Avignon (vēl-nėv′lā-zä-vēn-yoṅ′). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Rhone opposite Avignon. Population (1891), commune, 2,622.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot (-sür-lō′). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Lot 16 miles north by east of Agen. It has remains of medieval ramparts, etc. Population (1891), commune, 13,798.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (-sür-yon′), formerly **Villeneuve-le-Roi.** A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 67 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 5,117.

Villeroi (vēl-rwä′), **Duc de (François de Neufville).** Born April 7, 1644: died July 18, 1730. A French marshal, favorite of Louis XIV. with whom he was educated. He was commander-in-chief in the Low Countries in 1695; was defeated by Prince Eugene at Chiari Sept. 1, 1701; was surprised and taken prisoner by Eugene at Cremona Feb. 1, 1702; and was defeated at Ramillies May 23, 1706. He was a member of the council of regency under Louis XV.

Villeroi, Seigneur de (Nicolas de Neufville). Born 1542: died 1617. A French minister of state, author of "Mémoires d'état" (1622).

Villers-Cotterets (vē-lãr′ kot-rā′). A town in the department of Aisne, France, 14 miles southwest of Soissons. It was the scene of a contest between the Allies and the French, June 28, 1815, in which the French were defeated. It was the birthplace of Dumas *père*. Population (1891), commune, 4,582.

Villersexel. A small town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Ognon 14 miles east-southeast of Vesoul. It was the scene of a battle (claimed as a French victory) between the French under Bourbaki and the Germans under Von Werder, Jan. 9, 1871.

Villers-sur-Mer (vē-lãr′sür-mãr′). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, on the English Channel 12 miles southwest of Le Havre.

Villette (vi-let′). A novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1853. In this she made use of an older story, "The Professor."

Villette (vēl-let′), **La.** A northeastern suburb of Paris.

Villiers (vil′yėrz), **Barbara,** Lady Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland. Born 1640: died 1709. A mistress of Charles II. of England, by whom she became the mother of the dukes of Cleveland, Grafton, and Northumberland.

Villiers, George, first Duke of Buckingham. Born at Brookesby, Leicestershire, England, Aug. 20, 1592: died at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1628. An English courtier and politician under James I. and Charles I.: created successively Viscount Villiers (1616), and earl (1617), marquis (1618), and duke of Buckingham (1623). He became privy councilor in 1617; accompanied Charles to Spain in 1623; was chief minister at court 1624–28; and was defeated by the French at the Isle of Rhé in 1627. He was assassinated by John Felton.

Villiers, George, second Duke of Buckingham. Born at London, Jan. 30, 1627: died at Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, April 17, 1688. An English politician, courtier, and writer: son of the first Duke of Buckingham. He became a privy councilor in 1660; and organized the "Cabal" in 1670 (see *Cabal*). His collected works were published in 1704.

Villiers, George William Frederick, fourth Earl of Clarendon. Born at London, Jan. 12, 1800: died at London, June 27, 1870. An English statesman and diplomatist. He was minister to Spain 1833–39; lord privy seal in 1840; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1840–41; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1847–52; foreign secretary 1853–58; plenipotentiary at Paris in 1856; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1864–1865; and foreign secretary 1865–66 and 1868–70.

Villiers de L'Isle-Adam (vē-yä′ dė lēl-ä-doṅ′), **Philippe de.** Born at Beauvais, France, in 1464: died in Malta in 1534. Grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was elected grand master in 1521. In 1522, after a six months' siege, he was compelled to surrender the island of Rhodes, the seat of the order, to Solyman. In 1530 he secured from Charles V. the cession of the islands of Malta and Gozo, which became the new seat of the order.

Villon (vēl-lôṅ′), **François.** Born at Paris, 1431: died about 1484. One of the earliest French poets. Little is known of his life except what may be gathered from his own writings. Although of very humble extraction, he found means to acquire a good education. Beginning with his student days, he led throughout his whole life a wild Bohemian existence. Three times he appeared before the courts to answer serious charges (see the extract). The first time he was sentenced to be flogged. Between his first and second arrests he wrote "Le petit testament" (1456). For his second offense he was condemned to death: he owed his life, it is said, to one of the princesses of the royal household, to whom he had inscribed a poem, "Le dit de la naissance Marie." She was presumably the daughter of the duke Charles d'Orléans, himself a poet, who raised Villon to an honorable position. In 1461 he again was imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he composed his masterpiece, "Le grand testament," in which he incorporated a large number of his older ballads. Besides the works already named, Villon wrote several separate poems and a series of obscure slang rimes, "Le jargon."

> François Villon, or Corbueil, or Corbier, or de Montcorbier, or des Loges, was certainly born at Paris in the year 1431. Of the date of his death nothing certain is known, some authorities extending his life towards the close of the century in order to adjust Rabelais' anecdotes of him, others supposing him to have died before the publication of the first edition of his works in 1489. That Villon was not his patronymic, whichsoever of his numerous aliases may really deserve that distinction, is certain. He was a citizen of Paris and a member of the university, having the status of *clerc*. But his youth was occupied in other matters than study. In 1455 he killed, apparently in self-defence, a priest named Philip Sermaise, fled from Paris, was condemned to banishment in default of appearance, and six months afterwards received letters of pardon. In 1456 a faithless mistress, Catherine de Vausselles, drew him into a second affray, in which he had the worst, and again he fled from Paris. During his absence a burglary committed in the capital put the police on the track of a gang of young good-for-nothings among whom Villon's name figured, and he was arrested, tried, tortured, and condemned to death. On appeal, however, the sentence was commuted to banishment. Four years after he was in prison at Meung, consigned thither by the Bishop of Orléans; but the king, Louis the Eleventh, set him free. Thenceforward nothing certain is known of him.
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> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 156.

Vilna, or **Wilna** (vil′nä). A government of West Russia, surrounded by the governments of Kovno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Grodno, and Suwalki. It exports timber, flax, etc. Area, 16,421 square miles. Population, 1,367,100.

Vilna, or **Wilna,** or **Wilno** (vil′nō). The capital of the government of Vilna, situated in the Vilia about lat. 54° 40′ N.: the ancient capital of Lithuania. It has a trade in timber and grain, and contains a Greek and a Roman Catholic cathedral and a ruined castle of the Jagellons. Formerly it had a university. Population (1888), 109,526.

Vilyui. A range of mountains in Siberia, between the Lena and the Vilyui.

Vimeiro (vē-mā′rō). A place in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 33 miles north by west of Lisbon. Here, Aug. 21, 1808, the British under Wellington defeated the French under Junot.

Vimeure (vē-mėr′), **Donatien Marie Joseph de,** Vicomte de Rochambeau. Born near Vendôme, April 7, 1750: killed at the battle of Leipsic, in Saxony, Oct. 18, 1813. A French general, son of the Comte de Rochambeau. He served with his father in North America, and in 1792 was made lieutenant-general and governor of the Leeward Islands, where he capitulated to the English March 22, 1794. In 1802 he was second in command in the French expedition against Santo Domingo, and after Leclerc's death (Dec. 2, 1802) succeeded him in the leadership. Closely besieged in Cape François, he abandoned it Nov. 30, 1803, and surrendered to the British admiral whose fleet was blockading the bay. He remained in captivity until 1811, and subsequently served under Napoleon.

Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de, Comte de Rochambeau. Born 1725: died 1807. A French marshal. He served in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War; became commander of the French forces in America in 1780; cooperated with Washington in the siege and capture of Yorktown in 1781; became a marshal in 1791; and was imprisoned in the Reign of Terror.

Viminal (vim′i-nal). [L. *Mons Viminalis.*] The northeasternmost of the group of the seven hills of ancient Rome, east of the Quirinal and north of the Esquiline. The baths of Diocletian lie below it to the north.

Vinaroz (vē-nä-rōth′). A seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 45 miles northeast of Castellon de la Plana. Here, Nov., 1810, the French under Musniers defeated the Spaniards. Population (1887), 9,851.

Vincennes (vin-senz′; F. pron. vaṅ-sen′). A town in the department of Seine, France, about two miles east of the fortifications of Paris: noted for its castle. The castle is of medieval foundation, and was at once a royal residence and a fortress until the reign of Louis XV. It is now an armory and artillery station. The donjon is an imposing square tower, 170 feet high, with turrets at the angles. The beautiful chapel, begun in 1379, was finished by Henry II.: it possesses a picturesque façade, lofty vaulting, and beautiful glass. In the dungeons of the castle were confined Mirabeau and the Duc d'Enghien. Population (1891), commune, 24,626.

Vincennes (vin-senz′). The capital of Knox County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 103 miles southwest of Indianapolis: an important railroad center. It was settled by the French in 1702, and was the capital of Indiana Territory. Population (1890), 8,853.

Vincennes (vaṅ-sen′), **Bois de.** [F., 'wood of Vincennes.'] A pleasure park near Paris, directly south of Vincennes.

Vincent (vin′sent), or **Vincentius** (vin-sen′-shi-us), Saint. [Sp. *Vincente*, Pg. *Vicente*, It. *Vincenzio*, from LL. *Vincentius*, from *vincens*, conquering.] Martyred 304 A. D. A Spanish martyr, deacon of Saragossa.

Vincent de Paul (vaṅ-soṅ′ dė pōl′ or vin′sent dę pâl′) or **de Paulo,** Saint. Born at Pouy, Gascony, France, April 24, 1576: died at St. Lazare, Paris, Sept. 27, 1660. The founder of the Lazarists, of the order of "Filles de la Charité," and of the Foundling Hospital, Paris. He was canonized in 1737.

Vincentio (vin-sen′shiō). **1.** The reigning duke, a character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."—**2.** An old gentleman of Pisa, a character in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Vinci (vin′chē), **Leonardo** (or **Lionardo**) **da.** Born at Vinci, near Empoli, Italy, 1452: died at Cloux, near Amboise, France, May 2, 1519. A famous Italian painter, architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer, mechanician, and musician. He was taken by his father to Verocchio about 1470, with whom he remained until he was past twenty, drawing, modeling, designing for architecture, and planning engineering schemes. His studio companions were Lorenzo di Credi and Perugino. He was in the Company of Painters in 1472, and received his first recorded commission in 1478. He seems to have gone to Milan about 1487, having prospered little at Florence. He returned to Florence in 1503; went to Milan again in 1506; and lived in Rome 1514–1515. He painted his famous Cenacolo, or Last Supper, on the wall of the refectory in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie: it was finished in 1498. Owing to the dampness of the wall, it has been frequently repainted: the original sketches, however, still exist, and from a copy of it by Marco d'Oggione Raphael Morghen produced his celebrated engraving published in 1800. While living in Milan under the protection of Ludovico il Moro, he occupied himself with the colossal equestrian statue of Duke Francesco I., the model of which was exhibited in 1493 and demolished by the French in 1499. On his return to Florence he drew the cartoon from which Filippino painted the altarpiece of the monks of Servi. His principal work subsequently seems to have been in portraiture, and he did many portraits of women: the best-known is the "Mona Lisa" in the Louvre, Paris, completed about 1504. He was also commissioned to paint a wall of the council-hall at Florence, for which he made a cartoon corresponding to the great cartoon of Michelangelo. Both are now lost. He went to France in 1516, at the invitation of Francis I., and died there at the Château de Cloux. Among his works are "La belle Ferronnière," "The Virgin of the Rocks" (National Gallery, London, and another version at the Louvre), "St. John the Baptist" (Louvre), "St. Anne" (Louvre), and a cartoon of St. Anne in the Royal Academy, London. He wrote a celebrated treatise on painting, "Trattura della pittura," published in 1651. A portrait of him, by himself, is in the Royal Library, Turin.

Vincy (vin′si), **Rosamond.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She marries Lydgate, a physician, and checkmates his endeavors after a higher career by her stubborn and selfish nature and narrow intellect. Her brother Frederick has been spoiled by the expectation of a fortune.

Vindelicia (vin-de-lish′i-ä). In ancient geography, a Roman province: also called Rhætia Secunda, and sometimes united with Rhætia. It was bounded by the Danube, the Inn (separating it from Noricum), and Rhætia. Its chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum. The early inhabitants were probably of Celtic origin. Vindelicia occupied in general the southern part of Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria, and the northern part of Tyrol.

Vindhya (vind′yä) **Mountains.** A group of ranges of mountains and hills in central India, connecting at the extremities with the Eastern and Western Ghats, and forming the northern boundary of the Deccan.

Vineam Domini (vin′ę-am dom′i-nī). [L., 'the vineyard of the Lord': words occurring in the bull.] A bull issued by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists in 1705.

Vinegar Bible, The. An edition printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the "Parable of the *Vinegar*" instead of the "Parable of the *Vineyard.*"

Vinegar Hill. A place in Ireland, 14 miles north of Wexford: a stronghold of the Irish insurgents in 1798. They were attacked by British troops and dispersed in June.

Vineland (vīn′land). A borough in Cumberland County, New Jersey, 33 miles south by east of Philadelphia. Fruit-raising is its principal industry. Population (1890), 3,822.

Vinet (vē-nā′), **Alexandre Rodolphe.** Born near Lausanne, Switzerland, June 17, 1797: died at Clarens, Switzerland, May 4, 1847. A Swiss Protestant theologian and literary critic, professor in Basel (1819), and later (1837) in Lausanne. He was one of the leaders of the Free-church movement in Vaud. His works include "Chrestomathie française" (1829), "Discours sur quelques sujets religieux" (1831), "Études sur Pascal" (1848), "Études sur la littérature française aux XIXe siècle" (1849-51), "Théologie pastorale" (1850), "Histoire de la littérature française au XVIIIe siècle" (1851), "Homilétique" (1853), "Histoire de la prédication parmi les Réformés de France au XVIIe siècle" (1860), "Moralistes des XVIe et XVIIe siècles" (1859), "Poetes du siecle Louis XIV.," etc.

Vineta (vi-nē'tä). A medieval city on the site of the present Wollin, island of Wollin, Germany: an important Wendish commercial center about the 10th and 11th centuries.

Vineyard Sound (vin'yärd sound). A sea passage, southeast of Massachusetts, which separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands. Width, 4–7 miles.

Vingt Ans Après (vaṅ toṅ zä-prā'). [F., 'Twenty Years After.'] A novel by Dumas *père*, published in 1845: a sequel to "Les trois mousquetaires." It was followed by "Dix ans plus tard, ou le vicomte de Bragelonne" (1848–50).

Vinland (vin'länd). [Icel *Vīnland*, wine-land, from the grapes found by the discoverers.] The region in which a Norse settlement was probably made in North America about 1006. It has been identified with various regions on the coast from Labrador to New Jersey.

Vintschgau (vintsh'gou). See *Adige*.

Viola (vī'ō-lä). [L., 'a violet.'] 1. The principal female character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night." She is the sister of Sebastian, is shipwrecked on the coast of Illyria, and, disguised as Cesario, wins the heart of the duke.

2. The principal character in Fletcher's "Coxcomb."

Violet, Corporal or **Papa.** See *Corporal Violet*.

Violet-Crowned City. A name sometimes given to Athens.

Viollet-le-Duc (vyō-lā'lė-dük'), **Eugène Emmanuel.** Born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814: died at Lausanne, Sept. 17, 1879. A French architect, archæologist, and writer on art. He was employed in the restoration of many medieval buildings in France, including Notre Dame in Paris and the cathedrals of Amiens and Laon. His works include "Dictionnaire de l'architecture française du XIe au XVIe siècle" (10 vols. 1854–69), "Essai sur l'architecture militaire au moyen âge" (1854), "Dictionnaire du mobilier français" (1855), "Description de Notre Dame de Paris" (1856), "Entretiens sur l'architecture" (1858), "Histoire d'une maison," "Histoire d'une forteresse," "Histoire de l'habitation humaine," "Histoire d'hôtel de ville et d'une cathédrale" (all 1873–75).

Vionville (vyôṅ-vēl'), or **Mars-la-Tour** (märs-lä-tör'), **Battle of.** A battle between the French and Germans, fought near the villages of Vionville and Mars-la-Tour, about 12 miles west of Metz, Aug. 16, 1870. The Germans (about 67,000) were commanded by Prince Frederick Charles; the French (120,000–138,000) by Marshal Bazaine. The result of the battle, which was one of the most fiercely contested and bloodiest of the century, was the preventing of the retreat of the French from Metz to Verdun. (See *Metz*.) The German loss in killed and wounded was about 16,000; the French loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about 17,000. The third Westphalian infantry regiment lost 49 officers and 1,736 men — the heaviest regimental loss of the war.

Viper (vī'pėr), **Doctor.** A character in Foote's play "The Capuchin": under this name he severely lashed an Irish clergyman named Jackson, in the pay of the Duchess of Kingston, as a revenge for the suppression of his play "The Trip to Calais" (which see).

Vique. See *Vich*.

Vira (vē'rä), or **Wavira** (wä-vē'rä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, at the north end of Lake Tanganyika. They produce iron, wooden articles, and baskets, which are sold to the people on the shore of the lake. The land is called Uvira.

Viracocha. See *Uiracocha*.

Viracocha, Temple of. A name often given to the temple of Cacha (which see).

Virchow (vēr'ċhō), **Rudolf.** Born at Schivelbein, Pomerania, Prussia, Oct. 13, 1821. A celebrated German anatomist, physiologist, and anthropologist, the founder of cellular pathology: professor at Würzburg 1849–56, and from 1856 at Berlin. He has been a member of the Prussian Landtag since 1862, and of the German Reichstag since 1880, and one of the leaders of the Progressist and later of the German Liberal party. He has published numerous technical works. He was one of the founders of the "Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie."

Vire (vēr). [ML. *Vira*.] A river in Normandy, France, which flows into the English Channel 30 miles southeast of Cherbourg. Length, 80 miles.

Vire. A town in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the Vire 35 miles southwest of Caen. It has manufactures of woolen goods. Population (1891), commune, 6,635.

Virgil. See *Vergil*.

Virgil, Polydore. See *Vergil*.

Virgilia (vėr-jil'i-ä). The wife of Coriolanus, in Shakspere's play "Coriolanus."

Virgin. See *Virgo*.

Virgin, The. See *Madonna*.

Virginia (vėr-jin'i-ä). [L., fem. of *Virginius*.] In Roman legend, the daughter of Virginius, a plebeian, who was slain by her father to keep her from the power of the decemvir Appius Claudius (449 B. C.). This act led to the overthrow of the decemvirate.

Virginia. A tragedy by Alfieri, printed in 1783. See *Appius and Virginia*.

Virginia. An asteroid (No. 50) discovered by Ferguson at Washington, Oct. 4, 1857.

Virginia. [Named from Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."] One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 36° 31′ to 39° 27′ N., and from long. 75° 13′ to 83° 37′ W. Capital, Richmond. It is bounded by West Virginia on the north and northwest, Maryland and the District of Columbia (separated by the Potomac) on the north and northeast, Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Carolina and Tennessee on the south, and Kentucky on the west, and contains a small detached portion east of Chesapeake Bay. It is called the "Old Dominion" and the "Mother of Presidents." It is level in the southeast and mountainous in the northwest and west, and is traversed from northeast to southwest by the Blue Ridge and other ranges of the Appalachians (highest point, about 5,700 feet). It is sometimes divided into the physical regions Tidewater, Midland, Piedmont, Blue Ridge valley, and Appalachia. The principal river-systems are those of the Potomac (with the Shenandoah), Rappahannock, York, James, Roanoke, and Tennessee. Virginia is rich in agricultural and mineral resources; is the second State in the Union in the production of tobacco, and has also a large production of wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, timber, coal, iron, salt, and building-stone; has iron, coke, tobacco, leather, and other manufactures; and has various mineral springs and natural curiosities (as the Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, etc.). It has 118 counties, sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. It was the first of the original colonies, and one of the 13 original States, and was settled by the English at Jamestown in 1607. Among the early leaders were John Smith, Newport, Somers, Gates, and Delawarr. It was governed at first by the London Company. Negro slavery was introduced in 1619. It became a royal colony in 1624; was the scene of Bacon's rebellion in 1676; took part in the French and Indian war; took a prominent part in the events leading to the Revolution; ceded its territory beyond the Ohio in 1784; ratified the Constitution in 1788; was the leading State in influence in the early history of the country, furnishing four of the first five Presidents; seceded from the Union April 17, 1861; became the center of the Confederate States, and contained their capital; and was one of the chief seats of the war. Among the events of which it was the scene were the battle of Bull Run, Peninsular and Valley campaigns, second Bull Run campaign, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns, Wilderness campaign, siege and capture of Richmond, and surrender of Lee's army. The State was readmitted to the Union in 1870. Area, 42,450 square miles. Population (1890), 1,655,980.

Virginia, Army of. A Federal army in the Civil War, formed in Aug., 1862, out of the commands of Frémont, Banks, and McDowell. It was commanded by General Pope, and took part in the second Bull Run campaign, after which it was discontinued.

Virginia, University of. An institution of learning situated near Charlottesville, Virginia: chartered 1819. Its chief founder was Thomas Jefferson.

Virginia City (vėr-jin'i-ä sit'i). The capital of Madison County, Montana, situated on Alder Creek 60 miles southeast of Butte. It is a gold-mining center. Population (1890), 675.

Virginia City, or **Virginia.** The capital of Storey County, Nevada, situated on the slope of Mount Davidson, about 6,200 feet above sea-level, in lat. 39° 17′ N. It is the largest city in the State, and one of the richest mining centers in the world. It was built in 1859 over the Comstock Lode. Population (1890), 8,511.

Virginians (vėr-jin'i-änz), **The.** A novel by Thackeray, published in 1857–59. The scene is laid in Virginia in the 18th century. It is a sequel to "Henry Esmond."

Virginia Plan, The. An outline plan of a constitution for the United States, presented to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 by Edmund Randolph of Virginia. It projected a national union differing radically from the old confederacy.

Virginia Resolutions, The. Resolutions prepared by James Madison, and passed by the Virginia legislature Dec., 1798, which declared the Alien and Sedition acts "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution."

Virgin (vėr'jin) **Islands.** A group of islands in the West Indies, east of Porto Rico. It comprises the British islands Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, etc. (forming part of the Leeward Islands Colony); the Spanish islands Culebra, Vieques, etc. (dependencies of Porto Rico); and the Danish islands St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. They were discovered by Columbus in Nov., 1493. Total area, about 275 square miles. Population (1891), about 55,000.

Virginius (vėr-jin'i-us). In Roman legendary history, the father of Virginia. See *Virginia*.

Virginius. A tragedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1820.

Virginius. An American vessel captured by the Spaniards in 1873 while engaged in filibustering. The captain and others were executed at Santiago de Cuba. The affair caused extreme tension between the American and Spanish governments. It ended in the payment of an indemnity by Spain.

Virgin Martyr, The. A tragedy by Massinger and Dekker, licensed in 1620, printed in 1622. It was revised in 1668 and 1715.

Virgin of the Rosary, The. A painting by Murillo, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is one of the best of Murillo's pictures. The heads of the Virgin and Child show typical Andalusian faces.

Virgin Queen. A name given to Queen Elizabeth of England.

Virgo (vėr'gō). [L., 'the virgin.'] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called Vindemiatrix, or by the Greeks Protrygeter — that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed (2100 B. C.) this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about Aug. 20, or, since there is some evidence that it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Akkadian is called the "Errand of Ishtar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica.

Viriathus (vi-rī'ä-thus), or **Viriatus** (vi-rī'ä-tus). Assassinated about 139 B. C. A Lusitanian shepherd who conducted a long and generally successful war against the Romans in the western part of the Spanish peninsula 149–139.

Viroconium. See *Uriconium*.

Virues (vē-rö-es'), **Cristóval de.** Born at Valencia, Spain, about 1550: died about 1610. A Spanish epic and dramatic poet, a friend of Lope de Vega. Five of his plays are extant.

> He claims to have first divided Spanish dramas into three *jornadas* or acts, and Lope de Vega assents to the claim; but they were both mistaken, for we now know that such a division was made by Francisco de Avendaño not later than 1553, when Virues was but three years old. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 64.

Viscaino, Sebastian. See *Vizcaino*.

Vischer (fish'er), **Friedrich Theodor.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, June 30, 1807: died at Gmunden, Sept. 14, 1887. A German critic, professor at Tübingen. He was a member of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848. His chief work is "Asthetik" (1847–58). His other works include "Über das Erhabene und Komische" (1837), "Kritische Gange" (1844), etc.

Visconti (vis-kon'tē), **Ennio Quirino.** [From L. *Vicecomites*, viscount.] Born at Rome, Nov. 1, 1751: died Feb. 7, 1818. A celebrated Italian archæologist. He was conservator of the Capitoline Museum at Rome, and member of the provisional government at Rome. In 1799 he went to Paris, where in 1799 he was made custodian of the collections in the Louvre and professor of archæology. His chief work is "Iconographie grecque" (1808). His other works include the first volume of the "Iconographie romaine" (1817: completed by Mongez), "Museo Pio-Clementino" (1782–87), "Description des antiques du musée royal," etc.

Visconti, Filippo Maria. Died 1447. The last Duke of Milan of the Visconti house, son of G. G. Visconti.

Visconti, Gian Galeazzo. Died 1402. Grand-nephew of Giovanni Visconti, and son of Galeazzo Visconti. He became duke of Milan in 1395; subdued a large part of northern and central Italy; and was a patron of literature and art.

Visconti, Giovanni. Died 1354. Lord of Milan. He annexed Genoa. His dominions were divided among his three nephews.

Visconti-Venosta (vis-kon'tē-vā-nōs'tä), Marquis **Emilio.** Born at Milan, Jan. 22, 1829. An Italian diplomatist and politician, minister of foreign affairs 1863–64, 1866–67, and 1869–76.

Vishnu (vish'nö). [Skt., 'The Worker'; from √ *vish*, work, be active, accomplish.] In later Hindu mythology, the second member of the trimurti or triad (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva): regarded as the preserver, while Brahma and Shiva are respectively the creator and the destroyer. Vishnu appears already in the Rigveda as a solar divinity. There his chief achievement is striding over the heavens in three steps, explained as designating the three daily stations of the sun in his rising, culmination, and setting, the conception out of which grew the legend of the Vamana, or dwarf incarnation of Vishnu. (See *Vamana*.) He is the companion of Indra in drinking the soma and in battling with Vritra. At times he appears as sent by Indra, and strengthened by him, while at others he gives Indra strength, especially by preparing the soma for him. Not at first included among the Adityas, or sons of Aditi (whose number in the Vedic period varies from six to eight), when their number is raised to twelve, representing the sun in the twelve months of the year, Vishnu receives the first place among them. It is in the Mahabharata and the Ramayana that he appears without this solar character, and as gradually rising to his present supremacy as the most popular god of modern Hindu worship, while the Puranas represent the fully developed rivalry between Shiva and Vishnu and their worshipers, called respectively Shaivas and Vaishnavas. The most marked feature of the modern Vishnu is his incarnation in a portion of his essence on ten different occasions to deliver mankind from special dangers. These ten principal avatars ('descents,' 'incarnations') are (1) the Matsya, or 'fish'; (2) the Kurma, 'tortoise'; (3) the Varaha, 'boar'; (4) the Narasinha, 'man-lion'; (5) the Vamana, 'dwarf'; (6) Parashurama, or 'Rama with the ax'; (7) Ramachandra; (8) Krishna; (9) Buddha, by adopting whom the Brahmans apparently wished to effect a compromise between their own creed and Buddhism; and (10) Kalki, an incarnation, yet to come, in which Vishnu at the end of the four yugas or ages will destroy the wicked, and free the world from its enemies. (See the names.) These avatars some of the Puranas increase to 22 or 24. As in their treatment of the triad the modern Hindus elevate either Shiva or Vishnu to the supreme place, subordinating the other two, Vishnu is often identified with Narayana, the personified Purusha, or primeval living spirit, and is described as moving on the waters, and resting on Shesha, the serpent of infinity, while Brahma emerges from a lotus growing from his navel. His wife is Lakshmi or Shri, and his paradise Vaikuntha. He has a peculiar mark on his breast called Shrivatsa, and has a conch-shell, a discus, a club, a lotus, a bow, and a sword. Upon his wrist is the jewel Syamantaka, and on his breast the jewel Kaustubha. His vehicle is Garuda, who is half man, half bird (with the head, wings, talons, and beak of an eagle, and the body and limbs of a man), and whose face is white, wings red, and body golden. The Ganges issues from Vishnu's foot. He has slain countless demons, a number of whom are specified in various legends. He has a thousand names, all given in the Anushasana-parvan ('instruction-section') of the Mahabharata, with those of Shiva, which number 1,008. On Vishnu see Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," IV. 63-298, and Monier-Williams's "Brahmanism and Hinduism," iii., v., and vi.

Vishnupurana (vish-nö-pö-rä′nạ). In Sanskrit literature, an important and typical Purana (see that word). It has been translated, with preface and many notes, by Wilson. A second edition of this translation has been greatly enriched by the further notes of Fitzedward Hall. It appears in Wilson's works, Vol. VI (London, 1864). Wilson's analysis of the Puranas in Vol. III, and his preface to the Vishnupurana, are the chief sources of information on the Puranas.

Visigoths (viz′i-goths). [From LL. **Visigothi, Visegothæ*, West Goths.] The individuals of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goths*. The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 507, and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goths*.

Vision of Don Roderick. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1811.

Vision of Judgment. 1. A poem by Southey, published in 1821.—2. A burlesque of this poem by Lord Byron.

Vision of Ezekiel (e-zē′ki-ẹl), **The.** God the Father, with the symbols of the four Evangelists: a small but impressive painting by Raphael, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence. The Godhead is treated perhaps too much like a Jupiter, but the grouping is admirable.

Vision of Mirza (mėr′zạ̈), **The.** An allegory by Addison, published in the "Spectator," No. 159. It is a vision of human life.

Vision of Piers Plowman (pērs plou′mạn). An allegorical and satirical poem by William Langland, begun about 1362, revised in 1377, and revised and enlarged until about 1393. It was very popular, as attested by its numerous MSS., and was printed in 1550, 1553, and 1561, in several editions. There have been several modern reprints, the most recent of which is that edited by Professor W. W. Skeat in 1887. This incorporates the collations of three MS. versions, of different dates, with notes. The book is really the "Vision of William concerning Piers Plowman," who is the subject, not the author. There are other visions incorporated, but this was the favorite character of Langland.

> In the earlier part of the poem he is a blameless ploughman and a guide to men who are seeking the shrine of Truth, whilst in the latter part of it he is the blameless carpenter's son who alone can show us the Father. The ambiguity is surely not very great, and the reader who once apprehends this explanation will easily remember that the true Piers Plowman was certainly not a Middle-English author.
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> *Skeat*, Preface to Piers the Plowman, p. xxvii.

Vision of Sir Launfal (län′fal). A poem by James Russell Lowell, published in 1845.

Viso, Monte. See *Monte Viso*.

Vistula (vis′tū-lạ̈). [F. *Vistule*, L. *Vistula*, G. *Weichsel*, Pol. *Wisla*.] A large river of northern Europe. It rises in Austrian Silesia in the Jablunka Mountains, forms part of the boundary between Austrian Silesia and Galicia on the one side and Prussian Silesia on the other; passes through Galicia, and forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Poland; traverses Poland; enters Prussia; separates near its mouth into the Vistula and Nogat; and then divides into the Danziger Vistula and the Elbinger Vistula, of which the former flows directly into the Gulf of Dantzic and the latter into the Frisches Haff. Its chief tributaries are the San, Pilica, Bug, and Brahe; the chief towns on its banks, Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, and Dantzic. Length, about 650 miles; navigable for small vessels from Cracow, for large vessels from the mouth of the San.

> The origin of the name of this river [Vistula] (Germ. Weichsel, Vixel, Slav. Visla, Lat. Vistula) unfortunately can hardly be ascertained with certainty. It is sometimes regarded as originally and thoroughly Teutonic, sometimes as Slavonic, sometimes also as Slavo-Teutonic (Müllenhoff, ii. 207; J. v. Fierlinger, K. Z., xxvii. 479). The last seems to be the most probable.
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> *Schrader*, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 429.

Vistula Governments. The official name of Russian Poland.

Visurgis (vi-sėr′jis). The Latin name of the *Weser*.

Vitalians (vi-tā′li-ạnz). A band of pirates who infested the Baltic and North seas at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century.

Vitalis (vē-tä′lēs). Pseudonym of the Swedish poet Sjöberg.

Vitalis (vī-tā′lis). See *Ordericus*.

Vita Nuova (vē′tä nö-ō′vä). [It., 'The New Life.'] A work by Dante, probably finished in 1307.

> Dante wrote in his early manhood the "Vita Nuova"—the New or the Early Life—connecting, with a narrative of aspiration towards Beatrice as the occasion of them, sonnets and canzoni, representing artificially, according to the manner of that time, various moods of love.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, III. 402.

Vitebsk (vē-tebsk′). 1. A government of western Russia, surrounded by the governments of Livonia, Pskoff, Smolensk, Moghileff, Minsk, Vilna, and Courland. Area, 17,440 square miles. Population, 1,341,100.—2. The capital of the government of Vitebsk, situated on the Düna in lat. 55° 15′ N. It has considerable trade. Population (1888), 58,495.

Vitellius (vi-tel′i-us), **Aulus.** Born 15 A. D.: killed at Rome, Dec., 69 A. D. Roman emperor, a favorite of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. He was appointed governor in Lower Germany by Galba in 68, and was proclaimed emperor by the army at the beginning of 69. His generals Cæcina and Valens defeated Otho; and he entered Rome in the middle of 69. His forces were defeated by those of Vespasian under Antonius Primus.

Viterbo (vē-ter′bō). [ML. *Viterbium, Bitervum*.] A city of the province of Rome, Italy, 41 miles north-northwest of Rome. It has a noted cathedral, and was formerly a papal residence. In the neighborhood are mineral springs and Etruscan antiquities. Population (1881), 19,654.

Viti (vē′tē), or **Maviti** (mä-vē′tē), also called **Mazitu** (mä-zē′tö̆). A tribe of marauders in East Africa, originally Zulus from the neighborhood of Sofala and Inhambane, who, about 1850, crossed the Zambesi and ravaged the region between the Rovuma and Rufiji rivers. Many settled finally southwest of Lake Nyassa, where they are called Mangoni (Livingstone, 1863). Others mixed with different tribes, especially with the Mahenge. Taking advantage of the fear inspired by the Maviti, other marauders, as the Waninde and the Wangindo, took their name, costume, and manners in order to facilitate their depredations.

Viti Archipelago. See *Fiji Islands*.

Vitiges (vit′i-jēz). An East-Gothic king who reigned from 536 to about 540. He was taken captive to Constantinople by Belisarius.

Viti Levu (vē′tē lev′ö̆). The largest island of the Fiji group, and the most important in respect to population and fertility. Area, about 400 square miles. Population, 50,000 (?).

Vitim (vē-tēm′). A river in Siberia which rises in Transbaikalia and joins the Lena about lat. 59° 50′ N. Length, about 1,400 miles.

Vitoria, or **Vittoria** (vē-tō′rē-ä). [ML. *Victoriacum, Victoria*.] The capital of the Basque province of Alava, Spain, situated on the Zadorra in lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 2° 43′ W. It is an important commercial and manufacturing town. A victory was gained there by the Allies under Wellington over the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan, June 21, 1813. Population (1887), 27,660.

Vitoria, Duke of. A title of Espartero.

Vitré (vē-trā′). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on the Vilaine 24 miles east of Rennes. It contains a castle, and a church of Notre Dame, and is noted for its old Breton aspect. Population (1891), 10,607.

Vitruvius Pollio (vi-trö′vi-us pol′i-ō), **Marcus:** called **Vitruvius.** Born at Verona. A famous Roman architect and engineer, military engineer under Cæsar and Augustus. His treatise on architecture, in ten books ("De architectura"), dedicated to Augustus, is the only surviving Roman treatise on the subject. He seems to have been an unsuccessful architect: his book, however, was well known to Pliny, and on it was based almost all the earlier theory and practice of Renaissance and pseudo-classical architecture.

Vitry-le-François (vē-trē′lė-froṅ-swä′). [See def.] A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 20 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It was founded by Francis I. Population (1891), commune, 8,022.

Vittoria (Spain). See *Vitoria*.

Vittoria Colonna. See *Colonna*.

Vittoria Corombona. See *White Devil*.

Vittorio (vit-tō′rē-ō). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, situated on the Meschio 38 miles north of Venice. It is composed of the two former towns Ceneda and Serravalle. Ceneda was an important place in the middle ages. It has various works of art. Population of Vittorio (1881), 16,681.

Vitus (vī′tus), Saint. A saint of the Roman church, a martyr under Diocletian. His festival is celebrated June 15. At Ulm and Ravensburg and other places in Germany it was believed in the 17th century that good health could be secured for a year by dancing before his image at his festival, and bringing gifts: hence it is said that St. Vitus's dance came to be confounded with chorea, a nervous disorder, and he was invoked against it.

Vitznau (vits′nou). A small village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 9 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. It is a tourist center.

Vivarais (vē-vä-rā′). [L. *pagus Vivariensis*.] An ancient district in Languedoc, France, corresponding nearly to the modern department of Ardèche. Capital, Viviers.

Vivian (viv′i-ạn), or **Viviane,** or **Vivien.** In the Arthurian cycle of romance, an enchantress, the mistress of Merlin. She brought up Lancelot in her palace, which was situated in the midst of a magical lake: hence her name "the Lady of the Lake." Tennyson has used the subject of her subjugation of Merlin in his "Merlin and Vivien" in the "Idylls of the King."

> At length this renowned magician [Merlin] disappeared entirely from England. His voice alone was heard in a forest, where he was enclosed in a bush of hawthorn: he had been entrapped in this awkward residence by means of a charm he had communicated to his mistress Vivian or Viviane, who, not believing in the spell, had tried it on her lover. The lady was sorry for the accident, but there was no extracting her admirer from his thorny coverture.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 154.

> It . . . seems evident that it is to the Hwimleian, or Chwifleian of Merlinus Silvestris [the historical Merlin of Scotland], that we are to attribute the origin of Viviane of the romances of Chivalry, and who acts so conspicuous a part in those compositions, although it is true that there is not much resemblance betwixt the two names. But if we look into the poems of Merlin Sylvestris, we shall find that the female personage of this name, which by the French romances might easily be modified into Viviane, is repeatedly referred to by the bard in his vaticinations. It also seems probable, as Chwifleian signifies a female who appears and disappears, and also as the word bears some resemblance in sound to Sibylla, that the bard, by a confusion of terms and ideas not uncommon in early writers, coined this name as an appellation for some imaginary character, and thus furnished the original of Viviane.
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> *T. Price*, Literary Remains, I. 144.

Vivian Grey. A novel by Disraeli, published in 1826–27.

Viviani (vē-vē-ä′nē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Florence, April 5, 1622: died Sept. 22, 1703. An Italian mathematician, a pupil of Galileo, and his companion during the last years of the great astronomer's life. His theoretical restoration of the lost books of Aristæus and of Apollonius of Perga on conic sections was verified by the discovery of the text.

Vivien de Saint-Martin (vē-vyaṅ′ dė san-mär-taṅ′), **Louis.** Born at Saint Martin-de-Fontenay, May 17, 1802. A noted French geographer, one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Paris. He founded in 1852 the "Athenæum français," and edited "L'Année géographique" 1863–76. He has also written "Étude sur la géographie grecque et latine de l'Inde" (1858-60), "Le nord d'Afrique dans l'antiquité grecque et romaine" (1863), etc., and edited (1877–1890) "Nouveau dictionnaire de géographie universelle."

Viviers (vē-vyā′). [ML. *Vivarias, Vivarium*.] A small town in the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Rhone southeast of Privas.

Vivitao (vē-vē-tä′ō), or **Vavitau.** One of the principal islands of the Austral group, Pacific Ocean.

Vivonne (vē-von′), **Catherine de,** Marquise de Rambouillet. Born at Rome, 1588: died at Paris, 1665. A French social leader, celebrated for her influence on French literature and society through the reunions in her salon. See *Hôtel de Rambouillet* and *Arthénice*.

Vizagapatam (vē-zä″gạ-pạ-täm′). 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 18° N., long. 83° E. Area, 3,477 square miles. Population (1881), 1,790,468.—2. A seaport, capital of the district of Vizagapatam, situated on the Bay of Bengal in lat. 17° 42′ N., long. 83° 18′ E. Population (1881), 30,291.

Vizcaino (vēth-kä-ē′nō), **Sebastian.** Born at Huelva, Spain: died at Acapulco, Mexico, about 1615. A Spanish navigator. He commanded exploring expeditions from Acapulco to Lower California (1596–97), the Californian coast to lat. 43° (1602–03), and Manila and Japan (1611–14). In the last he carried Franciscan missionaries to Japan, and made the first attempt to establish commercial relations between that country and Spain. His reports have been repeatedly published. Also written *Viscaino*.

Vizcaya. See *Biscay.*

Vlachs (vlaks). Same as *Wallachians.*

Vladikavkaz (vlä-dē-käv-käz′). The capital of the province of Terek, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Terek, at the base of the Caucasus Mountains, about lat. 43° N. It is the terminus of the railway, a fortress, and an important center of transit trade. Population, 44,207.

Vladimir (vla′di-mir or vlä-dē′mir). 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Tamboff, Ryazan, and Moscow. It comprises the greater part of the ancient principality of Vladimir. Area, 18,864 square miles. Population, 1,456,600. 2. The capital of the government of Vladimir, situated on the Klyasma 110 miles east by north of Moscow. It contains two ancient cathedrals. That of the Assumption was rebuilt in the 13th century after destruction by the Tatars, and, though twice since restored, retains much of its old character and interest. It was until the middle of the 15th century the metropolitan church of Russia. It possesses rich silver shrines, tombs of princes and metropolitans, and many other historical relics. That of Dimitri of Solun is remarkable for the abundant sculpture, representing animals, birds, foliage, and the like, which adorns its walls of white sandstone. The great portal is one of the finest of its type: the archivolt is profusely carved with foliage and arabesques of grotesque animals and cable-moldings. The date of the church is 1194: it was carefully restored under Nicholas I. The style approaches the pure Byzantine, with marks of Oriental influences, and in this phase is better exhibited here than in any other existing building. From the middle of the 12th century to 1328 Vladimir was the residence of the Russian grand princes. Population (1885-1889), 20,709.

Vladimir, Saint, "The Great." Died 1015. Grand Prince of Russia 980–1015. He extended the Russian dominions and promoted Christianity.

Vladimir, Principality of. A medieval principality, and at times a grand principality, in Russia. See *Suzdal.*

Vladimir Bay. An arm of the Sea of Japan, on the coast of the Maritime Province in Siberia.

Vladivostok (vlä-dē-vos-tok′). A seaport in the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated on the Golden Horn of the Gulf of Peter the Great (Sea of Japan), in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 131° 53′ E. It has a fine harbor, and is the chief Russian naval station on the Pacific. It was founded in 1861. Population, 13,050.

Vlaenderen, or **Vlaanderen.** The Flemish name of Flanders.

Vlie (vlē). A sea passage or current between the North Sea and the Zuyder Zee, northeast of Vlieland and southwest of Terschelling.

Vlieland (vlē′länt). One of the Friesian Islands, belonging to the Netherlands, situated in the North Sea northeast of Texel. Length, 12 miles.

Vlissingen (vlis′sing-en), or **Vliessingen** (vlēs′sing-en). The Dutch name of Flushing.

Vogel (fō′gel), **Eduard.** Born at Krefeld, Germany, March 7, 1829: killed in Wadai, 1856. An African explorer. While in London as astronomer he was commissioned by the British government to supplement the explorations of Richardson and Barth in the Sudan (1853). After three years of successful exploration in the Sudan states around Lake Chad, where he met Barth, he fell a victim to the fanaticism of the Wadai people as he was attempting to reach the Nile basin. Only in 1873 was his fate ascertained by Nachtigal.

Vogelweide. See *Walther von der Vogelweide.*

Vogler (fō′gler), **Georg Joseph,** called Abbé. Born at Würzburg, Germany, June 15, 1749: died at Darmstadt, May 6, 1814. A German organist, composer, and writer on music: kapellmeister successively in Mannheim, Stockholm, and Darmstadt, and conductor of schools of music in those cities.

Vogt (fōkt), **Karl.** Born at Giessen, Germany, July 5, 1817: died at Geneva, Switzerland, May 5, 1895. A distinguished German naturalist. He studied at Giessen (under Liebig) and Bern, and later associated himself with Agassiz, taking an important part in the elaboration of the latter's great work on fishes. He was appointed professor of zoölogy at Giessen in 1847, but soon lost his chair for political reasons. In 1852 he became professor of geology at Geneva, and subsequently obtained the additional chair of zoology at the same institute. He conducted an expedition to the North Cape in 1861, and in 1878 entered the Swiss National Assembly. He was an extreme Darwinist and a zealous advocate of the doctrine of materialism. Among his works are "Im Gebirg und auf den Gletschern" (1843), "Lehrbuch der Geologie und Petrefaktenkunde" (1846), "Physiologische Briefe" (1845–46), "Ocean und Mittelmeer" (1848), "Tierstaaten" (1851), "Kohlerglaube und Wissenschaft" (1853-1855), "Saugetiere in Wort und Bild" (1883), "Praktische vergleichende Anatomie" with Emile Yung (1885–). His later works have been principally zoölogical.

Vogtland (fōkt′länt), or **Voigtland** (foikt′-länt). A region in Germany, immediately subject in the middle ages to the empire, and administered by officials called *vögte*, or bailiffs. It comprised parts of western Saxony, Reuss, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Upper Franconia, Bohemia, etc.—in general, the lands near the upper Elster and Saale.

Vogtland Switzerland. A picturesque region in the Vogtland, extending along the White Elster from Plauen northward to Greiz (or to Berga).

Vogüé (vō-gü-ā′), **Charles Jean Melchior,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, 1829. A French archæologist and diplomatist, ambassador at Constantinople and later at Vienna. He has published "Les églises de la Terre Sainte" (1860), "Inscriptions hébraiques de Jérusalem" (1864), "Le temple de Jérusalem," "Essai sur la topographie de la Ville Sainte" (1865), "L'Architecture dans la Syrie centrale" (1865), "Mélanges d'archéologie orientale" (1869), "Inscriptions sémitiques" (1869–77), and edited "Mémoires du Maréchal de Villars" (1884) and "Villars d'après sa correspondance et ses documents" (1888).

Vogüé, Eugène Marie Melchior, Vicomte **de.** Born at Nice, Feb. 25, 1848. A French writer and diplomatist. He served during the Franco-Prussian war, was minister of foreign affairs in 1871, and was successively attached to the embassies and missions at Constantinople, in Egypt, and at St. Petersburg. He has written a number of works of travel, etc., and "Le roman Russe" (1886), "Le manteau de Joseph Olénine" (1890), "Heures d'histoire" (1893), etc.

Voigtland. See *Vogtland.*

Voirons (vwä-rôṅ′), **Les.** A mountain-range in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, 10 miles east of Geneva. Highest point, 4,875 feet.

Voiture (vwä-tür′), **Vincent.** Born at Amiens, France, 1598: died May 26, 1648. A French poet and man of letters, patronized at court. He is noted for his letters and for his short poems (sonnets, chansons, etc.).

> There was, in the first place, the school of the côterie poets, who devoted themselves to producing vers de société, either for the ladies or for the great men of the period. The chief of this school was beyond all question Voiture. This admirable writer of prose and verse published absolutely nothing during his lifetime, though his work was in private the delight of the salons.
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> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 275.

Vokes (vōks), **Rosina.** Born at London, 1858: died at Babicombe, near Torquay, Jan. 29, 1894. An English actress. She first appeared in the English provinces in pantomime with her brother Fred and her sisters Victoria and Jessie. In 1870, with Fawdon Vokes, who assumed the name, they made a success in London as "the Vokes family." They were also very successful in America, where they appeared annually for many years. Rosina married Cecil Clay in 1877. She was remarkable for her fun, originality, and graceful dancing.

Volano (vō-lä′nō). A village in Tyrol, situated on the Adige near Roveredo. Here, April 24, 1809, the Austrians under Chasteler defeated the French under Baraguay d'Hilliers. The French were driven out of southern Tyrol.

Volcæ (vol′sē). In ancient history, a people of Gaul, dwelling in Languedoc.

Volcan de Agua. See *Agua.*

Volcan de Fuego (vōl-kän′ dā fö-ā′gō). [Sp., 'fire volcano.'] An active volcano of Guatemala, 10 miles southwest of the city of Guatemala la Antigua. Height, about 12,500 feet.

Volcano (vol-kā′nō) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, about lat. 25° N., long. 141° 20′ E.

Volga (vol′gä). [G. *Wolga.*] The chief river of Russia, and the longest river of Europe: the ancient Rha or Rhos, Hunnish Var. It rises in marshes of the Valdai plateau, government of Tver; traverses the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, and Kazan; separates Simbirsk and Saratoff from Samara; and traverses Astrakhan. Its chief tributaries are the Mologa, Unsha, Vetluga, Kama, and Samara on the left, and the Oka and Sura on the right. The chief places on its banks are Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratoff, and Astrakhan. It divides into various branches, and flows into the Caspian Sea by a delta. It is of great importance as a medium of commerce. It is connected by a system of canals with the Baltic. Length, about 2,400 miles; navigable for the greater part of the distance.

Volhynia (vol-hin′i-ạ̈). A government of Russia, bordering on Galicia (in Austria-Hungary) and on the governments of Lublin, Siedlce, Grodno, Minsk, Kieff, and Podolia. Capital, Zhitomir. The surface is hilly in the south, elsewhere flat. Area, 27,743 square miles. Population, 2,407,800.

Volhynia, Principality of. A medieval principality of western Russia, acquired by Lithuania under Gedimin (1315–40).

Volkmann (fōlk′män), **Alfred Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, July 1, 1801: died at Halle, April 21, 1877. A German physiologist, professor at Halle. His works include "Anatomia animalium" (1831–33), "Die Lehre vom leiblichen Leben" (1837), "Physiologische Untersuchungen im Gebiete der Optik" (1863–64).

Volkmann, Friedrich Robert. Born at Lommatzsch, Saxony, April 6, 1815: died at Pest, Oct. 30, 1883. A German-Hungarian composer. He went to Leipsic to study in 1836, and to Prague as teacher and composer in 1839; lived in Vienna 1854–58; and removed to Pest in 1858. Among his compositions are two symphonies in D minor and B flat, serenades for string orchestra, concertos for violoncello, a "Schlummerlied," etc., and much vocal and pianoforte music.

Vollon (vo-lôṅ′), **Antoine.** Born at Lyons, France, April 20, 1833. A distinguished French landscape-, genre-, and flower-painter: a pupil of Ribot. Among his works are "Art and Gluttony" (1864), "Kitchen Interior" (1864, and another in 1865), "Curiosities," "Sea Fish," and "Old Fisherman" (Luxembourg), "The Kettle" (Lyons Museum), "Woman of Pollet at Dieppe" (1876).

Volney (vol′ni; F. pron. vōl-nā′), Comte **Constantin François de Chassebœuf de.** Born at Craon, France, Feb. 3, 1757: died at Paris, April 25, 1820. A French scholar and author. He traveled in Syria and Egypt 1783-87, and in the United States; was a member of the Constituent Assembly; and was made a count by Napoleon and a peer by Louis XVIII. His works include "Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie" (1787), "Considérations sur la guerre des Turcs avec les Russes" (1788), "Ruines, ou méditations sur les révolutions des empires" (1791), "Tableau du climat et du sol des États-Unis" (1803), "Recherches nouvelles sur l'histoire ancienne," etc.

Vologda (vō-log-dä′). 1. A government of Russia, bordering on Siberia on the east, and surrounded on other sides by the governments of Perm, Vyatka, Kostroma, Yaroslav, Novgorod, Olonetz, and Archangel. Area, 155,498 square miles. Population, 1,272,100.—2. The capital of the government of Vologda, situated on the river Vologda about lat. 59° 20′ N., long. 40° E. It early became an important center of commerce: this it was especially from the founding of Archangel to the founding of St. Petersburg. Population (1885–89), 17,795.

Volpone (vol-pō′ne), **or the Fox.** A comedy by Ben Jonson, played in 1605, printed in 1607.

> The central character [Volpone] long continued to express to the popular mind the incarnation of the most loathsome kind of hypocrite. In Queen Anne's reign Dr. Sacheverell could in his notorious sermon point an attack upon the principles of the Revolution by alluding to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin under his nickname of the Old Fox or Volpone.
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> *Ward,* Hist. Dram. Lit.

Volscian (vol′ṣian) **Mountains.** A group of mountains in Italy, southeast of Rome. They are west of the main chain of the Apennines, and south of the Alban Mountains. Height, about 5,000 feet.

Volscians (vol′ṣianz). An ancient Italian people who dwelt in the southern part of Latium: noted for their long wars against Rome. They were subdued by Rome in the last part of the 4th century B. C.

Volsk (vōlsk). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga 65 miles northeast of Saratoff. Population, 37,832.

Volsunga Saga (vol′söng-gạ̈ sä′gạ̈). [ON. *Völsungasaga.*] In Old Norse literature, the mythical history of the Volsungs and the Nibelungs. Its central hero is Sigurd the Volsung, the Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied." Unlike the German version, the story has throughout a heathen character, and the gods in person enter into its action. It was probably written in Norway not long after the middle of the 13th century. Its material was taken in part from ancient popular legends, partly from old heroic poems, some of which are preserved in the Elder Edda. It, and not the "Nibelungenlied," is the principal source of Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs."

Volta (vol′tä). A small town in Italy, 13 miles north-northwest of Mantua. Here, July 26–27, 1848, the Austrians drove back the Sardinians.

Volta, Count **Alessandro.** Born at Como, Italy, Feb. 18, 1745: died there, March 5, 1827. A celebrated Italian physicist, famous for his researches and inventions in electricity: professor in Como and Pavia. He was made by Napoleon senator of Lombardy. He invented the electrophore, electroscope, condenser, and the voltaic pile (described 1800, and named from him).

Voltaire (vol-tãr′): the assumed name of **François Marie Arouet** (ä-rö-ā′). Born at Paris, Nov. 21, 1694: died at Paris, May 30, 1778. A famous French writer. He took the name of Voltaire, the origin of which is still in dispute, in 1718, a short time after the performance of his tragedy "Œdipe." His father, a notary connected with the tribunal of the Châtelet, was a man of some wealth. Young Arouet was one of the most brilliant pupils of the Collège Louis-le-Grand (then in the hands of the Jesuits). Before he was out of college he began writing poetry. His wit, as well as the influence of his godfather, the Abbé de Châteauneuf, secured for him an introduction into the most aristocratic circles of Parisian society. But the freedom of his utterances soon brought him into trouble. Between 1716 and 1726 he was twice exiled from Paris, and twice thrown a prisoner into the Bastille, both for things that had been written by him and on mere suspicion, and always without a trial. His last imprisonment was due to his resenting an insult offered him by a dissolute young nobleman, the Chevalier de Rohan. He was soon liberated, however, and at once went to England, where he remained over two years (1726-29). Already a celebrated dramatic writer, owing to the success of "Œdipe," he increased his fame by the publication of his epic poem on Henry the Fourth, "La Henriade," the first complete edition of which was dedicated to the Queen of England. He returned to France in 1729, and won repeated successes both as a poet and a historian. In 1734 he took up his residence with the Marquise du Châtelet in the Château of Cirey in Lorraine, where he resided most of the time until that lady's death in 1749. It was during this period of his life that he became historiographer of France and "a gentleman of the king's bedchamber." He also had some intercourse with Pope

Benedict XIV., to whom he dedicated his tragedy "Mahomet." After Madame du Châtelet's death he returned to Paris, but soon left France for Prussia, where Frederick the Great, who had always admired him, had often requested him to take up his residence. There he remained from July, 1750, to March, 1753. Voltaire and Frederick, who had met almost as lovers, parted bitter enemies, and the great writer was arrested on his way through Frankfort, at the request of the king's representative, although not guilty, nor even accused, of offense, and was treated with harshness. During his stay in Berlin and Potsdam he had completed and published one of his most important works, "Le siècle de Louis XIV." His return to France was followed by a period of wandering caused by the refusal of the arbitrary government of Louis XV. to allow him to come to Paris. He finally settled in Geneva (1756), whence two years later he moved to Ferney, a large estate only a few miles distant, which he purchased, and where he spent the remainder of his life (1758–78). Much of his time was given to the defense and protection of the victims of religious intolerance and fanaticism. He thus spent about two years getting justice done to the family and memory of a Protestant, Jean Calas, who had been put to death upon a false accusation of killing one of his sons to prevent his turning Catholic. He was constantly at work, also, revising his formerly published writings, issuing numerous pamphlets, both in prose and verse, in favor of freedom of thought, and carrying on an extensive correspondence. Early in 1778, during the reign of Louis XVI., at the request of his friends he determined to visit Paris, where he was received with great enthusiasm. The fatigue of the journey and the excitement of his reception proved too much for his weakened frame, and he died at Paris, May 30, 1778. His most important works are: tragedies, "Œdipe," "Brutus," "Zaire" (considered the best), "Mérope," "Mahomet," "Alzire," "Tancrede"; poems, "La Henriade," "Epitre à Uranie," "La mort d'Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Discours sur l'homme," "La loi naturelle," "Le desastre de Lisbonne," "Le mondain," and the one which his admirers would prefer he had never written, "La Pucelle"; history, "Histoire de Charles XII.," "Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations," "Le siecle de Louis XIV.," "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand"; philosophy, "Dictionnaire philosophique"; literary criticism, "Commentaire sur Corneille"; fiction, "Candide," "La princesse de Babylone," "L'Ingénu," "L'Homme aux quarante écus," "Zadig"; miscellanies (which fill a very large number of volumes), "Lettres philosophiques," "Traité de la tolérance." His correspondence is considered as fine as that of Madame de Sevigné. The best editions of his works are the Edition de Kehl (Kehl, 1784 *et seq.*, 72 vols.), Beuchot's edition (Paris, 1829 *et seq.*, 72 vols.), and Moland's edition (Paris, Garnier, 1875 *et seq.*, 52 vols.). A selection of his works is in course of publication (1894): it is edited by Georges Bengesco, who is also the author of a bibliography of Voltaire's works, in 4 volumes.

Volterra (vol-ter′rä). A town in the province of Pisa, Italy, 35 miles southwest of Florence: the ancient Volaterræ. It contains a cathedral, a stately Romanesque structure, in the Pisan arcaded style, consecrated in 1120, and enlarged about a century later. The marble pulpit bears 12th-century scriptural reliefs, and rests on four granite columns, two of them with lions. There are some fine tombs, and paintings by several of the great masters, particularly a superb "Annunciation" by Signorelli. The Porta all' Arco is one of the original gates of the old Etruscan city. It is round-arched, 20 feet high and 12 wide, the outer arch formed of 19 enormous blocks of travertine assembled without cement, and bearing three curious heads in relief on the keystone and imposts. The gate passage, 80 feet long, with grooves for portcullis, is Roman.

Volterra, Daniele da (Daniele Ricciarelli). Born at Volterra, Italy, 1509: died at Rome, April 4, 1566. An Italian painter and sculptor. His chief work is a "Descent from the Cross" (Rome).

Voltri (vol′trē). [L. *Veturium*, ML. *Vulturum*, *Vulturi*.] A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 9 miles west of Genoa. Here, in 1800, the Austrians defeated the French under Masséna. Population (1881), 13,749.

Volturno (vol-tör′nō). [L. *Vulturnus*.] A river in Italy which traverses Campania and flows into the Mediterranean 21 miles northwest of Naples. Length, about 95 miles. Near it Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan troops Sept. 19 and 21, and Oct. 1, 1860.

Volumnia (vọ-lum′ni-ä). The mother of Coriolanus, a character in Shakspere's play "Coriolanus."

Volunteer (vol-un-tēr′). A steel center-board sloop, built to defend the America's cup, challenged by the Thistle (Scotch cutter). She won the trial race with the Mayflower (Sept. 17, 1887), and both the cup races against the Thistle (Sept. 27 and 30). She was afterward remodeled into a schooner and called the Phœnix. She was originally designed by Edward Burgess for General J. C. Paine of Boston, and launched June 30, 1887. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 106.23 feet; length, load water line, 85.88 feet; beam, 23.2 feet; draught, 10 feet; displacement, 130 tons.

Völuspá. The principal poem of the Elder Edda. See *Edda*.

Von Arnim. See *Arnim*.

Vondel (von′del), **Joost van den.** Born at Cologne, Nov. 17, 1587: died at Amsterdam in 1679. A Dutch dramatist and poet: the greatest name in Dutch literature. His parents, who had fled to Cologne from Antwerp, removed to Amsterdam in 1597. After his father's death in 1608 he married, and kept the stocking-shop in which he had succeeded his father. This business was successfully continued long after he had acquired a literary reputation, but in 1657 the mismanagement of it by his eldest son led to bankruptcy. His own small fortune was sacrificed, and he was forced to accept a clerkship where from his seventieth to his eightieth year he labored for a pittance. In 1668, after he had been obliged to resign his position on account of the weakness of old age, he finally received a small state pension. His literary career was begun with the drama "Het Pascha" ("The Pascha"), produced in 1612 before the "Rhetorical Chamber," of which he was a member (the so-called Flemish Chamber of the Lavender Flower). In 1619, after the performance of the first of his biblical dramas, the tragedy "Hierusalem verwoest" ("Jerusalem Destroyed"), he went over to the Chamber of the Eglantine. His subsequent works are the tragedy "Palamedes," and "Amsterdaemsche Hecuba" ("The Amsterdam Hecuba": a free version of Seneca), both 1625; the tragedy (the greatest of his dramas) "Gysbrecht van Aemstel," 1637; "Maeghden" ("St. Ursula") and "Gebroeders" ("Brothers," i. e., the sons of Saul), both 1639; "Joseph in Dothan" and "Joseph in Egypten," both 1640; "Peter en Pauwels" ("Peter and Paul"), 1641; "Maria Stuart," 1646; "De Leeuwendalers" (a pastoral play in celebration of the peace of Westphalia) and "Salomon" ("Solomon"), both 1648; the choral drama "Lucifer," 1654; "Salmonens," 1657; "Jephtha," 1659; "Koning David in ballingschap" ("King David in Exile"), "Koning David herstelt" ("King David Restored"), and "Samson," all 1660; "Adonias" ("Adonis"), 1661; "Batavian Brothers," 1662; "Faeton" ("Phaethon"), 1663; "Adam in ballingschap" ("Adam in Exile"), 1664; "Zungchin," 1666; and "Noah," 1667. He was also the author of translations from the classics (among them Vergil's "Æneid," 1660, and Ovid's "Metamorphoses," 1661), and of versions of classical originals (from Seneca, "Hippolytus," 1628; from Sophocles, the "Electra," 1638, "Koning Œdipus" ("Œdipus Tyrannus"), 1660, and "Hercules," 1663; from Euripides, "Ifigenie in Taurien" ("Iphigenia in Tauris"), 1666, and "Feniciaensche Ifigenie" ("The Phenician Iphigenia"), 1668). His literary works reflect clearly his own political and religious views. He was at the outset a supporter of the house of Orange, as is plainly visible in the "Pascha," from 1612. The action of the Synod of Dort, and the progress of Calvinism, brought about a revulsion, and the "Palamedes," with the subtitle of "Murdered Innocence," from 1625, represents under a thin disguise the trial of Olden-Barneveldt, and cost the poet a summons before the court at Amsterdam, and a fine of 300 gulden. In 1626 he wrote in popular verse against the Calvinistic zealots. In 1641 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and subsequently wrote in praise of it. In this category of writings belong, among others, the didactic poems "Altaergeheimenissen" ("Mysteries of the Altar"), 1645; "Johannes de boetgezant" ("John the Evangelist"), 1662; "De heerlijkheid der kerke" ("The Glory of the Church"), 1663; and the tragedy of "Maria Stuart," already mentioned. The dramatic poem "Lucifer," the greatest of his works, is considered by many Dutch critics to be an allegorical account of the rise of the Netherlands against Philip of Spain. He has been called "the Dutch Shakspere." His collected works, together with a life of the poet, were published at Amsterdam, 1850–69, in 12 vols.

Von Martius. See *Martius*.

Voorhees (vōr′ēz), **Daniel Wolsey.** Born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1827. An American Democratic politician. He commenced the practice of law at Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, in 1851; was member of Congress from Indiana 1861-66 and 1869-73; and has been a United States senator from Indiana since 1877 (present term expiring in 1897).

Voorne (vōr′ne). An island belonging to the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated between the mouth of the Meuse and the Haring Vliet.

Vopiscus (vọ-pis′kus), **Flavius.** Lived about the beginning of the 4th century A. D. A Roman historian, one of the writers of the "Augustan History."

Vorarlberg (fōr′ärl-berɢ). A land belonging to Austria-Hungary, and forming with Tyrol the administrative division of Tyrol and Vorarlberg. Capital, Bregenz. It is bounded by Lake Constance, Bavaria, Tyrol, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. The surface is mountainous. It sends two members to the Reichsrat. The inhabitants are German; the prevailing religion, Roman Catholic. Vorarlberg was transferred from Hither Austria to Tyrol in 1782. Area, 1,004 square miles. Population (1891), 116,073.

Vorderrhein (fōr′der-rīn). [G., 'Hither Rhine.'] The northernmost of the two head streams of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Vöringsfos or **-foss** (vė′rings-fos). A celebrated waterfall in Norway, formed by the Björeia 64 miles east of Bergen. Height, 475 feet.

Voronezh (vō-rō′nezh), sometimes **Voronetz** (vō-rō′nets). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Orel, Tamboff, and Saratoff, the Province of the Don Cossacks, and Kharkoff and Kursk. Area, 25,443 square miles. Population, 2,755,400.—**2.** The capital of the government of Voronezh, situated on the river Voronezh about lat. 51° 40′ N. It is an important commercial center. Population, 56,770.

Vorparlament (fōr′pär-lä-ment″). A provisional assembly which met at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 31–April 3, 1848, to prepare the way for a German parliament.

Vortigern (vôr′ti-gėrn). A British king, of the middle of the 5th century, who is said to have invited the Jutes to Britain to aid the Britons against the Picts.

Vortigern and Rowena. A play written in 1796 by William Henry Ireland, and assigned by him, with his other forgeries, to Shakspere.

Vos (vōs), **Martin de.** Born at Antwerp: died about 1604. A Flemish painter.

Vosges (vōzh), G. **Vogesen** (vō-gā′zen). [L. *Vosegus* or *Vogesus*.] A range of mountains in eastern France and western Germany, which forms in part the boundary between them. It extends from Belfort northward, parallel with the Rhine, and, including its continuation the Hardt, through Rhenish Bavaria, and is connected westward by the Monts Faucilles with the plateau of Langres. Highest point, the Ballon de Guebwiller (about 4,680 feet).

Vosges. A department of France, bounded by Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Alsace-Lorraine, Haute-Saône, and Haute-Marne. Capital, Épinal. It is traversed by the Vosges Mountains in the east and by the Monts Faucilles in the south. It has important forests, and manufactures of iron, cotton, etc. It was formed chiefly from part of Lorraine. Area, 2,266 square miles. Population (1891), 410,196.

Voss (fos), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Sommersdorf, Mecklenburg, Feb. 20, 1751: died at Heidelberg, March 29, 1826. A German poet. He studied first theology and then philology at Göttingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood, the so-called "Göttingen Hainbund." In 1778 he was appointed rector of the school at Otterndorf, which position he exchanged in 1782 for one at Eutin. On account of ill health he afterward gave this up, and in 1802 went to Jena, and in 1805 to Heidelberg, where he lived until his death. His principal original work is the idyl "Luise," published first in 1784 (in its complete form in 1795). His fame is based principally upon his translations of the classical writers, particularly of Homer: the Odyssey appeared in 1781; the Iliad, together with a revised version of the Odyssey, in 1793. He also translated Vergil in 1799, Horace and Hesiod in 1806, Theocritus and Bion and Moschus in 1808, Tibullus in 1810, and Aristophanes in 1821. He also translated, together with his sons Heinrich and Abraham, Shakspere's plays (1819–29). His complete poetical works were published at Leipsic in 1835.

Vossius (vosh′i-us), **Gerardus Johannes,** Latinized from **Vos** (vōs), or **Voss** (vos). Born near Heidelberg, 1577: died at Amsterdam, March 17, 1649. A Dutch classical scholar, grammarian, and Protestant theologian: professor successively at Dort, Leyden, and Amsterdam. His works include "Grammatica Latina" (1607), "Etymologicum linguæ Latinæ" (1662), "Commentariorum rhetoricorum libri vi." (1606), "De historicis Græcis" (1624), "De historicis Latinis" (1627), "De theologia gentili" (1642), "Historiæ Pelagianæ" (1618).

Votan (vō-tän′). A hero-god of Indians of the Maya stock in southern Mexico and Guatemala. He is described in the "Book of Votan," an ancient work in the Tzendal language of Chiapas: this has come down to us in a transcript in Roman text. Votan was descended from Chan, the serpent. He came from over the sea, introduced civilization into southern Mexico, and founded the "empire" of Xibalba, supposed by some to be Palenque. Then he disappeared, and was worshiped as a god. Votan was perhaps a generic name for several chiefs. Some authors suppose that the original Votan came from Cuba about 600 (?) or 955 (?) B. C.

Voulon (vö-lôṅ′). A village in the department of Vienne, France, south of Poitiers. Here (not at Vouillé), in 507, the Franks under Clovis defeated the West Goths under Alaric II.

Vox Clamantis (voks kla-man′tis). [L., 'the voice of one crying.'] An allegorical poem in Latin, by Gower.

Voyage autour de ma Chambre. ['Journey around my Room.'] A novel by Xavier de Maistre, published in 1794.

> The "Voyage autour de ma Chambre" [of De Maistre] (readers may be informed or reminded) is a whimsical description of the author's meditations and experiences when confined to barracks for some military peccadillo. After a fashion, which has found endless imitators since, the prisoner contemplates the various objects in his room, spins little romances to himself about them and about his beloved Madame de Hautcastel, moralises on the faithfulness of his servant Joannetti, and so forth. The "Expédition Nocturne," a less popular sequel, is not very different in plan. *Saintsbury*, French Novelists, p. 144.

Voyages de Cyrus, Les. A work by the Chevalier Ramsay, the friend of Fénelon and tutor to the sons of the Pretender, first published in 1727. It was translated into English in 1730.

Voyer d'Argenson. See *Argenson*.

Vryburg (vrī′bėrg). The capital of British Bechuanaland, South Africa.

Vulcan (vul′kan). **1.** In Roman mythology, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became, with the advance of time, completely identified with the Greek Hephæstus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna. were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora, and of the golden dogs of Alcinous. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

Vulcanalia (vul-ka̤-nā′li-ạ̈). An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on Aug. 23 with games in the Flaminian circus, near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of the observance on this day, work was begun by lamp-light in honor of the fire-god.

Vulcan Pass. A pass in the Carpathians, between Transylvania and Rumania, about lat. 45° 25′ N., long. 23° 17′ E.

Vulgar Errors. See *Pseudodoxia Epidemica.*

Vulgate (vul′gāt). [ML. *Vulgata*, sc. *editio* or *versio*, 'the published' (i. e. 'commonly circulated') 'edition' or 'version.'] The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the 4th century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. It gradually came into general use between the 6th and the 9th century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it, and also Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592–93. The latter, or Clementine edition, is at present the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

> This Vulgate or received version (the word *vulgate* means 'currently received'), as it actually existed in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation, was not the pure text of Jerome, but was Jerome's version considerably modified by things which had been carried over from the older Latin translations taken from the Greek.
>
> *W. R. Smith*, Old Testament in the Jewish Ch., p. 36.

Vulture, Monte. See *Monte Vulture.*

Vulturnus (vul-tėr′nus). The Roman name of the Volturno.

Vyatka, or **Viatka** (vē-ät′kä). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Perm, Ufa, Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, and Kostroma. Area, 59,117 square miles. Population, 3,020,700.—**2.** The capital of the government of Vyatka, situated on the river Vyatka near long. 50° E. Population (1885–89), 25,795.

Vyatka, Principality of. A republican principality in northern Russia, colonized from Novgorod at the end of the 12th century. It existed till 1489.

Waadt. The German name of Vaud.

Waal (wäl). The southern arm of the Rhine, in Gelderland and South Holland, Netherlands. It separates from the other branch about 10 miles southeast of Arnheim, taking about two thirds of the entire stream; and unites with the Meuse and flows on as the Mervede and Old Meuse.

Wabash (wâ′bash). The capital of Wabash County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 75 miles north-northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 5,105.

Wabash. A river which rises in Mercer County, Ohio, flows west and southwest through Indiana, forms part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, and joins the Ohio at the union of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Its chief tributary is the White River. On its banks are Logansport, Lafayette, Terre Haute, and Vincennes. Length, about 550 miles.

Wace (wäs), or **Eustace,** erroneously called **Robert.** Born in the island of Jersey about 1124: died about 1174. An Anglo-Norman poet. He received a prebend at Bayeux under Henry II., and was attached to the Anglo-Norman court. He wrote two poetical romances: "Roman de Brut," and "Roman de Rou," or "Romance of Rollo," which was a poetical version of the story of the Norman conquest by William of Poitiers, chaplain to William the Conqueror. Wace made some additions, including a third part. See *Brut* and *Roman de Brut.*

Wacht am Rhein (vächt äm rīn), **Die.** ['The Watch on the Rhine.'] A German popular song, words by Schneckenburger (1840), music by Karl Wilhelm (1854). It enjoyed great vogue in the war of 1870–71, becoming a national song. Other composers also wrote music for it.

Wachtel (väch′tel), **Theodor.** Born at Hamburg, March 10, 1823: died at Berlin, Nov. 14, 1893. A German tenor singer. He was a groom and driver for his father, who kept a livery-stable. He first sang in England in 1862, came to the United States in 1871 and 1875. He was noted for his high C, which he sang as a chest note, and not in falsetto.

Wächter (väch′ter), **Georg Philip Ludwig Leonhardt.** Born at Ülzen, Nov. 25, 1762: died Feb. 11, 1837. A German writer. His pseudonym was Veit Weber. He published "Sagen der Vorzeit" (1787-99), "Historien" (1794), "Wilhelm Tell," a tragedy, etc.

Wachusett (wâ-chū′set), **Mount.** An isolated mountain in Princeton, Massachusetts, 16 miles north by west of Worcester. Height, 2,108 feet.

Wackles (wak′lz), **Mrs.** and the **Misses.** Characters in Dickens's novel "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Waco (wā′kō). The capital of McLennan County, Texas, situated on the Brazos 93 miles north-northeast of Austin. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 14,445.

Wadai (wä-dī′). A Mohammedan kingdom of the eastern Sudan, Africa, between lat. 8° 20′ and 18° 20′ N., bordering on Kanem and Baghirmi in the west, on Tibbuland in the north, on Darfur in the east, and on Dar Runga (its tributary) in the south. The country is generally an arid sandy plain, where the camel and the ostrich thrive: only in the southern and eastern parts can it be called tolerably fertile. The population, numbering 2,000,000–4,000,000, is mixed. The Arabs and Fulahs, though numerous, are not dominant. The kingdom belongs to the negro tribe of Maba, which, under Abd-el-Kerim, introduced Islam about 1635. Life and property were unsafe until Sultan Ali established some order (since 1859). The chief exports are ivory, feathers, and slaves which go to Bengazi or Egypt. See *Maba.*

Wadan (wä-dän′). The chief town of Adrar, in the western part of the Sahara.

Waddington (wod′ing-ton; F. pron. vä-daṅ-tôṅ′), **William Henry.** Born at St.-Remi, Eure-et-Loire, France, Dec. 11, 1826: died Jan. 13, 1894. A French statesman and archæologist. He entered the National Assembly in 1871, and the Senate in 1876; was minister of public instruction in 1873 and 1876–77; was minister of foreign affairs 1877-79; and was French plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin 1878, premier Feb.–Dec., 1879, and ambassador to Great Britain 1883-93. He wrote memoirs of an archæological journey to Asia Minor, "Mélanges de numismatique et de philologie" (1861), "Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure" (1868–77).

Wade (wād), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born near Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800: died at Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, 1878. An American lawyer and statesman. He was Whig and later Republican United States senator from Ohio 1851–69; was an antislavery leader; opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, etc.; and favored the Homestead Bill, confiscation in the war, and emancipation. He was acting Vice-President under Johnson, and commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871.

Wadelai (wä-de-lī′). A town in equatorial Africa, on the Nile north of Albert Nyanza. It was a main station of Emin Pasha.

Wadham (wod′am) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded in 1612 by Nicholas Wadham. The chapel, despite its date, is built in the Perpendicular style: it possesses good glass. The gate-tower and the framed wooden ceiling of the hall are also noteworthy.

Wadidikimo (wä-dē-dē-kē′mō). See *Pygmies.*

Wadman (wod′man), **Widow.** A character in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." She has a tender feeling for Uncle Toby, and the scene where among other encouragements she approaches her face nearer and nearer to his, that he may extract a supposititious something from her eye, is often referred to.

Wadsworth (wodz′wėrth), **James Samuel.** Born at Geneseo, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1807: died near Chancellorsville, Va., May 8, 1864. An American general. He was a member of the peace conference in 1861; served in the first battle of Bull Run in 1861; was made brigadier-general in 1861; became military governor of Washington in 1862; was distinguished as a division commander at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; was sent on a tour of special service in the South and West in 1864; and was mortally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Wadsworth, Peleg. Born at Duxbury, Mass., 1748: died at Hiram, Maine, Nov. 18, 1829. An American general in the Revolutionary War. He served in the Penobscot expedition in 1779, and was member of Congress from the Maine district of Massachusetts 1793–1807.

Wady-Halfa (wä′dē-häl′fä). A locality at the second cataract of the Nile, often regarded as the southern limit of Egypt. It contains important inscriptions.

Waesland (wäs′länt). A well-cultivated district in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, lying north and west of the Schelde and northeast of Ghent.

Wafer (wā′fėr), **Lionel.** Born in Wales (?) about 1640: died at London after 1700. A British surgeon and traveler. After making several voyages to the East Indies, he settled in Jamaica, and in 1679 joined the bucaneers. He was with Dampier on the Isthmus of Panama in 1680, and on account of a quarrel was left among the Indians, living with them until 1684. In 1688–90 he was in North America. He published "A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America" (1699: French, German, and Swedish translations). It is the first good English description of the Isthmus, and is important in connection with the history of the bucaneers.

Waghäusel (väg′hoi-zel). A village in Baden, in the neighborhood of Karlsruhe. Here, June 21, 1849, the Prussians defeated the Baden insurgents.

Wagner. Faust's famulus, a pedant, in Goethe's "Faust." He is also introduced in Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," with some of the same characteristics.

> According to Hinrichs, Faust represents Philosophy, and Wagner Empiricism. Düntzer calls the latter "the representative of dead pedantry, of knowledge mechanically acquired"; while other critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic, and commonplace.
>
> *Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Wagner (väg′ner), **Adolf Heinrich Gotthilf.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 25, 1835. A German political economist, son of Rudolf Wagner: professor at Berlin from 1870. He is noted for his works on finance, and as an advocate of the "socialism of the chair."

Wagner, Moritz. Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Oct. 3, 1813: died at Munich, 1887. A German traveler, naturalist, and geographer: brother of Rudolf Wagner. He traveled in Algeria 1836–38; in the Black Sea regions, the Caucasus, Kurdistan, Armenia, and Persia 1842–45; in North America 1852–55; and in Panama and Ecuador 1857-59. His works include "Reisen in Algier" (1841), "Der Kaukasus" (1847), "Reise nach Kolchis" (1850), "Reise nach dem Ararat, etc." (1850), "Reise nach Persien, etc." (1852), "Naturwissenschaftliche Reisen im tropischen Amerika" (1870), and "Die darwinische Theorie" (1868) and other works on evolution. He wrote, with Scherzer, "Reisen in Nordamerika" (1854) and "Die Republik Costa-Rica" (1856).

Wagner, Richard. See *Wagner, Wilhelm Richard.*

Wagner, Rudolf. Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, June 30, 1805: died at Göttingen, May 13, 1864. A noted German physiologist, comparative anatomist, and anthropologist: professor at Erlangen 1832–40, and at Göttingen from 1840. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1834–35), "Icones physiologicæ" (1839–40), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie" (1839), "Handatlas der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1841), "Handwörterbuch der Physiologie" (1842–53), "Neurologische Untersuchungen" (1854), "Der Kampf um die Seele" (1857), "Vorstudien" on the brain (1860–62).

Wagner, Rudolf Johannes von. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 13, 1822: died at Würzburg, Oct. 4, 1880. A German chemist and technologist. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Chemie," "Handbuch der chemischen Technologie," "Theorie und Praxis der Gewerbe," "Die chemische Fabrikindustrie," etc.

Wagner, Wilhelm Richard. Born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813: died at Venice, Feb. 13, 1883. A celebrated German operatic composer and poet. His father, who was a clerk to the police-courts of Leipsic, died a few months after his birth, and his mother married Ludwig Geyer and removed to Dresden. He was educated at Dresden and Leipsic; matriculated at the University of Leipsic in 1830; and studied music at Leipsic. At this time he had a great enthusiasm for Beethoven. He was chorus-master at Wurzburg in 1833, in the theater where his elder brother Albert was actor and stage manager; music director at Magdeburg 1834–36; conductor at Konigsberg in 1836, when he married Fraulein Planer; music director at Riga 1837–39; and lived in Paris 1839-42, where he struggled in vain to obtain a footing in some theater, and even offered himself as chorus-singer ("choriste"). He, however, studied and wrote constantly, and finished his "Faust" overture in 1840, though it was not published till 1855: this is his first markedly original performance. In 1841 he composed his "Fliegende Hollander," and endeavored unsuccessfully to get his "Rienzi" produced at Paris. About this time the "Volksbuch" of the Tannhauser legend came into his possession, and he was struck with its possibilities. From this he was led to study the poems of Wolfram von Eschenbach and the "Loherangrin." He wrote the first sketches for his "Tannhauser" in 1842. "Rienzi" was produced at Dresden in 1842, and was a success. The next year "Der Fliegende Hollander" was produced there, with Madame Schroder-Devrient as Senta. He was appointed court kapellmeister at Dresden in 1843, where he remained for seven years. "Tannhäuser" was produced there in 1845, and was a comparative failure. He got into pecuniary difficulties, and his arrest was ordered for alleged participation in the revolutionary movements of 1849; but, with the assistance of Liszt, he escaped to Paris. He lived chiefly at Zurich until 1859; and was in London in 1855 and in Paris 1859–61. Ludwig II., king of Bavaria, sent for him to return to Germany in 1861, and from this time his life was comparatively free from struggle. He settled at Munich in 1864, and lived near Lucerne from 1866 till 1872. In 1869 he married Cosima, the daughter of Liszt; and settled at Bayreuth in 1872. His theater was founded there in 1872, and completed in 1876. The first performance in it was the "Nibelungen" tetralogy, and in 1882 "Parsifal" was produced there. He went to London in 1877, but, his health beginning to give way, he went to Venice, where he died. He was buried in the grounds of "Wahnfried," his own house at Bayreuth. Among the many characteristics of his art theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important coöperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of this century. His works include the operas "Rienzi" (1842), "Der Fliegende Hollander" ("The Flying Dutchman," 1843), "Tannhauser" (first performed in 1845), "Lohengrin" (1850), "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (including "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," "Gotterdammerung": first performed as a whole in the autumn of 1876), "Tristan und Isolde" (1865), "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" (1868), "Parsifal" (1882); overtures, sonatas, songs, orchestral and choral works, pianoforte pieces, etc. His literary works are contained in ten volumes (1871–85), including the poems for his operas, much critical work, "Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft" ("The Art-Work of the Future," 1850), "Oper und Drama," "Beethoven," "Religion und Kunst," "Bayreuther Blatter," etc.

Wagram (vä′gräm), or **Deutsch-Wagram** (doich′vä′gräm). A village 9 miles northeast of Vienna. Here, July 5–6, 1809, the French under Napoleon (about 150,000) defeated the Austrians (about 120,000) under Archduke Charles. Loss on each side, about 25,000.

Wagram, Prince of. A title of the French general Berthier.

Wagstaff (wag′ståf), **Simon.** The pseudonym of Swift in "Polite Conversation."

Wahhabees, or **Wahabis** (wä-hä′bēz). The followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahhabites.*

Wahlstatt (väl′stät), **Battle of,** or **Battle of Liegnitz.** A battle between the Mongols and the Germans under Duke Henry II. of Silesia, fought April 9, 1241, at Wahlstatt, a village 6 miles southeast of Liegnitz, in Silesia. The Mongols were victorious, but retired from Germany.

Wahlstatt, Prince of. A title of Blücher, who defeated the French at the battle of the Katzbach, near Wahlstatt, Aug. 26, 1813.

Wahlverwandschaften (väl′fer-vänt-shäf′ten), **Die.** [G., 'Elective Affinities.'] A romance by Goethe, published in 1809.

Wahnfried (vän′frēt). [G., literally 'peace to illusion.'] The villa where Wagner lived during the later years of his life at Bayreuth. He was buried in the grounds. An inscription on the house means in English 'Here, where I found the fulfilment of my Ideal —Wahnfried — So shall this house be named.'

Wahrheit und Dichtung (vär′hīt önt diċh′töng). [G., 'Truth and Poetry.'] An autobiographical work by Goethe. Three volumes were published in 1811, 1812, 1814, and the fourth was published after his death, from disconnected materials.

Wahsatch (wâ-sach′) **Mountains.** A range of mountains which extends from north to south through Utah, and forms the eastern wall of the Great Basin. Highest point, Mount Nebo (about 12,000 feet).

Waiblingen (vī′bling-en). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Rems 7 miles northeast of Stuttgart. (Compare *Waiblinger.*) Population (1890), 4,786.

Waiblinger (vī′bling-er). A surname of the Hohenstaufen, who held Waiblingen in the 12th century. From it came by corruption the Italian "Ghibelline."

Waiilatpuan (wī″ẹ-lat′pö-ạn). [From *wayiletpu*, the plural of *wailet*, a Cayuse man.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly living in Oregon and Washington. The Cayuse and Molale are the two tribes of this stock. Number (1893), about 446.

Wain (wān), **Charles's.** In astronomy, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as "the pointers," because, being nearly in a straight line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern Car*, and sometimes the *Butcher's Cleaver.* [The name *Charles's Wain*, or *Charles' Wain*, is a modern alteration of the earlier *carl's wain*, from late AS. *carles wǣn*, the carl's or churl's wain, or farmer's wagon. The word *wain* came to be associated with the name *Charles* with reference to *Charlemagne*, the group being also called in ME. *Charlemaynes wayne.* In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

Wain, The Lesser. Ursa Minor.

Wäinamöinen. See the extract.

> The Kalevala begins with a cosmogony, which certainly offers interesting features for comparison, but in which there is much that may be foreign to the original heathen conceptions. Then the epic deals with the adventures of the three heroes Wäinamöinen, Ilmarinen, and Lemminkainen. These heroes of Kaleva go into the hostile north-country of Pohjola as suitors, to fetch a bride, who is finally won by Ilmarinen: they return later to rob the Sampo treasure. Amongst the labours which Louhi, the hostess of Pohjola, lays upon them is a journey to Tuonela, with which a description of the lower regions is connected.
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> *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 304.

Waite (wāt), **Morrison Remick.** Born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816: died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888. An American jurist. He graduated at Yale in 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1839; became a leader of the bar in Ohio; was counsel for the United States before the Geneva tribunal of arbitration 1871–72; and was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874.

Waitz (vīts), **Georg.** Born at Flensburg, Schleswig, Oct. 9, 1813: died at Berlin, May 24, 1886. A German historian. He aided Pertz in editing the "Monumenta Germaniæ historica"; became professor at Kiel in 1842; was agent of the provisional government of Schleswig and Holstein in 1848; was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848; became professor at Göttingen in 1849; and removed to Berlin as editor of the "Monumenta Germaniæ" in 1875. Among his works are "Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte" ("German Constitutional History," 1843–78), "Schleswig-Holsteins Geschichte" (1851–1854), "Lubeck unter Jürgen Wullenweber und die europäische Politik" (1855–56), "Grundzüge der Politik" ("Principles of Politics," 1862), life of Ulfila, "Deutsche Kaiser."

Waitz, Theodor. Born at Gotha, Germany, March 17, 1821: died at Marburg, May 21, 1864. A German philosopher and anthropologist, professor at Marburg. He wrote "Grundlegung der Psychologie," "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," "Allgemeine Padagogik," "Anthropologie der Naturvolker" (1859–71), "Die Indianer Nordamerikas," and edited Aristotle's "Organon."

Waitzen (vīt′sen), Hung. **Vácz** (väts). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt, Hungary, situated on the Danube 20 miles north of Budapest. It has a cathedral, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. The Turks were defeated here in 1597, and again in 1684, when the city was captured by Duke Charles of Lorraine. Here, April 10, 1849, the Hungarian insurgents defeated the Austrians; and here, July 15–17, 1849, there was fighting between the Russians and the Hungarian insurgents under Görgey. Population (1890), 14,450.

Wakashan (wä′kash-ạn). [From *wakash*, a Nootka word meaning 'good.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. This stock is in two divisions — the Aht and the Haeltzuk (1). Habitat, Vancouver Island, the opposite mainland of British Columbia, and the region of Cape Flattery, Clallam County, Washington. Number (1894), over 5,500.

Wakefield (wāk′fēld). A city and parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 8 miles south by east of Leeds. It is a manufacturing town, formerly noted for its production of cloth and yarn, and has an important trade in grain and wool. The new bishopric of Wakefield was sanctioned in 1878. Here, Dec. 31, 1460, the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under Richard, duke of York, who was killed in the battle. Population (1891), 33,146.

Wakefield. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 10 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 6,982.

Wakefield, The Vicar of. See *Vicar.*

Wakefield Mystery Plays. A cycle of thirty-two plays, of uncertain date, perhaps earlier than the 14th century. Twenty-four of the plays are from the New Testament and eight are from the Old. They were played at the fairs of Woodkirk (Widkirk), near Wakefield, and are called by all these names. They were first printed by the Surtees Society, in 1836, as "The Towneley Mysteries," from the fact that the MS. (15th century) in which they are preserved belonged to the library of the Towneley family, Towneley Hall, Lancashire, England.

Wakem (wā′kem), **Philip.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "The Mill on the Floss," a deformed youth in love with Maggie Tulliver.

Walachia. See *Wallachia.*

Walapai (wäl′ạ̈-pī), or **Hualapai.** A tribe of North American Indians, living in Arizona from the great bend of the Colorado River eastward and southward to the Cerbat and Aquarius Mountains. The name means 'Pinery people,' referring to the pine forests. Number (1893), 728. See *Yuman.*

Walch (välċh), **Christian Wilhelm Franz.** Born at Jena, Germany, 1726: died at Göttingen, 1784. A German Protestant church historian, professor at Göttingen. His chief work is "Entwurf einer vollständigen Historie der Ketzereien" (1762–85).

Walcheren (väl′ċher-en). The westernmost island of the province of Zealand, Netherlands. It is situated between the North Sea, the West Schelde, and North and South Beveland. The surface is low. The chief places are Middelburg and Flushing. Length, 12 miles.

Walcheren Expedition. An unsuccessful British expedition against the French. The troops landed on Walcheren in the end of July, 1809 — the land force (40,000) under Lord Chatham, and the naval force under Strachan. They bombarded and took Flushing in Aug.; failed to take Antwerp; and retired from Walcheren, after sustaining great losses, in Dec.

Walckenaer (väl-ke-när′), Baron **Charles Athanase.** Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1771: died at Paris, April 27, 1852. A French entomologist, geographer, and biographer. He held various positions in the administrative service. Among his works are "Faune parisienne" (1802), "Histoire naturelle des aranéides" (1805–08), "Histoire de La Fontaine" (1820), "Géographie ancienne des Gaules" (1839), "Histoire d'Horace" (1840), "Mémoires sur Mme. de Sévigné" (1844–1852), "Histoire générale des voyages" (1826–31).

Walcot (wol′kọt), **Charles Melton.** Born at London, 1816: died at Philadelphia, May 13, 1868. An English actor. He came to America in 1843, and in 1852 joined the company of Wallack's Theater, where he made a great success as Touchstone, and also in Planché's "Lavater." He was the original Major de Boots in America.

Waldeck (wol′dek; G. pron. väl′dek). A principality, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Arolsen. It comprises the county of Waldeck, surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and the principality of Pyrmont, surrounded by Lippe, Hannover, and Brunswick. Its surface is hilly and mountainous. It has one member in the Bundesrat and one deputy in the Reichstag. The government is administered by Prussia. The inhabitants are Protestant. Waldeck was raised from a countship to a principality in the last part of the 17th century; was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine and of the Germanic Confederation; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 433 square miles. Population (1890), 57,281.

Waldeck, Count and later **Prince of (Georg Friedrich).** Born 1620: died 1692. A German field-marshal. He was a general in the service of Brandenburg and Sweden; imperial field-marshal at St. Gotthard in 1664; served at the relief of Vienna in 1683; and was defeated as captain-general of the Dutch at Fleurus in 1690.

Waldemar (wol′de-mär or väl′de-mär) **I.,** "The Great." King of Denmark 1157–82.

Waldemar II., "The Victorious." King of Denmark 1202–41, son of Waldemar I. He conquered Esthonia and many of the lands near the Baltic, but subsequently lost the greater part of them.

Waldemar IV. King of Denmark 1340–75.

Waldemar, "The Great." Margrave of Brandenburg 1308–19. He waged war successfully against a league of German princes, Denmark, etc.

Walden (wâl′den), **or Life in the Woods.** A work by Thoreau, published in 1854.

Waldenburg (väl′den-börG). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Polsnitz 41 miles southwest of Breslau. It is the center of a large coal-mining region, and has manufactures of porcelain, stoneware, fire-clay, etc. Population (1890), with Ober-Waldenburg, 17,540.

Walden Pond (wâl′den pond). A small lake in Concord, Massachusetts. On its shores Thoreau lived for years.

Waldenses (wol-den′sēz). The Waldensians.

Waldensians (wol-den′sianz). [From the founder, Waldo or Valdo.] The members of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Their chief seats were in the Alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence: hence the French name *Vaudois des Alpes*, or *Vaudois.* The Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Waldensian Church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

Waldersee (väl′der-za). Count **Alfred von.** Born at Potsdam, April 8, 1832. A German general. He was chief of the general staff of the 10th army corps in the Franco-German war; became quartermaster-general and deputy of the chief of staff in 1881; succeeded Von Moltke as chief of staff in 1888; and became commander of the 9th army corps in 1891.

Waldis (väl′dis), **Burkard.** Born at Allendorf on the Werra about 1495: died at Abterode probably in 1557. A German poet. The greater part of his early life was spent in Livonia. In 1523 he was sent by Archbishop Jasper van Linden to the Pope to solicit aid against the inroads of Protestantism. On his return from Rome he was taken prisoner by the Protestants at Riga, where he himself went over to Protestantism and lived for a time as a pewterer. Subsequently he was a clergyman at Abterode, in Hesse, where he died. He wrote fables in verse. His "Verlorener Sohn" ("Prodigal Son") is from 1527; "Esop" ("Æsop"), 1548. The former was published at Halle in 1881; the latter at Leipsic in 1882.

Waldo, or **Valdo** (F. pron. väl-dō′), or **Valdez, Peter.** Lived in the last part of the 12th century. A merchant of Lyons who about 1170 became a preacher and leader of the Waldenses, who were named from him.

Waldseemüller, or **Waltzeemüller** (vält′zā-mül-ler), **Martin** (called by himself **Hylacomylus,** a Greek form of the name). Born at Freiburg about 1470: died after 1513. A German geographer. In 1504 he became professor of geography in the college founded by the Duke of Lorraine at St. Dié. In 1507 he published a little treatise in Latin, the "Cosmographiæ introductio," printed on the college press in several editions, all of which are now very rare. Latin translations of the letters of Vespucci (see that name) are given as an appendix. In this book he says: "And the fourth part of the world having been discovered by Americus, it may be called Amerige; that is, the land of Americus or America." This suggestion, in an obscure book, was eventually adopted, and America thus became the name of the New World. It should be noted that Waldseemuller proposed the name only for the region now known as South America, to which it was restricted for some time. Waldseemuller, with Ringmann ("Philesius"), Walter Lud ("Ludovicus"), and other young students at St. Dié, prepared an edition of Ptolemy which was eventually published by Waldseemuller at Strasburg (1513). It contains curious maps of the New World, but the name America does not appear in it.

Waldshut (välts′höt). A small town in Baden, situated on the Rhine 30 miles southeast of Freiburg.

Waldstätte (vält′stet-te). The Forest Cantons of Switzerland: Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Lucerne.

Waldstein (wâld′stīn), **Charles.** Born at New York, 1856. An American archæologist. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, and at the University of Heidelberg; was made director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, England, in 1883; and in 1888 he was appointed director of the School of Archæology at Athens, and in 1895 professor at Cambridge. He has written "The Balance of the Emotion and the Intellect" (1878), "Essays on the Art of Pheidias" (1885), etc.

Waldus. See *Waldo.*

Walensee. See *Wallenstadt, Lake of.*

Wales (wālz). [ME. *Wales*, AS. *Walas*, *Wealas*, foreigners, i. e. Britons or Celts; hence the adjective *Welsh.*] A titular principality of Great Britain, now an integral part of the United Kingdom. It is bounded by the Irish Sea on the north; the English counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth on the east; the Bristol Channel on the south; and St. George's Channel on the west. Its surface is mountainous. It is noted for mineral wealth, producing iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, slate, limestone, etc. It is divided into North Wales, containing the counties Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, containing the counties Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The inhabitants are largely of Welsh stock, and the language is largely Welsh. The ancient inhabitants were the Celtic tribes Ordovices, Demetæ, and Silures. Wales was not subdued by the Romans; maintained prolonged struggles with the Anglo-Saxons; was made tributary by Athelstan, Harold II., and William the Conqueror; and after repeated efforts was subdued by Edward I. 1276-84, and united to England. An unsuccessful rebellion, under Owen Glendower, broke out in 1400. The principality was incorporated with England in 1536. Area, 7,363 square miles. Population (1891), 1,519,035.

Wales, Prince of. The title usually conferred on the heir apparent to the throne of England. The kings who have held it at the time of their accession are Edward II. (the first holder of it), Henry V., Edward V., Henry VIII., Charles I., Charles II., George II., and George IV., sons of the kings preceding them, and Richard II. and George III., grandsons of their predecessors. Edward III., Henry VI., and Edward VI., though heirs apparent, did not hold the title. For the present Prince of Wales (18[illegible]), see *Albert Edward.*

Walewski (vä-lev′skē), **Comte** (**Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna**). Born at Walewice, Poland, May 4, 1810: died at Strasburg, Sept. 27, 1868. A French politician, diplomatist, and author: reputed illegitimate son of Napoleon I. He served in the Polish revolutionary army and in the French army, and filled various foreign missions. He was minister of foreign affairs and later president of the Corps Législatif under Napoleon III. He signed the treaty of Paris, and was president of the Congress of Paris in 1856.

Walfish, or **Walfisch, Bay** (wol′fish bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, situated about lat. 22° 54′ S., long. 14° 27′ E. It has a good harbor. It was claimed by Great Britain in 1878, and, with some adjoining territory, was made a British possession in 1884.

Walhalla. See *Valhalla.*

Walhalla (väl-häl′lä), or **Temple of Fame.** A building founded at Ratisbon, Bavaria, by Ludwig I., in 1830. The exterior reproduces a Greek Doric temple, 115 by 246 feet in plan, built of gray marble. The pediments contain sculptured reliefs of "Germania Set Free by the Battle of Leipsic" and of the Hermannschlacht. The interior is Ionic, and forms a hall 50 by 180 feet, and 56 high: it is surrounded by a frieze representing the early history of the Teutonic race. The hall contains 101 busts of celebrated Germans, and six Victories by Rauch.

Walke (wâk), **Henry.** Born in Princess Anne County, Va., Dec. 24, 1808. An American admiral. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War rendered important services on the Mississippi River. He was promoted captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870, going on the retired list in 1871. He has published "Naval Scenes in the Civil War" (1877).

Walker (wâ′kėr), **Amasa.** Born at Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799: died at Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875. An American political economist. He lectured on political economy at Oberlin and at Amherst; held various political offices in the State of Massachusetts; and was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1862-63. He wrote "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency" (1857), and "Science of Wealth" (1866).

Walker, Francis Amasa. Born at Boston, July 2, 1840. An American statistician and political economist, son of Amasa Walker. He graduated at Amherst in 1860, and served in the Civil War, being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He was commissioner of Indian affairs 1871–72, and professor of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale 1873-81. Since then he has been president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was superintendent of the ninth and tenth United States censuses (1870 and 1880), and was United States commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878. Among his works are a "Statistical Atlas of the United States" (1874), "The Wages Question" (1876), "Money, Trade, and Industry" (1879), "Land and its Rent" (1883), "Political Economy" (1883), and "History of the Second Army Corps" (1886).

Walker, Hookey. A slang name used as an expression of incredulity, as if one said "Tell that to the marines." Various explanations of it are given.

Walker, John. Born at Colney Hatch, Middlesex, March 18, 1732: died at London, Aug. 1, 1807. An English lexicographer. His best-known work is a "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language" (1791: this was the first dictionary after Sheridan's (1780) in which pronunciation was systematically recorded). He also published a "Rhyming Dictionary" (1775).

Walker, Robert James. Born at Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801: died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869. An American statesman and financier. He was an opponent of nullification; was United States senator from Mississippi 1836–45; supported the Homestead Bill, and the independence and later the annexation of Texas; was secretary of the treasury 1845–49; carried through the "Walker Tariff" of 1846; and promoted the warehouse system and the department of the interior. He was governor of Kansas 1857-58, and a financial agent of the United States in Europe 1863–64. He furthered the Alaska treaty.

Walker, William. Born at Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1824: died at Trujillo, Honduras, Sept. 12, 1860. An American filibuster. He was a journalist and lawyer in California. In 1853, with 170 followers, he invaded Lower California and Sonora. Driven over the border by Mexican troops, he was tried at San Francisco (May, 1854) for violation of the neutrality laws, but was acquitted. Taking advantage of the disturbed state of Nicaragua, he entered that country with 58 men (June, 1855) and joined the democratic faction. At first unsuccessful, he finally defeated Guardiola (Sept. 3) and took the capital, Granada. Corral submitted to him. Walker acknowledged Rivas as president and Corral as minister of war, reserving for himself the title of commander-in-chief (Oct.). A few days after he brought charges against Corral, who was tried and shot. In July, 1856, he was elected president by the votes of departments which were controlled by his army. Among his many arbitrary acts was a decree restoring slavery. Costa Rica, and eventually all the Central American states, joined with the Nicaraguan legitimists against him. After July, 1856, he was repeatedly defeated by the allies; was forced to abandon Granada, which he burned (Dec.); and on May 1, 1857, he took refuge on a United States vessel, which carried him to Panama. He made two attempts to recover the country, but was foiled by the intervention of the United States. In Aug., 1860, he invaded Honduras; but was captured in September by a British vessel, delivered to the Honduras authorities, and by them tried and shot. He published "The War in Nicaragua" (1860).

Walker River. A river which rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in eastern California, and flows into Walker Lake in Nevada. Length, about 150 miles.

Walkers. See *Shoshoko.*

Walküre (väl′kü-re), **Die.** [G., 'The Valkyrs.'] The second part of Wagner's tetralogy "Der Ring des Nibelungen." It was completed in 1856, and first performed at Munich in 1870.

Wall (wâl). A character in the interlude of Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Wallabout Bay (wol′a-bout bā). An inlet of the East River in Brooklyn, New York. Its shores are occupied by a United States navy-yard. It was the mooring-place of British prison-ships in the Revolutionary War.

Wallace (wol′ās). A historico-legendary poem on Sir William Wallace, written by Blind Harry.

Wallace (wol′ās), **Alfred Russel.** Born at Usk, Monmouthshire, England, Jan. 8, 1822. A noted English naturalist and traveler. He was educated as a land-surveyor and architect, but after 1845 gave his attention entirely to natural history. He explored the valleys of the Amazon and Rio Negro 1848–52, and traveled in the Malay Archipelago and Papua 1854-62, making rich collections. Simultaneously with Darwin he announced the theory of natural selection (his paper "On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type" was read July 1, 1858, the same day as Darwin's paper). His works include "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro" (1853), "Palm Trees of the Amazon," "The Malay Archipelago" (1869), "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection" (1870), "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism" (1875), "Geographical Distribution of Animals" (1876), "Tropical Nature" (1878), "Island Life" (1880), "Land Nationalization" (1882), etc.

Wallace, Lewis. Born at Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. An American general, diplomatist, lawyer, and author. He served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war; was engaged in the practice of law in Indiana from 1848; became a brigadier-general in Sept., 1861; commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862; became major-general of volunteers in March, 1862; served on the second day of the battle of Shiloh in 1862; saved Cincinnati from capture by Kirby Smith in 1863; was appointed commander of the Middle Department and the 8th army corps; and was defeated by Early at the Monocacy July 9, 1864. From 1881 to 1885 he was United States minister to Turkey. He has written "Ben Hur: a Tale of the Christ" (1880), "The Fair God" (1873), "The Boyhood of Christ" (1888), life of Benjamin Harrison (1888), "The Prince of India" (1893).

Wallace, Mackenzie. Born 1841. A British writer and traveler in Russia. He wrote "Russia" (1877), etc.

Wallace, Sir William. Born about 1274: executed at London, Aug. 23, 1305. A Scottish patriot and national hero. He was outlawed in early life; became a leader of a party of insurgents in 1297; protested against the treaty of Irvine; totally defeated the English at the battle of Stirling Bridge Sept. 11, 1297; devastated northern England; was made guardian of Scotland; and was defeated by Edward I. at Falkirk July 22, 1298. He carried on a guerrilla warfare for several years; was betrayed to the English near Glasgow Aug. 3, 1305; was taken to London; and was tried and condemned for treason.

Wallace, William Harvey Lamb. Born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821: died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; commanded a Federal brigade at Fort Donelson in 1862; was made brigadier-general in March, 1862; and served as division commander at Shiloh (April 6), where he was mortally wounded.

Wallachia, or **Walachia** (wo-lā′ki-ä). [F. *Valachie*, G. *Walachei.*] A division of Rumania: part of the ancient Dacia. It is bounded by Hungary and Transylvania on the northwest and north; by Moldavia on the north; and by the Danube on the east, south, and southwest and west, separating it from the Dobrudja, Bulgaria, and Servia. The principality of Wallachia arose in the 13th century. From about the close of the 14th century it was tributary to Turkey under its national princes, and from 1716 to 1821 under the Fanariot hospodars appointed by the sultan. An era of greater autonomy began in 1829, inaugurated by the intervention of Russia. Wallachia was united under the same prince with Moldavia in 1859, and in 1861 the two principalities were united into the principality of Rumania. See *Rumania.*

Wallack (wol′ak), **James William.** Born at London, Aug. 24, 1795: died at New York city, Dec. 25, 1864. An Anglo-American actor and dramatic manager. He played in Great Britain and the United States in romantic drama, refined comedy, etc. His range of parts was wide. He came to America in 1818, and played here and in England alternately until 1851, when he settled in New York. In 1837 he managed the New York National Theater, and conducted Wallack's Theater on the corner of Broadway and Broome street, New York, 1852–61, and after that on the corner of Broadway and 13th street, New York.

Wallack, James William. Born at London, Feb. 24, 1818: died in America, May 24, 1873. An Anglo-American actor, the son of Henry John Wallack (an actor, died 1870). He played with varying success on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1861 began to appear as a star in America in what was known as the Wallack-Davenport Combination. He made a great hit as Fagin, as Leon de Bourbon in "The Man with the Iron Mask," and as Henry Dunbar. His range was large, but he was most successful in tragedy or romantic and somber drama.

Wallack, Lester (real name **John Johnstone Wallack**). Born at New York city, Jan. 1, 1820: died at Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1888. An American actor, son of J. W. Wallack the elder. His middle name was that of his mother's family. He served two years as lieutenant in the English army, and first acted with his father in the English provinces under the name of Allan Field about 1840. He played in America in 1847 as John W. Lester, afterward as John Lester Wallack. In 1852 he joined his father's company at Wallack's Theater, and managed it, after the latter's death, until 1887. In 1882 a new Wallack's Theater was opened on the corner of Broadway and 30th street, now known as Palmer's Theater. He was a brilliant comedian, and was noted as Don Felix ("The Wonder"), Charles Surface, Young Marlowe, Alfred Evelyn ("Money"), St. Pierre ("The Wife"), Harry Dornton ("The Road to Ruin"), Claude Melnotte, Don Cæsar de Bazan, Sir Charles Coldstream, etc. He wrote "The Veteran" and "Rosedale," in which he played the principal parts, and his "Autobiography," which was published in 1889.

Wallasey (wol′a-si). A town in Cheshire, England, 4 miles west of Liverpool. Population (1891), 33,227.

Walla Walla (wä′lä wä′lä). A tribe of North American Indians which occupied both sides of the Columbia River from the mouth of Lewis (or Snake) River to the Muscleshell Rapid, wintering on the Tapteel (or Yakima) River, Washington. Under this general name may have been included one or more other divisions, *e. g.* the Umatilla. Later on the Walla Walla were confined more closely to the region of the Walla Walla River, Oregon. They now number 405, on the Umatilla reservation, Oregon. See *Shahaptian.*

Walla Walla (wol′ä wol′ä). The capital of Walla Walla County, State of Washington, situated on Mill Creek in lat. 46° 3′ N. It is the center of a wheat region. Population (1890), 4,709.

Wallenstadt (väl′len-stät), **Lake of**, or **Walensee**, or **Wallensee** (väl′len-zā), or **Wallenstädter See** (väl′len-stet-er zā). A lake situated between the cantons of St. Gall and Glarus, Switzerland. It receives the Seez and the Linth, and its outlet is by the Linth Canal to the Lake of Zurich. Length, 9½ miles. Width, 1¼ miles.

Wallenstein (väl′len-stīn). A trilogy by Schiller, comprising "Wallensteins Lager" (acted at Weimar, 1798), "Die Piccolomini" (1799), and "Wallensteins Tod" (1799). Schiller conceives his hero in these dramas as the type of the practical realist, serious, solitary, and reserved.

Wallenstein (wol′en-stīn; G. pron. väl′len-stīn), or **Waldstein** (vält′stīn), or **Waldenstein** (väl′den-stīn), **Albrecht Eusebius von,**

Duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg, and Sagan. Born at Hermanic, near Nachod, Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1583: assassinated at Eger, Bohemia, Feb. 25, 1634. A celebrated Austrian general. He was educated at first as a Protestant, but later as a Roman Catholic; and studied in the Jesuit College at Olmutz, and at the universities of Altdorf, Bologna, and Padua. He served in Hungary under the emperor Rudolf II.; became quartermaster-general of the League in 1620; was made duke of Friedland in 1623; raised an army for the Imperialist service in 1625; defeated Mansfeld at the bridge of Dessau, April 25, 1626; invaded Hungary and won Silesia for the Imperialists in 1627; besieged Stralsund unsuccessfully in 1628; was removed from his command in 1630, and retired to Gitschin; resumed command by invitation of the emperor in the spring of 1632; recovered Bohemia from the Saxons and repulsed Gustavus Adolphus before Nuremberg, but was defeated by him at Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632. The emperor, Ferdinand II., convinced that he was meditating treachery, removed him from his command Jan., 1634, and outlawed him. Wallenstein was in the act of going over to the Swedes (who were on the borders of Bohemia) when he was murdered by some of his officers (Butler, Gordon, and others).

Waller (wol′ėr), **Edmund.** Born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, England, March 3, 1605: died at Beaconsfield, England, Oct. 21, 1687. An English poet. He studied at King's College, Cambridge; entered Parliament in 1623 (?); was a leader in the Long Parliament; took part in Royalist plots, and was arrested in 1643 and exiled; returned to England under Cromwell; and was a favorite at court after the Restoration. Among his poems are a panegyric on Cromwell, lament for Cromwell's death, congratulation on Charles II.'s return, etc. His poems were published 1645, 1664, etc.

Waller, Sir **William.** Born 1597: died 1668. An English general. He served in the Thirty Years' War; was second in command of the Parliamentary forces under Essex in 1642; reduced Portsmouth in 1642; was defeated near Bath and near Devizes in 1643; gained a victory at Cherrytown in 1644; was defeated at Cropredy Bridge in 1644; served at Newbury; and was deprived of his command in 1645. He was a Presbyterian leader in Parliament; was expelled for treason in 1647; and returned and was expelled in Pride's Purge in 1648. He was a member of the council of state and of the convention parliament in 1660.

Wall-Face (wâl′fās) **Mountain.** A peak of the Adirondack Mountains, New York, separated from Mount McIntyre by the Adirondack Pass.

Wallin (väl-lēn′), **Johan Olof.** Born in Dalarna, Sweden, Oct. 15, 1779: died at Upsala, June 30, 1839. A Swedish poet and divine. His parents were in extremely poor circumstances, and he was obliged to support himself even while obtaining his elementary education at the gymnasium at Vesterås. Subsequently he studied at Upsala. In 1806 he began his clerical career as pastor of the Royal Military Academy. Afterward he was clergyman at Solna, Ulriksdal, and Vesterås, and was ultimately made archbishop of Sweden. His poems are chiefly religious in character. As a member of the commission for the revision of the Swedish hymnbook, he contributed over a hundred original hymns, and translated and adapted many more. One of the best-known of his poems is the hymn "Dödens engel" ("The Angel of Death"). Among his longer secular poems is particularly to be mentioned the didactic poem in Alexandrines, "Uppfostraren" ("The Educator"), which won a prize at the Swedish Academy. Among his shorter poems is an impassioned song on George Washington. His collected literary works ("Samlade vitterhetsarbeten") were published at Stockholm in 1878, in 2 vols.

Wallingford (wol′ing-fọrd). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 13 miles south-southeast of Oxford. It has a ruined castle. A treaty was concluded here in 1153 between Stephen and Prince Henry (later Henry II.). Population (1891), 2,989.

Wallingford. A town in New Haven County, Connecticut, 11 miles north-northeast of New Haven. It is the seat of the Wallingford Community, a branch of the Oneida Community. Population (1890), 6,584.

Wallis (väl′lis). The German name of Valais.

Wallis (wol′is), **John.** Born at Ashford, Kent, Nov. 23, 1616: died at Oxford, Oct. 28, 1703. An English mathematician, grammarian, logician, and theological writer. His works include "Arithmetica Infinitorum," "Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ," "Institutio Logicæ," etc.

Wall of Antoninus. A rampart erected in the first part of the reign of Antoninus Pius, to check the northern barbarians of Britain. It extended from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde.

Wall of Aurelian. A fortified inclosure of ancient Rome, of irregular outline, extending beyond the Servian wall, particularly on the north (where it includes the Pincian Hill) and on the east and south (where it takes in the Monte Testaccio), and on the right bank of the Tiber inclosing the Vatican and Janiculum Hills. The wall was begun by Aurelian in 271 A. D., and was repaired by Honorius, Theodoric, Belisarius, and later rulers: its circuit remains almost unaltered, and measures about 13 miles. Many stretches of the wall and several of the gates, particularly the Porta Pinciana, the Chiusa, Maggiore, Latina, San Sebastiano, and San Paolo, are highly picturesque. The masonry of the wall is for the most part of brick, interrupted occasionally by stonework. Some older pieces in *opus reticulatum* are incorporated. The exterior height is about 55 feet, and there are nearly 300 towers.

Wall of China, Great. A wall begun by the emperor Tsin Chi-hwangti 214 B. C. (finished 204 B. C.) as a defense against northern tribes. It extends from Shanhai-kwan, lat. 40° N., long. 119° 50′ E., along the northern frontiers of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu, to about lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 99° E. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Wall of Hadrian. See *Hadrian's Wall.*

Wallon (vä-lôṅ′), **Henri Alexandre.** Born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812. A French historian and politician. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849, and to the National Assembly in 1871, and was one of the chief founders of the constitution of 1875. He was minister of public instruction 1875–76. Among his works are "Histoire de l'esclavage dans l'antiquité" (1848), "Jeanne Darc" (1860), "La vie de Jésus" (1864), "La Terreur" (1873), "Histoire du tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris, etc." (1880–82), etc.

Walloon Guard, The. A Spanish body-guard of Walloon troops, formed in 1703 and disbanded in 1822.

Walloons (wo-lönz′). [From ML. *Wallus*, L. *Gallus*, a Gaul or Celt.] 1. A people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmedy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.— 2. In America, especially colonial New York, the Huguenot settlers from Artois in northern France.

Wallsend (wâlz-end′). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Tyne 4 miles east-northeast of Newcastle. It has important coal-mines. It derives its name from its situation at the extremity of Hadrian's Wall. Population (1891), 11,620.

Wall street. A street in the lower part of New York city, which extends from Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, to the East River: famous as a financial and speculative center.

Walpole (wol′pōl), **Horace,** fourth Earl of Orford. Born at London, Oct. 5, 1717: died there, March 2, 1797. An English author, third son of Sir Robert Walpole. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and traveled with Gray in France and Italy 1739–41, spending a year at Florence with Horace Mann, then British envoy. He entered Parliament, as a Liberal, in 1741. In 1747 he purchased the estate of Strawberry Hill (on the Thames, near Twickenham). He held, through the influence of his father, three sinecures, with the emoluments of which he enlarged the cottage at Strawberry Hill to a Gothic villa which he filled with a valuable collection of works of art. He became fourth earl of Orford in 1791. Among his works are "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England" (1758), "Anecdotes of Painting in England" (1762–71), the romance "The Castle of Otranto" (1765), "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III." (1768), "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II." (1822: edited by Lord Holland), "Memoirs of the Reign of George III." (1845: edited by Sir Denis Le Marchant; with supplement in 1859, edited by Doran), and other memoirs, and "Letters" (edited by Cunningham 1857–59).

Walpole, Sir **Robert,** Earl of Orford. Born at Houghton, Norfolk, England, Aug. 26, 1676: died there, March 18, 1745. A noted English statesman. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; entered Parliament in 1701; became a member of the council to Prince George in 1705, and secretary at war in 1708; and became one of the Whig leaders. He was treasurer of the navy and manager of the Sacheverell impeachment in 1710; was accused of corruption, expelled from Parliament, and sent to the Tower in 1712; was returned to Parliament in 1713; became paymaster-general in 1714; was prime minister (first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer) 1715–17; became paymaster-general in 1720; and was again prime minister (first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer) 1721–42. He was created earl of Orford in 1742.

Walpurgis Night (väl-pör′gis nīt). [G. *Walpurgis Nacht:* so called with reference to the day of St. *Walpurgis, Walburgis*, or *Walpurga*, the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first of May. According to German popular superstition, on this night witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

Walpurgis Night. A choral symphony by Mendelssohn, words by Goethe: produced in 1833, and in revised form in 1844.

Walsall (wâl′sâl). A parliamentary borough in Staffordshire, England, 8 miles north-northwest of Birmingham. There are coal and lime works in the neighborhood, and iron, brass, etc., manufactures in the town. Population (1891), 71,791.

Walsh (wolsh), **William.** Born 1663: died 1709. An English poet, a friend of Dryden and Pope.

Walsingham (wol′sing-a̤m), **Cape.** A headland projecting into Davis Strait, Cumberland, British America, in lat. 66° N.

Walsingham, Sir **Francis.** Born at Chiselhurst, Kent, England, about 1536: died at London, April 6, 1590. A noted English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1559; was ambassador to France 1570–73; was made secretary of state in 1573; and was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands in 1578, to France in 1581, and to Scotland in 1583. He was a firm opponent of Mary Queen of Scots, and was one of the commissioners on her trial. He was a patron of learning.

Walsingham, Thomas. Lived about 1440. An English historian and monk, author of a history of England ("Brevis Historia") from Edward I. to Henry V., and a history of Normandy.

Walter (wâl′tėr), **John.** Born 1739: died at Teddington, Middlesex, Nov. 16, 1812. The first proprietor of the London "Times." In 1780 he bought Henry Johnson's two patents for "logography," the art of using entire words in printing. To introduce the invention he established "The London Daily Universal Register," Jan., 1785. The invention failed, but the paper became the London "Times," Jan. 1, 1788. His son John (1784–1847) succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by his son John (1818–94).

Walter, Master. The Hunchback in Sheridan Knowles's play of that name. He is the guardian of Julia, and is discovered to be her father.

Walter of Coventry. One of the most renowned builders of the middle ages in England. In 1187 he probably had the entire direction of the construction of Chichester cathedral (consecrated 1199). The palace and cloisters are attributed to him. He is highly praised by Matthew Paris. He built many edifices in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

Walter the Penniless. A French knight, leader of a band through Europe in 1096, forerunners of the early Crusaders. He was killed at the battle of Nicæa, 1097.

Walters (wâl′tėrz), **Lucy.** Died 1683. A mistress of Charles II. of England, and mother by him of the Duke of Monmouth.

Waltham (wol′tha̤m). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 9 miles west by north of Boston. The American Watch Company here was the first to manufacture watches by machinery. Population (1890), 18,707.

Waltham Abbey, or **Waltham Holy Cross.** A town in Essex, England, situated on the Lea 12 miles north of London. The abbey was founded by King Harold, who was buried in the church. The venerable nave, which has been restored and now serves as a parish church, is interesting as an example of the early Norman style prior to the Conquest. There are gunpowder-mills in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 6,066.

Walthamstow (wol′tha̤m-stō). A town in Essex, England, 5 miles north of London. Population (1891), 46,346.

Waltharius. A Latin poem by the monk Eckehard of St. Gall (10th century). It belongs to the German heroic cycle of poetry.

Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′ter fon der fō′gel-vī-de). Born probably in Austria (date unknown): died at Würzburg after 1227. A Middle High German lyric poet. He was of noble family, as his title "Herr" indicates, but poor. His youth was spent in Vienna, at the court of Duke Frederick the Catholic. After the death of his patron in 1198, he lived the life of a wandering singer, and traveled through a great part of Germany and the countries adjoining. He was not only with the Babenberg princes in Austria, whither he subsequently returned, but also at the courts of Thuringia, Meissen, Bavaria, and Carinthia; and in turn was with the emperors Philip of Swabia, Otto IV., and Frederick II. By the last-named he was given a fief, it is supposed in Würzburg. His career as a poet began about 1187; the last poem which can be dated is a song in encouragement of the Crusade of Frederick II. in 1227. His poems are love-songs, political songs or "Sprüche," and religious songs, the last written in his later years. He is the principal minnesinger and the greatest lyric poet of medieval Germany. His poems have been often published: a late edition is that of Hermann Paul (Halle, 1882).

Walton (wâl′tọn), **Izaak.** Born at Stafford, England, Aug. 9, 1593: died at Winchester, England, Dec. 15, 1683. A noted English author, known as "the Father of Angling." He was a shopkeeper in London until the civil war, and is famous from his work "The Complete Angler" (1653: 5th ed., 1676: with continuation on fly-fishing by Cotton) (a bibliographical record of its numerous editions, phases, etc., was published by Westwood in 1864). He also wrote lives of Donne, Wotton (with "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ"), Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson.

Walton-on-Thames (wâl′tọn-on-temz′). A small town in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 17 miles southwest of London.

Walton-on-the-Hill (-hil′). A town in Lancashire, England, 3 miles north of Liverpool. Population (1891), 40,304.

Waltzeemüller. See *Waldseemüller.*

Walvisch Bay. See *Walfish Bay.*

Wamba (wom′bä or wäm′bä). A king of the Visigoths in Spain. He was present at the death-bed of the reigning king; was chosen his successor unanimously; declined on the plea of his advanced age; and was told by one of the officers of the household that he should never leave the room "save as a dead man or as a king." He consented, and was crowned at Toledo on the nineteenth day after. Having been clothed in a monastic dress during a dangerous illness, according to a common superstition, he was afterward considered by a council incompetent to resume the crown, a judgment to which he submitted. Lived in the 7th century.

Wamba. In Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," Cedric's thrall and jester. He risks his own life to save that of his master at the siege of Front de Bœuf's castle.

Wampanoag (wam-pa̤-nō′a̤g). [Pl., also *Wampanoags.* The name means 'eastern land.'] A tribe of North American Indians which once occupied the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, but also ruled the country east from that bay to the Atlantic, including the island of Martha's Vineyard, and to the lands of the Massachusetts on the north. They were sometimes styled Pokanokets, from their main village. Their chief Massasoit and his son "King Philip" are historic characters; and the war with the latter, beginning in 1675, was destructive to the colonists, but fatal to the tribes engaged. See *Algonquian.*

Wanamaker (won′a̤-mā-kėr), **John.** Born at Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. An American merchant, in Philadelphia, postmaster-general of the United States 1889–93.

Wan-chow-fu (wän-chou′fö′). A treaty port in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the Gow, near the sea, in lat. 28° 1′ N. Population, estimated, 80,000.

Wanda (won′dä̤). A legendary queen of Poland, said to have reigned about 700 A. D.

Wandering Jew. A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the 13th century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus (afterward baptized Joseph), and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler, named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. There are many later versions, and the story has been turned to account by numerous painters and novelists. He is introduced in Edgar Quinet's "Ahasuerus," and by Chamisso, A. W. Schlegel, Lenau, H. C. Andersen, George Croly (in his novel "Salathiel"), Eugene Sue (in his novel "Le Juif Errant"), and others. He is reported to have appeared in different cities and countries at intervals: the last noted was in England in 1830. Gustave Doré illustrated the story in a series of woodcuts of great originality. There is also an older Italian story of a Jew, named Malchus, who struck Christ with an iron glove, and was condemned to whirl ceaselessly round an underground pillar until the last day.

Wandering Jew, The. [F. *Le Juif Errant.*] A novel by Eugène Sue, published in 1844–45.

Wandering Lovers, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger (?), licensed in 1623.

Wandering Willie. A blind fiddler, whose real name is Willie Steenson, in Scott's "Redgauntlet." He is devoted to the Redgauntlet family.

Wandewash (wän-de-wäsh′). A town in southern India, in the neighborhood of Arcot. Near here, Jan., 1760, the British under Coote defeated the French under Lally.

Wandot. See *Wyandot.*

Wandsbeker Bote. See *Claudius, Matthias.*

Wandsbek (vänds′bek). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 3 miles northeast of Hamburg. It was the residence of Claudius, the "Wandsbeker Bote." Population (1890), 20,571.

Wandsworth (wândz′wėrth). A suburb of London, and parliamentary borough, situated in Surrey, on the Thames, 5½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. Population of Board of Works district (1891), 156,931.

Wantage (won′tāj). A town in Berkshire, England, 13 miles southwest of Oxford. It was the birthplace of Alfred the Great and of Bishop Butler. Population (1891), 3,669.

Wantley, Dragon of. See *Dragon.*

Wanyassa. See *Nyanga.*

Wapping (wop′ing). A quarter of London, situated along the north bank of the Thames, below the Tower.

Wappinger (wop′in-jėr). A tribe, sometimes regarded as a confederacy, of North American Indians which occupied the east bank of the Hudson River from near Poughkeepsie to Manhattan Island, and extended to or beyond the Connecticut River. They were divided into nine villages or chieftaincies. The western bands were much reduced by the Dutch in 1640, and the remnants afterward became merged in the Delawares. Derivations of the name are from words meaning severally 'east' and 'opossum.' See *Algonquian.*

Wappinger's Falls (wop′in-jėrz fâlz). A village in Dutchess County, New York, situated on Wappinger's Creek, near the Hudson, 59 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 3,718.

War and Peace. A historical novel by Tolstoi, published 1865–68. The scene is laid in the time of the czar Alexander I., and the novel is a picture of Russian society during the Russian-French wars.

Waranger Fjord. See *Varanger Fjord.*

Warbeck (wâr′bek), **Perkin.** Executed Nov. 23, 1499. A pretender to the English crown, a Fleming (?) by birth. He claimed to be the Duke of York, son of Edward IV. In 1492 he landed at Cork, and soon went to France, where he was recognized as Duke of York by the court; made an unsuccessful landing in Kent in 1495; was acknowledged by James IV. of Scotland in 1496; unsuccessfully invaded England with the Scotch in 1496; went to Ireland and made a descent upon Cornwall in 1497, but was captured; escaped from the Tower in 1498, but was retaken; and was condemned and executed in 1499. He was made the subject of a tragedy by Ford, called "The Chronicle History of Perkin Warbeck" (1634), and also of a play by Charles Macklin, the actor, called "King Henry VII., or the Popish Impostor" (1716). Another, called "The Pretender," was written by Joseph Elderton, an attorney, but never acted.

Warburg (vär′börG). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Diemel 21 miles northwest of Cassel. It was an ancient Hanseatic town. Here, July 31, 1760, Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French. Population (1890), 5,043.

Warburton (wâr′bėr-tọn), **Eliot Bartholomew George.** Born near Tullamore, Ireland, 1810: died at sea, Jan. 4, 1852. An Irish traveler and novelist. He traveled in the East, and perished in the burning of the Amazon on the way to Darien. He published "The Crescent and the Cross" (1844), "Memoir of Prince Rupert" (1849), "Reginald Hastings" (1850: a novel), "Darien" (1851: a novel).

Warburton, John. Born Feb., 1682: died 1759. An English antiquarian. He was made Somerset herald in 1720. He published a number of maps, and "Vallum Romanum, or the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall" (1753), etc. He made a large collection of MSS., engravings, books, etc., but is principally known to posterity as the master of a careless cook who burned a large number of valuable plays for waste paper: hence the entries in dramatic catalogues, "Burned by Mr. Warburton's servant."

Warburton, William. Born at Newark, England, Dec. 24, 1698: died at Gloucester, June 7, 1779. An English prelate, theological controversialist, and critic. He was made bishop of Gloucester in 1759. His works include "The Alliance between Church and State" (1736), "The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated, etc." (1738–41: last part posthumous, 1788), "Julian" (concerning his attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, 1750), "Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion" (1753), "View of Bolingbroke's Posthumous Writings" (1754), "Doctrine of Grace" (1762). He edited Shakspere's plays (1747).

Ward (wârd), **Adolphus William.** Born at Hampstead, Dec. 2, 1837. An English writer. He was educated in Germany and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he received a fellowship in 1860. He was chosen professor of history and English literature at Owens College, Manchester, in 1866, and principal in 1888. He has translated Curtius's "History of Greece" (1868–69), has written "The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War" (1869), "A History of English Dramatic Literature" (1875), and has contributed the lives of Chaucer and Dickens to the "English Men of Letters" series.

Ward, Artemas. Born at Shrewsbury, Mass., 1727: died there, Oct. 28, 1800. An American general and politician. He was an officer in the French and Indian war; became commander of the Massachusetts troops in 1775; was made major-general in June, 1775; commanded the army before Boston in 1775 until Washington's arrival, and later was second in command; and resigned in 1776. He held various local offices, and was Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1791–1795.

Ward, Artemus: the pseudonym of **Charles Farrar Browne.** Born at Waterford, Maine, about 1834: died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867. An American humorist. He acquired reputation in England and America both as lecturer and writer. He contributed to "Punch" (1866–67). His works include "Artemus Ward: His Book" (1862), "Artemus Ward: His Travels among the Mormons" and "On the Rampage" (1865), "Artemus Ward. His Book of Goaks" (1865), "Artemus Ward among the Fenians" (1865), "Artemus Ward in London, etc." (1867). His lecture at the Egyptian Hall, London, with pictures from his panorama, etc., was edited by T. W. Robertson and J. C. Hotten in 1869.

Ward, Edward Matthew. Born at London, 1816: died at Windsor, Jan. 15, 1879. An English historical painter, a pupil of the Royal Academy. He studied for about three years in Rome, and was elected royal academician in 1855. He executed eight historical works for the corridor of the House of Commons. Among his works are "Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Anteroom," "South Sea Bubble," "Disgrace of Lord Clarendon," "James II. receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "Charlotte Corday," "Last Sleep of Argyll," "Royal Family of France in the Temple."

Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward). Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1844. An American writer, the daughter of Austin Phelps. Her works include "The Gates Ajar" (1868), "Men, Women, and Ghosts" (1869), "Hedged In." "The Silent Partner," and "The Trotty Book" (1870), "Trotty's Wedding Tour" and "What to Wear" (1873), "The Story of Avis" (1877), "An Old Maid's Paradise" (1879), "Burglars in Paradise," "Beyond the Gates" (1883), "Dr. Zay" (1884), "The Gates Between" (1887), etc.

Ward, Frederick Townsend. Born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 29, 1831: killed in battle near Ningpo, China, Sept. 21, 1862. An American adventurer. He organized for the Chinese government the "Ever Victorious Army" against the Taiping rebels; won various victories; and was made a high-grade mandarin and admiral-general. He was succeeded by "Chinese" Gordon.

Ward, Genevieve: the stage name of **Lucia Genoveva Teresa Ward,** Countess Guerbel. Born at New York, March 27, 1833. An American singer and actress. She was educated in France and Italy, her musical education being supervised by Rossini. She first appeared in opera at Milan, and sang with success in Italy and Paris. She had married a Russian, Count Guerbel, before appearing on the stage, and sang under the name of Guerrabella. She came to America in 1862, but after a short time lost her voice and went upon the dramatic stage. She appeared in 1873 in New York, and in the same year at Manchester, England, where she was successful as Lady Macbeth, Constance, etc. She has since played in Paris (in French), and in England and America in "Forget Me Not," "Jane Shore," etc. She leased the Lyceum in London in 1879, and made a tour around the world 1882–85. In 1888 she retired from the stage.

Ward, Mrs. **Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold).** Born at Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1851. An English novelist. She is the granddaughter of Thomas Arnold (of Rugby), and married Thomas Humphry Ward in 1872. Her works include the novels "Miss Bretherton" (1884), "Robert Elsmere" (1888), "David Grieve" (1892), "Marcella" (1894); biographical and critical works; and a translation of "Amiel's Journal" (1885).

Ward, John Quincy Adams. Born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. An American sculptor. He studied with Henry K. Browne, working with him for six years; in 1861 opened a studio in New York; and was vice-president of the National Academy of Design 1870-71, and president in 1872. Among his statues are "The Indian Hunter," "The Pilgrim," "Shakspere," and "Seventh Regiment Soldier" (all in Central Park, New York); "The Freedman," "The Good Samaritan," etc.; statues of Commodore Perry, General Israel Putnam, General Thomas, George Washington (Wall street), Henry Ward Beecher (in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn); and numerous portrait-busts.

Ward, Lester Frank. Born at Joliet, Ill., 1841. An American botanist and geologist. He served in the Civil War, and graduated at Columbian University (1869); was assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey 1881–88, and has been geologist since 1888. Among his works are "Haeckel's Genesis of Man" (1879), "The Flora of Washington, etc." (1881), "Dynamic Sociology" (1883), "Sketch of Paleo-Botany" (1885), "Flora of the Laramie Group" (1886), "Types of the Laramie Flora" (1887), "Geographic Distribution of Fossil Plants" (1888), etc.

Ward, Nathaniel. Born at Haverhill (?), England, about 1578: died in England about 1653. An English preacher and author. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634; lived in Ipswich (Agawam); and returned to England in 1647. He was the author of the satirical work "The Simple Cobler of Agawam" (1647).

Ward, William Hayes. Born at Abington, Mass., June 25, 1835. An American Orientalist, archæologist, and journalist. He graduated at Amherst in 1856, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; and has been editor of the New York "Independent" since 1870. He was director of the Wolfe archæological expedition to Babylonia 1884–85.

Warden (wâr′dẹn), **Florence.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Florence Alice Price James, an English novelist.

Wardle (wâr′dl), **Mr.** A hospitable kindly bustling old gentleman, the owner of Manor Farm, Dingley Dell, and the host and friend of the Pickwick Club: a character in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." Miss Rachel Wardle, his old but girlish sister, who elopes with Alfred Jingle; his very deaf old mother; and his daughters Isabella and Emily, form the Wardle family.

Wardö. See *Vardö.*

Ward's Island. An island in the East River, New York, the seat of several municipal institutions of New York city.

Ware (wãr). A town in Hertfordshire, England, situated on the Lea 21 miles north of London. Population (1891), 5,121.

Ware. A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on Ware River 21 miles east-northeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 7,329.

Ware, William. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 3, 1797: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 19, 1852. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, and Unitarian clergyman. He wrote the novels "Letters from Palmyra" (1837: afterward published as "Zenobia"), "Probus" (1838: afterward published as "Aurelian"), and "Julian" (1841); "Sketches of European Capitals" (1851), "Works and Genius of Washington Allston" (1852), and life of Nathaniel Bacon (in Sparks's "American Biography"). He edited "American Unitarian Biography."

Wareham (wãr′a̤m). A town in Dorset, England, situated between the Frome and Trent, 15 miles east of Dorchester. Population (1891), 2,141.

Warfield (wâr′fēld), Mrs. (**Catharine Ann Ware**). Born at Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1816: died in Kentucky, May 21, 1877. An American novelist and poet. She wrote "The Household of Bouverie," and other novels, and, with her sister (Mrs. Lee), published several volumes of poems.

Wargla (wär′glä). See *Kabail.*

Warham (wâr'am), **William.** Born in Hampshire about 1450: died Aug. 22, 1532. An English prelate. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1504, and was keeper of the great seal 1502–15.

Waridah (wär'i-dä). [Ar. *al-wáridah*, the returning (camels), in antithesis to *al-sádirah*: see *Sadira.*] The third-magnitude star γ Sagittarii.

Warminster (wâr'min-stėr). A town in Wiltshire, England, 15 miles southeast of Bath, on the Wily. Population (1891), 5,562.

Warm Springs Apache. See *Tchishi.*

Warner, Anna Bartlett. See *Warner, Susan.*

Warner (wâr'nėr), **Charles Dudley.** Born at Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829. An American author. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1851; practised law in Chicago 1856–60; and became managing editor of the Hartford "Press" in 1861, and on its consolidation with the Hartford "Courant," in 1867, co-editor. He became associate editor of "Harper's Magazine" in 1884. His works include "My Summer in a Garden" (1870), "Saunterings" (1872), "Back-Log Studies" (1872), "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing" (1874), ' My Winter on the Nile, etc." (1876: first issued as "Mummies and Moslems"), "Being a Boy" (1877), "In the Levant" (1877), "In the Wilderness" (1878), "Captain John Smith" (1880), "Washington Irving" (1881), "A Roundabout Journey" (1883), "Their Pilgrimage" (1886), "On Horseback, etc." (a book of travels, 1888), "The Golden House" (1894), etc. He has also written papers, including "Studies in the South" and "Studies in the Great West" (in "Harper's Magazine"). He wrote, with Mark Twain, "The Gilded Age" (1873).

Warner, Olin Levi. Born at Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844. An American sculptor. He was in turn an artisan, a telegraph operator, and a designer of silverwork, and at the age of twenty-five went to Paris, where he studied sculpture for three years and a half at the École des Beaux Arts with Jouffroy. He then returned to New York. Among his works are a bust of Daniel Cottier (in the Metropolitan Museum); statuettes of "Twilight" and "May"; statues of a "Dancing Nymph" and "Diana"; a fountain for Portland, Oregon; statues of Governor Buckingham, William Lloyd Garrison, and several portrait-busts.

Warner, Seth. Born at Roxbury, Conn., 1743: died 1784. An American Revolutionary officer, one of the leaders of the "Green Mountain Boys," outlawed by New York authorities. He was second in command under Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga in 1775; captured Crown Point in 1775; was made colonel; and served in the expedition to Canada, and in the siege of St. John's. He commanded at the battle of Hubbardton in 1777, and was distinguished at the battle of Bennington and in the Saratoga campaign.

Warner, Susan: pseudonym **Elizabeth Wetherell.** Born at New York, July 11, 1819: died at Highland Falls, N. Y., March 17, 1885. An American novelist and religious writer. Among her novels are "The Wide, Wide World" (1850: next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the most popular American novel), "Queechy" (1852), "The Hills of the Shatemuc" (1856), "The Old Helmet" (1863), "Melbourne House" (1864), "Daisy" (1868), "What She Could" (1870), "The House in Town" (1871), "The Little Camp" (1873), "Willow Brook" (1874), "Wych Hazel" (1876), "My Desire" (1879), "Nobody" (1883), "Daisy Plains" (1885), etc. With her sister, Anna Bartlett Warner (born at New York, 1820), she wrote "Say and Seal" (1860), "Ellen Montgomery's Book-shelf" (1863–69), "Sybil and Chryssa, etc." (1869), etc. Anna B. Warner, who wrote under the pseudonym of Amy Lothrop, is the author of "Dollars and Cents" (1852), "My Brother's Keeper" (1855), and other stories. Among Susan Warner's other works are "The Law and the Testimony" (1853), "The Golden Ladder" (1862), "Lessons on Standard-Bearers of the Old Testament" (1872).

Warner, William. Born in Oxfordshire, England, about 1558: died March, 1609. An English poet. He wrote a rimed history of England, "Albion's England" (1586), and "Menæchmi" (a comedy from Plautus, 1595): Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors" was derived from this.

Warnsdorf (värns'dorf). A manufacturing town in northern Bohemia, 59 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 18,268.

War of 1812. The war between Great Britain and the United States 1812–15. War was declared by the United States, June 18. Chief events — 1812: embargo for 90 days declared (April 4); unsuccessful invasion of Canada and surrender of Detroit (Aug. 16); British ship Alert captured by the Essex (Aug. 13); the Guerriere (British) by the Constitution (Aug. 19); the Frolic (British) by the Wasp (Oct. 18); and the Macedonian (British) by the United States (Oct. 25). 1813: American defeat at Frenchtown (Jan. 22), and victories of Perry on Lake Erie (Sept. 10), and of Harrison at the Thames (Oct. 5); the Chesapeake (American) captured by the Shannon (June 1); the Hornet (American) captured the Resolution (Feb. 14) and Peacock (Feb. 24); and the Enterprise (American) captured the Boxer (Sept. 5). 1814: the Americans won the battles of Chippewa (July 5), Lundy's Lane (July 25), and Lake Champlain (Sept. 11); the British defeated the Americans at Bladensburg (Aug. 24), entered Washington and burned the public buildings, and were defeated at Baltimore (Sept. 12–13); the Essex (American) was captured by the Cherub and the Phœbe (March 28): and the Wasp (American) took the Reindeer (June 28) and sank the Avon (Sept. 1); the Hartford Convention assembled Dec. 15, and adjourned in about three weeks without result. Peace was signed at Ghent Dec. 24, 1814, and ratified at Washington Feb. 18, 1815, but the news did not reach the ocean cruisers till later. 1815: the British were defeated by Jackson at New Orleans (Jan. 8); the President (American) surrendered to a British squadron (Jan. 15); the Constitution (American) captured the Levant and the Cyane (Feb. 20): and the Hornet (American) captured the Penguin (March 23).

War of Liberation. The war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.

War of Secession. See *Civil War.*

War of the American Revolution. See *Revolutionary War.*

War of the Rebellion. See *Civil War.*

War of the Spanish Succession, etc. See *Spanish Succession, War of the,* etc.

Warren, Gouverneur Kemble. Born at Cold Spring, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1830: died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, 1882. A noted American general and military engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1850; served in surveys in the West; and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point 1859–61. In Sept., 1861, he became captain of engineers, and served at Big Bethel, through the Peninsular and Manassas campaigns, and at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1862, and major-general of volunteers in May, 1863. In June of the latter year he was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. He held Little Round Top at the battle of Gettysburg; as commander of the 2d army corps defended Bristow Station Oct., 1863; and as commander of the 5th corps served through the Richmond campaign of 1864–65. He was removed from his command by General Sheridan after the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Later he commanded the Department of the Mississippi. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865.

Warren, Joseph. Born at Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741: killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. An American physician and soldier. He graduated at Harvard in 1759; practised medicine in Boston; became one of the patriot leaders in Massachusetts previous to the Revolution; delivered orations on the anniversary of the Boston massacre in 1772 and 1775; was chairman of the committee of public safety in 1774, and president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts; served at the battle of Lexington; was made major-general of the Massachusetts forces in June, 1775; and served as a volunteer aide at Bunker Hill.

Warren, Samuel. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, May 23, 1807: died at London, July 29, 1877. A British novelist and legal and general writer. His chief work is the novel "Ten Thousand a Year" (published in "Blackwood's Magazine" 1839–41). Among his other works are "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician" ("Blackwood's Magazine," 1830–31), "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies" (1835), "Extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries" (1837), etc.

Warren, William. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1812: died at Boston, Sept. 21, 1888. A popular American comedian, the son of William Warren, an actor (1767–1832). He made his first appearance in 1832 at Philadelphia. In 1845 he played in London, and 1846–82 was connected with the Howard Athenæum and Boston Museum in Boston. He was successful as Sir Peter Teazle, Dr. Pangloss, Touchstone, etc.

Warrensburg (wor'enz-bėrg). The capital of Johnson County, Missouri, 52 miles east-southeast of Kansas City. Population (1890), 4,706.

Warrington (wor'ing-ton). A town in Lancashire and Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey 16 miles east of Liverpool. It has extensive trade, and manufactures of cotton, iron, etc. It was, perhaps, an ancient Roman station. Several contests occurred near it in the period of the civil war. Population (1891), 52,742.

Warrington, George. The friend of Pendennis in Thackeray's novel of that name. He is a rough melancholy man with a gentle heart. His family appears in "The Virginians."

Warrior (wor'i-or). The first English iron-clad ship constructed entirely of iron, launched in 1860. The dimensions are: length, 380 feet; breadth, 58.4; draught, 26.9; displacement, 9,210 tons. The central part was protected for 218 feet by 4½-inch armor on 18-inch wooden backing. Her sides could not be penetrated by any guns then afloat.

Warsaw (wâr'sâ). [Pol. *Warszawa*, G. *Warschau*, F. *Varsovie.*] The capital of Russian Poland and of the government of Warsaw, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, in lat. 52° 14′ N., long. 21° 4′ E. It is connected by two bridges over the Vistula with its suburb Praga. It is the third city of the Russian empire; has a very extensive commerce through its situation on the Vistula and as a railway center; and has varied and important manufactures. Warsaw is first mentioned in 1224; was the residence of the dukes of Mazovia until 1526; was made a royal residence about 1550; and became formally the capital of Poland in 1609. It was captured by the Swedes in 1655 and 1656; was taken and retaken in the Northern War; was occupied by the Russians in 1764 and 1793; resisted a Prussian siege in 1794, but surrendered to Suvaroff; was ceded to Prussia in 1795; was occupied by the French in 1806; and was made the capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807. It was finally occupied by the Russians in 1813. An insurrection was commenced there Nov. 29, 1830, and the town capitulated to Paskevitch, Sept. 8, 1831. It was the center of the insurrection of 1863. Population (1891), 490,417.

Warsaw. A government of Russian Poland, surrounded by Plock, Lomza, Siedlce, Radom, Piotrkow, Kalisz, and Prussia. Area, 5,623 square miles. Population (1890), 1,465,131.

Warsaw. A duchy created by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, and given to the king of Saxony. It was formed from the Polish possessions acquired by Prussia in 1793 and 1795, and was dissolved in 1813.

Warsaw, Battle of. A victory gained by the Swedes and the Great Elector of Brandenburg over the Poles, July 28–30, 1656.

Warschau (vär'shou). The German name of Warsaw.

Wars of the Roses. In English history, the prolonged armed struggle between the rival houses of Lancaster and York (see *York, House of*): so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars began in the reign of Henry VI. (third of the Lancaster line). The following are the leading events and incidents: Yorkist victory at St. Albans under Richard, duke of York, May 22, 1455; renewal of the war in 1459, and Yorkist victory at Blore Heath, Sept. 23; Yorkist victory at Northampton, July 10, 1460; Lancastrian victory at Wakefield, and death of the Duke of York, Dec. 31, 1460; Yorkist victory at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461; Lancastrian victory at St. Albans, Feb. 17, 1461; accession of the Earl of March (son of the Duke of York) as Edward IV., March, 1461; Yorkist victory at Towton, March 29, 1461; Yorkist victories at Hedgeley Moor, April 25, and Hexham, May 8, 1464; revolt of the Earl of Warwick (the "King-Maker"), 1469; restoration of Henry VI., 1470; landing of Edward IV., March 14, 1471, and his victory over Warwick at Barnet, April 14, 1471, and over Margaret of Anjou at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471; accession of Edward V., 1483; accession of Richard III., 1483. The contest was ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, and the succession of Henry VII., representative of a Lancastrian offshoot, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.

Warta (vär'tä). The Polish name of the Warthe.

Wartburg (värt'börg). An ancient princely residence at Eisenach, Germany, still occasionally occupied by the Grand Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing Romanesque secular monuments, and has been well restored and adorned with historical frescos. It includes the Vorburg, or outer ward, and the Hofburg, in which are the finest buildings. Especially interesting are the Minstrels' Hall in the Landgrafenhaus, the chapel, and the armory. In the Ritterhaus of the Vorburg Luther had asylum given him by the elector Frederick the Wise in 1521–22: his room and its furniture are preserved.

Wartburg, Contest of. A historico-legendary contest of minnesingers at the Wartburg, about 1206. It gave rise to an epic poem composed about 1300 ("Krieg von Wartburg").

Wartburg, Festival of. A commemoration festival, under the auspices of the German students, held at the Wartburg, Oct. 18, 1817, the fourth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, to celebrate the tercentenary of the Reformation. Its main practical object was the foundation of the union of German students in the interest of political liberty and national unity. The event caused reactionary measures to be taken in Germany.

Warthe, or **Warte** (vär'te), Pol. **Warta** (vär'tä). The largest tributary of the Oder. It rises in the southwestern part of Russian Poland, traverses Poland and the province of Posen in Prussia, and joins the Oder at Küstrin in Brandenburg. Length, over 400 miles; navigable from Konin in Poland.

Warton (wâr'ton), **Thomas.** Born at Basingstoke, England, 1728: died May 21, 1790. An English critic and poet, professor of poetry at Oxford. He became poet laureate in 1785. His chief works are a "History of English Poetry" (3 vols. 1774–81), "Pleasures of Melancholy" (1747), "Observations on the Poetry of Spenser" (1754), and editions of Theocritus, the Greek Anthology, and the minor poems of Milton.

Warville, de. See *Brissot, Jean Pierre.*

Warwick (wor'ik), or **Warwickshire** (wor'ik-shir). A county of England, bounded by Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. It contains the forest of Arden and the towns of Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and Coventry. It formed a part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 875 square miles. Population (1891), 805,072.

Warwick. The capital of Warwickshire, situated on the Avon in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 1° 35′ W. It contains a famous castle, with machicolated towers and battlemented walls, the effect of which is much enhanced by their framing of splendid trees. The great Cæsar's Tower dates back almost to the Conquest. The spacious residential buildings are of the 15th century and later, extensively restored: they contain many historical relics, paintings, and other works of art among them the large sculptured Warwick vase, found in Hadrian's villa at Tivoli. St. Mary's is a large Perpendicular church, in great part rebuilt in 1694. The interior is impressive, and contains interesting brasses and other medieval monuments. The church is chiefly notable for the superb Beauchamp Chapel, dating from 1464. The architecture of the chapel is florid Perpendicular, and it contains the beautifully sculptured tombs of the earls of Warwick and of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Warwick was a British settlement, and became a Roman fortress about 50 A. D. It was rebuilt by Ethelfleda about 915. Population (1891), 11,905.

Warwick, Earl of (**Richard Nevil** or **Neville**). Born about 1428: killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471. An English politician and commander: called "the King-Maker." He was related to both the Yorkist and the Lancastrian families. He inherited the title of earl of Salisbury, and became earl of Warwick through his marriage with the daughter of Richard Beauchamp (earl of Warwick). At first he sided with the Yorkists, and served at the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; was made governor of Calais; again joined the Yorkists in 1459; defeated the Lancastrians at Northampton in July, 1460, and took Henry VI. prisoner; was defeated at St. Albans in 1461 by Margaret; joined with Edward IV. and reentered London in 1461; won with Edward the victory of Towton in 1461; was made warden of the Scottish marches, constable of Dover, lord high chamberlain, etc.; and repressed the Lancastrian rising in 1463-64. He opposed the marriage of Edward IV. with Elizabeth Woodville, and the alliance with Burgundy; and was driven into revolt by the king, whom he took prisoner in 1469, but soon released. He conspired with his son-in-law Clarence against Edward IV. in 1470; fled to France; adopted the cause of the Lancastrians; landed in England, drove Edward IV. to Flanders, and restored Henry VI. in 1470; but was overthrown by Edward IV. at Barnet in 1471.

Warwick, Earls of. See *Beauchamp, Richard*, and *Dudley, John*.

Warwick, Guy of. See *Guy of Warwick*.

Wasa. See *Vasa*.

Wasania (wä-sä'nyä). See *Pygmies*.

Wasat (wä'sat). [Ar. *al-wasat*, the middle: though the appropriateness of the name is not clear.] The third-magnitude double star δ Geminorum.

Wasatch Mountains. See *Wahsatch*.

Wasco (wäs'kō). [Pl., also *Wascos*, *Wascoes*.] A collective name for the tribes of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians nearest the Dalles. It may have been equivalent to, or inclusive of, the Watlala. There are 288 on the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, and 150 on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Chinookan*.

Wash (wosh), **The.** An arm of the North Sea, on the coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire. Length, 22 miles. Width, about 15 miles. It receives the Witham, Welland, Nen, and Ouse.

Washa (wosh'ä), **Lake.** A lake in Louisiana, southwest of New Orleans. Length, about 14 miles.

Washaki (wäsh'ä-kē). [From the name of a former chief.] The easternmost of the Shoshoni tribes of North American Indians, formerly in the Wind River country, western Wyoming, and in eastern Idaho: now on the Shoshoni reservation in western Wyoming. They numbered 870 in 1885. Also *Washano*, *Washikeek*, *Pohah*, *Pokah*. See *Shoshoni*.

Washburn (wosh'bėrn), **Cadwallader Colden.** Born at Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818: died at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 14, 1882. An American politician and general, brother of E. B. Washburne. He was admitted to the bar in 1842; was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1855-1861; was delegate to the peace convention in 1861; entered the Union army as colonel in 1861; became major-general of volunteers in 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863; captured Fort Esperanza in Texas in 1863; commanded the district of West Tennessee 1864-65; was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1867-1871; and was governor of Wisconsin 1872-74. He afterward engaged in the flour business at Minneapolis, and founded the Washburn Observatory in connection with the Wisconsin State University.

Washburne (wosh'bėrn), **Elihu Benjamin.** Born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816: died at Chicago, Oct. 22, 1887. An American statesman and diplomatist. He studied law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a Whig and later a Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1853-69; and was chairman of the committee on commerce. He was secretary of state March 5-11, 1869, and United States minister to France 1869-77. He was the only foreign representative who remained in Paris through both the siege and the Commune period. He wrote "Recollections of a Minister to France" (1887).

Washburne Mountains. A group of mountains in the Yellowstone National Park. Highest point, 10,345 feet.

Washington (wosh'ing-ton). One of the Pacific States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 45° 40′ to 49° N., and from long. 117° to 124° 44′ W. Capital, Olympia; chief cities, Seattle and Tacoma. It is bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and British Columbia on the north, Idaho on the east, Oregon (partly separated by the Columbia River) on the south and the Pacific on the west. The Cascade Mountains traverse the State from south to north. It has rich forests, particularly in the west, and extensive deposits of coal and iron; and gold and silver are found. There is an extensive wheat region in the east. The salmon-fisheries are important, and ship-building is a flourishing industry. Washington has 34 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. The Strait of Juan de Fuca was discovered in 1592, and explored in 1789; the mouth of the Columbia was explored by the American captain Gray in 1792; and further explorations were conducted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. A settlement at the mouth of the Columbia was founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811. The boundary was settled with Great Britain in 1846. Washington formed part of the Territory of Oregon; was organized as a Territory in 1853; and was admitted to the Union in 1889. Area, 69,180 square miles. Population (1890), 349,390.

Washington. The capital of the United States, forming part of the District of Columbia, situated on the Potomac, at the head of navigation, in lat. 38° 53′ N., long. 77° 1′ W. It has become a favorite city of residence in late years, and is noted for its public buildings, the most important being the Capitol (which see). The White House, the official residence of the President, is a handsome mansion in the English Renaissance style, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the entrance front, and a large semicircular projecting bay on the garden front, opposite. Its classical details are sober and well designed, both outside and inside, but it has become too small for the official and social needs of the chief of the government. The corner-stone of the White House was laid by General Washington, and it was first occupied in 1800 by John Adams. Besides the buildings for the various government departments, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, etc., are notable. The Washington monument is an obelisk-shaped tower of white marble, erected in honor of George Washington. It is 555 feet high to its acutely pointed apex, and 55 feet square at the base. The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1848, but after a short time the work languished and then stopped entirely, until in 1876 Congress voted the completion of the monument, which was accomplished in 1884. The site for the capital was chosen in 1790, and the government removed from Philadelphia in 1800. The public buildings were burned by the British in 1814. The city was the Federal military headquarters in the Civil War, and was threatened by the Confederates under Early in 1864. Its municipal government was abolished in 1871, and a territorial government established in that year. This was abolished in 1874, and the present form instituted (see *District of Columbia*). Population (1890), 188,932.

Washington. The capital of Daviess County, Indiana, 92 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 6,064.

Washington. A seaport, capital of Beaufort County, North Carolina, situated on Pamlico River 100 miles east by south of Raleigh. Population (1890), 3,545.

Washington. The capital of Fayette County, Ohio, 35 miles southwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 5,742.

Washington. The capital of Washington County, Pennsylvania, situated on Chartiers Creek 24 miles southwest of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 7,063.

Washington, Bushrod. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., 1762: died at Philadelphia, 1829. An American jurist, nephew of George Washington. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and of the Virginia ratifying convention of 1788; and was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1798-1829.

Washington, George. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22 (O. S. Feb. 11), 1732: died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799. A famous American soldier and statesman, the first President of the United States. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a Virginia planter. He was at school until he was about 16 years of age; was engaged in surveying 1748-51; was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops in 1751; inherited Mount Vernon on the death of his brother in 1752; was made by Dinwiddie commander of a military district of Virginia in 1753; was sent on a mission to the French authorities beyond the Allegheny River 1753-54; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1754; had a successful skirmish with the French, and defended Fort Necessity, but was obliged to surrender on July 3; was a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in the battle of the Monongahela in 1755, and brought off the Virginians; commanded on the frontier 1755-57; and led the advance-guard in Forbes's expedition for the reduction of Fort Duquesne in 1758. On Jan. 9, 1759, he married Martha Custis (widow of John Parke Custis), and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon. He was a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775; was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental forces June 15, 1775; arrived at Cambridge July 2, and took command; and compelled the evacuation of Boston on March 17, 1776. His army was defeated at the battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, and at White Plains Oct. 28, 1776; he retreated through New Jersey; surprised the Hessians at Trenton Dec. 26; won the victory of Princeton Jan., 1777; was defeated at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78; fought the drawn battle of Monmouth in 1778; compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; resigned his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis in 1783; and retired to Mount Vernon. In 1787 he was president of the Constitutional Convention; was unanimously elected President of the United States in Feb., 1789, and inaugurated at New York April 30, 1789; and was unanimously reëlected in 1793, serving until 1797. Among the chief events in his administrations were the establishment of the machinery of government, the crystallization of parties, the regulation of commerce and finance, the admission of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Indian wars, the "whisky insurrection," and the Jay treaty. He issued his farewell address to the people in Sept., 1796. He was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army in anticipation of a war with France in 1798.

In civil as in military life, he [Washington] was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgment recorded of him. Those who knew him well, noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions; but his power of self-command never failed him, and no act of his public life can be traced to personal caprice, ambition, or resentment. In the despondency of long-continued failure, in the elation of sudden success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds, and when malignant plots were formed against his reputation, amid the constant quarrels, rivalries, and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of national ingratitude, and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery, he was always the same calm, wise, just, and single-minded man, pursuing the course which he believed to be right, without fear or favour or fanaticism, equally free from the passions that spring from interest, and from the passions that spring from imagination. He never acted on the impulse of an absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position, and reputation; but at the command of duty he was ready to risk and sacrifice them all. He was in the highest sense of the words a gentleman and a man of honour, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals. It was at first the constant dread of large sections of the American people that if the old Government were overthrown, they would fall into the hands of military adventurers, and undergo the yoke of military despotism. It was mainly the transparent integrity of the character of Washington that dispelled the fear. *Lecky*, England in the XVIIIth Century, III. 470-471.

Washington, Martha. Born in New Kent County, Va., May, 1732: died at Mount Vernon, Va., May 22, 1802. The wife of George Washington. She was the daughter of Colonel John Dandridge, a planter, and in June, 1749, married Daniel Parke Custis, a planter, who died in 1757, leaving his widow one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. She married Washington in Jan., 1759. She had by her first husband four children, two of whom died in infancy; the third, Martha Parke Custis, died at the age of sixteen; the fourth, John Parke Custis, died in 1781, leaving four children, the two younger of whom, Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, were adopted by Washington. She had no children by the latter.

Washington, Mount. The highest summit of the White Mountains, New Hampshire, and the highest mountain in New England, situated in lat. 44° 16′ N. It is ascended by railroad and by a carriage-road from the Glen House. On the summit is a United States signal-station. Height, 6,288 feet.

Washington, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed May 8, 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the San Juan boundary and fisheries disputes.

Washington and Jefferson College. An institution of learning at Washington, Pennsylvania. It was formed in 1865 through the consolidation of Washington College at Washington, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. It is under Presbyterian control, and is attended by about 250 students.

Washington and Lee University. An institution of learning at Lexington, Virginia. Its foundation was a school near Greenville, Va., called the Augusta Academy. In 1776 its name was changed to Liberty Hall; in 1782 it was chartered; in 1785 it was moved to the neighborhood of Lexington; and in 1796 it received a gift from George Washington and its name was changed to Washington College. In 1803 it was placed on its present site. It received its present name in 1870. Robert E. Lee was its president 1865-70. It is non-sectarian, and has (1894) about 240 students.

Washington Centennial Arch. An arch founded in 1890 at the Fifth Avenue entrance of Washington Square, New York. It has a single archway with coffered vault, 30 feet in span and 47 high, surmounted by an entablature with a rich frieze carved with foliage. Above the somewhat heavy cornice is a low attic, which bears the inscription of dedication. The piers and spandrels are to be adorned with sculpture.

Washington Elm. An elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the American army in 1775.

Washington Group. A cluster of islands in the Marquesas group, Pacific Ocean.

Washington Land. A region in the northwestern part of Greenland, about lat. 80° N.

Washington Monument. See *Washington* (city).

Wasp (wosp). 1. An American ship of war, 18 guns, built at Washington in 1806. Oct. 13, 1812, she sailed from the Delaware, under command of Captain Jacob Jones, with 137 men. On Oct. 18, in lat. 37° N., long. 65° W., she fell in with 6 merchantmen under convoy of the British brig Frolic, 18 guns and 110 men. The action began at 11:32 A. M., and the Frolic struck at 12:15 P. M. It was fought in a very heavy sea. Both ships were captured the same day by the Poictiers (British, 74).

2. An American ship-rigged sloop of war, 22 guns and 160 men, built at Newburyport in 1814. She left Portsmouth, May 1, 1814, under Captain Johnston Blakely, and ran into the English Channel. On June 28 she fell in with the British sloop Reindeer, 18 guns and 118 men. The battle began at 3:17 P. M., and the Reindeer struck at 3:44. On Sept. 1, in lat. 47° 30′ N., she met the British brig Avon, 18 guns. The battle began at 8:38 P. M., and the Avon struck at 10:12. On Oct. 9, in lat 18° 35′ N., long. 30° 10′ W., she spoke and boarded the Swedish brig Adams, and took out of her Lieutenant McKnight and a master's mate, late of the United States ship Essex, on their way from Brazil to England. The Wasp was never heard from again.

Wasps (wosps), **The.** A comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 422 B. C.

The play ["Wasps"] is not so brilliant as the "Clouds," and is intended to ridicule the simplicity of the body of poorer Athenian citizens who spent their life sitting in judgment upon all the affairs of the empire, and receiving their three obols daily by way of support. They imagined themselves the rulers of the empire, whereas they were really the tools of demagogues and of rhetoricians who pocketed the real profits.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 449.

Wast Water (wast wâ'tėr). A lake in Cumberland, England, 13 miles west of Ambleside. Length, 3 miles.

Wasulu (wä-sö'lö). An African kingdom in the upper Niger basin, since 1887 under French protection. It is separated from French Sénégal by the Tankisso and Dyuliba-Niger rivers as far as Segu; the eastern boundary is ill defined. The population (about 1,500,000) is composed of Mandingos, with a sprinkling of mixed Fulahs and Soninkes. Bissandugu, the capital, has about 3,000 population. Wasulu was only a federation of petty tribes until 1840, when Mahmadu founded the kingdom. This was greatly enlarged by Samory, who, though of humble origin, succeeded in dispossessing Mahmadu's son and conquering his neighbors, until a conflict with the French compelled him to accept their protection.

Watch Hill Point (woch hil point). A headland near the southwestern extremity of Rhode Island.

Wateh (wä'te). An Arab chieftain whose territory bordered on Edom, Moab, and Ammon. He took part in a rebellion against Asurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B. C.), and was captured by him and yoked to his triumphal chariot.

Water-bearer. See *Aquarius.*

Waterbury (wâ'tėr-ber-i). A city in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Naugatuck River 19 miles north-northwest of New Haven. It has important manufactures of brass, and produces watches, pins, lamps, wire, clocks, etc. It was incorporated in 1853. Population (1890), 28,646.

Wateree (wâ-te-rē'). A river in South Carolina which unites with the Congaree to form the Santee: called Catawba in its upper course. See *Catawba.*

Waterford (wâ'tėr-fǫrd). **1.** A maritime county of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Tipperary and Kilkenny on the north, Waterford Harbor (separating it from Wexford) on the east, St. George's Channel on the south, and Cork on the west. The surface is largely mountainous. The county contains many antiquities. Area, 721 square miles. Population (1891), 98,251.
2. A county of a city, capital of Waterford, situated on the Suir, at the head of Waterford Harbor, in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 7° 6′ W. It has a considerable export trade; was an ancient Danish stronghold; was taken by Strongbow in 1171; received a charter from King John; was unsuccessfully attacked by Cromwell in 1649; and was taken by Ireton in 1650. Population (1891), 20,852.

Waterloo (wâ-tėr-lö'; D. pron. vä-ter-lō'). A village in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 9½ miles south of Brussels: the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington in the battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo. The capital of Black Hawk County, Iowa, situated on Cedar River 85 miles west of Dubuque. Population (1890), 6,674.

Waterloo, Battle of. A decisive victory gained near Waterloo (a village south of Brussels), June 18, 1815, by the Allies over Napoleon. The Prussians often call the battle *Belle Alliance*, and the French *Mont St.-Jean*, after localities near Waterloo. The French numbered about 72,000; the allied British, Dutch, and Germans, under the Duke of Wellington, numbered about 67,000: the Prussians (about 50,000 additional), under Blücher, marched to the battle-field and took part in the close and in the pursuit. The battle commenced about 11:30 A. M. The features were the unavailing charges of the French and the stubborn resistance of the British contingent, and the last charge of the French Old Guard in the evening, which failed and was followed by an advance of the combined armies. The Allies lost about 22,000; the French about 35,000, besides many prisoners. (See *Grouchy.*) The rout was so complete and the disaster to Napoleon so decisive that "Waterloo" is proverbial for a final and deciding blow. The preliminary battles were at Ligny and Quatre-Bras (which see).

Waterloo Bridge. A bridge over the Thames at London, called by Canova the finest bridge in Europe: designed and built by John Rennie. The first stone was laid Oct. 11. 1811, and the bridge was opened June 18. 1817, the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It is 1,326 feet long, 42 feet wide, 35 feet high, and the central span is 120 feet wide.

Waterloo Place. An open square in London, between Carlton House Terrace and Regent street. Pall Mall crosses it, and in its center is the Crimean monument. It also contains statues of Lord Napier, Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), Lord Lawrence, and others.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth (-sē'fōrth). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated at the mouth of the Mersey, 5 miles north-northwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 17,328.

Water Music, The. A series of 21 movements by Handel, which he had played by an orchestra on a boat in which he followed the barge of the king (George I.) as he proceeded to Whitehall in 1715. They have been arranged for the piano.

Water-Poet, The. A name given to the poet John Taylor (1580–1654).

Watertown (wâ'tėr-toun). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Charles River 7 miles north of Boston. It contains a United States arsenal. Population (1890), 7,073.

Watertown. A city, capital of Jefferson County, New York, situated on Black River in lat. 43° 58′ N., long. 75° 55′ W. It has manufactures of woolens, machinery, paper, etc. Population (1890), 14,725.

Watertown. A city in Jefferson and Dodge counties, Wisconsin, situated on Rock River 44 miles west by north of Milwaukee. It is a railroad and manufacturing center, and the seat of Northwestern University (Lutheran). Population (1890), 8,755.

Waterville (wâ'tėr-vil). A town in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec River 18 miles north-northeast of Augusta: the seat of Colby University. Population (1890), 7,107.

Watkins Glen (wot'kinz glen). A deep ravine near Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, celebrated for its picturesque scenery.

Watling's (wot'lingz) **Island.** A small island of the Bahama group, West Indies, in lat. 24° N.: generally supposed to be the San Salvador of Columbus. See *Guanahani.*

Watling (wot'ling) **Street.** [ME. *Watling strete*, AS. *Wætlinga stræt.*] One of the principal Roman roads in Britain. It commenced at Dover, passed through Canterbury to London, and thence went by St. Albans, Dunstable, Stony Stratford, etc., passing along the boundary line of the present counties of Leicester and Warwick to Wroxeter on the Severn, and then north to Chester. It had a number of branch roads diverging from it.

Watson (wot'sọn), **James Craig.** Born in Ontario, Canada, Jan. 28, 1838: died at Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1880. An American astronomer, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the University of Michigan, and after 1879 at the University of Wisconsin. He discovered 23 asteroids and several comets; conducted several United States astronomical expeditions, including that to China in 1874 for the transit of Venus; and wrote "Popular Treatise on Comets" (1860), "Theoretical Astronomy" (1869), "Tables for the Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest," etc.

Watson, Richard. Born at Heversham, Westmoreland, 1737: died 1816. An English prelate, theological writer, and chemist: bishop of Llandaff (1782). He wrote an "Apology for Christianity" (1776: in answer to Gibbon), "Apology for the Bible" (1796: in answer to Paine), tracts, an autobiography, etc.

Watson, William. Born at Wharfedale, Yorkshire. A contemporary English poet. His poem "Wordsworth's Grave" drew attention to him in 1892, and in that year he received a civil pension of £200 rendered vacant by the death of Tennyson. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" was the finest ode written on the death of the latter. He had previously published "Love Lyrics," "The Prince's Quest," "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature"; and in 1893 he published "The Eloping Angels" and a volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," "Odes and Other Poems" (1894).

Watt (wot), **James.** Born at Greenock, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1736: died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, Aug. 19, 1819. A famous British mechanician, inventor, and civil engineer. He was apprenticed to an instrument-maker in London in 1755; became mathematical-instrument maker to the University of Glasgow in 1757; began experiments in improving the steam-engine about 1760; and invented the condensing steam-engine in 1765 and obtained a patent in 1769. Many other improvements were devised later and patented. He formed a partnership with Boulton in Birmingham and began the manufacture of steam-engines in 1775.

Watt, Robert. Born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, May, 1774: died March 12, 1819. A Scottish physician and bibliographer. His "Bibliotheca Britannica" (4 volumes, published posthumously in 1824) is a compilation showing great industry and wide research, and is of great value as an index to literature.

Watteau (vä-tō'), **Jean Antoine.** Born at Valenciennes, France, Oct. 10, 1684: died at Nogent-sur-Marne, France, July 18, 1721. A French genre-painter. He studied with Gillot in Paris in 1702, and later with Audran. He was unusually successful with subjects representing conventional shepherds and shepherdesses, fêtes champêtres, rustic dances, etc. The style of female dress represented in many of them, consisting of what was known as a "sacque" with loose plaits hanging from the shoulders, is still known as the Watteau. Ten of his pictures are in the Louvre, and specimens are in all the principal galleries of Europe.

Watterson (wot'ėr-sọn), **Henry.** Born at Washington, D. C., 1840. An American journalist, Democratic politician, and orator. He served on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and became noted as the editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and as a prominent advocate of free trade. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1876–77.

Wattignies (vä-tēn-yē'). A village in the department of Nord, France, near Lille. Here, Oct. 15–16, 1793, the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Clairfayt.

Wattrelos (vätr-lō'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 9 miles northeast of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 19,770.

Watts (wots), **Alaric Alexander.** Born at London, March 16, 1799: died there, April 5, 1864. An English poet and journalist. He was editor of the Leeds "Intelligencer" 1822–24, and of the Manchester "Courier" 1824–25; and was an assistant on the London "Standard" in 1827 and 1841–47. He founded the "United Service Gazette" in 1833, and edited it until 1843. He established more than twenty journals between 1842 and 1847, when he severed his connection with the press. His works include "Poetical Sketches" (1823), "Lyrics of the Heart" (1850), etc. He edited "The Literary Souvenir" (1824–37), "Poetical Album" (1828–29), "Cabinet of Modern Art, etc." (1835–37), and other similar works. These were illustrated by line-engravings after Etty, Stothard, Westall, and others, and were very popular.

Watts, George Frederick. Born at London, 1820. An English historical, subject, and portrait painter, and sculptor. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy, and was elected royal academician in 1868. His works include: cartoon, "Caractacus" (1843); colossal oil-paintings, "Echo" and "Alfred the Great" (1847); frescos, "St. George and the Dragon" (Parliament House), "The School of Legislation" (dining-hall of Lincoln's Inn). Besides his portraits of Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, Stuart Mill, Dean Stanley, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, Holman Hunt, Lord Lytton, Gladstone, and others, he has painted "Paolo and Francesca" (1848), "Fata Morgana" (1848), "Life's Illusions" (1849), "Sir Galahad" (1862), "Love and Death" (1877), "Orpheus and Eurydice" (1879), "Love and Life" (1884), "Hope" (1886), "She Shall be Called Woman" (1892), "Sic Transit" (1893), etc.

Watts, Isaac. Born at Southampton, July 17, 1674: died at Theobalds, Herts, Nov. 25, 1748. An English nonconformist theologian, hymn-writer, and author: pastor of an Independent church in London. He is best known from his sacred poems, "Horæ Lyricæ" (1706), "Hymns" (1707), "Psalms of David" (1719), "Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs" (in many editions), and "Divine and Moral Songs for Children" (1720). He also wrote "Logic" (1725), "Improvement of the Mind" (1741), catechisms, and philosophical and theological works.

Watts, Thomas. Born at London, 1811: died there, Sept. 9, 1869. An English author, assistant librarian of the British Museum from 1837. He published a "Sketch of the History of the Welsh Language and Literature" (1861).

Watt's Dyke. See *Offa's Dyke.*

Wat Tyler's (wot tī'lėrz) **Rebellion.** See *Tyler, Wat.*

Waukegan (wâ-kē'gan). The capital of Lake County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan 35 miles north by west of Chicago. Population (1890), 4,915.

Waukesha (wâ'ke-shâ). The capital of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, 18 miles west of Milwaukee. It is a watering-place. Population (1890), 6,321.

Wausau (wâ'sâ). The capital of Marathon County, Wisconsin, situated on the Wisconsin River 130 miles north of Madison. Population (1890), 9,253.

Waveney (wā've-ni). A river on the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, England, which joins the Yare near Yarmouth.

Waverley (wā'vėr-li), **or 'Tis Sixty Years Since.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, the first of the "Waverley Novels," published in 1814. The scene is laid principally in Scotland during the Jacobite rebellion of 1745.

Waverley Dramas. A series of eight dramas founded on the "Waverley Novels." They were produced at Edinburgh 1818–24: seven of them were published there in 1823.

Waverley Novels. The novels written by Sir Walter Scott: so named from "Waverley," the first of the series. They were published anonymously "by the author of Waverley" till 1827, when the author disclosed the identity of the "Great Unknown" at a dinner for the benefit of the Edinburgh theatrical fund. See *Scott.*

Wavertree (wā'vėr-trē). A township in Lancashire, England, 3 miles east of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,764.

Wavre (vävr). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 15 miles southeast of Brussels. It was the scene of a battle, June 18, 1815, between the French under Grouchy and the Prussians under Thielmann. Grouchy was checked and prevented from hindering Blücher's march to Waterloo, and from reaching the battle-field in time with his own force.

Wawre (vä'vre). A village north of Warsaw, situated on the Vistula: the scene of Polish successes over the Russians Feb. 19 and March 31, 1831.

Wayland (wā′land), **Francis.** Born at New York city, March 11, 1796: died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1865. An American Baptist clergyman, educator, and author. He graduated at Union College in 1813, and was president of Brown University 1827–55. His works include "Elements of Moral Science" (1835), "Elements of Political Economy" (1837), "Limitations of Human Responsibility" (1838), "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States" (1842), "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution" (1845), "Memoir of Adoniram Judson" (1853), "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (1854), "Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches" (1857), etc.

Wayland Smith. [AS. *Wēland*, ON. *Völundr*, G. *Wieland.*] In English folk-lore, an invisible smith who once dwelt at an old stone monument near Ashdown in Berkshire. If a horse had cast a shoe, it was only necessary to lead him thither, place a piece of money on the stone, and retire for a while. Upon returning, the money was gone and the horse shod. The legend of Wayland, the most skilful of smiths, is common Germanic property. In the Anglo-Saxon poem "Beowulf," a precious piece of armor is called "Wēlandes geweorc" ('Weland's work'). His deeds are the subject of the "Völundar Kvidba" ('Lay of Volund') in the Elder Edda. According to the Old Norse "Vilkina Saga," he was taught first by the smith Mime, and then by two dwarfs. Swedish legend locates his grave near Siseback in Scania. Scott introduces him as a character in "Kenilworth." In recent German literature he is the subject of the poem "Wieland der Schmied," by Karl Simrock.

Wayland Wood. A wood near Watton, England, the legendary scene of the murder of the "Children in the Wood."

Wayne (wān), **Anthony.** Born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745: died at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., Dec. 15, 1796. An American general: called "Mad Anthony Wayne." In early life he was a surveyor; was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1774, and of the committee of safety in 1775; was colonel of Pennsylvania troops in Canada, and served at Three Rivers in 1776; commanded at Ticonderoga in 1776; became brigadier-general in Feb., 1777, and joined Washington's army; served at Brandywine, where he commanded a division; was surprised by the British at Paoli Sept. 20, 1777; commanded the right wing at Germantown in Oct., 1777; conducted a successful raid within the British lines in 1778; served at Monmouth in 1778; stormed Stony Point July 15, 1779; suppressed a mutiny in Jan., 1781; commanded at Green Spring in 1781; and served at the siege of Yorktown. He defeated the British and Indians in the south in 1782. In 1783 he was brevetted major-general; became a member of the Pennsylvania ratifying convention; and was member of Congress from Georgia 1791–92. In 1792 he was appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the army. He took command of the army in the West: defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers, Maumee Rapids, in 1794; built Fort Wayne; and negotiated a peace with the Indians in 1795.

Waynesboro (wānz′bu-rọ̄). A small place in the Shenandoah valley, in Augusta County, Virginia. There, March 2, 1865, the Federals under Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early.

Waynflete (wān′flēt), **William.** Died 1486. An English prelate, bishop of Winchester: founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was lord high chancellor under Henry VI.

Way of the World, The. A comedy by Congreve, produced in 1700.

Ways of the Hour, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1850.

Wazan (wä-zän′). A sacred city of Morocco, southeast of Tangiers.

Weakest Goeth to the Wall, The. A play attributed to Webster and Dekker (1600). It was probably by Munday.

Weald (wēld). The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an escarpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Strait of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire.

Wealth of Nations, The. The chief work of Adam Smith, published in 1776: the foundation of the science of political economy.

Wear (wēr). A river in Durham, England, which flows into the North Sea at Sunderland. Length, about 60 miles.

Weathercock (weᴛʜ′ėr-kok), **The.** A name given to Charles Townshend, on account of the instability of his political opinions.

Weaver (wē′vėr). A small river in Cheshire, England, which joins the estuary of the Mersey 12 miles southeast of Liverpool.

Weaver, James B. Born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. An American politician. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier-general; was member of Congress from Iowa 1879–81; was the candidate of the Greenback-Labor party for President in 1880, and of the People's party in 1892; and was Greenback-Labor and Democratic member of Congress from Iowa 1885–89.

Webb (web), **Alexander Stewart.** Born at New York city, Feb. 15, 1835. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1855; served in the Army of the Potomac; was distinguished at Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Spottsylvania, and elsewhere; was professor at West Point 1866–68; and has been president of the College of the City of New York from 1869. He has written "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862" (1882), etc.

Weber (vā′ber), **Albrecht Friedrich.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1825. A noted German Orientalist, professor at Berlin from 1856. His chief works are "Indische Studien" (17 vols. 1849–85), and an edition of the "White Yajurveda" (1849–59).

Weber, Ernst Heinrich. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, June 24, 1795: died at Leipsic, Jan. 26, 1878. A noted German physiologist and anatomist, professor at Leipsic from 1818. His works include "Anatomia comparata nervi sympathici" (1817), "De aure et auditu hominis et animalium" (1820), "Annotationes anatomicæ et physiologicæ" (1851), etc.

Weber, Georg. Born Feb. 10, 1808: died Aug. 10, 1888. A German historian. His chief work is "Allgemeine Weltgeschichte" ("Universal History," 15 vols. 1857–80). He also wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (many editions), etc.

Weber, Baron **Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst von.** Born at Eutin, Germany, Dec. 18, 1786: died at London, June 5, 1826. A celebrated German composer: famous as the creator of romantic opera. He received his musical education from Heuschkel, Michael Haydn, Kalcher, and Vogler; was appointed kapellmeister at Breslau 1804–06; was private secretary to the Duke of Würtemberg at Stuttgart 1807–10; lived in Mannheim, Darmstadt, and elsewhere; was appointed kapellmeister in Prague in 1813, and in Dresden in 1816; and visited London in 1826, where he died. He had a lively interest in mechanical processes, especially wood-engraving and lithography. His works include the operas "Der Freischutz" (1821), "Euryanthe" (1823), "Oberon" (1826), "Silvana" (1810), "Abu Hassan" (1811), fragments of "Das Waldmädchen" (1800), "Rübezahl," etc.; music to "Preciosa"; the cantata "Kampf und Sieg" (1815); overtures, concertos, variations, and especially "Lieder."

Weber, Wilhelm Eduard. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Oct. 24, 1804: died at Göttingen, June 23, 1891. A distinguished German physicist, brother of Ernst Heinrich Weber: professor at Göttingen from 1831 (with the exception of the years 1837–49): especially noted for his researches in magnetism and electricity. He was one of the seven liberal professors excluded from Gottingen in 1837. He was associated with his brother in his work on wave-theory, "Wellenlehre" (1825), with Gauss in "Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des magnetischen Vereins 1836–41" and "Atlas des Erdmagnetismus" (1840).

Weber (wē′bėr) **Cañon.** A deep cañon of the Weber River, noted for its scenery. It is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Weber River. A small river in northern Utah, a tributary to Great Salt Lake.

Webster (web′stėr), **Daniel.** Born at Salisbury (Franklin), N. H., Jan. 18, 1782: died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. A famous American statesman, orator, and lawyer. He studied at Exeter Academy and Boscawen, New Hampshire; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801; was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1805; practised law at Boscawen and Portsmouth; was Federalist member of Congress from New Hampshire 1813–17; and removed to Boston in 1816. He acquired a national reputation as a lawyer in the Dartmouth College case in 1818; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1823–27; was Whig United States senator from Massachusetts 1827–41; became famous for his constitutional speeches in reply to Hayne in 1830, and in opposition to Calhoun in 1833; opposed Jackson on the United States Bank question; received several electoral votes for President in 1836; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination in later years. In 1839 he visited Europe. He was secretary of state 1841–43; negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain 1842; was United States senator from Massachusetts 1845–50; opposed the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas; supported Clay's compromise measures in his "7th of March speech" in 1850; was secretary of state 1850–52; and was again candidate for the Whig nomination for President in 1852. His chief public speeches (aside from those made in Congress and at the bar) are addresses delivered on the anniversary at Plymouth in 1820, on the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument in 1825, on the deaths of Jefferson and Adams in 1826, on the dedication of Bunker Hill monument in 1843, and on the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the Capitol in 1851.

Webster, Fletcher. Born 1813: killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. The son of Daniel Webster. He was a colonel in the Civil War.

Webster, John. Flourished in the first part of the 17th century (1602–24). An English dramatist, noted for his tragedies. Little is known of his biography. He assisted Dekker, Drayton, Middleton, and others in "Lady Jane" (1602) and "The Two Harpies" (1602). He published, with Dekker, "Northward Ho!" (1607), "Westward Ho!" (1607), and "The History of Sir Thomas Wyatt" (played in 1607). "The Weakest Goeth to the Wall" (1600) is attributed, without authority, to him. His finest plays are "The White Devil" (printed 1612) and "The Duchess of Malfi" (printed 1623). He also wrote "The Devil's Law Case" (1623), "A City Pageant" (1624), and "Appius and Virginia" (not printed till 1654). Two other plays are attributed to Webster and Rowley: "A Cure for a Cuckold" and "A Thracian Wonder" (both printed in 1661).

Webster, Noah. Born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758: died at New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843. An American lexicographer and author. He entered Yale in 1774; served in the Revolutionary War in 1777; graduated at Yale in 1778; and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught in various places, and in 1788 settled in New York as a journalist. In 1798 he removed to New Haven, and in 1812 to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he took part in the founding of the college and was the first president of its board of trustees. He returned to New Haven in 1822. He published "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language" (1783–85: comprising spelling-book, grammar, and reader), "Dissertations on the English Language" (1789), "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language" (1806), and "A Grammar of the English Language" (1807). He is best known from his large "American Dictionary of the English Language" (1828: 2d ed. 1841). Among his other works are "Rights of Neutrals" (1802), "Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects" (1843), and a brief history of the United States (1823).

Weckherlin (vek′er-lēn), **Georg Rudolf.** Born at Stuttgart, 1584: died about 1653. A German poet. He introduced the ode, sonnet, and other forms of verse into German literature.

Weddahs. See *Veddahs.*

Wedderburn (wed′ėr-bėrn), **Alexander,** first Earl of Rosslyn. Born in East Lothian, Feb. 13, 1733: died near Windsor, England, Jan. 2, 1805. A British politician and jurist. He became solicitor-general in 1771, and attorney-general in 1778; and was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1780–93, and lord chancellor 1793–1801. He was created Baron Loughborough in 1780, and earl of Rosslyn in 1801.

Wedgwood (wej′wůd), **Josiah.** Born at Burslem, England, July 12, 1730: died at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 3, 1795. A celebrated English potter, noted especially for his copies of classical vases and other antiquities.

Wedmore (wed′mōr). A place in Somerset, England, 8 miles west of Wells. Here, in 878, a peace was concluded between Guthrum, king of the Danes, and Alfred the Great. The latter secured Wessex and the southern part of Mercia; the region lying in general north of Watling Street and the Thames valley fell to the Danes.

Wednesbury (wenz′bu-ri). A town in Staffordshire, England, 7 miles northwest of Birmingham. It is an iron- and coal-mining center, and has manufactures of iron and steel. Population (1891), 25,342.

Wednesday (wenz′dạ̄). [Lit. 'Woden's day.'] The fourth day of the week.

Weed (wēd), **Thurlow.** Born at Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797: died at New York city, Nov. 22, 1882. A noted American journalist and politician. He was educated as a printer; served in the War of 1812; was editor of various papers in New York, including the "Agriculturist" (Norwich, N. Y.), "Onondaga County Republican," "Rochester Telegraph," and "Anti-Mason Enquirer"; became famous as editor of the Albany "Evening Journal" 1830–62, and as one of the leaders of the Whig and Republican parties; and was very influential in State and national politics 1824–76. He was instrumental in nominating Harrison in 1836 and 1840, Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852; formed with Seward and Greeley a triumvirate in New York; supported Lincoln and the war; and was sent by Lincoln on a mission to Europe 1861–62. After the war he was for a short time editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." He published "Letters from Europe and the West Indies" (1866), "Reminiscences" ("Atlantic Monthly," 1870), and an "Autobiography," completed by T. W. Barnes (1884).

Weehawken (wē-hâ′ken). A village in Hudson County, New Jersey, north of Hoboken, opposite New York city. It was the scene of the duel between Burr and Hamilton in 1804.

Weeping Philosopher, The. A name given to Heraclitus.

Wega. See *Vega.*

Wegg (weg), **Silas.** A wooden-legged seller of fruit and printed ballads in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," employed by Mr. Boffin, whose education had been neglected, to read to him out of "old familiar Decline-and-Fall-off-the-Rooshan-Empire," with an occasional drop into poetry. Wegg turns out to be a rascal.

Weggis, or **Wäggis** (veg′gis). A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 7 miles east by south of Lucerne: a health and tourist resort.

Wehlau (vā′lou). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Alle with the Pregel, 29 miles east of Königsberg. Here a peace was concluded between Poland and Brandenburg Sept. 19, 1657, by which Poland renounced her suzerainty over the duchy of Prussia, and Brandenburg restored its recent conquests to Poland. Population, 15,385.

Wehrathal (vā′rä-täl). One of the most picturesque valleys in the southern part of the Black Forest, Germany, near the Swiss frontier.

Weichsel (vīk′sel). The German name of the Vistula.

Weigl (vīgl), **Joseph.** Born at Eisenstadt, March 28, 1766: died at Vienna, Feb. 3, 1846.

An Austrian composer of opera. He was made second court kapellmeister in 1827. He composed about 30 operas, both German and Italian. Among them are the "Schweizer Familie" (1809), "Das Waisenhaus," "L'Uniforme," "Cleopatra" (1807), "Il rivale di sè stesso" (1807), "L'Imboscata" (1815), etc. He also composed a number of cantatas, two oratorios, etc.

Wei-ho (wā'ē-hō). A river in northwestern China which joins the Yellow River at the intersection of the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, and Honan. Length, about 500 miles.

Weil (vīl), **Gustav.** Born April 24, 1808: died Aug. 30, 1889. A German historian and Orientalist, professor at Heidelberg. He wrote "Mohammed" (1843), "Geschichte der Kalifen" ("History of the Califs," 1846-62), a translation of the "Arabian Nights," works on the Koran and Arabian literature, "Geschichte der islamitischen Völker" (1866), etc.

Weilburg (vīl'börG). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 33 miles northwest of Frankfort. It has a castle, the ancient residence of the dukes of Nassau-Weilburg. Population (1890), 3,671.

Weilen (vī'len), or **Weil** (vīl), **Joseph von.** Born at Tetin, Bohemia, Dec. 18, 1830. An Austrian dramatist and poet. He wrote the poems "Phantasien und Lieder" (1853), "Männer vom Schwerte," etc.; the dramas "Tristan" (1860), "Edda" (1865), etc.

Weimar (vī'mär). The capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated on the Ilm in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 11° 19′ E. It became famous as the "German Athens," the center of German literature, in the last quarter of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century, from the residence there of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland under the patronage of the grand duke Charles Augustus. It was also the place of residence of Cranach, Liszt, etc. Goethe's house, given to the poet by the grand duke, and occupied by him for 40 years, is now arranged as a Goethe Museum, and restored to its condition at the time of Goethe's occupancy. It contains gifts and other personal souvenirs of the poet, portraits in painting and sculpture, and much else of artistic and historical interest. Other objects of interest are the palace (built under Goethe's superintendence), museum, library, theater, Schiller's house, group of statuary (Schiller and Goethe), statues of Wieland, Herder, and Charles Augustus, tombs, etc., and the neighboring châteaus of Belvedere, Tiefurt, and Ettersburg. Weimar became the capital in the middle of the 16th century. Population (1890), 24,546.

Weimar, Duke of (Bernhard). See *Bernhard*.

Weinsberg (vīns'berG). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, 27 miles north by east of Stuttgart: formerly a free imperial city. A victory was gained there by the emperor Conrad over Count Welf in 1140. In this battle, according to tradition, were for the first time used the war-cries "Hie Waiblingen!" "Hie Welf!" See *Guelfs* and *Ghibellines*. Population, 2,313.

Weir (wēr), **Harrison William.** Born at Lewes, England, May 5, 1824. An English engraver, illustrator, and sketcher of animals. He illustrates for the "Illustrated London News," the "British Workman," "Chatterbox," "Black and White," etc., and has published, with his own illustrations, "Every Day in the Country" (1883), "Animal Stories" (1885), "Bird Stories" (1887), "Our Cats and All about Them" (1889).

Weir, John Ferguson. Born at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1841. An American subject- and portrait-painter, son and pupil of R. W. Weir. He was made a national academician in 1866, and became director of the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1869. Among his works are "Christmas Bells," "Gun Foundry" (1867), "Forging the Shaft" (1868).

Weir, Julian Alden. Born at West Point, Aug. 30, 1852. An American genre- and portrait-painter, son and pupil of R. W. Weir. He studied with Gérôme in Paris 1872-76, and was elected national academician in 1886. He is one of the founders of the Society of American Artists. Among his works are "The Muse of Music" (Metropolitan Museum), "Breton Interior," "The Mother," a number of flower-pieces, and water-color paintings.

Weir, Robert Walter. Born at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 18, 1803: died at New York, May 1, 1889. An American historical and landscape painter. He studied at Florence and Rome; was elected national academician in 1829; and was professor of drawing at West Point 1837-79. Among his paintings are "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" (Capitol, Washington), "Landing of Hendrik Hudson," "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca."

Weird Sisters, The. The three witches in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Weishaupt (vīs'houpt), **Adam.** Born at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Feb. 6, 1748: died at Gotha, Nov. 18, 1830. A German author, founder of the Illuminati. He wrote "Apologie der Illuminaten" (1786), "Das verbesserte System der Illuminaten" (1787), "Pythagoras" (1790), etc.

Weismann (vīs'män), **August.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Jan. 17, 1834. A noted German zoölogist. He studied medicine at Göttingen, Vienna, and Paris, and also paid special attention to the natural sciences. He began to devote himself to zoölogy with Leuckart at Giessen in 1863. He has been specially interested in biology. In 1873 he became professor at Freiburg. Among his principal works are "Die Entwickelung der Dipteren" (1864), "Studien zur Descendenz Theorie" (1875-1876), "Naturgeschichte der Daphniden" (1876-79), "Die Entstehung der Sexualzellen bei den Hydromedusen" (1883), and a number of philosophical treatises.

Weisse (vīs'se), **Christian Hermann.** Born at Leipsic, Aug. 10, 1801: died at Leipsic, Sept. 19, 1866. A German philosopher, professor at Leipsic. He wrote "System der Ästhetik" (1830), and many other philosophical works.

Weissenburg (vīs'sen-börG), or **Kronweissenburg** (krōn-vīs'sen-börG). [F. *Wissembourg.*] A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Lauter, near the frontier of the Palatinate, 32 miles north by east of Strasburg. It was a free imperial city, and was formerly fortified. It passed to France in 1697, and to Germany in 1871. A victory was gained there, Aug. 4, 1870, by the Germans under the Crown Prince of Prussia over the French under Douay (who fell in the battle). This was the first important engagement in the Franco-German war. Population (1890), 5,846.

Weissenburg, or Lauterburg (lou'ter-börG), **Lines.** Fortifications formerly extending from Weissenburg in Alsace to Lauterburg. They were taken by the Austrians under Wurmser in 1793; were retaken by the French under Pichegru in 1793; and were destroyed in 1873.

Weissenfels (vīs'sen-fels). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 20 miles southwest of Leipsic. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. From 1657 to 1746 it was a residence of the dukes of Saxe-Weissenfels. Population (1890), 23,779.

Weissenstein (vīs'sen-stīn). A mountain of the Jura, in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, near Solothurn: noted for its prospect. Height, 4,220 feet.

Weisshorn (vīs'horn). [G., 'white town.'] 1. A mountain in the Bernese Alps, on the borders of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, north of Sierre. Height, 9,882 feet.— 2. A peak of the Pennine Alps, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, north of the Matterhorn. Height, 14,803 feet.

Weissnichtwo (vīs'nicht-vō). [G., '(I) know not where.'] An imaginary city in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

Weitspekan (wīt'spek-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians: also often called *Yurok*, from its leading division. Its territory was chiefly within the limits of Humboldt County, California; and it was in two divisions—the Yurok, inhabiting the Klamath River and the coast from near its mouth southward to Gold Bluff; and the Chilula, extending from the latter point southward. The principal tribes or villages are Mita, Pekwan, Rikwa, Sugon, and Weitspek.

Weitzel (vīt'sel), **Godfrey.** Born at Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1835: died at Philadelphia, March 19, 1884. An American general and military engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1855; was chief engineer in Butler's expedition to New Orleans in 1862, and assistant military commander and acting mayor there; gained the victory of Labadieville, Louisiana, Oct. 27, 1862; served before Port Hudson and in the Sabine Pass expedition; was chief engineer of the Army of the James in 1864, and corps commander; took part in the capture of Fort Harrison and in the first expedition against Fort Fisher; and was in command of the troops which occupied Richmond April 3, 1865. He became major-general of volunteers in Nov., 1864, and brevet major-general in the regular army in March, 1865.

Welcker (vel'ker), **Friedrich Gottlieb.** Born at Grünberg, Hesse, Nov. 4, 1784: died at Bonn, Dec. 17, 1868. A German classical archæologist and philologist, professor at Bonn from 1819. Among his works are "Die äschylische Trilogie" (1824), "Die griechischen Tragödien mit Rücksicht auf den epischen Cyclus geordnet" (1839-41), "Der epische Cyclus" (1835-49), "Alte Denkmäler" (1849-64).

Welde (weld), **Thomas.** Born in England about 1590: died 1662. An English clergyman. He emigrated to New England and became minister in Roxbury. He wrote against the Antinomians, Familists, etc., and was one of the authors of the "Bay Psalm-Book" (1640). He returned to England.

Welf (velf). See *Guelfs*.

Welfesholze (vel'fes-hōlt-se). A place near Eisleben, Germany, where in 1115 a battle occurred between the Saxons and the Imperialists.

Welfs. A famous German princely house. From it are descended the Brunswick and Hanover lines. See *Guelfs*.

Welhaven (vel'hä-ven), **Johan Sebastian Cammermeyer.** Born at Bergen, Dec. 20, 1807: died at Christiania, Oct. 21, 1873. A Norwegian lyric poet. He was the son of a clergyman. In 1825 he went to Christiania to study theology at the university; but on the death of his father, in 1828, he gave this up for a literary career. His first important work was a long polemical poem, really a series of sonnets, entitled "Norges Dœmring" ("Norway's Twilight"), published in 1834. In 1840 he was made professor of philosophy at the Christiania University, a position which he held until 1867, when he was compelled to relinquish it on account of ill health. Between 1839 and 1859 appeared numerous lyrical poems. His pamphlet "Om Henrik Wergelands Digtekunst og Poesie" ("On Henrik Wergeland's Poetic Art and Poetry"), published in 1832, was a merciless attack upon the poet Wergeland. His collected writings were published at Copenhagen 1867-68.

Welland (wel'and). 1. A river in England which separates in part Northampton from Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, and flows into the Wash. Length, about 70 miles.—2. A small river in Ontario which joins the Niagara above the falls.

Welland Canal. A ship-canal in Ontario, extending from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. Length, 27 miles. It was opened in 1833.

Well-Beloved, The. [F. *Bien-Aimé.*] A name given to Charles VI. of France, and also to Louis XV.

Welle (wel'le), or **Welle-Makua** (-mä-kö'ä). A large river in equatorial Africa which flows westward from the vicinity of Wadelai. It is the upper course of the Mobangi or Ubangi, and was discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870. Its connection with the Ubangi was shown by Van Gele.

Weller (wel'ėr), **Sam.** The servant of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," an impudent witty fellow with an immense fund of humor, a merry heart, and an inexhaustible devotion to his master. His father, Tony Weller, is an apoplectic pimple-nosed coachman, full of good nature and kindliness, with a dread of "widders" and a great admiration for his son Sam and Mr. Pickwick. His "second wentur'" is a scolding slovenly woman, devoted to religious matters.

> Sam Weller, one of those people that take their place among the supreme successes of fiction, as one that nobody ever saw but everybody recognizes, at once perfectly natural and intensely original. . . . Who is so amazed by his inexhaustible resources, or so amused by his inextinguishable laughter, as to doubt of his being as ordinary and perfect a reality, nevertheless, as anything in the London streets? *Forster*, Life of Dickens, ii. 1.

Welles (welz), **Gideon.** Born at Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802: died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878. An American politician. He was editor of the "Hartford Times" 1826-36, and a Democratic leader. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department. He joined the Republican party in 1855, and became one of its leaders. From 1861 to 1869 he was secretary of the navy.

Wellesley (welz'li), or **Wesley** (wez'li), **Arthur,** Viscount Wellesley, Earl and later Marquis and Duke of Wellington. Born at Dublin (or in Meath?), Ireland, April 30 (May 1?), 1769: died at Walmer Castle, England, Sept. 14, 1852. A famous British general and statesman, son of the first Earl of Mornington, and younger brother of the Marquis of Wellesley. He was educated at Eton and at the military college of Angers; entered the army as ensign in 1787; was elected to the Irish Parliament in 1790; served in the Netherlands 1794-95; was made a colonel in 1796 and sent to India; took part in the victory of Malaveli and the attack on Seringapatam in 1799; was appointed governor of Mysore; defeated the chieftain Doondiah in 1800; became major-general in 1802; was commander of the expedition to restore the Peshwa in 1803; defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye (Sept. 23) and Argaum (Nov.) in 1803; negotiated peace in 1803; and was knighted, and returned from India in 1805. He took part in the expedition to Hanover in 1805; entered the British House of Commons in 1806; was secretary for Ireland in 1807; served in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807; was made lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in the Peninsula in 1808; gained the victory of Vimiero Aug. 21, 1808; returned to England after the Convention of Cintra; and was again Irish secretary in 1809, and again commander-in-chief in the Peninsula April, 1809. He gained the victory of Talavera in 1809, and was made Viscount Wellington in the same year; fortified the lines of Torres Vedras; repulsed the French at Busaco in 1810; gained the victory of Fuentes d'Onoro in 1811; stormed Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812; gained the victory of Salamanca in 1812, and was made earl and marquis of Wellington in that year; occupied Madrid; besieged Burgos unsuccessfully in 1812; gained the victory of Vitoria in 1813; won various battles in the Pyrenees; captured San Sebastian and Pamplona in 1813; and invaded France and won the victories of Orthez and Toulouse in 1814. In 1814 he was made duke of Wellington. He was ambassador at Paris 1814-15, and plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna 1815; gained the victory of Quatre-Bras June 16, 1815; commanded with Blücher at Waterloo June 18, 1815; negotiated in the restoration of the Bourbons and in the peace of Paris in 1815; was commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in France 1815-18; attended the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 and Verona in 1822; became master-general of the ordnance in 1819, and member of the cabinet; was made ambassador to Russia in 1826; became commander-in-chief of the army in 1827; and was prime minister 1828-30. Catholic emancipation was carried in his administration, but he opposed parliamentary reform. He was foreign secretary 1834-35, and a member of the cabinet 1841-46.

Wellesley, Marquis of (Richard Cowley or **Wesley** or **Wellesley,** second Earl of Mornington). Born at Dublin, June 20, 1760: died at London, Sept. 26, 1842. A British statesman, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. He succeeded to the earldom in 1781, and became a member of the Irish House of Peers; entered the English House of Commons in 1784; became a lord of the treasury, member of the privy council, and member of the board of control on Indian affairs; and was appointed governor-general of India in 1797. He arrived in India in 1798; overthrew the power of Mysore in 1799; defeated the Mahratta confederacy 1803-05; extinguished French influence in the Deccan; greatly developed British power in India; and returned in 1805. In 1797 he was made Baron Wellesley, and in 1799 marquis. He was ambassador to Spain 1808–1809; foreign secretary 1809–12; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1821–28 and 1833–34; and lord chamberlain in 1835.

Wellesley College. An institution for the higher education of women, situated at Wellesley, Massachusetts, 15 miles west by south of Boston. It was founded by H. F. Durant, and opened in 1875; is non-sectarian; has a library of about 44,000 volumes; and in 1893 had 76 instructors and about 750 students.

Wellesley Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, belonging to Queensland. The largest is Mornington Island.

Wellesley Province. An administrative division of the British colony of Straits Settlements, situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 5° 20′ N.

Well-Founded Doctor, The. [L. *Doctor Fundatissimus.*] A name given to Ægidius Romanus of Colonna.

Wellhausen (vel′hou-zen), **Julius.** Born at Hameln, May 17, 1844. A distinguished German theologian and biblical critic, professor successively at Greifswald (1872), Halle (1882), Marburg (1885), and Göttingen (1892). His works include "Text der Bucher Samuelis" (1871), "Die Pharisaer und Sadducaer" (1874), "Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels" (1878–86), etc.

Welling (wel′ing), **James Clarke.** Born at Trenton, N. J., July 14, 1825: died Sept. 5, 1894. An American editor and educator. He was editor of the Washington "National Intelligencer" in the Civil War period, and president of St. John's College, Annapolis, 1867–70. From 1871 he was president of Columbian University, Washington.

Wellingborough (wel′ing-bur-ọ̄). A town in the county of Northampton, England, situated near the union of the Ise and Nen, 10 miles east-northeast of Northampton. Population (1891), 15,068.

Wellington (wel′ing-tọn). An island near the western coast of Patagonia, about lat. 48°–50° S., belonging to Chile. Length, about 100 miles.

Wellington. The capital of New Zealand and of Hutt County in the North Island, situated on Port Nicholson in lat. 41° 17′ S., long. 174° 47′ E. It has one of the finest harbors in the colony, and important trade. Population (1891), with suburbs, 32,724.

Wellington. A town in the county of Somerset, England, 23 miles northeast of Exeter. From it the Duke of Wellington took his title. Population (1891), 6,808.

Wellington, Duke of. See *Wellesley, Arthur.*

Wellington, Mount. A mountain in Tasmania, near Hobart Town. Height, 4,170 feet.

Wells (welz). A town in the county of Somerset, England, situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 17 miles southwest of Bath. It is the seat of a bishopric, now conjoined with that of Bath. The cathedral is in the main of the first half of the 13th century, with square central tower and Lady chapel of the 14th. The plan shows square chevet and single transepts. The wide west front, flanked by two towers, is somewhat of the character of that of Salisbury in its superposed and monotonous tiers of arcading: it is more like cabinet-work than architecture, but the details are beautiful. The interior is impressive in general effect, but is architecturally inorganic, having no vaulting-shafts in the nave. The western transept-piers, showing weakness, were buttressed in 1338 by the insertion between them of a pair of massive arches, apex to apex — a curious device. The beautiful choir is separated from the nave by a Perpendicular screen, and its wall-spaces are arcaded. The Lady chapel is famous for lightness and beauty. The dimensions of the cathedral are 383 by 82 feet; the height of the vaulting, from 67 to 73. There is a beautiful octagonal chapter-house with central pillar, Perpendicular cloisters, and a picturesque 13th-century bishop's palace. Population (1891), 4,822

Wells, David Ames. Born at Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828. A noted American economist. He graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, in 1851. In 1865–66 he was United States commissioner of revenue; has served on other important commissions; and has taken a leading part in financial and economic discussions. He is an able advocate of freedom of trade. He has written "Science of Common Things" (1856), text-books on natural philosophy, geology, and chemistry, government reports, "Our Merchant Marine" (1882), "Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884), "Practical Economics" (1885), "Study of Mexico" (1886), "Relation of the Tariff to Wages" (1888), and various other economic works.

Wels (vels). A town in Upper Austria, situated on the Traun 15 miles southwest of Linz. Population (1890), 10,118.

Welsch Tyrol. See *Tyrol, Welsch.*

Welser (vel′ser), **Bartholomeus.** Died at Augsburg, 1559. A German banker. He was the head of one of the richest banking and commercial firms of his time; lent large sums to Charles V.; was created a prince of the Empire; and in 1527 was granted the right to conquer and colonize Venezuela. Dalfinger, Speier, and others were engaged by the Welsers in this enterprise, which was carried on simply as a commercial venture. Great numbers of the Indians were enslaved, and far more were killed. The charter was revoked in 1546, after the Welsers had lost, it is said, 3,000,000 florins.

Welsh (welsh). The people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes and maintained their independence of the English till 1282–83.

Welshpool (welsh′pöl). A town in the county of Montgomery, Wales, situated on the Severn 17 miles west of Shrewsbury. Near it is Powys Castle. Population (1891), 6,306.

Welsh Shakspere, The. See *Williams, Edward.*

Welwitsch (wel′wich), **Friedrich.** Born at Mariasaal, Austria, 1807: died at London, Oct. 20, 1872. An African botanist and explorer. He spent seven years in Angola, West Africa (1853–61); collected above 40,000 botanic specimens; and discovered, in 1863, near Mossamedes, the singular plant named, after him, *Welwitschia mirabilis.*

Wemmick (wem′ik), **John.** A kind-hearted but apparently flinty little clerk in Dickens's "Great Expectations." He has a little home at Walworth, which looks like a battery with mounted guns, where he devotes himself to his deaf old father, whom he calls "Aged P."

Wenceslaus (wen′ses-lâs), or **Wenceslas** (wen′ses-lạs), G. **Wenzel** (vent′sel), Saint. Duke of Bohemia about 928–936, a patron saint of Bohemia.

Wenceslaus I. King of Bohemia 1230–53, son of Ottokar I. He was a patron of the poetic art, and himself a minnesinger.

Wenceslaus II. King of Bohemia 1278–1305, son of Ottokar II. He extended the Bohemian power, and was crowned king of Poland in 1300.

Wenceslaus. Born 1361: died Aug. 16, 1419. German king, son of the emperor Charles IV. He was elected king of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded to the German and Bohemian thrones in 1378. He put to death John of Nepomuk. He was imprisoned by Bohemian nobles 1393–94; was deposed from the German throne in 1400; and renounced his right to that crown in 1410, but continued to reign as king of Bohemia.

Wendland (vent′länt). The northeastern part of the former principality of Lüneburg in Prussia.

Wends (wendz). 1. A name given in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors. —2. The members of a branch of the Slavic race living in Lusatia. Also called *Sorbs.*

Wenern (vā′nern), or **Venern** (vā′nern), **Lake.** The largest lake of Sweden, and after Lakes Ladoga and Onega the largest lake in Europe, situated in the southern part of Sweden, west-northwest of Lake Wettern, with which it is connected by a canal (and thence with the Baltic). It receives the Klar Elf, and its outlet is by the Gota Elf into the Cattegat. Length, 100 miles. Width, 50 miles. Height above sea-level, 140 feet. Area, about 2,290 square miles.

Wengern Alp (ven′gern älp). A height in the pass of the Little Scheideck, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland: famous for its magnificent view.

Wenlock (wen′lok), or **Much Wenlock** (much wen′lok). A town in Shropshire, England, 30 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 15,703.

Wenrorono (wen-rō-rō′nō). A tribe of North American Indians which, when first known, lived in association with the Neuters, and, upon the attacks of the Iroquois in 1638, fled to the Hurons with whom they became mixed. See *Iroquoian.*

Wentworth (went′wėrth), **Benning.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1696: died 1770. A royal governor of New Hampshire 1741–67. He made grants of land (the New Hampshire grants) in southern Vermont.

Wentworth, Charles Watson, second Marquis of Rockingham. Born 1730: died July 1, 1782. An English statesman, prime minister 1765–66 and March–July, 1782.

Wentworth, Sir **John.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9, 1737: died at Halifax, N. S., April 8, 1820. Royal governor of New Hampshire 1767–75. He was a loyalist in the Revolution, and was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia 1792–1808.

Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford. Born at London, April 13, 1593: executed at London, May 12, 1641. A famous English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1614; and was an opponent of the policy of James I., and until 1628–29 of that of Charles I. In 1628 he was raised to the peerage; became president of the Council of the North in 1628; was made a privy councilor in 1629; was appointed lord deputy of Ireland 1632, and arrived there 1633; and became the chief adviser of Charles I. In 1640 he was made earl of Strafford and lord lieutenant of Ireland; commanded the army against the Scots in that year; was impeached by the Long Parliament; and was condemned by a bill of attainder.

> He was accused on twenty-eight counts which concerned his conduct towards England, Ireland, and Scotland. The chief was that he had incensed his majesty against the members of the late Parliament telling him "they had denied to supply him, and that his majesty having tried the affections of his people, and been refused, he was absolved from all rules of government, and that he had an army in Ireland which he might employ to reduce this kingdom" (State Trials). The Lords refused to admit as evidence a paper found by Sir Harry Vane which supported his father's evidence on this charge. For which cause the Commons brought in a bill of attainder.
>
> *Acland and Ransome.*

Wenzel. See *Wenceslaus.*

Wept of Wish-ton-wish, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1829.

Werbach (ver′bäċh). A village in Baden, near the Tauber 16 miles southwest of Würzburg. It was the scene of a contest between the troops of Baden and those of North Germany, July 24, 1866.

Werden (ver′den). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 30 miles north of Cologne. It contains an ancient church of a Benedictine abbey (founded 799). Population (1890), 8,838.

Werder (ver′der), Count **August Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold von.** Born at Schlossberg, near Norkitten, East Prussia, Sept. 12, 1808: died at Grüssow, Pomerania, Sept. 12, 1887. A Prussian general. He entered the army in 1825; served with the Russians in the Caucasus; distinguished himself in the war of 1866 at Gitschin and Koniggratz; commanded an army corps at the battle of Wörth in 1870; was commander of the army which besieged and took Strasburg in 1870, and was made general of infantry: commanded in the autumn of 1870 in the Vosges, at Oignon, Dijon, etc., and at Villersexel Jan. 9, 1871; and gained the victory of Héricourt over Bourbaki Jan. 15–17, 1871.

Werelä, Peace of. A treaty concluded in 1790, between Sweden and Russia, at Werelä, a village in the government of Nyland, Finland.

Wergeland (ver′ge-länd), **Henrik Arnold Thaulow.** Born at Christiansand, June 17, 1808: died at Christiania, July 12, 1845. A Norwegian poet. His father was a clergyman, and one of the members of the Constitutional Convention at Eidsvold, and pastor there after 1817. He studied at the Christiania University after 1825, and began to write in 1827. His first productions were a series of satirical farces (among them "Ah!; Om Smag og Behag kan man ikke disputere" ("There is no disputing about taste") and "Papegojen" ("The Parrot"), all published under the pseudonym Siful Sifadda. In 1828 appeared the tragedy "Sinclairs Dod" ("Sinclair's Death"). In 1829 was published a volume of lyrics, many of them enthusiastically patriotic in character, which were taken up as songs by the people; and at this time his fame as a poet really begins. In 1830 appeared the long dramatic poem "Skabelsen, Mennesket og Messias" ("The Creation, Man and Messiah"). Subsequent works were the drama "Opium" (1831) and the poem "Spaniolen" (1833). In the meantime the poet Welhaven had made in a pamphlet, in 1832, a personal attack upon him for his sins of poetical commission; and in 1834, in the poem "Norway's Twilight," had censured the misplaced zeal of the ultra-national faction which Wergeland represented. At the production of his drama "Campbellerne" ("The Campbells") the feud came to an open outbreak in the theater. Subsequently his fortunes steadily declined. He was deprived by the king of an official position, and then became involved in a lawsuit which took the greater part of his property. Some of his best work, however, was done after this time. Particularly to be mentioned are "Jan van Huysums Blomsterstykke" ("Jan van Huysum's Flower-piece"), a series of lyrics; the poem "Svalen" ("The Swallow"); the idyls "Jöden" ("The Jew") and "Jödinden" ("The Jewess"); and, finally, his last and greatest poem, "Den engelske Lods" ("The English Pilot"). His collected works were published at Christiania, 1852–1859, in 9 vols.

Werner (ver′ner). A tragedy by Lord Byron: so called from the name of its hero, a mysterious and morbid character. Macready produced this play in 1830, and Werner was considered one of his most powerful parts.

> Of the "German's Tale" (by Harriet Lee) he [Byron] confessed: "It made a deep impression on me, and may be said to contain the germ of much that I have since written." It not only contained the germ of "Werner," but supplied the whole material for that tragedy. All the characters of the novel are reproduced by Byron except "Ida," whom he added. The plan of Miss Lee's work is exactly followed, as the poet admitted, and even the language is frequently adopted without essential change.
>
> *Tuckerman*, Hist. of English Prose Fiction, p. 256.

Werner (ver′ner), **Abraham Gottlob.** Born at Wehrau, Upper Lusatia, Sept. 25, 1750: died at Dresden, June 30, 1817. A celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, the founder of scientific geology: instructor in the Mining Academy in Freiberg from 1775. He was the propounder of the "Neptunian theory," which regarded as of aqueous origin various formations now considered to be volcanic, and which aroused much discussion. His works include "Über die aussern Kennzeichen der Fossilien" (1774), "Kurze Klassifikation und Beschreibung der Gebirgsarten" (1787), "Neue Theorie uber die Entstehung der Gange" (1791), etc.

Werner, Franz von: pseudonym **Murad Effendi.** Born at Vienna, May 30, 1836: died at The Hague, Sept. 12, 1881. A German poet. He was in the Turkish military and diplomatic service.

Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1768: died at Vienna, Jan. 17, 1823. A German dramatist and poet, founder of the "fate-tragedies." He was a Roman Catholic preacher in later life. Among his dramas are "Die Sohne des Thals" ("The Sons of the Valley," 1803), "Der Vierundzwanzigste Februar" (1815: "The 24th of February"), "Das Kreuz an der Ostsee" ("The Cross on the Baltic," 1806), "Martin Luther," or "Die Weihe der Kraft" (1807), etc.

Wernigerode (ver′nẹ-ge-rō-de). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated at the foot of the Harz, on the Holzemme, 40 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It is the capital of the county of Stolberg-Wernigerode (formerly an imperial fief). It contains a noted Rathaus and castle with a large library. Population (1890), 9,966.

Werra (ver′rä). One of the two head streams of the Weser. It rises in Saxe-Meiningen, flows through Thuringia, separating the Thüringerwald from the Rhöngebirge. and unites with the Fulda at Münden to form the Weser. Length, about 170 miles.

Werth, or **Werdt** (vārt), **Johann von (Jean de Weert).** Born at the end of the 16th century: died 1652. A general in the Imperialist and Bavarian service in the Thirty Years' War. He was distinguished at Nördlingen in 1634; captured Ehrenbreitstein in 1637; was defeated and taken prisoner at Rheinfelden March 3, 1638; commanded at Tuttlingen Nov. 24, 1643; and was distinguished at Mergentheim and Allersheim in 1645.

Werther (vār′ter). An opera by Massenet, words by E. Blau, Paul Milliet, and Georges Hartmann, from Goethe's novel: produced at London June, 1894. See *Sorrows of Werther.*

Wertingen (ver′ting-en). A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Zusam 16 miles northwest of Augsburg. Here, Oct. 8, 1805, the French under Lannes and Murat defeated the Austrians.

Wesel (vā′zel). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Lippe and Rhine, in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 6° 37′ E. It is strongly fortified. In the middle ages it was a Hanseatic town and a free imperial city. Population (1890), 20,724.

Weser (vā′zer). [L. *Visurgis*, OG. *Visuracha.*] One of the principal rivers of Germany. It is formed, at Münden, by the union of the rivers Werra and Fulda; flows generally north and north-northwest, and principally through Prussia; and empties into the North Sea near Bremerhaven. Its chief tributaries are the Aller, Wümme, and Geeste (on the right), Diemel, Werre, Aue, and Hunte. On it are situated Bremen and Minden. Length, about 270 miles, or, including the head stream Werra, about 435 miles; navigable for sea vessels to Elsfleth, and for large boats to Münden.

Weser Mountains, or **Weser Terrace.** A mountainous and plateau region, extending on both sides of the Weser from Münden to Minden. Among the groups of mountains or hills are the Bramwald, Solling, Osterwald, Süntel, Deister, Bückeberg, the Weser proper, and the Teutoburgerwald. Highest point, about 1,650 feet.

Wesley (wes′li or wez′li), **Charles.** Born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 28, 1708: died at London, March 29, 1788. An English Methodist clergyman and hymn-writer, brother of John Wesley: famous as a hymn-writer. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford. He accompanied his brother John to Georgia 1735–36.

Wesley, John. Born at Epworth. England, June 28, 1703: died at London, March 2, 1791. An English clergyman, son of Samuel Wesley: famous as the founder of Methodism. He was educated at Charterhouse School and at Christ Church, Oxford; became a fellow of Lincoln College in 1726; and was curate to his father 1727–29. In the latter year he settled at Oxford, where he became the leader of a band of young men conspicuous for their religious earnestness: they were somewhat derisively called "methodists" from the regularity and strict method of their lives and studies. He went to Georgia as a missionary in 1735, returning to England in 1738. At first he was allied with the Moravians, but soon abandoned all ecclesiastical traditions and established the Methodist Church. In 1739 he began open-air preaching. The first Methodist conference was held in 1744. His literary work, also, was extensive.

Wesleyan (wes′li-ạn or wez′li-an) **University.** An institution of learning at Middletown, Connecticut, chartered in 1831. It is under Methodist Episcopal control. In 1893 it had 29 instructors and 272 students.

Wessel (ves′sel), **Johan Herman.** Born in the parish of Vestby, Norway, 1742: died at Copenhagen, 1785. A Danish dramatist and poet. His father was a clergyman. After elementary instruction in Christiania, he went in 1761 to the Copenhagen University, where he studied the succeeding year. Subsequently he supported himself by teaching modern languages. In 1778 he was made translator to the Royal Theater. His one important literary work, written when he was 30 years old, is the tragedy "Kjælighed uden Strömper" ("Love without Stockings"), a parody on the French tragedies then in vogue on the Danish stage, from which it effectually banished them. Two other dramas are of but little value. He wrote, besides, a few lyrics and humorous narratives in verse. His poems were published in a second edition at Copenhagen in 1878.

Wessex (wes′eks). [ME. *Wessex*, *Wessexe*, AS. *Westseaxe*, West Saxons. Cf. *Essex*, *Sussex.*] One of the Saxon kingdoms in England, which became the nucleus of the kingdom of England. The settlement of the West Saxons under Cerdic and Cynric on the coast of Hampshire took place in 495, and the kingdom spread north and west to Berkshire, Wiltshire, Dorset, etc. Wessex obtained the overlordship in Britain under Egbert in the first part of the 9th century; was reduced in power by the Danes; and under Alfred's successors developed into the kingdom of England. It was an earldom in the 10th and 11th centuries, comprising the territory south of the Thames.

Wessobrunner Gebet. ['Wessobrunn Prayer.'] An important relic of Old High German literature, dating from the end of the 8th century. It was preserved in the Benedictine monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria near the Lech.

West (west), **Benjamin.** Born at Springfield, Chester County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738: died at London, March 11, 1820. An American-English historical and portrait painter. He worked as a portrait-painter in Philadelphia and New York, and studied in Italy 1760–63. He settled in London in 1763; became court historical painter in 1772; was one of the early members of the Royal Academy; and was the successor of Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. Among his noted paintings are "The Death of Wolfe" (at Grosvenor House), "Battle of La Hogue," "Christ Healing the Sick" (National Gallery, London), "Death on the Pale Horse" (Pennsylvania Academy), "Alexander the Great and his Physicians," and "Penn's Treaty with the Indians." Many of his pictures are at Hampton Court.

West, Empire of the. See *Western Empire.*

West, Lionel Sackville. See *Sackville-West.*

West, Rebecca. An adventuress, in Ibsen's play "Rosmersholm," who induces the wife of Rosmer to commit suicide, leaving him with the conviction that she (the wife) was insane.

West, The. 1. The western part of the world, or Occident. This, as distinguished from the East, or Orient, is sometimes restricted to the greater part of Europe, and sometimes indicates, or at least includes, the western hemisphere.

2. In the United States, the western part of that country. Formerly this was the region lying west of the thirteen original States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of that region; now it is, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of that region.

West, Thomas, Baron Delawarr or Delaware. Died 1618. Governor and captain-general of Virginia. He was appointed in 1609, arrived at Jamestown in 1610, and returned in 1611.

West African Colonies. A collective name for the British colonies in western Africa. They comprise Sierra Leone, Lagos, the Gold Coast, and Gambia.

West Australia. See *Western Australia.*

West Bay City. A city in Bay County, Michigan, situated near the mouth of Saginaw River, opposite Bay City. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Population (1890), 12,981.

West Bromwich (brum′ich). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated near the Tame 6 miles northwest of Birmingham. It has manufactures of hardware, etc. Population (1891), 59,489.

Westbury, Baron. See *Bethell, Richard.*

West Chester (ches′tėr). A borough, capital of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles west of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 8,025.

Westcott (west′kọt), **Brooke Foss.** Born near Birmingham, Jan., 1825. An English prelate and biblical scholar. He was regius professor of divinity at Cambridge 1870–90; became canon of Westminster in 1883; and was appointed bishop of Durham in 1890. He was one of the New Testament revisers. His works include a "History of the Canon of the New Testament" (1855), "Introduction to the Study of the Gospels" (1860), "The Bible in the Church" (1864), "The Gospel of the Resurrection" (1866), "History of the English Bible" (1868), etc.

West Cowes (kouz). A town on the northern shore of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, on the Medina 11 miles south-southeast of Southampton. It is a summer resort and the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Population (1891), 7,768.

West Derby (dėr′bi or där′bi). A town in Lancashire, England, 4 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 38,291.

West End. The aristocratic western part of London.

Westeraalen (ves′ter-â-len) **Islands.** A group of islands on the northwestern coast of Norway, east and north of the Lofoten Islands, from which they are separated by the Raftsund.

Westerås (ves′ter-âs). The capital of the laen of Westmanland, Sweden, situated at the entrance of the Svartå into Lake Mälar, 57 miles west-northwest of Stockholm. There, April 29, 1521, Gustavus Vasa defeated the Danes; and at the Diet held there in 1527 he secured the success of the Reformation. Population, 8,122.

Westergötland (ves′ter-yėt-länd). A former province of Sweden, now divided into the laens of Göteborg, Elfsborg, and Skaraborg.

Westerly (wes′tėr-li). A town in Washington County, Rhode Island, 37 miles southwest of Providence. Population (1890), 6,813.

Westermann (ves-ter-män′), **François Joseph.** Guillotined 1794. A French Revolutionist and general, distinguished in the Vendean war.

Western (wes′tėrn), **Sophia.** The heroine of Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a very bright and attractive character. After various adventures caused by her father's brutal temper, she is reconciled to him and marries Jones.

Western, Squire. In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a hunting squire of gross speech and ungoverned and brutal temper, the father of the fair Sophia. His redeeming trait is his affection for his daughter, whom, however, he treats in a most tyrannical fashion.

> But, above all, what shall we say of Squire Western, next to Falstaff the most universally popular of comic creations? . . . His shrewdness, his avarice, his coarse kindness, his sense-defying Jacobitism, his irresistible unreasonableness; his brutal anger, making the page which chronicles it shake with oaths, interjections, and screaming interrogations; — loving his daughter as he loves his dogs and horses, and willing to use the whip and the spur the moment she does not obey him with due alacrity, as in the case of his other brutes; and loving himself with a depth of affection, with a disregard of everything else on and over the earth, which touches the pathetic in selfishness.
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> *Whipple*, Essays and Reviews.

Western Australia (wes′tėrn âs-trā′liạ̈). A British colony in Australia, bounded by the ocean on the north, west, and south, and by South Australia (with the Northern Territory and Alexander Land) on the east. Capital, Perth. The interior is largely a desert, and is to a great extent unexplored. The largest export is wool. The government is vested in a governor, legislative council (elected since 1893), and legislative assembly. The coasts were visited in the 16th century; a convict settlement was established at King George's Sound in 1825; and free settlements were founded on Swan River about 1829. Area, 975,920 square miles. Population (1892), 58,674.

Western Empire, The. The distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. See *Eastern Empire.* Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in 476. See *Holy Roman Empire.*

Western Ghats. See *Ghats.*

Western Islands. A name sometimes given to the Azores.

Western Isles. See *Hebrides.*

Westernorrland (ves′ter-nor-länd), or **Hernösand** (her′nė-sänd). A laen in northern Sweden. Area, 9,530 square miles. Population (1890), 212,028.

Western Reserve. See *Ohio.*

Western States. Formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies. As the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The name is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.

Westerwald (ves′ter-vält). A region of plateaus and low mountains in Prussia, between the Rhine, the Sieg, and the Lahn. At the northwest end is the Siebengebirge. Highest point, about 2,200 feet.

Westfield (west′fēld). A town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, 10 miles west of Springfield. It has manufactures of whips, cigars, etc. Population (1890), 9,805.

West Flanders. See *Flanders, West.*

West Francia. See *Francia.*

West Friesland (frēz′land). A name sometimes given to the province of Friesland, Netherlands.

West Gothland. See *Westergötland.*

West Goths. See *Visigoths.*

West Ham (ham). A suburb of London, in Essex, 5 miles east-northeast of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 204,902. It returns 2 members to Parliament.

West Hartlepool (här′tl-pöl). A seaport in Durham, England, opposite East Hartlepool. Population (1891), 42,492.

West Houghton (hō′tọn). A township in Lancashire, England, 14 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 11,077.

West India Company, Dutch. See *Dutch West India Company.*

West Indian, The. A comedy by Richard Cumberland (1770). It is considered his best play. Garrick brought it out in 1771.

West Indies (in′diz). [Formerly *West Indias;* G. *West Indien*, F. *Antilles*, Sp. *Antillas* or *Indias Occidentales.*] An archipelago between North and South America, extending in a curve from Florida to the peninsula of Paria, and separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The principal groups distinguished are the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica); the Bahamas, north of Cuba; and the Lesser Antilles, or Caribbee Islands, forming a line at the southeastern extremity of the group. Most of the Bahamas are low. Nearly all the other islands are mountainous, and in the Lesser Antilles there are many active and extinct volcanoes. With the exception of some of the Bahamas, the entire group lies within the tropics, and the climate and productions of all are essentially tropical. The principal products are sugar, tobacco, and coffee. Nearly all the islands are occasionally visited by hurricanes, which are sometimes very destructive: the hurricane months are from June to October inclusive. Columbus discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti in 1492, and nearly all the islands were known before the continent of America was discovered. They were supposed to be outlying islands of India or Asia, and, as they had been found by sailing westward, they were called the West Indies. Later the name included for a time the known portions of the continent. The Greater Antilles were colonized by the Spanish, who claimed the whole group; but later many of the smaller islands were seized by French, English, and Dutch adventurers, and their wars with one another and with the Spaniards were continued intermittently until 1815, the smaller colonies frequently changing masters. Many African slaves were brought in, and their descendants form a large proportion of the population. At present (1895) Cuba, Porto Rico, and some of the smaller islands are colonies of Spain; Haiti is divided between two independent states; Jamaica, the Bahamas, and some of the Lesser Antilles belong to England; and the rest are divided between France, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Westmacott (west′ma̤-kot), Sir **Richard.** Born at London, 1775: died Sept. 1, 1856. An English sculptor. In 1793 he was a pupil of Canova at Rome. In 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. He executed monuments in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. His statues include those of Fox, the dukes of York and Bedford, George III., Achilles, etc.

Westmacott, Richard. Born at London, 1799: died April 19, 1872. An English sculptor, son of Sir Richard Westmacott.

Westmeath (west′mēᴛʜ). A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Cavan, Meath, King's County, Roscommon, and Longford. Area, 708 square miles. Population (1891), 65,109.

Westminster (west′min-stėr). A former city, now a part of London. It is bounded by Marylebone on the north, Temple Bar on the east, the Thames on the east and south, and Kensington and Chelsea on the west. It is noted for the abbey, around which it grew up, and for the houses of Parliament and government buildings.

Westminster, Provisions of. Ordinances passed through the influence of the barons in Parliament at Westminster, 1259. "They embodied the grievances of the barons stated at Oxford, and mainly concerned the administration of justice and local government by the sheriffs."

Westminster Abbey. A famous church in Westminster, London, founded on the site of an earlier church by Edward the Confessor, and rebuilt in the 13th century by Henry III. and Edward I. The highly ornate chapel of Henry VII., at the east end, was added by that king in the early 16th century. The dimensions, including the chapel, are 513 by 75 feet; length of transepts, 200; height of vaulting, 102. The incongruous square west towers were designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north transept façade is very fine: it has 3 handsome portals, a graceful arcade, and a large wheel. The interior is extremely impressive, the proportions and the details being good: the triforium is of especial beauty. The handsome reredos, of red and white alabaster, is modern, as are the choir-stalls. Henry VII.'s chapel has nave and aisles, and 5 radiating chapels in the chevet: it is a notable example of florid Perpendicular, especially remarkable for the fan-tracery and pendants of its ceiling. Its rich stalls are appropriated to the knights and squires of the Bath: over each are suspended a sword and a banner. The abbey is world-famous as the chief burial-place of Great Britain's distinguished men: comparatively few of the monuments are artistically interesting. The south transept constitutes the famous Poets' Corner: it contains memorials to a large number of the names honored in English literature. The choir-chapels contain medieval and Renaissance monuments of higher intrinsic interest, especially Henry VII.'s chapel: the superb monument of that king, in metal, by Torregiano, is inclosed in a rich Perpendicular chantry of brass. Several other kings and princes are buried in this chapel, and in that of Edward the Confessor, which occupies the extremity of the choir. The Early English chapter house is octagonal, with central column. The fine cloisters also contain tombs.

Westminster Assembly, or **Assembly of Divines at Westminster.** A convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise "for the settling of the liturgy and the government of the Church of England." Most of its members were Presbyterians, and nearly all were Calvinists. It met July 1, 1643, and continued its sessions until Feb. 22, 1649. The chief fruits of its labors were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which were rejected in England but established in Scotland.

Westminster Bridge. The oldest bridge but one over the Thames at London. The first bridge was designed by Labelye, a Swiss architect. The original plan contemplated a wooden structure, but it was changed to stone after the "great frost" of 1739. The piers were built of solid blocks of Portland stone, on caissons which were the largest that had been constructed up to that time. It was begun in 1739 and completed in 1750. It was 1,220 feet long, 40 feet wide, 58 feet high, and the central span was 76 feet wide: there were 15 arches. In 1856–1862 it was replaced by the present stone and iron structure, consisting of 7 iron arches on granite piers, built by Page: it is 1,160 feet long and 85 feet wide.

Westminster Hall. A structure adjoining the houses of Parliament on the west, forming part of the ancient palace of Westminster. It was begun by William Rufus, burned at the end of the 13th century, and restored by Edward II. and Richard II. It has a magnificent framed hammer-beam roof, in a single span 68 feet wide: the length is 290 and the height 92. Here sat some of the first English Parliaments; here, until George IV., the coronation festivities were held; and here Charles I. was condemned, and Cromwell saluted as Lord Protector. The hall now serves as a vestibule to the houses of Parliament. Below it on the east is the crypt of St. Stephen, or Church of St. Mary Undercroft, a vaulted Pointed chapel, in architecture and decoration somewhat resembling the lower chapel of Sainte Chapelle, Paris: the rich cloisters were built by Henry VIII.

Westminster Palace. 1. The houses of Parliament.—2. A former royal residence in Westminster. A palace is supposed to have existed at Westminster in the reign of Canute (1017 35). Its importance, however, begins with Edward the Confessor (1042–66). Various additions were made by his successors until Henry III. (1216–72), in whose reign work was constantly in progress. His palace was richly decorated with pictures in oil-color — according to Horace Walpole the first recorded use of that medium. It was repeatedly visited by fire, and in 1512 (reign of Henry VIII.) all the living-apartments were destroyed. It was then abandoned by royalty, and not used again until July 18, 1821, when George IV. spent the night before his coronation there. The entire palace, except Westminster Hall, was burned in 1834.

Westminster School. A noted preparatory school at Westminster. It was established in the abbey by Henry VIII., and was reëstablished by Elizabeth.

Westmoreland (west′mọr-land), or **Westmorland** (west′môr-lạnd). [ME. *Westmorelond*, AS. *Westmōringa land*, land of the men of the western moors.] A county of northwestern England. It is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north, Durham on the northeast, Yorkshire on the east and south, and Lancashire on the south and west, and touches Morecambe Bay on the southwest. The surface is largely mountainous in the northwest and northeast. The county includes part of the Lake District, with Windermere, Ullswater, Grasmere, and Hawes Water in it or on its borders. The principal town is Kendal. Area, 783 square miles. Population (1891), 66,098.

Weston (wes′tọn), **Thomas.** Born about 1575: died after 1624. An English adventurer, one of the merchants who supported the colonists at Plymouth. He also sent an unsuccessful colony to Wessagussett (Weymouth, Massachusetts).

Weston-super-Mare (wes′tọn-sū′pėr-mā′rē). A watering-place in Somerset, England, situated on Bristol Channel 18 miles southwest of Bristol. Population (1891), 15,873.

West-östlicher Divan. A collection of poems on Oriental subjects, by Goethe.

Westphalia (west-fā′liạ̈), **Duchy of.** [F. *Westphalie*, ML. *Westphalia*, G. *Westfalen*, prop. dat. pl. of *Westfale*, MHG. *Westvāle*, OHG. *Westfalo*, an inhabitant of this region.] A duchy which had its origin in the western part of the great duchy of Saxony in the Carolingian times. On the deposition of Henry the Lion in 1180 and the breaking up of the Saxon duchy, the Elector of Cologne assumed the title of Duke of Engern and Westphalia. The capital of the duchy of Westphalia was Arnsberg. In 1803 it was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt. It was granted in 1815 to Prussia.

Westphalia, Kingdom of. A kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807, and given to Jerome Bonaparte, under French supervision. It comprised nearly all Hesse-Cassel, all Brunswick, large parts of Prussia and Hannover, parts of Saxony, etc. The capital was Cassel. It was overthrown in 1813, after the battle of Leipsic, and the old governments were restored.

Westphalia, Peace of. The treaties signed at Münster and Osnabrück in 1648 (general peace signed at Münster, Oct. 24, 1648), which ended the Thirty Years' War. Chief provisions: Switzerland and Holland were declared independent of the German Empire; Sweden received Hither Pomerania, Wismar, the bishoprics of Bremen, Verden, etc., with three votes in the Diet, and an indemnification in money; France received most of Alsace, and was confirmed in the possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; Brandenburg received Further Pomerania, the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, and prospectively that of Magdeburg; Lusatia was confirmed to Saxony, and the Upper Palatinate to Bavaria; the electoral house of the Palatinate recovered the Rhine Palatinate, and a new electorate was created for it; the peace of Augsburg was confirmed, and its provisions extended to Calvinists; possession of ecclesiastical property was to revert to the condition of affairs in 1624; and autonomy was secured to the states of the German Empire.

Westphalia, Province of. A province of Prussia, surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hannover, Hesse-Nassau, and the Rhine Province, and by Brunswick, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Waldeck, and the Netherlands. Capital, Münster. It is level in the northwest, elsewhere hilly or mountainous (Weser Mountains, Sauerland, Haar-Strang, Roth-Haar Mountains, Westerwald), and is one of the chief mining and manufacturing provinces of Prussia. It has three governmental districts — Münster, Arnsberg, and Minden. Its present form was given to it in 1815. Area, 7,798 square miles. Population (1890), 2,428,661.

Westphalian (west-fā′lian) **Circle.** [G. *Westfälischer Kreis.*] One of the former ten circles of the German Empire. It comprised the bishoprics Münster, Paderborn, and Osnabruck; the duchies of Cleves, Gelderland, Jülich, Berg, and Oldenburg; the free cities Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund; and many principalities, countships, etc.

Westphalian Gate. [L. *Porta Westphalica.*] The gap, near Minden in Westphalia, by which the Weser breaks through the Weser Mountains to the lowlands.

West Point (west point). The capital of Clay County, Mississippi. Population (1890), 2,762.

West Point. A village in Orange County, New York, situated in the Highlands, on the western bank of the Hudson, 45 miles north of New York: the seat of the United States Military Academy.

West Point. A town in King William County, Virginia, situated on York River 35 miles east of Richmond. Population (1890), 2,018.

West Point Military Academy. A national institution, situated at West Point, New York, for the training of young men for commissions in the United States army. It was opened originally under an act of Congress in 1794, which organized four battalions of artillery and engineers, to each of which four cadets were attached. The number of cadets was increased in 1798 and in 1802, and in the latter year the academy was located at West Point. In 1812 an act was passed putting the institution nearly on its present footing. The ground is owned by the United States, and consists of about 2,200 acres. There are usually about 300 cadets. The instructors are officers of the army.

West Prussia. See *Prussia.*

West Riding. See *Yorkshire.*

West Russia (rush′ạ̈). A collective name for several governments in Russia, comprising Kovno, Minsk, Vitebsk, Mohileff, Vilna, and Grodno. The name sometimes also includes Kieff and Smolensk, or Volhynia and Podolia.

West Sea. A name given by the Danes to the North Sea.

West Superior (sū-pē′ri-ọr). A town in Wisconsin, on Lake Superior near Duluth. Its recent growth has been remarkably rapid.

West Troy (troi). A village in Albany County, New York, situated on the Hudson opposite Troy. It is the terminus of the Erie and Champlain canals, and the seat of the Watervliet United States arsenal. Population (1890), 12,967.

West Turkestan. See *Turkestan.*

West Virginia (vėr-jin′i-ä). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 37° 12′ to 40° 38′ N., and from long. 77° 40′ to 82° 35′ W. Capital, Charleston. It is bounded by Ohio (separated by the Ohio River) on the northwest, Pennsylvania and Maryland (separated from Maryland in great part by the Potomac) on the north, Virginia on the east and south, and Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River) on the west. It has an irregular outline: the "Panhandle" stretches along the Ohio between Ohio and Pennsylvania in the north. Its surface is mountainous or hilly. It has great abundance of timber and very important deposits of coal, being one of the chief coal-producing States in the country, and has iron, salt, and mineral springs. It has 54 counties, sends 2 senators and 4 representatives to Congress, and has 6 electoral votes. It was formerly a part of Virginia. A convention adopted an ordinance providing for a new State of "Kanawha" in 1861. The constitution was adopted in 1862, and the State was admitted to the Union as West Virginia in 1863. Area, 24,780 square miles. Population (1890), 762,794.

Westward for Smelts. A collection of stories on the plan of Boccaccio's "Decamerone," except that the story-tellers are fish wives going up the Thames in a boat. It was written by "Kinde Kit of Kingstone" about 1603, and reprinted by the Percy Society.

Westward Ho! A comedy by Webster and Dekker conjointly, printed in 1607, probably written before 1605.

Westward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh. A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1855. The scene is laid in southwestern England, South America, and elsewhere, in the latter part of the 16th century.

Westwood (west′wu̇d), **John Obadiah.** Born at Sheffield, England, 1805: died at Oxford, Jan. 2, 1893. An English entomologist, professor of zoölogy at Oxford. He published "An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects" (2 vols. 1839), numerous entomological papers, etc.

Wetherell (weᴛʜ′ėr-el), **Elizabeth.** The pseudonym of Susan Warner.

Wette, De. See *De Wette.*

Wetterau (vet′ter-ou). A fertile district in Upper Hesse and the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia, extending from the neighborhood of Hanau northward to near Giessen.

Wetterhorn (vet′ter-horn). A mountain of the Bernese Alps, canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated near Grindelwald 14 miles east-southeast of Interlaken. Highest point, 12,150 feet.

Wettern (vet′tern), or **Vettern** (vet′tern), **Lake.** Next to Lake Wenern the largest lake in Sweden, situated east-southeast of Lake Wenern. Its outlet is by the Motala Elf to the Baltic. It communicates with Lake Wenern by the Gota Canal. Elevation above sea level, 290 feet. Length, 80 miles. Area, 733 square miles.

Wettersteingebirge (vet′ter-stīn-ge-bēr″ge). A group of the Bavarian Alps, situated on the border of Bavaria and Tyrol, about 55 miles southwest of Munich. It contains the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in the German Empire.

Wettin (vet-tēn′). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 32 miles northwest of Leipsic. It contains the ancestral castle of the Saxon house of Wettin. Population, 3,012.

Wetzlar (vets′lär). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 33 miles north-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was a free imperial city, and was the seat of the Imperial Chamber in the later history of the Empire. The archduke Charles here defeated the French under Jourdan June 15, 1796. The cathedral is a lofty and very picturesque structure founded in the 11th century, and variously modified from then until the 16th. There is a massive western tower in which opens a fine sculptured doorway, and several other portals exhibit excellent details. There is no clearstory, and the lofty traceried windows of the aisles are covered each with a separate gable. Population, 8,144.

Wevelinghofen (vā′ve-ling-hō-fen). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Erft 18 miles northwest of Cologne. Near it, June 14, 1648, the Imperialists under Lamboy were defeated by the troops of Hesse and Weimar under Geisa.

Wexford (weks′fọrd). 1. A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Wicklow, St. George's Channel, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. Area, 901 square miles. Population (1891), 111,778.—2. A seaport, capital of County Wexford, situated at the mouth of the Slaney, in lat. 52° 20′ N., long. 6° 28′ W. It was the landing-place of the English invaders in 1169; was taken by the rebels in 1641; was stormed by Cromwell in 1649; and was the headquarters of the rebels in 1798. Population (1891), 11,541.

Wexford Haven. An inlet of St. George's Channel, situated on the coast of Wexford, Ireland.

Wexiö (vek′shē-ė). 1. A laen in Sweden: same as *Kronoberg.*—2. The capital of the laen of Kronoberg, Sweden, 58 miles west of Kalmar. It has a cathedral. Population, 6,606.

Weyer's Cave (wī′ėrz kāv). A large stalactite cave in Augusta County, Virginia, northeast of Staunton, in a spur of the Blue Ridge.

Weyland Smith. See *Wayland.*

Weyman (wī′mạn), **Stanley J.** Born at Ludlow, Salop, 1855. An English novelist. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was classical instructor in the King's School, Chester, 1878; read for the bar, and was called in 1881; and practised until 1890. He first began to write for "The Cornhill" in 1883. Among his novels are "The House of the Wolf" (published serially in 1887, and in book form in 1890), "Francis Cludde" (1891), "The New Rector" (1891), "A Gentleman of France" (1893), "Under the Red Robe" (1894), and "My Lady Rotha" (1894).

Weymouth (wā′muth). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 12 miles south-southeast of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Population (1890), 10,866.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (wā′muth and mel′kum rē′jis). A seaport and watering-place in Dorset, England, situated on the English Channel, 7 miles south of Dorchester, at the mouth of the Wey. It was the scene of several engagements in the civil war. Population (1891), 13,769.

Weyprecht (vī′preċht), **Karl.** Born near Michelstadt (Hesse), Sept. 8, 1838: died there, March 29, 1881. A German Arctic explorer. In 1871 he went with Payer to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and also 1872–74 with the expedition which discovered Franz Josef Land. He was the originator of the system of international polar stations.

Whale, The. See *Cetus.*

Whalley (hwol′i), **Edward.** Died at Hadley, Mass., about 1678. An English commander in the civil war, and regicide: one of Cromwell's major-generals. He fled to America at the Restoration.

Whanghai (hwäng-hī′). The Chinese name of the Yellow Sea.

Wharfe (hwârf). A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 8 miles south of York. Length, about 65 miles.

Wharton (hwâr′tọn), **Francis.** Born at Philadelphia, 1820: died 1889. An American lawyer and legal writer. He practised law; became professor in Kenyon College; was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church; became professor in Cambridge Divinity School; and was solicitor for the state department, Washington, 1885–89. He wrote "Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States" (1846), "State Trials of the United States during the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (1849), "Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States" (1855), "Treatise on Theism and Modern Skeptical Theories" (1859), "The Silence of Scripture" (1867), "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws" (1872), "Law of Agency and Agents" (1876), and "Digest of International Law." He was joint author with Stillé of a "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

Wharton, Thomas. Born about 1610: died 1673. An English physician, discoverer of "Wharton's duct."

Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of Wharton. Born about 1640: died 1715. An English Whig politician. He was a prominent member of Parliament and member of the Junto; comptroller of the household; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1708–10; and lord privy seal 1714. He was the reputed author of "Lillibullero."

What d'ye Call It? A tragicomedy by Gay, printed in 1715. It is a burlesque of the popular tragedies of the time, especially of "Venice Preserved."

Whately (hwāt′li), **Richard.** Born at London, Feb. 1, 1787: died at Dublin, Oct. 8, 1863. An English prelate and theologian. In 1805 he entered Oxford (Oriel College), graduating in 1808. In 1814 he wrote the famous "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte." He became Bampton lecturer in 1822; principal of St. Albans Hall in 1825; professor of political economy at Oxford in 1829; and archbishop of Dublin in 1831. About 1815 his treatise on "Logic" and that on "Rhetoric" were contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." In 1837 he wrote "Christian Evidences," and edited Bacon's "Essays" in 1856 and Paley in 1859. He advocated Catholic emancipation and unsectarian education, and helped to relieve the Irish famine. Among his numerous other works are "The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Matters of Religion" (1822), "Essays on Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion" (1825), "Elements of Logic" (1826), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1828), "Essays on Some of the Difficulties in the Writings of the Apostle Paul, etc." (1828), "View of the Scripture Revelations Concerning a Future State" (1829), "The Errors of Romanism Traced to their Origin in Human Nature" (1830), "Selection of English Synonyms" (1851), "Thoughts on the Book of Common Prayer" (1858).

What Will He Do With It? A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1858.

What You Will. A comedy by Marston, written about 1601, published in 1607. Shakspere's "Twelfth Night, or What You Will" is thought to be a rejoinder to this play and "The Malcontent."

Wheatley (hwēt′li), **William.** Born at New York, Dec. 5, 1816: died there, Dec. 3, 1876. An American actor and manager. He made his first appearance, when only ten years old, as Albert to Macready's William Tell.

Wheaton (hwē′tọn), **Henry.** Born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 27, 1785: died at Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848. A noted American diplomatist, lawyer, and publicist. He graduated at Brown University in 1802; practised law at Providence, and later (1812) at New York; and edited the "National Advocate" 1812–15. He was justice of the Marine Court, New York city, 1815–19; reporter of the United States Supreme Court 1816–27; chargé d'affaires to Denmark 1827–1835; and minister to Prussia 1835–46. He negotiated a treaty (not ratified) with Prussia in 1844. His chief work is "Elements of International Law" (1836: later edited by W. B. Lawrence and R. H. Dana, Jr.). He also wrote reports and digests of United States Supreme Court decisions, "Life of William Pinckney" (1826), "History of the Northmen" (1831), "Histoire du progrès du droit des gens en Europe" ("History of the Law of Nations," 1841), "Validity of the British Claim to a Right of Visitation and Search of American Vessels Suspected to be Engaged in the Slave-Trade" (1842).

Wheatstone (hwēt′stọn), Sir **Charles.** Born at Gloucester, England, Feb., 1802: died at Paris, Oct. 19, 1875. An English physicist and inventor, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph: professor in King's College, London. He patented, with Cooke, his telegraph in 1837; made many researches in electricity, sound, and light; and invented the stereoscope, concertina, etc.

Wheeler (hwē′lėr), **William Almon.** Born at Malone, Franklin County, N.Y., June 30, 1819: died there, June 4, 1887. An American statesman. He was educated at the University of Vermont, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1845; was United States district attorney of Franklin County, New York, 1846–49; was a Whig member of the New York Assembly 1849–58, and State senator 1858–59; and was Republican member of Congress from New York 1861–63 and 1869–77. He adjusted Louisiana difficulties by the "Wheeler Compromise" in 1874. He was nominated as Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1876; was declared elected in 1877; and served 1877–81. See *Electoral Commission.*

Wheeling (hwē′ling). A city, capital of Ohio County, West Virginia, situated in the "Panhandle," on the Ohio River, in lat. 40° 6′ N. It is called "the Nail City," from its nail-factories: it has also other manufactures, and an important trade by railroad and by the Ohio. It was the capital of the State 1863–70 and 1875–85. Population (1890), 34,522.

Wheelock (hwē′lok), **Eleazar.** Born at Windham, Conn., 1711: died at Hanover, N. H., 1779. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Dartmouth College (1770–79).

Wheelock, John. Born at Lebanon, Conn., 1754: died at Hanover, N. H., 1817. An American educator, son of Eleazar Wheelock. He served in the Revolutionary War, and succeeded his father as president of Dartmouth College in 1779. He was removed by the trustees in 1815, and restored in 1817.

When You See Me You Know Me, or the Famous Chronicle Historie of King Henrie the Eight. A play by Samuel Rowley, printed about 1632. It is partly identical with Shakspere's "Henry VIII."

Whewell (hū′el), **William.** Born at Lancaster, England, May 24, 1794: died at Cambridge, England, March 6, 1866. A celebrated English scientist and philosopher. He entered Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1812. In 1817 he was elected fellow, and in 1818 mathematical lecturer. From 1828–32 he was professor of mineralogy, and from 1838–55 of moral theology and casuistical divinity. In 1841 he became master of Trinity College. His works include "Astronomy and General Physics Considered with Reference to Natural Theology" (1833), "History of the Inductive Sciences" (1837), "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences" (1840), "Elements of Morality" (1845), "On the History of Moral Philosophy in England" (1852), "Plurality of Worlds," "Platonic Dialogues for English Readers" (1859–61), "Lectures on Political Economy" (1861).

Whidby (hwid′bi). A large island in Puget Sound, belonging to the State of Washington.

Whigs (hwigz), **The.** [Originally a contemptuous epithet in Scotland, the primary application of which is not now known.] 1. In English history, one of the two great political parties which arose at the end of the 17th century. It may be regarded as succeeding the Roundheads, Country party, and Exclusionists (Petitioners). It professed more liberal principles than the Tory party, and favored and defended the revolution of 1688, Parliamentary control, and the Hanoverian succession. The great Whig families controlled the government for many years from the beginning of the reign of George I. Among the later leaders were Fox and Burke. About the time of the Reform Bill of 1832 (which the Whigs favored) the name began to be replaced by Liberal. (See *Liberal.*) Sometimes the more conservative members of the Liberal party are still called Whigs. 2. The patriotic or American party during the Revolutionary period.—3. An American political party formed under the leadership of Henry Clay, and known until about 1834 as the National Republican. It favored a loose construction of the Constitution, and supported a high protective tariff and internal improvements. Its presidents were Harrison and Tyler (1841–45) and Taylor and Fillmore (1849–53). It became divided on the slavery question, lost the election of 1852, and soon after disappeared.

Whipple (hwip′l), **Edwin Percy.** Born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819: died at Boston, June 16, 1886. An American critic and essayist. He was employed in a bank and in a broker's office at Boston; and 1837–60 was superintendent of the reading-room of the Merchants' Exchange. He became noted as a lecturer. His works include "Essays and Reviews" (2 vols. 1848–49), "Literature and Life" (1849), "Character and Characteristic Men" (1866), "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" (1869), "Success and its Conditions" (1871), "American Literature and Other Papers" (1887), "Recollections of Eminent Men" (1887), "Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics" (1888).

Whiskerandos (hwis-kėr-an′dōz), **Don Ferolo.** A character in the tragedy rehearsed in Sheridan's "Critic": a burlesque tragedy type.

Whisky Insurrection or **Rebellion.** An outbreak in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, in 1794, against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills. A large body of militia, under Governor Lee of Virginia, was sent by Washington to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.

Whisky Ring. A conspiracy of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government of the excise taxes. It existed about 1872–75.

Whistlecraft (hwis′l-kråft), **William and Robert.** A pseudonym of John Hookham Frere. He wrote a "Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, Harness and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table." In this work he introduced the bernesque style into the English language. Byron, when sending "Beppo" to his publisher, writes: "I have written a poem humorous, in or after the excellent manner of Mr. Whistlecraft, and founded on a Venetian anecdote which amused me. . . . Whistlecraft is my immediate model, but Berni is the father of that kind of writing; which, I think, suits our language, too, very well."

Whistler (hwis′lėr), **James Abbott McNeill.** Born at Lowell, Mass., 1834. A distinguished American-English painter and etcher. He was educated at West Point, and studied art in Paris. He removed to London in 1863, and in 1886 was elected president of the Society of British Artists. He is especially noted for his etchings. His paintings include various portraits, and "The White Girl" (1862), "Portrait of my Mother" (1872), "Nocturne in Blue and Gold" and "Nocturne in Blue and Green" (1878), "Harmony in Gray and Green" (1881), etc.

Whiston (hwis′ton), **William.** Born at Norton, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 9, 1667: died at London, Aug. 22, 1752. An English theologian and mathematician, successor of Newton as professor of mathematics at Cambridge, but expelled for Arianism. He wrote "New Theory of the Earth" (1696), "Primitive Christianity Revived" (1711), "St. Clement's and St. Irenæus's Vindication of the Apostolical Constitutions" (1716), "Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematical Philosophy Demonstrated" (1716), works on mathematics, Arianism, prophecy, the Scriptures, a life of Samuel Clarke, autobiography (1749–50), and a translation of Josephus (1737).

Whitby (hwit′bi). A seaport and watering-place in Yorkshire, England, situated at the mouth of the Esk in the North Sea, in lat. 54° 29′ N., long. 0° 37′ W.: the Saxon Streonshalh. It has manufactures of jet ornaments and important fisheries and trade; and was formerly noted for ship-building. It is a fashionable seaside resort. The famous abbey was founded in the 7th century, though the existing remains date from between the 12th and the 14th. The ruins of the church are picturesque and architecturally interesting. The clearstory windows are small, but the other openings are of good size. The town grew up around the monastery. Population (1891), 13 274.

Whitby. The capital of Ontario County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 30 miles east-northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 2,786.

Whitby, Daniel. Born at Rushden, Northamptonshire, 1638: died at Salisbury, March 24, 1726. An English theologian. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1657. In 1672 he was rector at St. Edmunds, Salisbury. His attempt to reconcile the Anglican Church and the Dissenters excited the wrath of the clergy: his book "The Protestant Reconciler" (1683) was burned at Oxford, and he was forced to recant. He wrote controversial works against Roman Catholicism, and others relating to Arianism, Arminianism, etc.

Whitby, Synod or Council of. An ecclesiastical council held at Whitby in 664, under the leadership of Oswy, king of Northumbria, to decide the Easter and tonsure questions. It resulted in the triumph of the Roman party as against the Celtic.

White (hwit), **Andrew Dickson.** Born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. An American educator, historian, and politician. He graduated at Yale in 1853; studied in Europe, and was attaché of legation in Russia; was professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan 1857–62; was State senator in New York 1863–66; and was one of the organizers of Cornell University and its first president (1867–85). From 1879 to 1881 he was United States minister to Germany. In 1871 he was commissioner to Santo Domingo, and minister to Russia 1892–94. Among his works are "Lectures on Medieval and Modern History" (1861), "Warfare of Science" (1876), "The New Germany" (1882), "Studies in General History" (1885).

White, Babington. A pseudonym of Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell).

White, Gilbert. Born at Selborne, Hampshire, England, July 18, 1720: died there, June 20, 1793. An English naturalist. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a fellow there; and was curate at Selborne and elsewhere. He is famous for his "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" (1789). His "Naturalists' Calendar" was edited by Aikin in 1795.

White, Henry Kirke. Born at Nottingham, England, March 21, 1785: died at Cambridge, England, Oct. 19, 1806. An English poet. He was the son of a butcher, and was apprenticed to an attorney at the age of 15. He published a volume of poems in 1803, and in 1804 secured a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he died from overstudy. His "Remains" and biography were published by Southey in 1807.

White, Hugh Lawson. Born in Iredell County, N. C., 1773: died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 10, 1840. An American statesman. He was State senator in Tennessee; judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court; and United States senator from Tennessee 1825–40. He received 26 electoral votes as Whig candidate for President in 1836.

White, John. Born 1590: died 1645. An English lawyer and doctor of medicine: called "Century White" from his "First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests" (1643). He drew up the first charter of the Massachusetts colony.

White, Joseph Blanco. Born at Seville, July 11, 1775: died at Liverpool, May 20, 1841. An English author and clergyman. In 1799 he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. In 1810 he went to England and took orders in the English Church, but afterward became a Unitarian. He edited "El Español" in London (1810–14), and wrote "Letters from Spain" (1822), "Evidence against Catholicism" (1825), "Poor Man's Preservative against Popery" (1825), "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion" (1833), and the famous sonnet "Night." His autobiography was edited by J. H. Thom (1845).

White, Peregrine. Born on the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor, Mass., Nov. 20, 1620: died 1704. The first white child born in New England.

White, Richard Grant. Born at New York, May 22, 1822: died there, April 8, 1885. An American essayist, critic, and Shaksperian scholar. He was educated at the University of the City of New York; studied law; became noted as a musical and art critic; was editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer"; and later was connected with the United States revenue bureau in New York. He wrote "Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop [Onderdonk] of New York" (1845), "Handbook of Christian Art" (1853), "Shakspere's Scholar" (1854), "Authorship of the 3 Parts of Henry VI." (1859), "National Hymns" (1861), a satire "The New Gospel of Peace" (1863), "Memoirs of the Life of William Shakspere" (1865), "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866), "Words and Their Uses" (1870), "Every-day English" (1880), "England Without and Within" (1881), a novel "The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys" (1884), "Studies in Shakspere" (1885). He edited Shakspere's plays 1857–65, and in 1883.

White, Stanford. Born at New York, Nov. 9, 1853. An American architect and decorator, son of R. G. White. He has designed the Washington Arch (New York city), the Madison Square Garden, the base of St. Gaudens's statue of Farragut in Madison Square, and many buildings.

White, William. Born at Philadelphia, April 4, 1748: died there, July 17, 1836. A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the organizers of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and was elected first bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786, and consecrated in London in 1787. He wrote "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Considered" (1782), "Lectures on the Catechism" (1813), "Comparative View of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians" (1817), "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1820), etc.

Whiteboys (hwit′boiz). The members of an illegal agrarian association, formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). The members of the association assembled at night with white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences and leveled inclosures (being hence also called Levelers), and destroyed the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association.

Whitecaps (hwīt′kaps). In the United States, a self-constituted body or committee of persons who, in Indiana and other States, generally under the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel (hwīt′chap″el). A quarter in the eastern part of London, inhabited by the poorer classes and by criminals: so called from Whitechapel Road.

Whitechapel Murders. A series of extraordinary and atrocious murders, committed in London, especially in Whitechapel, by an unknown person, popularly called "Jack the Ripper," about 1889. The victims were in all cases fallen women.

White Company, The. [F. *La Compagnie Blanche.*] A band of assassins organized in Toulouse in the 13th century by "the ferocious Folquet," bishop of Toulouse. He marched at their head, massacring all who were suspected of favoring heretical opinions. This company joined the army of Simon de Montfort when he besieged Toulouse. The name was also assumed by a band of freebooters (the "Grand Companies") led by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1366, from the white cross which each wore on his shoulder. He was ransomed from English captivity for the purpose of ridding France of these adventurers. He placed himself at their head and led them out of the country into Spain. The name was also given, probably on account of their equipment, to another band of adventurers led by Sir John Hawkwood, who ravaged the northern part of Italy with them in the 14th century.

White Czar, or White King, The. An epithet of the Czar of Russia.

White Devil, The, or Vittoria Corombona. A tragedy by Webster, first acted in 1607 or 1608. It was printed in 1612. See *Corombona.*

> But when these criticisms and others are made, "The White Devil" remains one of the most glorious works of the period. Vittoria is perfect throughout; and in the justly lauded trial scene she has no superior on any stage. Bracchiano is a thoroughly lifelike portrait of the man who is completely besotted with an evil woman. Flamineo I have spoken of, and not favourably: yet in literature, if not in life, he is a triumph; and, above all, the absorbing tragic interest of the play, which it is impossible to take up without finishing, has to be counted in. But the real charm of "The White Devil" is the wholly miraculous poetry in phrases and short passages which it contains.
>
> *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 275.

White Devil of Wallachia, The. A Turkish nickname of Scanderbeg.

White Elephant, Land of the. Siam.

Whiteface (hwīt′fās) **Mountain.** A peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex County, New York, near Lake Placid. Height, about 4,870 feet.

Whitefield (hwit′fēld), **George.** Born at Gloucester, England, Dec. 27, 1714: died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770. An English clergyman, one of the founders of Methodism: celebrated as a pulpit orator. He was educated at Gloucester and Oxford; became associated at Oxford with the Methodists; was ordained deacon in 1736; visited Georgia in 1738, returning to England in the same year to be ordained a priest; began open-air preaching at Bristol with great effect; again visited America 1739–41, preaching in New England, New York, Georgia, and elsewhere; separated from Wesley on doctrinal points in 1841 (Whitefield retaining his rigid Calvinism and Wesley leaning toward Arminianism); preached throughout Great Britain; was in America for the third time 1744–48 (and several times later); and became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. He returned to America for the last time in 1769, and died there.

Whitefriars (hwīt′frī″ärz). A district in London, named from an order of Carmelites established there in 1241. The first monastery of the order in England was founded by Ralph Freshburne near Aterwich, Northumberland, in 1224. (See *Alsatia.*) In 1580 the Whitefriars' Monastery was given up to a company of players, and known as Whitefriars' Theatre. It was not used after 1616.

Whitehall (hwīt′hâl). In modern London, the main thoroughfare between Trafalgar Square and the houses of Parliament. It is 150 feet wide, and passes through the great courtyard of the old Whitehall Palace. It contains on either side the administrative offices of the imperial government.

Whitehall (hwīt′hâl). A village in Washington County, New York, situated at the southern end of Lake Champlain, 65 miles north by east of Albany, at the terminus of the Champlain Canal. It has an important trade in lumber. Population (1890), 4,434.

Whitehall Palace. A palace in London, England, originally built by Hubert de Burgh in the reign of Henry III. It became the residence of the archbishops of York in 1248, and was called York Place for three centuries. It should not be confounded with York House. It escheated to the crown under Henry VIII. In 1615 it was nearly destroyed by fire, and James I. undertook to rebuild the palace, but only the existing banqueting-hall, designed by Inigo Jones, was finished at the opening of the civil war. The remainder of the old palace has since disappeared. The banqueting-hall is one of the best examples of the Palladian style, 111 by 55½ feet, and 55½ high. The ceiling is covered with paintings by Rubens representing the Apotheosis of James I., incidents in the life of Charles I., and allegories of Peace, Plenty, and similar subjects. Through an opening broken in the wall between the upper and the lower central windows Charles I. walked to the scaffold. The banqueting-hall was turned into a chapel by George I., but has never been consecrated. It is called "the Chapel Royal of Whitehall," and was dismantled in 1890.

White Hart, The. A noted tavern in Southwark, London.

Whitehaven (hwīt′hā″vn). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated near the entrance to Solway Firth, in lat. 54° 33′ N., long. 3° 35′ W. It has coal-mines and varied manufactures, and exports coal, iron, etc. Population (1891), 18,044.

Whitehead (hwīt′hed), **Charles.** Born at London, 1804: died at Melbourne, 1862. An English poet and writer. He published "The Solitary" (1831), and "Autobiography of Jack Ketch" (1834). The "Pickwick Papers" were written by Dickens at his suggestion. In 1857 he went to Melbourne.

Whitehead, William. Born at Cambridge, 1715: died April 14, 1785. An English poet, the successor of Colley Cibber as poet laureate. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge (Clare Hall). In 1742 he became a fellow of Clare, and in 1751 poet laureate. He wrote the tragedies "A Roman Father" and "Creusa," and the comedy "A School for Lovers," etc.

White Horse, Vale of the. A valley in Berkshire, England, west of Abingdon. See *White Horse of Berkshire.*

White Horse of Berkshire, The. A rude figure of a horse made by cutting away the turf on an escarpment of the Chalk Downs near Wantage, Berkshire, England: traditionally ascribed to Alfred the Great. There are others.

> The White Horse of Uffington, in Berkshire, occupies about an acre of ground, and may be seen from some points of view at a distance of twelve miles.
>
> *Woodward*, Geology of England and Wales, 2d ed., p. 421.

White House (hwīt hous). A locality on the Pamunkey River, Virginia, east of Richmond: a prominent point in the movements against Richmond in the Civil War.

White House, The. See *Washington* (city).

White Huns (hunz). An ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were probably ancestors of the Turkomans.

White Lady. 1. In German folk-lore, the ancient Teutonic goddess Holda or Berchta, who was the receiver of the souls of maidens and children, and who still exists as the White Lady, not unfrequently, in German legends, transforming herself, or those whom she decoys into her home, into a white mouse. *Baring-Gould*, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 463.— 2. See *Agnes of Meran.*

White League, The. 1. A military organization in Louisiana, in the period succeeding the Civil War, formed for the purpose of securing white supremacy.— 2. The Ku-Klux Klan.

Whitelocke (hwit′lok), **Bulstrode.** Born at London, Aug. 2, 1605: died at Clifton, Wiltshire, 1676. An English statesman, son of Sir James Whitlock (justice of the King's Bench). In 1620 he entered St. John's College, Oxford; in 1626 was member of Parliament for Stafford; and sat in the Long Parliament for Great Marlow. He succeeded in maintaining a moderate or neutral position through the civil war, Commonwealth, and Restoration. In 1645 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the king at Uxbridge. He committed himself neither to the Independents nor to the Presbyterians, and had nothing to do with the king's trial and execution. In 1653 he was ambassador to Sweden, and in 1659 was commissioner of the great seal. He was pardoned at the Restoration. He wrote "Memorials of English Affairs" (1682).

White Mountain. [G. *Weisser Berg.*] A hill near Prague, about 1,200 feet in height. Here, Nov. 8, 1620, the Imperialists under Tilly and Maximilian of Bavaria defeated the elector Frederick V. of the Palatinate.

White Mountain Apache. See *Coyotero.*

White Mountains. A group of mountains in New Hampshire, belonging to the Appalachian system. It comprises the Presidential range, or White Mountains proper (Mounts Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, and others), the Franconia range (Mount Lafayette and others), and other lesser heights. Highest point, Mount Washington (6,288 feet). They are a popular summer resort.

White Mountains. A name sometimes given to the Little Carpathians between Moravia and Hungary.

White Oak Swamp. A locality east of Richmond, the scene of part of the battle of June 30, 1862, and of the Seven Days' Battles.

White Plains. A village in Westchester County, New York, 22 miles north-northeast of New York. A victory was gained there by the British under Howe over the Americans under Washington, Oct. 28, 1776. Population (1890), 4,042.

White River. 1. A river in Arkansas and the southern part of Missouri, which joins the Arkansas and Mississippi near the junction of those rivers. Length, about 800 miles; navigable to Batesville or Jacksonport.—2. A river in Indiana, formed by the East and West Forks. It joins the Wabash 25 miles southwest of Vincennes. Indianapolis is on the West Fork. Length, about 350 miles, including the West Fork.
3. A small river of Michigan which flows into Lake Michigan north-northwest of Muskegon.—4. A river in northern Nebraska and the southern part of South Dakota, which joins the Missouri below Chamberlain, South Dakota. Length, about 350 miles.—5. A river in Vermont which joins the Connecticut at White River Junction, 32 miles east of Rutland. Length, about 80 miles.

White River Junction. A railroad junction in Vermont, at the entrance of the White River into the Connecticut.

White Rose of Raby. An epithet of the mother of Edward IV. of England. In 1794 a novel with this title was published.

White Russia (rush′ạ̈). A popular but not official name for a part of western Russia largely inhabited by White Russians. It includes, in whole or in great part, the governments of Vilna, Grodno, Mohileff, Minsk, Smolensk, and Vitebsk. Formerly it belonged to Poland.

White's (hwīts). A noted club in St. James's street, London, established in 1698 as a chocolate-house, and called after the name of its keeper. It was from the beginning principally a gambling club.

Whites, The. See *Bianchi.*

White Sea. An arm of the Arctic Ocean which penetrates about 400 miles into northern Russia. Its chief branches are the Gulfs of Mezen, Archangel (or Dwina), Onega, and Kandalak, and it receives the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Wyg. It is frozen more than half the year.

White Sheep, The. The Turkoman conquerors of Persia about 1468.

White Sulphur Springs. A village and watering-place in Greenbrier County, Virginia, 60 miles northwest of Lynchburg: one of the most noted summer resorts in the South.

White Surrey. The favorite horse of Richard III.

White Tower. The oldest portion of the Tower of London (which see).

Whitfield, George. See *Whitefield.*

Whitfield (hwit′fēld), or **Whitefield, John Clarke.** Born at Gloucester, Dec. 13, 1770: died at Hereford, Feb. 22, 1836. An English musician. In 1793 he received the degree of Mus. B. at Cambridge. In 1795 he became organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin; in 1798 organist of Trinity and St. John's colleges, Cambridge; and in 1820 organist of Hereford cathedral. Later he was professor of music in Cambridge He edited Handel's oratorios.

Whitgift (hwit′gift), **John.** Born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, 1530 (1533?): died at London, Feb. 29, 1604. An English prelate. In 1563 he became Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1567 regius professor and master of Trinity; and in 1570 vice-chancellor of the university. He was appointed bishop of Worcester in 1577, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1583. He was a persecutor of the Puritans; was one of the authors of the "Lambeth Articles"; and took part in the Hampton Court Conference in 1604. His works were edited for the Parker Society 1851–53.

Whitlock (hwit′lok), Mrs. (**Eliza Kemble**). Born 1761: died 1836. An English actress, sister of Mrs. Siddons.

Whitman (hwit′man), Mrs. (**Sarah Helen Power**). Born at Providence, R. I., 1803: died there, June 27, 1878. An American poet and critic. About 1848 she became engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, and, though the engagement was broken off, defended him in her "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics" (1860). She also wrote "Hours of Life, and other Poems" (1853), and various poems with her sister Anna M. Power.

Whitman, Walt or **Walter.** Born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819: died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. An American poet. In early life he was engaged as a printer, carpenter, and journalist. During the Civil War he volunteered as army nurse, and in 1864 was seized with hospital malaria, from which he never fully recovered. After the war he was a government clerk in Washington; and was dismissed in 1865, on account of the character of his volume of poems "Leaves of Grass," which had been published in 1855. The volume has many times been revised, a final edition appearing in 1892. Shortly after his dismissal he received another appointment which he held until disabled by paralysis in 1873, when he removed to Camden. William Douglas O'Connor published a pamphlet in his defense in 1866, entitled "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication," and W. M. Rossetti published an edition of his poems in England in 1868. His other works include "Drum-Taps" (1865), "Memoranda During the War" (1875), "Democratic Vistas" (1871), "Two Rivulets" (1876), "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883), "November Boughs" (1888), "Goodbye, my Fancy" (1891), and "Selected Poems." A complete collection of his prose works and "Autobiographia" was published in 1892.

Whitney (hwit′ni), Mrs. (**Adeline Dutton Train**). Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824. An American novelist, poet, and writer of juveniles. Her novels include "Boys at Chequasset" (1862), "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863), "The Gayworthys" (1865), "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1866), "Patience Strong's Outings" (1868), "Hitherto" (1869), "Real Folks" (1871), "Sights and Insights" (1876), "Odd or Even" (1880), "Bonnyborough" (1885), "Ascutney Street" (1891), "A Golden Gossip" (1892). She has published also several volumes of poems.

Whitney (hwit′ni), **Eli.** Born at Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1825. An American inventor and manufacturer. He graduated at Yale in 1792, and in the same year went to Georgia as a teacher, and there invented the cotton-gin. His workshop was broken into and his machine stolen and others made before he could secure a patent. He subsequently made a fortune in the manufacture of firearms at Whitneyville, near New Haven.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight. Born at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819. A distinguished American geologist. He graduated at Yale in 1839; was connected as geologist with the New Hampshire survey 1840–42; studied and traveled in Europe 1842–47; was assistant geologist of the United States survey of the Lake Superior region 1847–49; became State chemist of Iowa and professor in Iowa State University in 1855; was connected with the State surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois 1858–60; was State geologist of California 1860–74; and became professor of geology at Harvard in 1865. With J. W. Foster he published reports on the Lake Superior survey (1849 and 1850–51); with James Hall reports on the Geological Survey of Iowa (1858–59) and on that of Wisconsin (1862). He has also written "The Metallic Wealth of the United States, etc." (1854), "Geological Survey of California" (1864–70), "The Yosemite Guide-Book" (1869), "Barometric Hypsometry" (1874), a volume on the botany of California (1877), "Names and Places" (1888), etc.

Whitney, Mount. [Named from Prof. J. D. Whitney.] A peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the border of Inyo and Tulare counties, California, about lat. 36° 35′ N.: thought to be the highest mountain in the United States (about 14,522 feet).

Whitney, William Collins. Born at Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841. An American lawyer and politician. He graduated at Yale in 1863, and at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and has several times been corporation counsel of New York city. He was secretary of the navy 1885–89.

Whitney, William Dwight. Born at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827: died at New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894. A distinguished American philologist, brother of J. D. Whitney. He graduated at Williams College in 1845; was employed in a bank at Northampton for several years; studied Sanskrit at New Haven 1849-50, and at Berlin 1850–53; and became professor of Sanskrit at Yale in 1853, and also of comparative philology in 1870. He was secretary of the American Oriental Society 1857–84, and its president from 1884; and was the first president of the American Philological Association. He was also member of many learned societies, and was a foreign knight of the Prussian order Pour le Mérite, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Carlyle. His works include numerous contributions to the "Journal of the American Oriental Society" and other papers, a translation of the "Sûrya Siddhanta" (1860), an edition of the "Prâtiçâkhya" of the "Atharva Veda" (1862), "Language and the Study of Language" (1867), "German Grammar" (1869), "German Reader," an edition of the "Taittiriya Prâtiçâkhya" (1871), "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" (1872–74), "Life and Growth of Language" (1875), "Essentials of English Grammar" (1877), "Sanskrit Grammar" (1879), "French Grammar" (1886), etc. He also was editor-in-chief of "The Century Dictionary" (1889–91), and aided in the revision of Webster's Dictionary (1864).

Whittier (hwit′i-ėr), **John Greenleaf.** Born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807: died at Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892. A distinguished American poet, reformer, and author: a member of the Society of Friends. He attended the Haverhill Academy; worked on a farm; taught school in order to afford further education; and at the age of twenty-two edited the "American Manufacturer" at Boston. In 1830 he edited the "Haverhill Gazette," and a few months later the "New England Weekly Review" (Hartford). He was a leading opponent of slavery; became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836; and went to Philadelphia, where he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman." He was several times attacked by mobs on account of his opinions. He was sent to the Massachusetts legislature in 1835–36, and settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1840. He was leading writer for the Washington "National Era" 1847–59. Among his works are "Legends of New England" (1831), "Moll Pitcher" (1832), "Mogg Megone" (1836), "Ballads" (1838), "Lays of My Home, and other Poems" (1843), "The Stranger in Lowell" (1845), "Supernaturalism in New England" (1847), "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" (1849), "The Voices of Freedom" (1849), "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (1850), "Songs of Labor" (1850), "The Chapel of the Hermits" (1853), "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies" (1854), "The Panorama" (1856), "Home Ballads and Poems" (1860), "In War Time" (1863), "National Lyrics" (1865), "Snow-Bound" (1866), "Maud Muller" (1866), "The Tent on the Beach" (1867), "Among the Hills" (1868), "Ballads of New England" (1869), "Miriam" (1871), "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim" (1872), "Hazel Blossoms" (1874), "Mabel Martin" (1875), "The Vision of Echard" (1878), "The King's Missive" (1881), "The Bay of the Seven Islands" (1883), "Poems of Nature" (1886), "St. Gregory's Guest" (1886). Complete works, prose and verse, in 7 vols. (1888–1889), revised by the author.

Whittington (hwit′ing-tọn). A town in Derbyshire, England, 9 miles south by east of Sheffield. Population (1891), 8,798.

Whittington, Sir **Richard.** Born about 1358: died March, 1423. Lord Mayor of London. He was a son of Sir Richard Whittington of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, who died an outlaw in 1360. In 1392 he was an alderman and sheriff of London, and was chosen mayor in 1397, 1406, and 1419. In 1416 he was elected member of Parliament for London. The old legend which depicts him as going up to London to seek his fortune, which he finally achieves by means of his cat, has no foundation in fact; but the phrase "Whittington and his cat" is supposed to be a corruption of the word *acat* or *achat*, used in the 14th century, meaning 'trading' or 'barter,' round which the nursery tale grew. There is an Eastern legend of the same nature, which probably affected the form of the story.

Whittredge (hwit′rej), **Worthington.** Born at Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1820. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of Andreas Achenbach in Düsseldorf. He was elected national academician in 1861, and president in 1874.

Whitworth (hwit′wėrth). A village in Lancashire, England, situated on the Spodden 12 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 9,766.

Whitworth, Sir **Joseph.** Born at Stockport, England, 1803: died 1887. An English inventor and manufacturer, noted especially for his breech-loading cannon and rifles.

Whydah (hwid′ạ̈), or **Widah** (wid′ạ̈). The chief seaport of Dahomey, Africa, situated on a lagoon near the coast, about long. 2° 5′ E. Population, estimated, 12,000–25,000.

Whymper (hwim′pėr), **Edward.** Born at London, April 27, 1840. An English wood-engraver, traveler, and author: noted as a mountain-climber. He ascended Mont Pelvoux in 1861, and Pointe des Écrins in 1864; made the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865 (see *Matterhorn*); traveled extensively in Greenland in 1867 and 1872; and ascended Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Pichincha, and other mountains in the Ecuadorian Andes in 1880. He has written "Scrambles among the Alps" (1871), "Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator" (1892).

Whyte-Melville (hwīt′mel′vil), **George John.** Born near St. Andrews, Scotland, 1821: died Dec., 1878. An English soldier and novelist. He was educated at Eton; entered the army in 1839; retired from the army with the rank of captain in 1849; and served in the Turkish cavalry in the Crimean war. Among his novels are "Digby Grand" (1853), "Kate Coventry" (1856), "The Interpreter" (1858), "Holmby House" (1860), "Good for Nothing" (1861), "The Queen's Marys" (1862), "The Gladiators" (1863), "The White Rose" (1868), "Sarchedon" (1871), "Satanella" (1873), "Uncle John" (1874), "Katerfelto" (1875), "Roy's Wife" (1878), "Black but Comely" (1879).

Wichert (vē′ċhert), **Ernst Alexander August Georg.** Born at Insterburg, East Prussia, March 11, 1831. A German dramatist and novelist. His works include the novels "Das grüne Thor," "Ein starkes Herz," "Heinrich von Plauen," "Der grosse Kurfurst in Preussen," and the dramas "Der Narr des Glucks," "Ein Schritt vom Wege," "Die Realisten," etc.

Wichita (wē'chē-tä). A confederacy of the Caddoan family of North American Indians. They formerly lived on and near the Washita River, Arkansas, and the Washita (False Washita) River, Oklahoma; their present habitat is on the Wichita reservation, Oklahoma. The confederacy consists of seven tribes, of which the principal are the Wichita, Towakarehu, and Weeko. See *Caddoan.*

Wichita (wich'i-tä). [From the Indian name.] The capital of Sedgwick County, Kansas, situated on the Arkansas River 130 miles southwest of Topeka. It is an important railway center. Population (1890), 23,853.

Wick (wik). A seaport, capital of the county of Caithness, Scotland, situated on the North Sea in lat. 58° 27′ N. It is an important fishing port (especially for herrings). Population (1891), 8,512.

Wickfield (wik'fēld), **Agnes.** The daughter of Mr. Wickfield the solicitor, and second wife of David Copperfield, in Dickens's novel of that name.

Wickliffe, John. See *Wyclif.*

Wickliffites. See *Wycliffites.*

Wicklow (wik'lō). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Dublin, St. George's Channel, Wexford, Carlow, and Kildare. It is traversed by a range of hills. Area, 781 square miles. Population (1891), 62,136.—**2.** The capital of County Wicklow, situated on St. George's Channel 28 miles south-southeast of Dublin. Population (1891), 3,273.

Wiclif. See *Wyclif.*

Widdin, or **Widin** (vid'in). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 43° 59′ N., long. 22° 52′ E., on the site of the Roman Bononia. It was formerly an important fortress, and has a flourishing river trade. The Turks were defeated there by the Imperialists in 1689. It was a strategic point in the Crimean war, the Servian rebellion (1876), and the Russo-Turkish war (1877–78); and was successfully attacked by the Servians in 1885. Population (1888), 14,772.

Wide, Wide World, The. A novel by Susan Warner, published in 1850.

Widnes (wid'nes). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 11 miles east-southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 30,011.

Widow, The. A comedy by Middleton, composed about 1616, printed in 1652, and attributed to Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton.

Widow Barnaby (bär'na-bi). A novel by Mrs. Trollope, published in 1839. The Widow Barnaby is a vulgar, unprincipled woman, frequently quoted.

Widow Bedott (be-dot') **Papers.** A series of humorous papers, published by Mrs. Frances M. Whitcher (under the name of Widow Bedott or Priscilla P. Bedott) about 1847.

Widow's Tears, The. A comedy by Chapman, published in 1612. It is vigorous but broad.

Widukind. See *Wittekind.*

Wied (vēd). A small river in Germany which joins the Rhine at Neuwied.

Wied. A former countship of the German Empire, in the ancient Westphalian circle, lying along the Lahn and in the neighborhood of Neuwied. It gave name to a German dynasty.

Wied, or **Neuwied, Maximilian Alexander Philipp,** Prince of. See *Neuwied.*

Wieland. See *Wayland Smith.*

Wieland (vē'länt), **Christopher Martin.** Born at Oberholzheim, near Biberach, Sept. 5, 1733: died at Weimar, Jan. 20, 1813. A German poet and author. His father was a clergyman in the Swabian village where the poet was born. In 1750 he went to Tubingen to study jurisprudence at the university. The following year (1751) appeared his first work, the philosophical-didactic poem "Die Natur der Dinge" ("The Nature of Things"). This was followed by other moral writings, among them an "Anti-Ovid." In 1752, at the invitation of the poet and historian Bodmer, he went to Zurich, where the next year he published the poem "Der geprüfte Abraham" ("The Trial of Abraham"). Other poems of this period are "Sympathien" ("Sympathies"), and the "Empfindungen des Christen" ("The Feelings of the Christian," 1755), directed against the Anacreontic poets. In 1759 he left Zurich to take the position of tutor at Bern. The succeeding year, however, he returned to Biberach, where he was given a minor legal position. His writings subsequently exhibit an entirely different tendency from the religious ones of the Zurich period. They are the prose romance "Araspes und Panthea" (1761); a translation in whole or in part of twenty-two of the plays of Shakspere, between 1762 and 1766; the romance (in the manner of "Don Quixote") "Don Sylvio von Rosalva" (1764); "Komische Erzahlungen" ("Humorous Tales," 1766); the most celebrated of his novels, "Agathon" (1766–67), the narratives in verse "Musarion" and "Idris" (both 1768). In 1769 he was made professor of philosophy and literature at the University of Erfurt, where he remained until 1772, when he went to Weimar as tutor to the young prince Charles Augustus. He subsequently lived in or near Weimar until his death. After his removal to Erfurt had appeared, further, in the same vein as the works immediately preceding, "Die Grazien" ("The Graces"), prose and verse (1770), and the narrative poem "Der neue Amadis" ("The New Amadis," 1771). With his establishment at Erfurt begins a third and more serious period in his literary work. The first production in the new direction was the prose romance "Der goldene Spiegel" ("The Golden Mirror," 1772). The following year, in Weimar, he started a quarterly literary magazine, "Der teutsche Mercur" ("The German Mercury"), which was successfully continued until 1810. In it appeared the satirical romance "Die Abderiten" ("The Abderites," 1774), and the best-known of his poems, the epic "Oberon," which was published in 1780. Among his other works may particularly be mentioned the poems "Gaudalin" (1776), "Geron der Adeliche" ("Geron the Noble," 1777), and "Clelia und Sinibald"; the operas "Alceste" and "Hercules"; and the sequel to "The Golden Mirror," the novel "Der Danischmend," published in 1775. His collected works were published under his own supervision, 1794–1802, in 39 vols. with 6 supplements. Subsequently his complete works were published at Leipsic, 1818–28, in 53 vols.

Wien (vēn). The German name of Vienna.

Wiener-Neustadt (vē'ner-noi'stät). A town in Lower Austria, situated on the Fischa 27 miles south by west of Vienna. It has manufactures of locomotives, etc. Formerly it was a favorite Austrian princely residence. It was conquered by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. It was the birthplace of Maximilian I., and contains the ducal castle of the Babenbergs. Population (1890), 25,040.

Wieniawski (vē-nē-of'skē), **Henri.** Born at Lublin, July 10, 1835: died at Moscow, April 2 (March 31), 1880. A Polish composer and noted violinist.

Wiertz (vērts), **Antoine Joseph.** Born at Dinant, Belgium, Feb. 22, 1806: died at Brussels, June 18, 1865. A Belgian historical painter. He studied at Antwerp, Paris, and Rome, and in 1848 settled at Brussels, where the government built for him a large studio, now the Musée Wiertz, containing his paintings which he would not sell. Among his works are "Contest for the Body of Patroclus," "Revolt of the Angels," "The Orphans," "Carnival at Rome," "Triumph of Christ," and "Napoleon in Hell." He wrote a "Eulogy on Rubens" (1840), and a "Memoir on Flemish Painting."

Wiesbaden (vēs'bä-den). The capital of the governmental district of Wiesbaden, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the slope of the Taunus Wald, 3 miles from the Rhine and 6 miles north by west of Mainz. It is famous for its hot springs, and is frequented annually by about 90,000 visitors. It was known in Roman times, and was the capital of Nassau. It has been notorious as a gambling resort. Population (1890), 64,670.

Wife, The. A play by James Sheridan Knowles, brought out in 1833. Charles Lamb wrote the prologue and epilogue.

Wife for a Month, A. A play by Fletcher, acted some time before 1624, printed in 1647.

Wife of Bath's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is that of a hag who returns to her original form of a lovely lady when a knight is found courageous enough to marry her. The prologue owes numerous passages to Jerome's treatise against Jovinian who argued against celibacy, and was modernized by Pope. Dryden modernized the tale and changed it unwarrantably. Variants and analogues of this tale are known in Sanskrit, Turkish, Kaffir, Gaelic, and Icelandic, in the Gawaine division of the Arthurian cycle, and in Gower's "Florentius" ("Confessio Amantis," i.), which is no doubt from a French original.

Wigan (wig'an). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Douglas 18 miles northeast of Liverpool. It has coal-mines, cotton manufactures, foundries, furnaces, manufactures of nails, etc. It was the scene of Parliamentary victories in 1643 and 1651. Population (1891), 55,013.

Wigglesworth (wig'lz-wėrth), **Michael.** Born in England, 1631: died at Malden, Mass., June 10, 1705. An American clergyman and poet, pastor at Malden from 1656: best known for his poem "The Day of Doom" (1662). He wrote also "God's Controversy with New England" (?), "Meat out of the Eater."

Wight (wit), **Isle of.** [L. *Vectis.*] An island in the English Channel, belonging to Hampshire, England, separated from the mainland by the channels of Solent and Spithead. It is traversed by a range of chalk downs, and is noted for picturesque scenery. The capital is Newport. The island contains Cowes, Ryde, Ventnor, Shanklin, and other watering-places, Carisbrooke Castle (place of confinement of Charles I.), Osborne (villa of Queen Victoria), and Farringford (residence of Tennyson). Length, 23 miles. Area, 145 square miles. Population (1891), 78,718.

Wigton (wig'ton). A town in Cumberland, England, 11 miles west-southwest of Carlisle. Population (1891), 3,836.

Wigtown (wig'ton), or **Wigton. 1.** A maritime county in Scotland, in the southwestern extremity, bounded by Ayr, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown Bay, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. It is an important dairy county, part of the ancient Galloway. Area, 486 square miles. Population (1891), 36,062. **2.** A royal burgh, capital of the county of Wigtown, situated on Wigtown Bay in lat. 54° 52′ N. Population (1891), 1,509.

Wigtown Bay. An arm of the Irish Sea, between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

Wilberforce (wil'bėr-fōrs), **Robert Isaac.** Born 1802: died 1857. An English clergyman and author, son of William Wilberforce. He wrote "The Five Empires" (1840), "History of Erastianism" (1851), and works on the incarnation, baptism, the eucharist, etc.

Wilberforce, Samuel. Born at Clapham, near London, Sept. 7, 1805: killed by a fall from his horse near Dorking, England, July 19, 1873. An English prelate, bishop of Winchester: third son of William Wilberforce. In 1826 he graduated at Oxford (Oriel College); in 1830 became rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight; in 1841 was appointed chaplain to the Prince Consort; and in 1844 became bishop of Oxford. In 1868 he was appointed bishop of Winchester. Though a High-churchman, he did not join the Oxford movement: but several members of his family went over to the Church of Rome. His cleverness and persuasiveness of speech and manner gained him the nickname of "Soapy Sam," which he explained as due to the fact that he was "often in hot water, and always came out with clean hands." He published, with his brother, a life of his father (1838), and his correspondence (1840). He wrote "Note-Book of a Country Clergyman" (1832), "Agathos" (1839), "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America" (1844), etc.

Wilberforce, William. Born at Hull, England, Aug. 24, 1759: died at London, July 29, 1833. An English philanthropist, statesman, and orator: famous as an opponent of the slave-trade. His family held the manor of Wilberfoss in the East Riding, Yorkshire. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College), and in 1780 became member of Parliament for Hull. He was intimately associated with William Pitt. About 1787 he met Thomas Clarkson, and began to agitate the slavery question with the support of Pitt, who, in 1788, in the absence of Wilberforce, introduced the question in Parliament. In 1792 Wilberforce carried in the House of Commons a measure for gradual abolition, which was thrown out by the Lords. Immediate abolition was secured in 1807. The Emancipation Bill was passed in 1833, a month after the death of Wilberforce. He wrote "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians" (1797), etc.

Wilbye (wil'bi), **John.** An English musical composer. In 1598 he was teacher of music in Austin Friars, London. He published "The First Set of English Madrigals, for three, four, five, and six voices," and in 1609 a second book of the same.

Wilcox (wil'koks), **Cadmus Marcellus.** Born in North Carolina, May 29, 1826: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1890. A Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war; and entered the Confederate service and served in the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the Civil War. He wrote "Rifles and Rifle-Practice" (1859).

Wild (wīld), **Jonathan.** Born about 1682: hanged at Tyburn, May 24, 1725. An English robber, and receiver of stolen goods: the subject of Fielding's "History of the Life of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great" (1743) and of a novel by Defoe.

Wildair (wīld'ãr), **Sir Harry.** A gay, spirited man of fashion in Farquhar's "Constant Couple" and in its sequel "Sir Harry Wildair." The part was created by Wilks and afterward played by Garrick, but Peg Woffington played it so brilliantly that the latter resigned it to her.

Wildbad (vilt'bäd). A small town and watering-place in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated in the valley of the Enz 29 miles west of Stuttgart: noted for its warm alkali springs.

Wild Boar of Ardennes. See *Ardennes, Wild Boar of.*

Wilde (wīld), **James Plaisted,** Baron Penzance. Born at London, July 12, 1816. An English lawyer. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1839; and was made a baron of the exchequer in 1860, and knighted. From 1863–1872 he was judge of the Court of Probate and judge ordinary of the Divorce Court. In 1864 he was made privy councilor, and in 1869 created a peer of the United Kingdom. He has since held many public offices.

Wilde, Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills. Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1856. A British writer, a leader in the "esthetic" movement. He is a son of Sir William Wilde the oculist, and was educated at Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize in 1878 with a poem entitled "Ravenna." He has been satirized in "Punch" and in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience." His poems were published in 1881, and "The Happy Prince, and other Tales" in 1888. He lectured in the United States in 1882. He has also written "The Picture of Dorian Gray" (1890), and a number of plays, among which are "Vera" (1882), "The Duchess of Padua" (1891), "Lady Windermere's Fan" (1892), "Salome" (1893: in French, written for Sarah Bernhardt), and "A Woman of No Importance" (1893). His mother, Lady Wilde, has written poems under the pseudonym Speranza.

Wildenbruch (vil'den-brööh), **Ernst von.** Born at Beirut, Syria, Feb. 3, 1845. A German poet and dramatist of the school of Ibsen. Among his plays are "Christopher Marlow" (1884), "Der Mennonit" (1886), "Opfer um Opfer" (1883), "Die Haubenlerche" (1890), and "Das heilige Lachen" (1892).

Wildermuth (vil'der-möt), Mme. (**Ottilie Rohschütz**). Born at Rottenburg, Würtemberg, Feb. 22, 1817: died at Tübingen, July 12, 1877. A German novelist. Among her works are “Bilder und Geschichten aus dem schwäbischen Leben” (1852), “Auguste” (1865), etc.

Wilderness (wil′dėr-nes), **Battle of the.** A battle between the Federals and Confederates, May 5–6, 1864, in the Wilderness region in Virginia, south of the Rapidan. The Federals (over 100,000) were commanded by Grant (immediately by Meade), and the Confederates (64,000–68,000) by Lee. The Confederate position was partly intrenched. The Federal loss was about 18,000; the Confederate, about 11,000. The battle was followed by that of Spottsylvania.

Wildfire (wīld′fīr), **Madge.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel “The Heart of Midlothian,” a gipsy's daughter who becomes insane after having been seduced and deserted by George Robertson.

Wild Gallant, The. A play by John Dryden, first performed in 1663. It was revived and printed in 1669.

Wildgoose Chase, The. A comedy by Fletcher, produced first at court in 1621, printed in 1652. The play was very popular: part of Farquhar's “Inconstant” is taken from it.

Wildhorn (vilt′horn). A peak of the Bernese Alps, on the border between the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 10 miles north of Sion. Height, 10,706 feet.

Wild Huntsman, The. [G. *Der wilde Jäger.*] A spectral hunter in folk-lore, especially in German folk-lore: the subject of a ballad by Bürger.

Wilding (wĩl′ding). 1. The principal character in Shirley's “Gamester,” played by Garrick in his version “The Gamesters.”—2. “The liar” in Foote's play of that name.

Wild Oats. A comedy or farce by O'Keefe, brought out in 1791.

Wildstrubel (vilt′strö-bel). A summit of the Bernese Alps, in Switzerland, north of Sierre and west of the Gemmi Pass. Height, 10,670 feet.

Wilfer (wil′fėr), **Bella.** The pretty, teasing daughter of Reginald Wilfer in Dickens's “Our Mutual Friend.” Her father, a poor clerk, is known as “the cherub.”

Wilfrid (wil′frid), Saint. Born about 634: died 709. An English prelate. He took a leading part on the Roman side at the Synod of Whitby in 664, and was made archbishop of York in 665. He was several times driven from his see and restored, and finally retained Ripon and Hexham.

Wilhelm (vil′helm). See *William.*

Wilhelmine (vil-hel-mē′ne), **Friederike Sophie,** Princess, Margravine of Bayreuth. Born 1709: died 1758. The favorite sister of Frederick the Great. She married the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1731, and wrote “Denkwürdigkeiten” (published in 1810).

Wilhelmj (vil-hel′mi), **August.** Born at Usingen, Nassau, Sept. 21, 1845. A German composer and noted violinist.

Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre (vil′helm mīs′terz lãr′yär-e). [G., ‘William Meister's Apprenticeship’ (lit. ‘years of learning’).] A novel by Goethe, published 1795–96. Its sequel, “Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre” (travels, literally ‘years of wandering’), was not published till 1821–29. The “Lehrjahre” was begun in 1777.

Wilhelmshaven, or **Wilhelmshafen** (vil′helms-hä-fen). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Jade Bay of the North Sea, and surrounded on other sides by Oldenburg. It is the chief German naval station on the North Sea. It has a large dockyard, a harbor built 1855–69, and a new harbor for ships in commission. Population (1890), commune, 15,471.

Wilhelmshöhe (vil′helms-hė-e). [G., ‘William's height.’] A place three miles from Cassel, Germany. Its castle, the former residence of the landgraves, was the place of imprisonment of Napoleon III. after Sedan.

Wilhelm Tell (vil′helm tel). A drama by Schiller, first acted at Weimar in 1804. See *Tell, William.*

Wilibald, Alexis. A pseudonym of Wilhelm Häring.

Wilken (vil′ken), **Friedrich.** Born 1777: died 1840. A German historian. His chief work is “Geschichte der Kreuzzüge” (“History of the Crusades,” 1807–32).

Wilkes (wilks), **Charles.** Born in New York city, 1801: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877. An American admiral, explorer, and scientist. He entered the navy in 1818; became lieutenant in 1826; commanded an exploring expedition, 1838–42, which visited South America, the Samoan, Fiji, Hawaiian, and other islands in the Pacific, the antarctic regions, the western coast of North America, etc.; became commander in 1843, and captain in 1855; in command of the San Jacinto intercepted the British steamer Trent, Nov. 8, 1861, and took prisoner the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell (an act disavowed later by the United States government: see *Trent Affair*); and became commodore in 1862, and admiral in 1866. He wrote a “Narrative” of his expedition (6 vols. 1845), volumes on the meteorology and hydrography of the expedition, “Western America, etc.” (1849), “Theory of the Winds” (1856).

Wilkes, John. Born at London, Oct. 17, 1727: died there, Dec., 1797. An English politician, publicist, and political agitator. He was educated at the University of Leyden; entered Parliament in 1757; and established the “North Briton” in 1762, in which he attacked the Bute ministry. For his No. 45, criticizing George III. (1763), he was imprisoned, but was soon released, and became a popular hero. A scandalous “Essay on Woman,” printed for private circulation, was seized, and Wilkes was expelled from Parliament (1764). He went to France; was tried in his absence; and was outlawed for non-appearance. In 1768 he returned, and was elected for Middlesex; was imprisoned; and was expelled from Parliament (1769). He was several times reëlected, but each time declared ineligible. In 1770 he was released and and elected alderman of London. In 1771 he became sheriff, and in 1774 lord mayor. In the same year he was again elected to Parliament and allowed to take his seat, remaining a member until 1790. The resolutions invalidating his former elections were expunged in 1782.

Wilkes-Barre (wilks′bar-e). The capital of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated in the valley of Wyoming, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, 97 miles north-northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of a region of mines of anthracite coal, and has manufactures of machinery, etc. It was settled about 1770. Population (1890), 37,718.

Wilkie (wil′ki), Sir **David.** Born at Cults, Fifeshire, Scotland, Nov. 18, 1775: died at sea off Gibraltar, June 1, 1841. A noted Scottish genre-painter. He studied painting at Edinburgh; settled in London in 1805; became a royal academician in 1811; traveled on the Continent, especially 1825–28; became royal painter in ordinary in 1830; was knighted in 1836.

Wilkinasaga. A collection of medieval Norwegian legends relating to Dietrich of Bern and others.

Wilkins (wil′kinz), **John.** Born in Northamptonshire, 1614: died Nov. 19, 1672. An English divine and scientist, bishop of Chester. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen Hall) in 1631, and in 1659 became master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He assisted in founding the Royal Society. He published “Discovery of a New World” (1638), “Discourse Concerning a New Planet” (1640), “Mercury, or the Secret Messenger” (1641), “Mathematical Magic” (1648), “Essay toward a Real Character and a Philosophical Language” (1668), “Principles and Duties of Natural Religion” (1675)

> Perhaps the works of the celebrated Bishop Wilkins tended more than any others to the diffusion of the Copernican system in England, since even their extravagancies drew a stronger attention to them. In 1638, when he was only twenty-four years old, he published a book entitled “The Discovery of a New World; or, a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another habitable World in the Moon; with a Discourse concerning *the possibility of a passage thither.*” The latter part of his subject was, of course, an obvious mark for the sneers and witticisms of critics. Two years afterwards, in 1640, appeared his “Discourse concerning a new Planet; tending to prove it is probable our Earth is one of the Planets”: in which he urged the reasons in favour of the heliocentric system, and explained away the opposite arguments, especially those drawn from the supposed declarations of Scripture. *Whewell*, Ind. Sciences, I. 390.

Wilkins, Mary Eleanor. A contemporary American writer. She is principally noted as an exponent of New England life and character. Among her works are “The Pot of Gold and Other Stories” (1892), “Young Lucretia and Other Stories” (1892), “Jane Field,” a novel (1892), “Giles Corey, Yeoman,” a play (1893), “Pembroke,” a novel (1894), etc.

Wilkins, William. Born at Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 20, 1779: died at Homewood, Allegheny County, Pa., June 23, 1865. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Pennsylvania 1831–34; received the electoral votes of Pennsylvania for Vice-President in 1832; was United States minister to Russia 1834–35; was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1843–44; and was secretary of war 1844–45.

Wilkinson (wil′kin-sọn), **James.** Born at Benedict, Maryland, 1757: died near the city of Mexico, Dec. 28, 1825. An American general and politician. He served in the Revolutionary War in Canada and at Saratoga, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general; became secretary of the board of war; was in the Conway Cabal; engaged in trade in the Mississippi valley; attempted treasonably to detach Kentucky from the Union and ally it with Spain; served in the Indian wars, and commanded the right wing in Wayne's victory of Maumee in 1794; became a brigadier-general in 1792; succeeded Wayne as commander-in-chief of the army; was appointed commissioner to receive Louisiana from the French; and was governor of Louisiana 1805–06. He was implicated in Burr's conspiracy, and was court-martialed in 1811, but acquitted. In 1813 he became major-general. He failed as commander in the operations against Canada; was acquitted by a court of inquiry in 1815; but was discharged from the service. He wrote “Memoirs” (1816).

Wilkinson, Jemima. Born in Rhode Island about 1753: died 1819. An American religious impostor. She asserted that she had been raised from the dead, and founded a short-lived sect.

Wilkinson, Sir **John Gardner.** Born at Hardendale, Westmoreland, Oct. 5, 1797: died Oct. 29, 1875. An English Egyptologist. He was educated at Oxford (Exeter College), and from 1821 spent many years in Egypt in archæological explorations. His works include “Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians” (1837–41), “Materia Hieroglyphica” (1828), “Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt” (1835), “Modern Egypt and Thebes” (1843: later reissued as “Hand-Book for Travellers in Modern Egypt”), “Dalmatia and Montenegro” (1848), “Architecture of Ancient Egypt” (1850), “Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians” (1853), “The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs” (1857), etc.

Wilkinson (wil′kin-sọn), **Tate.** Born in 1739: died in 1808. An English actor. He was a pupil and associate of Foote, and a noted mimic. He played with success in London and Dublin, but preferred the provinces. After a time he grew weary of his wandering life, and bought the lesseeship of the York circuit, which he conducted for more than thirty years. Many actors and actresses who were afterward successful on the London stage owed their first encouragement to him: among others Kemble, Fawcett, the elder Mathews, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Siddons.

Willamette (wil-ä′met) **River.** A river in western Oregon, formed by the Middle Fork and McKenzie Fork. It joins the Columbia north of Portland. On it are Salem and Portland. Length, about 250 miles; navigable to the falls at Oregon City, and above them to Eugene City.

Willard, Edward S. Born in Wales, 1850. An English actor. He came to the United States in 1890, and has been successful in “Judah,” “The Middleman,” “The Professor's Love-Story,” etc.

Willard, Frances Elizabeth. Born near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. An American temperance reformer, editor, and author. She was secretary in 1874 and president in 1879 of the “Woman's Christian Temperance Union,” and editor in 1879 of the Chicago “Evening Post.” In 1883 she made a journey through the Southern States, founding branches of the “Woman's Christian Temperance Union.” In 1884 she was one of the organizers of the Prohibition Party. In 1887 she was president of the Women's Council of the United States. She has written “Women and Temperance” (1883), “How to Win” (1886), “Glimpses of Fifty Years” (1889), etc.

Willcox (wil′koks), **Orlando Bolivar.** Born at Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1823. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1847; became colonel in May, 1861; commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was wounded and captured; was a division commander in the Army of the Potomac (9th corps); and received the surrender of Petersburg in 1865. In 1864 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in 1866 was mustered out and was recommissioned in the same year in the regular army; was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1867; was commander of various posts and departments; and became brigadier-general in 1886. He retired in 1887.

Willems (vil′lemz), **Florent.** Born at Liège, Jan. 8, 1823. A Belgian genre-painter. He studied at the Mechlin Academy, and settled in Paris in 1844. Among his pictures are “Visit to a Young Mother” (1844), “Woman and Spinning-Wheel” (Kunsthalle, Hamburg), “Adorning the Bride” (Brussels Museum), “Silkmercer's Shop,” “Sealing the Love letter,” “Departing for the Promenade,” “The Music-lesson.” The last three and a number of others are owned in the United States.

Willenhall (wil′en-hâl). A town in Staffordshire, England, 12 miles northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 16,852.

Willesden (wil′ez-den). A suburb of London, in Middlesex, 7 miles west-northwest of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 61,266.

Willett (wil′et), **Marinus.** Born at Jamaica, L. I., July 31, 1740: died at New York, Aug. 22, 1830. An American Revolutionary officer. He served in Canada at Fort Stanwix, against the Indians, etc.; and later was mayor of New York. His “Narrative” was published in 1831.

Willey (wil′i), **Mount.** A mountain on one side of the Crawford Notch, White Mountains, New Hampshire, 4,313 feet high. A landslide in 1826 overwhelmed the inhabitants of the Willey House at its foot.

William (wil′yạm). A country fellow in love with Audrey: a character in Shakspere's “As you Like it.”

William (wil′yạm) **I.,** surnamed “The Conqueror,” “The Norman,” and “The Bastard.” [ME. *William*, OF. *Willalme*, *Villalme*, *Guillaume*, F. *Guillaume*, Sp. *Guillermo*, Pg. *Guilherme*. It. *Guglielmo*, ML. *Guilielmus*, *Guillelmus*, *Guillermus*, *Gulielmus*, D. *Willem*. from OHG. *Willahelm*, *Willihelm*, MHG. *Willehelm*, *Wilhelm*, G. *Wilhelm*, helm of resolution, an epithet of a warrior.] Born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028: died at St.-Gervais, near Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087. King of England 1066–87. He was the natural son of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Herleva, daughter of Fulbert, a tanner of Falaise. He succeeded to the duchy on the death of his father without legitimate issue in 1035. With the assistance of his suzerain, Henry, king of France, he put down a formidable rising of his vassals in the battle of Val-es-Dunes, near Caen, in 1047. In a war which broke out between Henry and Geoffrey, count of Anjou, the next year, he sided with the former, and took possession of the important border fortresses of Alençon and Domfront. He visited, in 1051, his childless kinsman Edward the Confessor, from whom he afterward claimed to have received a promise of the succession to the English throne. In 1052 he married Matilda of Flanders, a descendant of Alfred. He repelled an invasion by the allied armies of Henry, Geoffrey of Anjou, and Theobald of Blois at Mortemer in 1054. Soon after he exacted the homage of Geoffrey of Anjou, and in 1058, by the victory of Varaville, repelled a second invasion headed by the French king. In 1063 he acquired Maine, which extended his southern frontier almost to the Loire. Probably in 1064, Harold, earl of Wessex, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy and fell into the hands of William, who compelled him to take an oath whereby he bound himself to assist the duke in obtaining the succession in England (see *Harold II., king of the English*). Edward died Jan. 5, 1066, and Harold, in defiance of the oath, procured his own election by the witan. William, on the other hand, obtained a bull from Pope Alexander II., which declared him to be the rightful heir to the throne; landed at Pevensey Sept. 28; overthrew Harold (who fell in the battle) at Senlac or Hastings, Oct. 14; and was crowned at Westminster Dec. 25, 1066. But the conquest of England was only partial: it was completed four years later (in 1070) by the suppression of the last of a succession of English risings in the north and southwest. William exacted the homage of Malcolm of Scotland in 1072. In 1075–76 he put down a rebellion of the Norman barons in England, which thenceforth remained quiet. The rest of his reign was occupied with almost continuous wars on the Continent against the King of France and rebellious vassals, and with quarrels with members of his own family, especially with his son Robert, who headed a revolt in Normandy 1077–80, and with his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who was imprisoned on account of his intrigues. William died of internal injuries received from the plunging of his horse in the burning cinders in the town of Mantes, which he had captured while engaged with Philip of France in a war concerning Vexin. William made few changes in the English law: indeed, he renewed, with some additions, the "law of Edward the Confessor." However, his introduction of continental feudalism was destined to exercise an enduring social and political influence. He took care to prevent the Norman barons whom he planted on English soil from becoming formidable rivals of the crown, by scattering their estates by maintaining popular courts by the side of the manorial courts, and by requiring an oath of fealty from all landowners, thereby eliminating an essential and dangerous feature of continental feudalism, the exclusive dependence of a vassal on his lord (*Gemot of Salisbury*, 1086). He abolished the four great earldoms, which had threatened the integrity of the kingdom in preceding reigns, and restricted the jurisdiction of the earl to a single shire, which became the largest political division, and the government of which was practically exercised by the sheriff, who was appointed by the king. In 1086 he completed the "Doomsday Book" (which see). He also reorganized the English Church with the assistance of Lanfranc whom he appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He separated the spiritual from the temporal courts, and secured the authority of the crown against papal encroachments.

> Norman writers, Norman records, the general consent of the age, confirmed rather than confuted by the significant silence of the English writers, all lead us to believe that, at some time or other, some kind of promise of the succession was made by Eadward to William. The case of Eadward's promise is like the case of Harold's oath. No English writer mentions either; but the silence of the English writers confirms rather than disproves the fact of both. . . . The law of England gave the king no power to dispose of a crown which he held solely by the free choice of the Witan of the land. All that Eadward could constitutionally do was to pledge himself to make in William's favour that recommendation to the Witan which the Witan were bound to consider, though not necessarily to consent to. That, when the time came, Eadward did make such a recommendation, and did not make it in favour of William, we know for certain. The last will of Eadward, so far as such an expression can be allowed, was undoubtedly in favour of Harold.
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> *Freeman*, History of the Norman Conquest in England, [pp. 299–301.

William II., surnamed **Rufus** ('the Red'). Born 1056: died Aug. 2, 1100. King of England 1087–1100, third (second surviving) son of William I. and Matilda of Flanders. He was the favorite son of his father, to whom he remained loyal when his elder brother Robert raised the standard of rebellion in Normandy. In accordance with the dying request of his father, he was elected to the English throne by the witan, through the influence of Lanfranc, Sept. 26, 1087, while Robert succeeded in Normandy. A revolt of the Norman barons in England broke out in favor of Robert in 1088. William gained the support of the fyrd, or national militia, by promising the repeal of the forest laws, the reduction of taxes, and good government generally to his English subjects, and the rebellion was suppressed in 1090. He carried on a war in Normandy 1090–91 against his brother Robert, who was compelled to accept a disadvantageous peace. He invaded Scotland in 1091, when he exacted the homage of Malcolm III. In 1093 he appointed Anselm, abbot of Bec, archbishop of Canterbury; but presently became involved in a dispute concerning investitures with the new primate, who abandoned the kingdom in 1097. In 1094, during a second invasion of Normandy, he found his brother supported by Philip of France, and secured the safe retreat of his army only by a bribe to the latter. In 1096 he took possession of Normandy as a pledge for funds advanced to Robert, who in that year joined in the Crusade. The duchy remained in William's hands until his death. He conquered Maine 1098–99. He was killed, possibly accidentally, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, while hunting in the New Forest.

William III. Born at The Hague, Nov. 14, 1650: died at Kensington, March 8, 1702. King of England 1689–1702, and stadholder of the United Netherlands. He was the son of William II., stadholder of the United Netherlands and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, and was styled Prince of Orange before his accession to the English throne. His father died before his birth. As the head of the house of Orange he became the leader of the democratic monarchical party in opposition to the aristocratic republican party headed by Jan de Witt. The invasion of Holland by the armies of Louis XIV. in 1672 caused the overthrow of the aristocratic republican party, and in the same year the office of stadholder, which had been abolished on the death of his father, was restored in his favor. He saved Amsterdam by opening the dikes, and succeeded in forming a coalition against Louis XIV. which compelled that monarch to conclude the peace of Nimwegen (1678). He married in 1677 Mary, elder daughter of the Duke of York who ascended the English throne as James II. in 1685. About 1686 he placed himself at the head of the constitutional opposition in England against the absolute and Romanizing policy of James; and, in answer to an invitation signed by the "seven patriots" (the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Danby, the Bishop of London, Henry Sidney, Lord Lumley, and Admiral Russell), landed at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688. James fled to France Dec. 22, and William summoned a convention which met Jan. 22, 1689, and settled the crown on William and Mary, who accepted the Declaration of Right, and were proclaimed Feb. 13, 1689. The revolution was effected in England without serious opposition, but James had many adherents in Scotland and Ireland. With the assistance of Louis XIV. he landed at Kinsale, Ireland, March 14, 1689. War was declared against France May 7, 1689; the Jacobite rising in Scotland ended with the battle of Killiecrankie July 27 (N. S.), 1689; and James was defeated in person by William at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, July 1, 1690. In 1692 occurred the massacre of Glencoe (which see). On his accession to the English throne, William began the organization of the Grand Alliance of the United Netherlands, the emperor, England, Spain, Brandenburg, and Savoy, against France, which was completed in 1690. A victory of the allied English and Dutch fleets over the French at La Hogue May 19, 1692, frustrated a projected invasion of England. William, who commanded the Allies in Flanders, was defeated by Marshal Luxembourg at Steenkerke July 24 (N. S. Aug. 3), 1692. Queen Mary died Dec. 28, 1694: thenceforth William reigned alone. The peace of Ryswick put an end to the war with France in 1697. During the rest of his reign his foreign policy was chiefly directed to preserving the balance of power in Europe by preventing the Spanish monarchy from being united either to France or to Austria. With this end in view, he negotiated the Partition Treaties (which see). When Louis XIV., in violation of treaty obligations, recognized the bequest of Charles II. to Philip of Anjou, William formed the Grand Alliance of 1701, and took the initiative in the events leading to the War of the Spanish Succession (see this title). He died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, before the commencement of hostilities, leaving no heirs. His reign, although disturbed by Jacobite intrigues and the treachery of officials high in station (such as Marlborough), witnessed the rise of England to a position of prominence in European politics, and marks the beginning of government by party.

William IV. Born at Windsor, Aug. 21, 1765: died June 20, 1837. King of England 1830–37, third son of George III. He entered the navy as a midshipman about 1779; was created duke of Clarence in 1789; married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen in 1818; became heir presumptive to the throne on the death of the Duke of York in 1827; and in the same year was appointed lord high admiral, an office which he was shortly compelled to resign on account of his arbitrary conduct. He acceded to the throne on the death of his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830. The chief events of his reign were the passage of the Reform Bill and of the Emancipation Bill.

William I. (G. **Wilhelm**) Born at Berlin, March 22, 1797: died there, March 9, 1888. German emperor (1871–88) and king of Prussia (1861–88), second son of Frederick William III. of Prussia and Louisa, daughter of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 against Napoleon; married Augusta of Saxe-Weimar in 1829; became heir presumptive and received the title of Prince of Prussia on the death of his father and the accession of his brother Frederick William IV. in 1840; made himself extremely unpopular on account of his conservative attitude during the revolutionary movement of 1848; took his seat in the Prussian National Assembly in the same year; commanded the Prussian army which suppressed the insurrections in Baden and the Palatinate in 1849; was appointed military governor of the Rhineland and Westphalia in the same year; was promoted to the rank of field-marshal and made governor of the federal fortress of Mainz in 1854; assumed the regency for his brother Frederick William in 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia on the death of the latter, Jan. 2, 1861; appointed Bismarck minister of foreign affairs in 1862; united with Austria in a war against Denmark in 1864 (see *Schleswig-Holstein Wars*, 2); commanded in person at Koniggratz in the Austro-Prussian war (see *Seven Weeks' War*) in 1866; and became president of the North German Confederation on the adoption of its constitution in 1867. He commanded the German armies in the Franco-German war 1870–71, being present at Gravelotte and Sedan, and maintaining his headquarters at Versailles Oct., 1870,–March, 1871, during and after the siege of Paris. He was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles Jan. 18, 1871, and returned to Berlin March 17, 1871. He displayed great sagacity in selecting his ministers and generals, as well as firmness in supporting them against opposition; and shares with Bismarck, Von Roon, and Von Moltke the honor of accomplishing the unification of Germany, under the hegemony of Prussia.

William II. (**Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert**). Born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859. Emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, son of Frederick III. and Princess Victoria of England, and grandson of William I. He was educated at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn; married Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein in 1881; and succeeded his father as king and emperor June 15, 1888. He immediately displayed his intention to exercise personal control of the government, and in March, 1890, dismissed Bismarck who disapproved of his policy.

William, King of Germany. See *William of Holland.*

William I. Born at The Hague, Aug. 24, 1772: died at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1843. King of the Netherlands 1815–40, son of William V. the last stadholder. He commanded the Dutch troops against the French from 1793 to 1795, when the Netherlands were conquered by the latter and the house of Orange expelled. In 1806 he served as a general in the Prussian army, and was captured by the French at the battle of Jena. His hereditary territories in Germany (the Nassau lands) were in the same year confiscated by Napoleon. He served in the Austrian army at Wagram in 1809, and afterward lived in retirement at Berlin. He recovered his German territories in 1813. On the overthrow of Napoleon, the Netherlands and Belgium were erected into the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Congress of Vienna; and, in accordance with its decision, William was proclaimed the first king of the new monarchy, March 16, 1815. At the same time he exchanged his German possessions for the grand duchy of Luxemburg. He was unable to prevent the secession of Belgium in 1830–32. He abdicated in favor of his son William II. Oct. 7, 1840.

William II. Born Dec. 6, 1792: died March 17, 1849. King of the Netherlands 1840–49, son of William I. He served with distinction under Wellington in Spain, and commanded the Dutch contingent in the campaign of 1815 against Napoleon. He married the Russian grand duchess Anne, sister of Alexander I., in 1816. He was sent to Belgium to effect a peaceful settlement on the outbreak of the revolution in that country in 1830; and on Oct. 16 recognized the independence of the Belgians, an act which was repudiated by his father. He subsequently commanded the Dutch army against the Belgians, but was forced to give way before the French in Aug., 1832. He ascended the throne on the abdication of his father Oct. 7, 1840. He granted extensive reforms during the revolutionary movement of 1848.

William III. Born Feb. 19, 1817: died Nov. 23, 1890. King of the Netherlands 1849–90, son of William II. He carried out the reforms begun by his father in 1848, and decreed the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1862. In 1866 the Dutch province of Limburg, which since 1815 had constituted part of the Germanic Confederation, was incorporated with the Netherlands, and in the following year Luxemburg was recognized as neutral territory under the sole sovereignty of his house.

William I., surnamed "The Lion." Died at Stirling, 1214. King of Scotland 1165–1214. He succeeded his brother Malcolm IV. In 1174 he invaded England, with the result that he was taken prisoner and compelled to do homage to Henry II.

William I., surnamed "The Bad." King of Sicily 1154–66.

William II., surnamed "The Good." King of Sicily 1166–89.

William I. Born at Lauban, Silesia, Sept. 27, 1781: died June 25, 1864. King of Würtemberg 1816–64, son of Frederick I. (the first king of Würtemberg). He commanded the Würtemberg contingent in Napoleon's Russian campaign, and commanded a corps of the Allies 1813–15.

William, Margrave of Baden (originally Count of Hochberg). Born at Karlsruhe, April 8, 1792: died Oct. 11, 1859. A German general. He commanded the Baden contingent in Napoleon's Russian campaign, and fought with the Allies 1814–15. He represented the house of Baden at the Congress of Vienna, and was commander of the Baden troops 1825–48.

William. Born April 25, 1806: died Oct. 18, 1884. Duke of Brunswick 1830–84, second son of Duke Frederick William. He succeeded his brother Charles, and was the last of the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel line.

William, Prince, of England. Only son of Henry I. of England, drowned in the White Ship in the English Channel in 1120.

William IV. Born 1532: died Aug. 25, 1592. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 1567–92, son of Philip the Magnanimous. He administered the government during the imprisonment of his father by Charles V. 1547–52. He distinguished himself as an astronomer and as a patron of astronomy.

William I. Born at Cassel, June 3, 1743: died Feb. 27, 1821. Elector of Hesse (Landgrave William IX. of Hesse-Cassel), son of Landgrave Frederick II. He furnished Hessian troops to Great Britain in the American Revolution; succeeded as landgrave in 1785; joined the coalition against France in 1792; was made elector in 1803; and was expelled by the French in 1806, his lands becoming part of the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807. He reëntered Cassel in 1813, and was restored by the Congress of Vienna 1814–15.

William II. Born July 28, 1777: died Nov. 20, 1847. Elector of Hesse 1821–47, son of the elector William I. He served in the Prussian army against Napoleon. He was forced to grant a new constitution in 1831.

William I., surnamed "The Silent." Born at the castle of Dillenburg, in Nassau, April 16, 1533: died at Delft, Netherlands, July 10, 1584. Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau: the founder of the Republic of the United Provinces. He was the son of William, count of Nassau, and Juliana of Stolberg; was educated in the Roman Catholic faith as a page at the court of Charles V.; and inherited the principality of Orange, along with large estates in the Netherlands, from his cousin René or Renatus in 1544. He was appointed commander of the army in the Netherlands and governor of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht by Charles V. in 1555. He served in the war of Philip II. against Henry II. of France, and negotiated the preliminaries of the peace of Cateau-Cambresis (1559). He succeeded his father as count of Nassau in 1559. Together with the counts of Egmont and of Hoorn, he addressed a petition in 1563 to Philip II. for the recall of Granvella, the adviser of the regent Margaret of Parma, who was carrying on a bloody persecution of the Protestants. Granvella was recalled in 1564, but Philip II.'s determination to suppress Protestantism and destroy the political liberties of the Dutch remained unaltered, and provoked the organization of the League of the Gueux in 1566. In 1567 Margaret of Parma was succeeded by the Duke of Alva, who came with an army of 20,000 Spaniards and instituted a reign of terror (see *Council of Blood, The*). William, who had in the meantime resigned his offices and retired to Dillenburg, declined to appear before the Council of Blood and proclaimed his adhesion to the Protestant faith. In 1568 he collected two armies, one of which was destroyed by Alva in East Friesland, the other disbanded for want of funds. He began in 1570 to issue letters of marque to seamen who, under the nickname of "Sea Gueux," played a conspicuous part in the war for independence. He himself continued the war on land, and in 1576 brought about the pacification of Ghent, whereby Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Lowlands united for the purpose of expelling the Spanish soldiery. This was followed in 1579 by the Union of Utrecht between the seven northern provinces (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel), which formally declared their independence of the King of Spain in 1581, and settled the hereditary stadholdership on William. He was assassinated at Delft by Balthazar Gerard.

William, Prince of Prussia. Born 1783: died 1851. Third son of Frederick William II., and brother of Frederick William III.: a commander in the wars against Napoleon.

William of Champeaux. Born about 1070: died 1121. A French scholastic philosopher and advocate of realism.

William of Cloudesley or **Cloudeslie.** An archer, the subject of an old English ballad.

William of Holland. Born about 1227: killed in battle, 1256. Titular King of Germany. He succeeded as count of Holland about 1234; was chosen king of Germany in opposition to Frederick II. 1247; was crowned 1248; and was acknowledged generally in Germany 1254–56.

William of Jumièges. Lived about the close of the 11th century. A Norman chronicler.

William of Lorris. See *Lorris, Guillaume de.*

William of Malmesbury. Born about 1095: died at Malmesbury about 1142. An English historian and monk, librarian of the monastery at Malmesbury, of which he refused to become abbot. His chief works are "De Gestis regum Anglorum" ("History of the English Kings") and "Historia novella" ("Modern History"), a continuation of "De Gestis," bringing the history down to 1142 (these books have been the foundation of all the more recent histories of England); "De Gestis pontificum Anglorum" ("History of the Prelates of England"); "De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ" ("History of the Church at Glastonbury"); lives of St. Patrick, St. Dunstan, St. Wulfstan (from the Anglo-Saxon); several books of miracles; and the "Itinerary of John Abbot of Malmesbury to Rome" (Leland mentions this work, but it is lost).

William of Nassau. Same as *William the Silent.*

William of Occam. See *Occam.*

William of Orange. See *William I.*, Prince of Orange, and *William III.* (of England).

William of Poitiers. Lived in the 2d half of the 11th century. Chaplain and chronicler of William the Conqueror, author of "Gesta Willelmi."

William of Shoreham. Born at Shoreham, Kent, in the last part of the 13th century. An English monk of Leeds priory, vicar of Charl-Sutton in 1320. He translated the Psalms of David into English prose about 1327, and wrote a number of poems.

William of Wykeham. Born at Wykeham in Hampshire, 1324: died 1404. An English statesman and prelate, bishop of Winchester from 1367. He was chancellor of England 1367–71 and 1389–1391; and founded Winchester School and New College in Oxford. In 1404 he finished rebuilding the nave of Winchester cathedral, died, and was buried in the chantry.

William and Mary, War of. In American history, that part of the war between England and France (1689–97) which took place in America, chiefly in the north. Among its events were the unsuccessful expedition against Canada in 1690, and the burning of Schenectady by the French and Indians in the same year. Also *King William's War.*

William and Mary College. The second oldest college in the United States, situated at Williamsburg, Virginia: chartered in 1693. It suffered in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Among its graduates were Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Randolph, John Tyler, and Winfield Scott. In 1893 it had 10 instructors and 160 pupils.

William Longsword (lông'sōrd). Duke of Normandy, son and successor of Rolf. He ruled about 927–943.

Williams (wil'yamz), **Alpheus Starkey.** Born at Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 10, 1810: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1878. An American general and politician. He served in the Mexican war; was a division commander in the Shenandoah campaign in 1862; and commanded a corps at South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, and in the march to the sea. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was United States minister to Salvador 1866–69, and Democratic member of Congress from Michigan 1875–78.

Williams, Edward. Born at Llancarvan, Glamorganshire, 1745: died at Flemingstone, Dec. 17, 1826. A Welsh poet, known as "the Welsh Shakspere."

Williams, Eleazar. Born at Caughnawaga, N. Y., about 1787: died at Hoganstown, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1858. An American missionary among the Indians. He was the reputed son of Thomas Williams, a half-breed Indian. He believed himself, after an alleged interview in 1841 with the Prince de Joinville (who denied it), to be the dauphin (Louis XVII.), son of Louis XVI., but took no pains to make his claims known. He and his friends asserted that he had been secretly taken from prison and brought to this country when very young. He wrote several works on Indian subjects.

Williams, Elisha. Born 1694: died 1755. An American clergyman, president of Yale College 1726–39.

Williams, Ephraim. Born at Newton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1715: killed in battle near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. An American officer. He served in King George's war; built Fort Massachusetts (near Williamstown, Massachusetts); commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops in the French and Indian war; and fell in an ambuscade. He founded a free school at Williamstown which afterward became Williams College.

Williams, George Henry. Born in Columbia County, N. Y., March 23, 1823. An American jurist and politician. He was chief justice of Oregon Territory 1853–57; Republican United States senator from Oregon 1865–71; a member of the joint high commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington in 1871; attorney-general 1872–75; and was nominated by Grant chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in Dec., 1873, but was not confirmed.

Williams, John. Born at Aberconway, 1582: died March 25, 1650. An English prelate and politician. He was lord keeper of the great seal 1621, and bishop of Lincoln (deprived of the former in 1626); was imprisoned for several years in the Tower at the instigation of Laud; and was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1641. He supported Charles I. in the civil war.

Williams, John. Born near London, June 29, 1796: killed in the New Hebrides, Nov. 20, 1839. An English missionary in the Pacific islands. He worked in the Society Islands, Hervey Islands, and Raratonga. He wrote "A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises" (1837).

Williams, John. Born at Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1817. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop and theologian. He was president of Trinity College 1848–53; assistant bishop of Connecticut in 1851; and bishop in 1865. In 1854 he became dean and instructor of doctrinal theology and other studies at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut. He has written "Ancient Hymns" (1845), "Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles" (1848), "Paddock Lectures on the English Reformation" (1881), "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ" (1828), "Studies in the Book of Acts" (1888), etc.

Williams, Jonathan. Born at Boston, 1750: died at Philadelphia, 1815. An American military engineer, secretary to Franklin in Europe, and United States agent in Europe in the Revolutionary period. He became major in the artillery service in 1801, and commander of West Point in the same year; was superintendent of West Point 1802–03; and was chief engineer of the army 1805–12. He built fortifications around New York, including Castle William (Governor's Island), Fort Clinton (Castle Garden), etc.

Williams, Sir **Monier Monier-.** Born at Bombay, India, Nov. 12, 1819. A noted British Orientalist, professor of Sanskrit in Oxford from 1860. His works include a Sanskrit grammar (1846), an English-Sanskrit dictionary (1851), a Sanskrit-English dictionary (1872), grammars of Hindustani, translations of the "Sakuntala" and other Sanskrit works, "Indian Epic Poetry" (1863), "Indian Wisdom" (1875), "Hinduism" (1877), "Modern India and the Indians" (1878), "Buddhism, etc." (1889), etc.

Williams, Roger. Born in Wales about 1600: died in Rhode Island, probably, in March or April, 1684. An English colonist in New England: the founder of Rhode Island. He was educated at Charterhouse School and at Cambridge; took orders in the Church of England, but became a Puritan; arrived in Massachusetts in 1631; became pastor in Salem in the same year, but was driven away for denying the right of the magistrates to punish Sabbath-breaking and for supposed heretical opinions; was assistant pastor at Plymouth 1631–33; and returned to Salem in 1633, and became pastor there in 1634. He again became objectionable to the authorities on account of his political and religious opinions; and was summoned before the General Court in 1635, and ordered to leave the colony. In Jan., 1636, he left Salem and went first to Seekonk, and about June, 1636, founded Providence. He had great influence with the Narraganset Indians, and used it to the advantage of the colonists in the Pequot war. In 1639 he founded the first Baptist church in America, but soon withdrew from all church connections. He went to England in 1643; obtained a charter for Rhode Island colony in 1644; was again in England 1651–54; and was afterward president of the colony. He was an apostle of religious toleration. His works include "Key into the Language of America" (1643), "Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined" (1644), "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution" (1644), "Bloody Tenent Made yet more Bloody" (1652), "The Hireling Ministry none of Christ's" (1652), "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health" (1652), "George Fox Digged out of his Burrowes" (1672).

Williams, Samuel Wells. Born at Utica, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1812: died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1884. A noted American Sinologist. He went to China in 1833 as a printer in the service of the American Board; was in the United States 1844–48 and 1860–61; was Japanese interpreter to the United States expedition to Japan 1853–54; became secretary and interpreter to the United States legation in China in 1855; and was employed in other diplomatic services. He resigned his commission and returned to the United States in 1876, and was later professor of Chinese at Yale. He wrote "Easy Lessons in Chinese" (1842), "English and Chinese Vocabulary" (1844), "Chinese Commercial Guide" (1844), "The Middle Kingdom" (2 vols. 1848: revised ed. 1883), "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language" (1874).

Williamsburg, or **Williamsburgh** (wil'yamz-bėrg). A former town on Long Island, now forming a part of the city of Brooklyn.

Williamsburg. The capital of James City County, Virginia, situated between James and York rivers, 46 miles east-southeast of Richmond. It is the seat of William and Mary College; and succeeded Jamestown as the capital of Virginia, remaining such down to Revolutionary times. A victory was gained there, May 5, 1862, by a part of McClellan's army (Hooker, Kearny, Smith) over the Confederates under Johnston. Population (1890), 1,831.

Williams College. An institution of learning situated at Williamstown, Massachusetts: founded by Colonel Ephraim Williams, and chartered in 1793. It is under Congregational control. In 1893 it had 30 instructors and 348 students.

Williamsport (wil'yamz-pōrt). The capital of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, situated on the west branch of the Susquehanna, 68 miles north by west of Harrisburg. Its most important industry is the manufacture of lumber. The Susquehanna boom is located there. Population (1890), 27,132.

Williamstown (wil'yamz-toun). A town in Berkshire County, at the northwestern extremity of Massachusetts, 55 miles northwest of Springfield. It is a summer resort, and the seat of Williams College. Population (1890), 4,221.

William's War, King. See *King William's War.*

William Tell. A drama by J. Sheridan Knowles. Macready produced it in 1825. Rossini composed an opera on the subject, produced as "Guillaume Tell," in 1829. Several other composers have used the same legend.

Willibald (wil'i-bâld). Born in England about 700: died probably about 786. A missionary in Germany, associate of Boniface: bishop of Eichstädt.

Willibrord, or **Wilibrord** (wil'i-brôrd), or **Wilbrord** (wil'brôrd), or **Wilbrod** (wil'brod), Saint. Born in Northumbria about 657: died about 738. An English missionary, called "the Apostle of the Friesians." He settled among the Friesians about 690, and was consecrated bishop about 696. He also visited Denmark.

Willimantic (wil-i-man'tik). A borough in Windham County, Connecticut, situated on Willimantic River 25 miles east of Hartford. It is a railroad center, and has important manufactures of thread, cotton, silk, etc. Population (1890), 8,648.

Willis (wil'is), **Nathaniel Parker.** Born at Portland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1806: died at Idlewild, near Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1867. An American poet and author. He graduated at Yale in 1827; conducted the "American Monthly Magazine" 1829–31; went to Europe as correspondent for the "New York Mirror" 1831; was associate editor, with Morris, of the "Mirror" and "Home Journal": traveled in Europe and Asia Minor; returned 1837; settled at Glenmary, near the Susquehanna; was in Europe 1844–46; and settled at his country-seat, Idlewild on the Hudson. He wrote "Poetical Scripture Sketches" (1827), "Fugitive Poetry" (1829), "Pencillings by the Way" (1835), "Inklings of Adventure" (1836), "Loiterings of Travel" and "Letters from Under a Bridge" (1840), "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil" (1845), "Rural Letters" (1849), "Life Here and There" and "People I Have Met" (1850), "Hurry-Graphs" (1851), "A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean" and "A Health Trip to the Tropics" (1853), "Outdoors at Idlewild," "Famous Persons and Places" (1854), "Paul Fane" (1856), "The Convalescent" (1859), etc.

Willis's (wil'is-ez) **Rooms.** A later name of Almack's assembly-rooms in London.

Willoughby (wil'ō-bi), Sir **Hugh.** Born probably at Risley, Derbyshire: died in 1554. An English navigator. He commanded an expedition to the arctic regions 1553–54 (in the ships Bona Esperanza, Edward Bonaventure, and Bona Confidentia). Willoughby and sixty-two companions perished on the coast of Lapland, in winter quarters, probably of scurvy. Richard Chancellor, in the Bonaventure, had parted company with the others in a storm, and so escaped.

Wills (wilz), **William Gorman.** Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, 1830: died at London, Dec. 14, 1891. A British dramatist. His works include "The Man o' Airlie" (1866), "Hinko" (1871), "Charles I." (1872), "Eugene Aram" (1873), "Mary Queen of Scots" (1874), "Buckingham" (1875), "Jane Shore" (1876), "Ninon" (1877), "Vanderdecken" (1878), "Olivia," "Nell Gwynn," "William and Susan" (1880), "Melchior," "Sedgemoor," "Faust' (1885), "Claudian" (1885), "A Royal Divorce." He also wrote several novels, among them "Notice to Quit" and "The Wife's Evidence."

Wills, William John. Born at Totnes, Devonshire, Jan. 5, 1834: died of starvation near Cooper's Creek, Australia, about July, 1861. An Australian explorer. He went to Australia in 1852, and in 1858 was made assistant in the magnetic observatory at Melbourne. On Aug. 20, 1860, he set out on the expedition led by R. O'Hara Burke to explore the interior. They crossed the continent, but on their return both Burke and Wills perished.

Will's (wilz) **Coffee-House.** A famous coffee-house in Russell street, London, named from its proprietor, whose first name was William. It was the resort of gamblers, and of poets and wits, in the time of Dryden, when it was also known as "The Wits' Coffee-House." It was on the corner of Bow street.

Willughby (wil′o̤-bi), **Francis.** Born in 1635: died July 3, 1672. An English naturalist, pupil and co-worker of John Ray. He was educated at Cambridge. His "Ornithologia" (1676–78) was edited and translated by Ray, who also published his "Historia Piscium."

Wilmington (wil′ming-to̤n). The capital of New Castle County, Delaware, situated at the junction of Brandywine and Christiana creeks with the Delaware River, in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 75° 33′ W. It is a railroad and manufacturing center (car-wheels, cars, iron ships, gunpowder, paper, leather and cotton goods, iron, wagons, machinery, etc.). It is the largest city in the State: incorporated 1832. Population (1890), 61,431.

Wilmington. A seaport, capital of New Hanover County, North Carolina, situated on Cape Fear River in lat. 34° 15′ N.: the chief seaport and largest place in the State. It exports naval stores, lumber, and cotton. During the Civil War it was the chief port for blockade-runners. It was defended by Fort Fisher which was captured in Jan., 1865. Wilmington was taken by the Federals in Feb. Population (1890), 20,056.

Wilmot (wil′mot), **David.** Born at Bethany, Pa., Jan. 20, 1814: died at Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868. An American jurist and politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1845–51; introduced the "Wilmot Proviso" (which see) in 1846; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1857; was Republican United States senator from Pennsylvania 1861–63; and was judge of the United States Court of Claims.

Wilmot, John, Earl of Rochester. Born at Ditchley, Oxfordshire, April 10, 1647: died July 26, 1680. An English poet and courtier in the reign of Charles II.

Wilmot Proviso. A proviso attached in 1846 to an appropriation bill in the United States Congress, and named from its promoter, David Wilmot, representative from Pennsylvania. The bill was for the purchase of Mexican territory, and the proviso was for the prohibition of slavery in this territory. The bill with the proviso passed the House of Representatives, but failed to reach a vote in the Senate.

Wilna. See *Vilna*.

Wilson (wil′so̤n), **Alexander.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1813. A Scotch-American ornithologist. In early life he was a weaver; was prosecuted and imprisoned for writing lampoons (in a dispute between the weavers and manufacturers at Paisley); emigrated to the United States in 1794: labored as a peddler, schoolmaster, and editor of an edition of "Rees's Cyclopædia"; and made many pedestrian and other expeditions through the country. He published "American Ornithology" (7 vols. 1808–1813; vols. 8 and 9 edited after his death; supplement by C. L. Bonaparte, 1825), poems (1791). "The Foresters" (1805), etc. His collected works were edited by Grosart (1876).

Wilson, Mrs. (Augusta J. Evans). Born at Columbus, Ga., 1838. An American novelist. She has written "Beulah" (1859), "Macaria" (1863), "St. Elmo" (1866), "Vashti" (1867), "Infelice" (1876), "At the Mercy of Tiberius" (1887).

Wilson, Sir Daniel. Born at Edinburgh, 1816: died at Toronto, Aug. 7, 1892. A Scottish-Canadian educator and archæologist, president of Toronto University from 1881. Among his works are "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time" (1846–1848), "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate" (1848), "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" (1851: revised 1863), "Prehistoric Man" (1862), "Chatterton" (1869), "Caliban, the Missing Link" (1873), "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh" (1878), "The Lost Atlantis" (1892), and poems. He was knighted in 1888.

Wilson, Erasmus. See *Wilson, Sir James Erasmus*.

Wilson, Henry (original name **Jeremiah Jones Colbaith**). Born at Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812: died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875. An American statesman. He was the son of a farm laborer; was apprenticed to a farmer and later worked as shoemaker in Natick, Massachusetts; became a prominent antislavery advocate: was several times representative and State senator; withdrew from the Whig National Convention of 1848, and became a leader of the Free-soil party; was an unsuccessful Free-soil candidate for Congress in 1852; was defeated as Free-soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1853; became United States senator from Massachusetts in 1855, and was three times reelected, serving 1855–73; and was one of the organizers of the Republican party. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs in the Civil War; and was elected as Republican candidate to the vice-presidency of the United States in 1872, serving 1873–75. His chief work is a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" (3 vols. 1872–75). He also wrote a "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses" (1864), a "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses" (1868), etc.

Wilson, Horace Hayman. Born at London, Sept. 26, 1786: died there, May 8, 1860. An English Orientalist. He went to India in 1808 as assistant surgeon to the East India Company in Bengal; later held an office in the mint at Calcutta; was secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; became professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1832; and was librarian to the East India House, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society. His works include a "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (1819), "Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus" (1827), "Religious Sects of the Hindus" (1828–32), descriptive catalogue of the "Mackenzie Collection" (1828), "History of British India" (1844–48), a Sanskrit grammar (1841), and essays on Sanskrit literature, the religion of the Hindus, etc. He translated the "Meghaduta" (1813), the "Vishnu Purana" (1840), a part of the "Rig-Veda" (1850), etc.

Wilson, James. Born near St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1742: died at Edenton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1798. An American patriot and jurist. He was a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–98.

Wilson, Sir James Erasmus. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 28, 1809: died at Westgate-on-the-Sea, Aug. 8, 1884. A British physician, a specialist in dermatology: first professor of that specialty in the College of Surgeons (the chair was founded by him). He transported at his own cost the Egyptian obelisk to London. His works include "Diseases of the Skin," etc.

Wilson, James Grant. Born at Edinburgh, 1832. An American historical writer, son of William Wilson (1801–60). He was major, colonel, and general in the Civil War; was one of the editors of "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography"; and since 1885 has been president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His works include a life of General Grant (1868–85), "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869), "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers" (1870 and 1874), "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (1876), "Bryant and his Friends" (1886), etc. He has edited "Memorial History of the City of New York" (1892).

Wilson, John: pseudonym **Christopher North.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, May 18, 1785: died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. A Scottish essayist, poet, and novelist: professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh from 1820. He was educated at Glasgow and at Oxford (Magdalen College) where he graduated in 1807. He settled at Elleray, on Lake Windermere, but removed to Edinburgh in 1815, and was called to the Scottish bar. From 1817 he was one of the principal contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." He wrote the poems "Isle of Palms" (1812) and "City of the Plague" (1816), and the tales "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life" (1822), "Trials of Margaret Lindsay" (1823), and "The Foresters" (1824). The "Noctes Ambrosianæ" (which see) appeared originally in "Blackwood," and the "Recreations of Christopher North" were reprints of magazine articles.

Wilson, Richard. Born at Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, Aug. 1, 1714: died at Llanferras, Denbighshire, May, 1782. A noted English landscape-painter, a pupil of Thomas Wright in London 1729–35. In 1749 he visited Italy and devoted himself to landscape-painting. He studied both Claude and Poussin. In 1755 he returned to England, and in 1768 was an original member of the Royal Academy. He became its librarian in 1776.

Wilson, Robert. Died in 1600. An English actor of Shakspere's time. He was one of the Earl of Leicester's players in 1574, and belonged to the Queen's Company in 1588. He wrote a play, "The Cobbler's Prophecy" (1594).

Wilson, Robert. Born in 1579: died in 1610. An English dramatic writer. He is frequently confounded with the actor.

Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas. Born at London, 1777: died there, May 9, 1849. An English general and author. He commanded the Lusitanian Legion and a Spanish brigade in the Peninsular war; was British military commissioner at the Russian and allied headquarters 1812–14; and was later member of Parliament and governor of Gibraltar (1842–49). He wrote a "History of the British Expedition to Egypt" (1802), an "Inquiry into the Present State of the Military Force of the British Empire" (1804), a "Sketch of the Campaigns in Poland" (1810), "Military and Political Power of Russia" (1817), "Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia, 1812" (1860), "Diary" (1861), etc.

Wilson, Sir Thomas. Died 1581. An English statesman and writer. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge; was tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk; lived on the Continent during the reign of Mary; and was imprisoned and tortured at Rome on account of alleged heresy in his works on "Logic" and "Rhetoric," but escaped. He was in favor during the reign of Elizabeth, and held various offices; was envoy to the Low Countries in 1576; and became secretary of state in 1577, and dean of Durham in 1579. Among his works are "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic" (1551), "The Art of Rhetoric" (1553), "A Discourse upon Usury" (1572), etc.

Wilson, William L. Born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3, 1843. An American statesman. He was educated at Columbian College, District of Columbia, and at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army in the Civil War; taught for a time in Columbian College, and then practised law in Charlestown, West Virginia; was president of West Virginia University 1882–83; and was Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia 1883–95. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he introduced in 1893 the tariff bill which bears his name. Postmaster-general 1895–.

Wilson, Woodrow. Born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. An American historian. He graduated at Princeton in 1879; studied law and practised at Atlanta, Georgia, for a year or two; studied history and politics at Johns Hopkins University 1883–85; taught history at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, 1885–86, and was associate professor of history and political science there 1886–88; was elected professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University in 1888; and later became professor of finance and political economy at Princeton. He has published "Congressional Government: a Study in American Politics" (1885), "The State" (1889), "Division and Reunion, 1829–89" (one of the "Epochs of American History" series, 1893), "An Old Master, and other Political Essays" (1893), etc.

Wilson Promontory. The southernmost headland of Australia, in Victoria, projecting into Bass Strait.

Wilson's Creek (wil′so̤nz krēk). A small river near Springfield, Missouri. Here, Aug. 10, 1861, the Confederates under McCulloch and Price defeated the Federals under Lyon who was killed in the battle.

Wilton (wil′to̤n). A town in Wiltshire, England, 3 miles west-northwest of Salisbury: noted for the manufacture of carpets. Near it is Wilton House. Population (1891), 2,120.

Wiltshire (wilt′shir), or **Wilts** (wilts). A county of England, bounded by Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Dorset, and Somerset. It is an agricultural county, and also has important manufactures. It is very rich in archæological material. The chief place is Salisbury. Wiltshire was part of the ancient kingdom of Wessex. Area, 1.375 square miles. Population (1891), 264,997.

Wimble (wim′bl), **Will.** One of the characters drawn by Addison in the "Spectator": a country gentleman "extremely well versed in all the little handicrafts of an idle man."

Wimbledon (wim′bl-do̤n). A town in Surrey, England, 8 miles southwest of London. Its common was the meeting-place of the British Rifle Association (which now meets in Bisley Common). Wimbledon was probably the scene of a victory of Ceawlin of Wessex over Ethelbert of Kent in 568. Population (1891), 25,758.

Wimborne Minster (wim′bėrn min′stėr). A town in Dorset, England, situated near the junction of the Allen and Stour, 28 miles west-southwest of Southampton: noted for its minster. It was probably the scene of a defeat of the Danes in 851. Population (1891), 3,590.

Wimpfen (vimp′fen). A town situated on the Neckar, 25 miles southeast of Heidelberg, in an exclave belonging to Hesse, between Baden and Würtemberg. Here, May 6, 1622, Tilly defeated the Margrave of Baden.

Wimpffen (vañp-foñ′; G. pron. vimp′fen), **Emmanuel Félix de.** Born at Laon, Sept. 13, 1811: died at Paris, Feb. 26, 1884. A French general. He was distinguished in the Crimean and Italian wars and in Algeria; suppressed an insurrection on the border of Morocco in 1870; was corps commander in the Franco-German war; succeeded MacMahon as commander at Sedan Sept. 1, 1870; and signed the capitulation of Sedan Sept. 2, 1870.

Winchell (win′chel), **Alexander.** Born at North East, Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824: died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1891. An American geologist. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1847; taught in various institutions till 1854, when he became professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan; and was professor there of geology, zoölogy, and botany 1855–73. He held the same position in the University of Kentucky and Syracuse University 1873–78, and a lectureship at Vanderbilt University 1875–78. In 1879 he was made professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Michigan. He was director of the geological surveys of Michigan and Minnesota in 1859. He wrote reports of geological surveys, "Sketches of Creation" (1870). "Doctrine of Evolution" (1874), "The Geology of the Stars" (1874), "Reconciliation of Science and Religion" (1877), "Preadamites, etc." (1880), "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer" (1881), "World Life: a Comparative Geology" (1883) "Geological Excursions" (1884), "Geological Studies" (1886), etc.

Winchelsea (win′chel-sē). One of the Cinque Ports of England, situated in Sussex, on the English Channel, 7 miles east-northeast of Hastings. Formerly it was an important walled town.

Winchelsea, Countess of. See *Finch, Anne.*

Winchester (win′ches-tėr). [Welsh *Caer Gwent*, white castle; ML. *Venta Belgarum*, AS. *Winteceaster*.] A city in Hampshire, England, on the Itchen 11 miles north-northeast of Southampton. Its cathedral is a large church exemplifying much of the development of English architecture. The choir, with square chevet and projecting Lady chapel, shows some excellent 13th-century arcading and good Perpendicular work in the clearstory and chapel; but most of the exterior is uninteresting. The round-arched tower at the crossing is low and heavy. The Perpendicular west front, with three portals and a great window, resembles a mechanical copy in stone of a framing of upright beams. The interior presents much that is of interest. The long nave is light and well proportioned, with elaborate English groining. The aisled transepts are of the most impressive early-Norman work. The fine carved stalls are of the 13th century. Among the many interesting tombs is that of Izaak Walton (1683). Winchester was successively a British, a Roman, and a Saxon town. It was the capital of Wessex, and the place of residence and coronation of early English kings, and the seat of early English parliaments. In the middle ages it was noted for its commerce, and was especially famous for woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 19,073.

Winchester. The capital of Frederick County, Virginia, situated in the Shenandoah Valley 66 miles west-northwest of Washington. Winchester and its neighborhood was the scene of many events in the Civil War. Population (1890), 5,196.

Winchester, Battle of. **1.** A victory gained by the Federals under Shields over the Confederates under Jackson at Kernstown, near Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862. Also called battle of Kernstown.—**2.** A victory gained by the Confederates under Early over the Federals under Crook, July 24, 1864.—**3.** A victory gained by the Federals under Sheridan over the Confederates under Early, Sept. 19, 1864. The Federal loss was 4,990; the Confederate loss, 5,500. Also called battle of Opequan.

Winchester School, or **St. Mary's College.** A boys' school, founded in Winchester by William of Wykeham in 1393. It is one of the most important public schools in England.

Winckelmann (vink′el-män), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Stendal, Dec. 9, 1717: died at Triest, June 8, 1768. A German critic and author, the founder of scientific archæology and of the history of classic art. He was the son of a poor shoemaker. With the assistance of the rector of his school he was enabled to go to the gymnasium at Berlin; and subsequently (1738) studied theology at Halle, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. In 1743 he received a position in the school at Seehausen; in 1748 he was made librarian to the Count von Bünau in Dresden, where he had an opportunity to continue the study of art and archæology, begun at the University of Halle. In 1754 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1755 was sent by the papal nuncio to Italy. He devoted himself thenceforth entirely to the study of art. In 1764 appeared his principal work, "Geschichte der Kunst des Altertums" ("History of the Art of Antiquity"). A previous work was "Gedanken uber die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerkunst" ("Thoughts on the Imitation of Greek Works in Painting and Sculpture," 1755). For a number of years he was papal antiquary in Rome. In 1768 he set out on a journey to Germany, but in Vienna again turned back for Italy. In Triest he was murdered by an Italian.

Windermere (win′dėr-mēr), or **Winandermere, Lake.** The largest lake in England, partly in Lancashire and partly on the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland: renowned for its beauty. Its outlet is into Morecambe Bay. Length, 10½ miles. Greatest width, 1 mile.

Windisch (vin′dish). [L. *Vindonissa.*] A village in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, at the junction of the Reuss and Aare, 17 miles northwest of Zurich: an ancient Helvetic-Roman city.

Windischgrätz (vin′dish-grāts), **Prince zu** (**Alfred Candidus Ferdinand**). Born at Brussels, May 11, 1787: died at Vienna, March 21, 1862. An Austrian field-marshal. He was distinguished in the campaigns of 1813–14; quelled the insurrection in Prague, June, 1848; was appointed field-marshal in Oct.; defeated the Hungarians at Schwechat Oct. 30, and took Vienna Oct. 31; occupied Presburg and Raab in Dec., and Budapest in Jan., 1849; defeated the Hungarians at Kápolna Feb. 27; and was defeated at Gödöllö April 6, and removed from his command.

Windom (win′dom), **William.** Born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827: died at New York city, Jan. 29, 1891. An American politician and financier. He was Republican member of Congress from Minnesota 1859–69; United States senator from Minnesota 1870–81; secretary of the treasury in 1881; United States senator 1881–83; and again secretary of the treasury 1889–91.

Wind River Mountains. A range of the Rocky Mountains in western Wyoming. Highest point, Frémont's Peak, about 13,570 feet.

Winds, Tower of the. See *Tower of the Winds.*

Windsor (win′zor). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 23 miles west of London. It contains a famous royal residence, Windsor Castle, founded by William the Conqueror, extended by his successors, especially by Edward III., and recently restored by Queen Victoria. The castle consists of two inclosed courts separated by the huge round tower or keep. On the lower court or ward face the famous Chapel of St. George and the Albert Chapel (see below). The upper ward is entered by the so-called Norman gateway, which is a pointed arch flanked by cylindrical towers. The east side of the quadrangle is occupied by the queen's private apartments, and the north side by the state apartments. The latter contain many fine works of art and historic relics. St. George's Hall, 200 by 34 feet, is adorned with portraits of British sovereigns by the best contemporary masters. The Waterloo chamber or grand dining-room, the council-chamber, and the state drawing-room contain paintings of equal interest. All the paintings in the old ball-room are portraits by Vandyke, among them Charles I. and his family and four portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria. The private apartments are of high interest, and contain one of the most splendid collections of porcelain existing, especially rich in old Sèvres secured during the French Revolution. The gardens and terraces are very beautiful, and the views of the exterior of the castle, embodying long stretches of battlemented walls broken by numerous towers and dominated by the enormous donjon, are unique. St. George's Chapel, founded by Edward IV. in 1474 and finished by Henry VIII., is in a rich Perpendicular style, with double transepts. The interior is very wide and has elaborate fan-vaulting. The choir is bordered by the ornate carved stalls of the Knights of the Garter, adorned with their arms. Over every stall hangs the banner of its holder. At the east end, over the fine reredos, is a great Perpendicular window filled with painted glass in memory of Prince Albert. The Albert Chapel, immediately to the east of St. George's Chapel, was built by Henry VII., and George III. formed the royal tomb-house under it. It has been restored by Queen Victoria as a memorial of her husband, and the interior is decorated in so lavish a manner that it forms one of the most remarkable existing examples of such work: it is incrusted with colored marbles, and covered throughout with sculpture, mosaics, gilding, and precious stones. The windows are filled with glass painted with scriptural scenes and subjects from the family history of the Prince Consort, and the fan-vaulting of the ceiling is covered with Venetian mosaics. Toward the east end is a cenotaph of the prince in the form of an altar-tomb. The sculptured and inlaid reredos is by Sir G. G. Scott. The royal mausoleum at Frogmore, near the castle, built by the queen to receive the body of her husband, is in a modified Byzantine style of architecture, octagonal in plan, surmounted by a lantern, and ornamented with series of arcades. Windsor Forest is in the neighborhood of the town. Population (1891), 12,327.

Windsor. A seaport, capital of Hants County, Nova Scotia, situated on an arm of Mines Basin, 35 miles northwest of Halifax. Population (1891), 10,322.

Windsor. A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut 6 miles north of Hartford. Population (1890), 2,954.

Windsor Beauties. A series of 11 portraits of the most noted beauties of the court of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely. Ten of these paintings are now in Hampton Court Palace, England: the eleventh, the portrait of Madame d'Orléans, is lost. All are painted in the same style, in three-quarter length, with lightly draped busts, bare-headed with hair in ringlets, and with landscape backgrounds.

Windsor Forest. A poem by Alexander Pope.

Windsor Knights. A body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the Military Knights of Windsor, and sometimes the Poor Knights of Windsor.

Windthorst (vint′horst), **Ludwig.** Born at Kaldenhof, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1812: died at Berlin, March 14, 1891. A German statesman and lawyer. He was president of the Hanoverian Second Chamber in 1851; member of the Hanoverian ministry 1851-53 and 1862-65; and a prominent member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag from 1867. He was the head of the Catholic Center party and a leading opponent of Bismarck.

Windward (wind′wärd) **Islands.** **1.** The chain of West India islands which extends from Porto Rico to Trinidad. Also called the *Caribbee Islands* or *Lesser Antilles.*—**2.** A colony of Great Britain, in the West Indies, including the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.

Windward Passage. A channel between Cuba on the west and Haiti on the east. Width, about 60 miles.

Winebrenner (wīn′bren-ėr), **John.** Born in Frederick County, Md., March, 1797: died at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1860. An American clergyman, pastor of a German Reformed church in Harrisburg. He separated from that church and organized, in 1830, the new denomination of the Church of God, or Winebrennerians.

Winfrid, or **Winfrith.** See *Boniface.*

Wing and Wing. A novel by Cooper, published in 1842.

Winged Lion, or **Lion of St. Mark.** A symbolical lion, represented as winged and holding an open book on which is written *Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus,* or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword, with the point uppermost, above the book on the dexter side, and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant; but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.

Wingfield (wing′fēld), **Edwin Maria.** Born in England about 1570: died after 1608. An English merchant: one of the first colonists in Virginia (1607), and first president of the colony. He quarreled with his associates; was deposed; and returned to England.

Wingless Victory. See *Nike Apteros, Temple of,* and *Victory.*

Winkelried (vink′el-rēd), **Arnold von.** A Swiss patriot from Stans in Unterwalden, said to have decided the Swiss victory at Sempach in 1386 by grasping all the Austrian pikes he could reach and burying them in his own breast, thus making an opening in the ranks into which the Swiss rushed over his dead body. The truth of the tradition is disputed in modern times.

Winkin de Worde. See *Worde.*

Winkle (wing′kl), **Nathaniel.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, afterward married to Miss Arabella Allen: a character in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Winkle, Rip Van. See *Rip Van Winkle.*

Winlock (win′lok), **Joseph.** Born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 6, 1826: died at Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1875. An American astronomer. He was superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," and was professor of astronomy at Harvard and director of the observatory there from 1866. He conducted a government expedition to Kentucky in Aug., 1869, to observe the solar eclipse, and one to Spain in Dec., 1870, for the same purpose.

Winmore. See *Winwaed.*

Winnebago (win-e-bā′gō). [Pl., also *Winnebagos, Winnebagoes.* *Winnebago* is a corruption of a nickname meaning 'dirty water.'] A tribe of North American Indians, closely related in language to the Tciwere tribes on the one hand and to the Mandan on the other. They are the Puans of the Jesuit "Relation" of 1636. Their name for themselves is *Hotcangara,* meaning 'first' or 'parent speech.' They reside in Nebraska and Wisconsin, and have (1893) a total number of 2,184. See *Siouan.*

Winnebago Lake. The largest lake in Wisconsin, situated 60 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. Its outlet is by Fox River into Green Bay. Length, 27 miles.

Winnepesaukee, Lake. See *Winnipiseogee.*

Winnipeg (win′i-peg). A river in Manitoba which is the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, and empties into Lake Winnipeg. Length, about 200 miles.

Winnipeg. The capital of Manitoba, Canada, situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and the Red River of the North, in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 97° 7′ W.: the principal city of the Canadian Northwest, formerly called Fort Garry. It is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1873 it was made a city. Population (1891), 25,642.

Winnipeg, Lake. A lake in the Dominion of Canada, about lat. 51°–54° N. It receives the Saskatchewan, Red River of the North, and Winnipeg, and its outlet to Hudson Bay is the Nelson River. Length, about 250 miles.

Winnipegoos (win′i-pe-gös), or **Winnipegoosis** (win″i-pe-gö′sis), or **Winnepegoose** (win′e-pe-gös), or **Winnipigoos** (win′i-pi-gös), **Lake,** or **Little Winnipeg Lake.** A lake in the Dominion of Canada, west of Lake Winnipeg, into which it empties. Length, 130–150 miles.

Winnipiseogee, or **Winnepesaukee** (win″e-pe-sâ′kē), **Lake.** A lake in New Hampshire, 25 miles north-northeast of Concord: noted for its beautiful scenery. Its outlet is the Winnipiseogee River, which empties into the Merrimac. Length, 24 miles.

Winona (wi-nō′nä). The capital of Winona County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi 97 miles southeast of St. Paul. Population (1890), 18,208.

Winooski (wi-nös′ki), or **Onion** (un′yon), **River.** A river in Vermont which joins Lake Champlain 5 miles northwest of Burlington. Montpelier is situated on it. Length, about 90 miles.

Winslow (winz′lō), **Edward.** Born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, Oct. 19, 1595: died at sea, May 8, 1655. A colonial governor, one of the founders of Plymouth Colony in 1620. He negotiated a treaty with Massasoit in 1621; was governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644; was a commercial agent of the colony, and went several times to England in its behalf; and was appointed by Cromwell commissioner on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1655. He wrote "Winslow's Relation" or "Good News from New England" (1624), "Hypocrisy Unmasked" (1646), "New England's Salamander" (1647), "Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England" (1649), "Platform of Church Discipline" (1658), etc.

Winslow, James. Born at Albany, N. Y., 1814: died at New York, July 18, 1874. An American banker.

Winslow, John Ancrum. Born at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873. An American admiral. He entered the navy in 1827, and served in the Mexican war. As commander of the Kearsarge, he defeated and sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, under Semmes, off Cherbourg harbor, June 19, 1864. He was made commodore in 1864, and later rear-admiral.

Winslow (winz′lō), **Josiah.** Born at Plymouth, Mass., 1629: died at Marshfield, Mass., 1680. An American colonial governor, son of Edward

Winslow. He was for many years assistant governor of Plymouth Colony, and a commissioner of the united colonies; was governor of Plymouth Colony 1673–80; and was general-in-chief of the united colonies in King Philip's war.

Winslow, William Copley. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1840. An American Episcopal clergyman and archæologist. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Winsor (win′zor), **Justin.** Born at Boston, Jan. 2, 1831. A distinguished American historian and librarian. He was superintendent of the Boston Public Library 1868–77; and since that date librarian of Harvard. His works include "Bibliography of Original Quartos and Folios of Shakspere" (1875), "Reader's Hand-Book of the American Revolution" (1880), "Was Shakespeare Shapleigh?" (1887), various pamphlets on American history, bibliographies, "Christopher Columbus, etc." (1891), "Cartier to Frontenac" (1894), etc. He has edited the "Memorial History of Boston" (1880–82), "Harvard University Bulletin," and a "Narrative and Critical History of America" (8 vols. 1884–89).

Winter (win′tėr), **John Strange.** The pseudonym of Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.

Winter (win′tėr), **William.** Born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836. An American journalist and poet. He was a graduate of the Harvard law school, and became dramatic critic of the New York "Tribune" in 1865. Among his works are poems, including "The Convent" (1854), "The Queen's Domain" (1858), "My Witness" (1871), "Thistledown" (1878), "The Wanderers" (1888), "Poems" (complete, 1889); prose, "Edwin Booth in Twelve Characters" (1871), "The Trip to England," with illustrations by Joseph Jefferson (1879), "The Jeffersons" (1881), "English Rambles" (1883), "Henry Irving" (1885), "Shakespeare's England" (1888), "The Press and the Stage" (1889), "Gray Days and Gold" (1891), "Old Shrines and Ivy" (1892), "Shadows of the Stage" (in three series, 1892, 1893, 1895), "The Life and Art of Edwin Booth" (1894). He has edited "Life, Stories, and Poems of John Brougham" (1881).

Winter, De. See *De Winter*.

Winter King, The. A name given to Frederick V., elector of the Palatinate, and king of Bohemia through the winter of 1619–20.

Winter Palace. An imperial palace at St. Petersburg, Russia. The exterior, in Renaissance style, has 3 stories and an attic above the basement, and measures 455 by 350 feet. The interior is remarkable for its series of Russian historical paintings and portraits, and for the splendid state apartments. The crown jewels are kept in this palace.

Winter Queen, The. A name given to Elizabeth, wife of the elector Frederick V. ("the Winter King").

Winter's Tale, The. A play by Shakspere, probably produced in 1611. It was founded on Greene's "Pandosto." This and "The Tempest" were probably his last finished plays.

Winterthur (vin′ter-tör). A town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, 13 miles northeast of Zurich: one of the chief commercial and manufacturing towns in Switzerland. Burkhardt, duke of Swabia, defeated Rudolf II. of High Burgundy there in 919. Winterthur passed to Hapsburg in 1264; was a free imperial city for a short time in the 15th century; and was acquired by Zurich in 1467. Population (1888), 15,916.

Winther (vin′ter), **Rasmus Willads Christian Ferdinand.** Born at Fensmark, Denmark, July 29, 1796: died at Paris, Dec. 30, 1876. A Danish lyric poet. His father was a clergyman. He studied theology at the Copenhagen University after 1815. In 1830–31 he traveled in Italy. After 1841 he lived in Neustrelitz and subsequently in Copenhagen. The last years of his life were spent in Paris. His first collection of poems was published in 1828. It contains, among others, a number of poems descriptive of popular life in Denmark afterward published apart in several editions as "Trasnitte" ("Woodcuts"). "Nogle Digte" ("Some Poems") followed in 1835; "Sang og Sagn" ("Song and Story") in 1840; "Digtninger" ("Poems," 1843); "Lyriske Digte" ("Lyric Poems," 1849); "Nye Digte" ("New Poems," 1851); "Nye Digtninger" ("New Poems," 1853). His greatest work is the epic cycle called "Hjortens Flugt" ("The Flight of the Stag"), which appeared in 1855. In prose he wrote "Haandtegninger" ("Sketches"), "Fir Novellew" ("Four Stories"), and "Tre Fortallinger" ("Three Tales"). His collected poetical writings ("Samlede Digtninger") were published at Copenhagen, 1860–1872, in 11 vols.

Winthrop (win′throp), **Dolly.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe."

Winthrop, Fitz-John. Born at Ipswich, Mass., March 19, 1639: died at Boston, Nov. 27, 1707. An American colonial governor and officer, son of John Winthrop (1606–76). He served in King Philip's war; was major-general in the expedition to Canada in 1690; and was governor of Connecticut 1698–1707.

Winthrop, John. Born at Groton, England, Jan. 12, 1587: died at Boston, March 26, 1649. A colonial governor. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1628. In 1629 he was chosen by the company in London governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; arrived in Salem June 12, 1630; and soon after settled in Boston. He was governor until 1634, and again 1637–40, 1642–44, and 1646–49, and was several times deputy governor. He opposed Vane, Anne Hutchinson, and the Antinomians. His journal was published by James Savage as "History of New England 1630 1649" (2 vols. 1825–26). He wrote also "Model of Christian Charity" and "Arbitrary Government Described." His "Life and Letters" were published by R. C. Winthrop (2 vols. 1864–67).

Winthrop, John. Born at Groton, England, Feb. 12, 1606: died at Boston, Mass., April 5, 1676. An American colonial governor, son of John Winthrop. He was educated at Dublin; served against France; traveled on the Continent; emigrated to Massachusetts in 1631 and became governor's assistant; was a leading settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts; founded Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635, and was its first governor; founded New London, Connecticut; and was governor of Connecticut during nearly the whole period 1657-76. He obtained a charter uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. He was a fellow of the Royal Society.

Winthrop, Robert Charles. Born at Boston, May 12, 1809: died there, Nov. 16, 1894. An American statesman and orator. He graduated at Harvard in 1828; studied law with Daniel Webster; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and its speaker 1838–40; was Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1841–42 and 1843–50; was speaker of the House 1847–49; and was United States senator (appointed by the governor as successor to Webster) 1850–51. In the latter year he was a candidate for senator, but was defeated, and was also unsuccessful as candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was especially noted as an orator. He delivered addresses at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument in 1848, and at the dedication of the monument in 1885.

Winthrop, Theodore. Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1828: killed at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. An American author, and officer (of New York volunteers) in the Civil War. He was military secretary to General Butler, with the rank of major. He wrote "Cecil Dreeme" (1861), "John Brent" (1862), "Edwin Brothertoft" (1862), "The Canoe and the Saddle" (1862), "Life in the Open Air" (1863).

Winton, Andrew of. See *Wyntoun*.

Wintoon. See *Wintu*.

Wintu (win-tö′), or **Wintoon,** or **Wintun** (win-tön′). ['Man.'] The northern division of the Copehan stock of North American Indians, embracing a number of small tribes inhabiting mainly the valleys of the Sacramento and its eastern tributaries in northern California, from Mount Shasta to Stony Creek. Their number is small. See *Copehan*.

Wintun. See *Wintu*.

Winwaed. A river near Leeds, England: now Winmore. Here, in 655, Penda, king of Mercia, was defeated by Oswy of Northumbria, and slain.

Winyaw Bay (win′yâ bā). An arm of the Atlantic, on the coast of South Carolina, on which Georgetown is situated. It receives the Great Pedee and Black rivers. Length, about 17 miles.

Wipbach (vip′bäċh). The modern name of the Frigidus (which see).

> This river, the Wipbach of our own day, the Frigidus Fluvius of the age of Theodosius, has not only historic fame, but is a phenomenon full of interest to the physical geographer. Close to the little town of Wipbach it bursts forth from the foot of the cliffs of the Birnbaumer Wald: no little rivulet such as one spring might nourish, but "a full-fed river," as deep and strong as the Aar at Thun or the Reuss at Lucerne, like also to both those streams in the colour of its pale-blue waters, and, even in the hottest days of summer, unconquerably cool.
>
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 160.

Wipper (vip′per). 1. A river in Pomerania, Prussia, which flows into the Baltic 18 miles northeast of Köslin. Length, about 90 miles. —2. A small river in Thuringia, a tributary of the Unstrut.—3. A small river in northern Germany which comes from the Harz and joins the Saale near Bernburg.

Wirral (wėr′al). A district in the western part of Cheshire, England, between the estuaries of the Mersey and Dee.

Wirt (wėrt), **William.** Born at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1772: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1834. An American lawyer, orator, and author. He was admitted to the bar in 1792; became a prominent lawyer in Virginia, clerk of the House of Delegates, chancellor to the eastern shore of Virginia, and member of the House of Delegates; assisted in the prosecution of Aaron Burr in 1807; was appointed United States district attorney in 1816; and was United States attorney-general 1817–29. In 1832 he was Antimasonic candidate for President, and received the electoral vote of Vermont. He wrote "Letters of the British Spy" (1803), "The Rainbow" and other essays, "Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry" (1817), and various addresses.

Wirtemberg. An unusual spelling of *Würtemberg*.

Wisbech, or **Wisbeach** (wiz′bēch). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, situated in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen and the Wisbech Canal, 19 miles north of Ely. It has trade by the river Nen. Population (1891), 9,395.

Wisby, or **Visby** (vis′bü). A town on the west coast of the island of Gotland, Sweden. It contains a cathedral and ruined churches, towers, and walls. It was an ancient Hanseatic port, and important commercially until its sack by Waldemar IV. of Denmark in 1361. Population, 7,102.

Wisby, Laws of. A code or compilation of maritime customs and adjudications adopted by the town of Wisby, in the island of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea. By the law-writers of the northern European nations it has been claimed that these laws are older than the Laws of Oleron; but the better opinion seems to be that they are later, and in some respects an improvement upon them. The code was not established by legislative authority, but its provisions have obtained the sanction of general use and observance from their intrinsic equity and convenience. Sometimes called the *Gotland Sea Laws*.

Wisconsin (wis-kon′sin). A Northwestern State of the United States. It is bounded by Lake Superior, Michigan (partly separated by the Menominee River), Lake Michigan, Illinois, Iowa (separated by the Mississippi), and Minnesota (nearly separated by the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers). Capital, Madison; chief city, Milwaukee. It is hilly in the north and southwest, and elsewhere generally level. It is an important agricultural, lumbering, and mining State; produces wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, timber, etc.; manufactures lumber, flour, beer, etc.; and has important iron-mines in the north. Wisconsin has 68 counties, 10 representatives in Congress, 2 senators, and 12 electoral votes. It was early explored by French fur-traders and missionaries (Nicolet in 1634; Radisson, Allouez). In 1787 it was included in the Northwest Territory, and afterward in Indiana Territory; in 1809 in Illinois Territory; and in 1818 in Michigan Territory. Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, and was admitted to the Union in 1848. Area, 56,040 square miles. Population (1890), 1,686,880 (in large part of German, Scandinavian, and other foreign parentage).

Wisconsin, University of. An institution of learning at Madison, Wisconsin. It was incorporated in 1838 and opened in 1850, and comprises colleges of letters and arts, a law school, and a postgraduate course. It is coeducational.

Wisconsin River. A river in Wisconsin. It rises in Lake Vieux Desert on the border of Wisconsin and Michigan, flows south and west, and joins the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien. In its course are several cataracts, including the Dalles of the Wisconsin (which see). Length, about 600 miles; navigable from Portage City.

Wisdom of Solomon, Book of the. One of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the 1st or 2d century B. C. The shorter title "Wisdom," or "Book of Wisdom," is commonly applied to this book, but not to Ecclesiasticus. See *Apocrypha*.

Wise (wīz), **Henry Alexander.** Born at Drummondtown, Va., Dec. 3, 1806: died at Richmond, Sept. 12, 1876. An American statesman and orator. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; practised law; was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1833–44; was United States minister to Brazil 1844–47; and was elected on the Anti-Know-Nothing platform as governor of Virginia, and served 1856–60. He opposed secession, but followed his State and became a Confederate brigadier-general. He was defeated in the Kanawha valley in 1861, and at Roanoke Island in 1862.

Wise, Henry Augustus. Born 1819: died 1869. An American naval officer and author, cousin of H. A. Wise. He wrote the books of travels "Los Gringos" (1849), "Scampavias" (1857), "Tales for the Marines" (1855), etc.

Wiseman (wīz′man), **Nicholas Patrick Stephen.** Born at Seville, Spain, Aug. 2, 1802: died at London, Feb. 15, 1865. An English cardinal and theologian. He was professor at Rome; was made bishop *in partibus* in 1840, and vicar apostolic in 1846; and became archbishop of Westminster and cardinal in 1850. Among his works are "Horæ Syriacæ" (1828), "The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion" (1836), "Lectures on the Catholic Church" (1836), "The Real Presence" (1836), etc.

Wise Men of Gotham, The Merry Tales of the. A book of jests, etc., said to have been collected by Andrew Borde in the reign of Henry VIII.

Wise Men of the East. See *Three Kings of Cologne*.

Wishart (wish′ärt), **George.** Born early in the 16th century: burned at the stake at St. Andrews, March 12, 1546. A Scottish Reformer and martyr. He was schoolmaster at Montrose, and was charged with heresy there about 1538 for teaching the New Testament in Greek. In 1543 he was a tutor at Cambridge. In 1544 he went to Scotland with the commission sent by Henry VIII. to arrange a treaty for the marriage of his son Edward (aged 7) and the infant queen Mary. He began and diligently continued to preach the doctrines of the Reformation, and at the instigation of Cardinal Beaton was burned at St. Andrews.

Wishart, or **Wiseheart** (wīz′härt), **George.** Born 1609: died 1671. A Scottish bishop. He was deprived of his living for refusal to subscribe the Covenant; was chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose; and was made bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. He wrote, in Latin, a history of the wars of Montrose.

Wishaw (wish′â). A burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 13 miles east-southeast of Glasgow. It has important coal-mines and iron-works. Population (1891), 14,869.

Wishfort (wish′fôrt), **Lady.** A character in Congreve's "The Way of the World": "a mixture of wit and ridiculous vanity" (*Hallam*).

Wishoskan (wēsh′os-kan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly occupied the shores of Humboldt Bay (where some still remain) and the lower Mad, Eel, and Elk rivers, California. They are one of the peoples called Diggers (so named from living largely upon roots and from their indolence). Their principal tribes are the Patawat, Wishosk, and Wiyot.

Wisingsö (vē'sing-sė). A small island in the southern part of Lake Wettern, Sweden: a medieval royal residence.

Wismar (vis'mär). A seaport of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Bay of Wismar in lat. 53° 54′ N., long. 11° 28′ E. It has one of the best harbors on the Baltic; contains several Gothic churches and the Renaissance Furstenhof; exports grain, butter, cattle, and oil-seeds; and has varied manufactures. Formerly it was an important Hanseatic city; passed with its territory to Sweden in 1648; and was pledged by Sweden to Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1803, with possible reversion to Sweden in 1903. Population (1890), 16,787.

Wismar, Bay of. An arm of the Baltic, on the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Wissman (vis'män), **Herrmann von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1853. An African explorer and commander. In 1880, as lieutenant, he accompanied Dr. Pogge to Angola, to Lubuku near the confluence of the Kassai and Lulúa rivers, and to Nyangwe, whence he completed alone the crossing of the continent to Zanzibar (Nov. 15, 1882). In 1884, as chief of a large expedition sent out by Leopold II., he revisited Lubuku, established the stations Luluaburg and Luebo, and descended the Kassai River by boat, thus establishing its navigability (1885). Starting again from Lubuku (1886), he failed in an attempt to discover the sources of the Tshuapa, Lulongo, and Lomami, but reached Nyangwe, followed the Lualaba up to the Lukuga, and made for the east coast by way of Tanganyika and Nyassa (1887). As imperial German commissioner he suppressed the Arab uprising under Bushiri. In 1892 he failed to carry out his plan of taking two steamers to Lake Victoria via Nyassa and Tanganyika. He is the author of "Im Innern Afrikas" (1888), "Unter deutscher Flagge quer durch Afrika" (1889).

Wit at Several Weapons. A comedy produced about 1614, and published as by Beaumont and Fletcher in 1647. It shows traces of Middleton and Rowley.

Witch, The. A play by Middleton, produced probably about 1621. It was printed in 1778 from a MS. Shakspere's "Macbeth" was altered by Middleton not long after "The Witch" was acted. A fierce literary war has raged as to the question whether the machinery of the witches was borrowed by Middleton from Shakspere, or vice versa. *A. W. Ward.*

Witches' Sabbath. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to be held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies.

Witchfinder (wich'fin"dėr), **The.** A name given to the Englishman Matthew Hopkins, a pretended discoverer of witches about 1645.

Witch of Atlas, The. A poem by Shelley.

Witch of Edmonton, The. A tragicomedy by Rowley, Dekker, and Ford. It was probably written about 1621, produced in 1623, and was printed in 1658. It was founded on a true story, the execution of the reputed witch Mother Sawyer. "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," written about twenty years before and alluded to in the prologue, has no reference to this play.

Witenagemot (wit'e-nä-ge-mōt'). [AS. *witena gemōt*, counselors' moot.] In Anglo-Saxon history, the great Saxon council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, and the bishops and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many important measures, such as the deciding of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, and the election (and in many instances the deposition) of kings.

Witham (with'am). A river in England, chiefly in Lincoln, which flows into the Wash 5 miles southeast of Boston. Length, about 80 miles; navigable to Lincoln.

Witham. A town in Essex, England, 35 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 3,444.

Wither, or **Wyther** (wiᴛʜ'ėr), or **Withers** (wiᴛʜ'ėrz), **George.** Born at Brentworth, Hampshire, June 11, 1588: died at London, May 2, 1667. A noted English poet. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1639 he was a Royalist captain of horse in an expedition against the Scotch Covenanters; in 1642 he had become a Puritan and a major in the Parliamentary army; and was afterward made by Cromwell master of the statute-office and "major-general of the horse and foot of the County of Surrey." After the Restoration he was obliged to give up the fortune accumulated in these offices, and was imprisoned by Parliament, but released in 1663. Among his poems are "The Shepherd's Hunting" (1614), "Fidelia" (1615), "The Motto" (1618), "Fair Virtue, or the Mistress of Philarete" (1622), "Hymns and Songs of the Church" (1623), "Emblems" (1634), "Hallelujah" (1641), a satire "Abuses Stript and Whipt" (1613: for which he was imprisoned), and a translation of the Psalms of David.

Witherspoon (wiᴛʜ'ėr-spön), **John.** Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722: died near Princeton, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794. A Scotch-American clergyman and educator. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh; was pastor at Beith and Paisley; became president of Princeton College in 1768; and gave instruction in divinity, philosophy, Hebrew, and rhetoric, etc.; was a member of the New Jersey constitutional convention and provincial congress in 1776; and was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among his works are "Ecclesiastical Characteristics" (1753), "Essay on Justification" (1756), "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage" (1757), "Essays on Important Subjects" (1764), "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament" (1774), etc.

Wititterly (wi-tit'ėr-li), **Mrs. Julia.** A lady who employs Kate Nickleby as governess, in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Wits, The. A comedy by Sir William Davenant, produced in 1633, printed in 1636. It was revived after the Restoration, and is frequently mentioned by Pepys.

Witt, De. See *De Witt.*

Wittekind (wit'e-kind), or **Widukind** (wid'ö-kind). The leader of the Saxons against Charles the Great. He made a raid into the Rhineland in 778; gained successes in 782; and conducted the war until 785, when he submitted and was baptized. He is said to have been appointed duke of the Saxons, and to have died in battle in 807.

Wittelsbach (vit'tels-bäċh). The family name of the former electors of the Palatinate and Bavaria, and of the present royal house of Bavaria.

Witten (vit'ten). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 37 miles north-northeast of Cologne. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, machinery, glass, etc. Population (1890), 26,310.

Wittenberg (wit'en-bėrg; G. pron. vit'ten-berG). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 55 miles southwest of Berlin: famous for its connection with Luther and the early Reformation. See *Luther.* Among its noted objects are the Schlosskirche (with the graves of Luther, Melanchthon, Frederick the Wise, and John the Constant), the Stadtkirche (with Cranach's "Last Supper"), the Augustinian monastery, Luther's house, Melanchthon's house, statues of Luther and Melanchthon, and the Rathaus. It was the capital of Saxe-Wittenberg, and was long the chief town of Saxony. Its university was founded in 1502, and was united with that of Halle in 1815. Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Schlosskirche in 1517, and burned the Pope's bull in 1520. The town was bombarded by the Imperialists in 1760; was fortified by Napoleon in 1813; and was besieged by the Prussians and stormed Jan. 12–13, 1814. Population (1890), 14,458.

Wittenberg, Concord of. An agreement between Saxon and Swiss Reformers in 1536.

Wittenberge (vit'ten-ber-ge). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 75 miles west-northwest of Berlin. The Elbe is crossed here by a bridge. Population (1890), 12,587.

Wittenweier (vit'ten-vī-er). A village in Baden, situated on the Rhine near Strasburg. It was the scene of several contests between Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar and the Imperialists in 1637, and of a victory of the former over the latter Aug. 9, 1638.

Wittgenstein (vit'gen-stīn), **Ludwig Adolf Peter,** Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg. Born in the Russian government of Perm, Jan. 6, 1769: died at Lemberg, June 11, 1843. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the campaign of 1807; commanded against Oudinot, St. Cyr, and Victor in 1812; was an unsuccessful commander of the Allies in 1813, and was removed after the defeat of Bautzen; commanded a Russian contingent of the Allies 1813–14; commanded the army on the Pruth in 1828, and occupied the Danubian Principalities and Varna; and besieged Shumla unsuccessfully in the same year.

Wittstock (vit'stok). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Dosse 60 miles northwest of Berlin. A victory was gained there (Sept. 24, 1636) by the Swedes under Banér over the Austrians under Hatzfeld and the Saxons under Elector Johann Georg I. Population (1890), 6,895.

Witu (vē'tö), or **Wituland** (vē'tö-länt). A German protectorate on the coast of eastern Africa, about lat. 3° S., near the mouth of the Tana. It was established in 1885.

Wit Without Money. A play by Fletcher, played not earlier than 1614 and printed in 1639.

Witwou'd (wit'wůd). A character in Congreve's "The Way of the World." "Witwou'd is as diverting as he is original — a man afflicted by a perfect cacoëthes of feeble repartee." *Ward.*

Wixom (wik'sọm), **Emma:** stage name **Emma Nevada.** Born at Austen, Nevada, 1862. An American operatic singer. Her voice is a soprano. She took her stage name, Emma Nevada, from her birthplace. She made her first appearance at London in 1880, and has sung in Italy, Paris, and in the United States (1884). In 1885 she married Dr. Raymond Palmer.

Wizard of the North. A name given to Sir Walter Scott.

Wladimir. See *Vladimir.*

Wladislaw (vlä'dis-läv) **I.,** or **Ladislaus, Lokjetek.** Born 1260: died at Cracow, March 2, 1333. King of Poland 1319–33.

Wladislaw II. Jagello. King of Poland. See *Jagello.*

Wladislaw III. Born 1424: killed in the battle of Varna, Nov. 10, 1444. King of Poland 1434–44, son of Wladislaw II. He became king of Hungary in 1440.

Wladislaw IV. Born 1595: died May 20, 1648. King of Poland 1632–48, son of Sigismund III.

Woburn (wō'bėrn). A village in Bedfordshire, England, 42 miles northwest of London. Near it is Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

Woburn. A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 10 miles north-northwest of Boston. It has manufactures of leather and of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 13,499.

Woccon (wok'ọn). [Pl., also *Woccons.*] The chief of the North Carolina tribes of the Kataba division of North American Indians: now extinct. In 1709 they were in Lenoir or Green County, North Carolina. See *Kataba.*

Wodan. The Old High German form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodehouse (wōd'hous), **John,** first Earl of Kimberley. Born Jan. 7, 1826. An English Liberal statesman. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1864–66; lord privy seal 1868–70; colonial secretary 1870–74 and 1880–82, and secretary for India 1882-85 and 1886; lord president of the council and secretary of state for India 1892-94; and secretary of state for foreign affairs under Rosebery 1894–95. He was created earl of Kimberley in 1866.

Woden (wō'den). [Lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior.'] The Anglo-Saxon name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Woerden (wör'den). A town in the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine 20 miles south of Amsterdam. It was formerly a fortress, and was sacked by the French in 1672 and 1813.

Woffington (wof'ing-tọn), **Margaret** or **Peg.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 18, 1720: died at Teddington, March 28, 1760. A celebrated Irish actress, the daughter of a bricklayer. She appeared as Polly Peacham, with a company of children, in "The Beggar's Opera" when only twelve years old, and made her first appearance as a mature actress at Dublin in 1737 as Ophelia. Until 1740 she played a wide range of parts there. In that year she made her first appearance at Covent Garden as Sylvia in "The Recruiting Officer." Her success was great, and her singing and the "finish" of the male characters she assumed made the fortunes of the theaters where she played. She lived for some time with Garrick and Macklin at No. 6 Bow street, London, and Garrick was reported to have married her, but without foundation. She attempted to atone for her lack of moral character by her charities, though the almshouses at Teddington said to have been founded by her are of much earlier date. She was seized with paralysis while playing Rosalind, May 3, 1757, and never appeared again. See *Masks and Faces.*

> Mrs. Woffington was the only player who acted Sir Harry Wildair with the spirit and elegance of the original — Wilks — to whom Garrick and Woodward were, in this part, inferior. She was excellent in Lady Plyant, and admirable in the representation of females in high rank and of dignified elegance. Millamant, Lady Townley, Lady Betty Modish, and Maria in the "Nonjuror," were exhibited by her with that happy ease and gaiety, and with such powerful attraction, that the excesses of these characters appeared not only pardonable, but agreeable.
>
> *Doran,* Eng. Stage, II. 9.

Wöhler (vė'ler), **Friedrich.** Born at Eschersheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 31, 1800: died at Göttingen, Sept. 23, 1882. A celebrated German chemist. He was educated at Marburg, Heidelberg, and under Berzelius at Stockholm; became professor at Gottingen in 1836, and pharmaceutical inspector; and was associated with Liebig in many researches. He discovered aluminium, beryllium, and yttrium, and made many other brilliant discoveries and investigations. Besides numerous special papers he wrote "Grundriss der Chemie" ("Outlines of Chemistry," 1831), etc.; adapted Berzelius's "Lehrbuch der Chemie"; and edited the "Annalen."

Wolcott, or **Wolcot** (wůl'kọt), **John:** pseudonym **Peter Pindar.** Born near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, May, 1738: died at London, Jan. 14, 1819. An English satirist. In early life he was a physician, and was made physician-general of the island of Jamaica. He returned to England and was ordained in 1769, but resumed the practice of medicine in a few years at Truro and other places. He removed to London with John Opie about 1780, and became noted for his coarse but witty satires on George III., Boswell, the Royal Academy, etc. He was blind for some years before his death. Among his works are "Lyrical Odes to the Royal Academicians" (published first in 1782 and afterward every year till about 1814), "Bozzy and Piozzi" (1786), "The Lousiad" (1785), "The Apple Dumplings and a King," etc. He painted landscapes also, and a series of his pictures was engraved by Aiken in 1797.

Wolcott, Oliver. Born at Windsor, Conn., Nov. 26, 1726: died at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1797. An American politician and general, son of Roger Wolcott. He held various judicial offices in

Connecticut; was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Connecticut, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; served on important commissions; commanded the Connecticut troops in 1776; served against Burgoyne in 1777; was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut 1786–96; and was governor of Connecticut 1796–97.

Wolcott, Oliver. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1760: died at New York, June 1, 1833. An American politician and financier, son of Oliver Wolcott (1726–97). He served in the Revolutionary War; was auditor of the treasury 1789–91; was comptroller of the treasury 1791–95; was secretary of the treasury 1795–1800; and was governor of Connecticut 1817–1827.

Wolcott, Roger. Born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 4, 1679: died at East Windsor, May 17, 1767. An American colonial magistrate. He commanded the Connecticut contingent at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; and was governor of Connecticut 1751–54. He wrote "Poetical Meditations" (1725), etc.

Wolf, or Wolff (vōlf), **Christian von.** Born at Breslau, Jan. 24, 1679: died April 9, 1754. A celebrated German philosopher and mathematician. He was educated at Jena; lectured at Leipsic; became professor at Halle in 1707; was deposed from his office and exiled from Prussia in 1723 on the charge of heresy; was afterward at Marburg; was reinstated at Halle by Frederick the Great in 1740; and became vice-chancellor of the university. He developed the philosophy of Leibnitz, and exerted considerable influence upon subsequent metaphysical speculation in Germany. His numerous works, in German and Latin, include "Philosophia rationalis," "Psychologia empirica," "Psychologia rationalis," "Cosmologia," "Jus naturæ," etc.

Wolf (vōlf), **Friedrich August.** Born at Haynrode, near Nordhausen, Germany, Feb. 15, 1759: died at Marseilles, Aug. 8, 1824. A German classical scholar, regarded as the founder of scientific classical philology. He studied at Göttingen; was professor at Halle 1783–1807; and later was in the government service in Berlin. His chief work is the "Prolegomena in Homerum" (1795), in which he propounded the famous theory that the Iliad and Odyssey are not the work of one author (Homer), but of various rhapsodists. See *Homer.*

Wolf (wůlf), **Henry.** Born at Eckwersheim, Alsace, Aug. 3, 1852. An American wood-engraver. He came to New York in 1871, and at first made a specialty of drawings on the block for other engravers and artists. He has engraved numerous pictures for the American Artists Series in "The Century Magazine," and also after foreign painters.

Wolfe (wůlf), **Charles.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791: died at Cork, Feb. 21, 1823. A British clergyman and poet. He wrote the "Burial of Sir John Moore." His "Poetical Remains," with a memoir by Russell, were published in 1825.

Wolfe, General, Death of. See *Death of General Wolfe.*

Wolfe, James. Born at Westerham, Kent, England, Jan. 2, 1727: killed at the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. An English general. He served at Dettingen in 1743, against the Scottish insurgents 1745–46, and at Lawfeld in 1747; was made brigadier-general in 1758; commanded a division under Amherst at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758; and was made major-general and commander of the expedition against Quebec. After making unsuccessful attempts on Montcalm's works, he led his force up the Heights of Abraham on the night of Sept. 12, and died in the hour of victory there, Sept. 13, 1759.

Wolfenbüttel (vōlf′en-büt-tel). A town in the duchy of Brunswick, situated on the Oker seven miles south of Brunswick. It has a noted library of 300,000 volumes and 8,000 MSS. and incunabula, and a ducal castle. Until 1754 it was the ducal residence. Near here, in 1641, the Swedes defeated the Imperialists. Lessing was librarian at Wolfenbuttel. Population, 14,484.

Wolfenbüttel Fragments. 1. Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the 5th or 6th century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville.—2. A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the 18th century. See *Reimarus.*

Wolfert's Roost, Chronicles of. A series of sketches by Washington Irving, published originally in the "Knickerbocker Magazine."

Wolff (vōlf), **Albert.** Born at Neustrelitz, Germany, Nov. 14, 1814: died at Berlin, June 20, 1892. A famous German sculptor, an associate of Rauch: professor at the Academy of Arts in Berlin from 1858. He designed statues of the Great Elector, Frederick the Great, William I., and others, and colossal statues of Ernst August (Hannover), Frederick William III. (Berlin), Galileo (Pest), and Frederick William IV. (Konigsberg).

Wolff, Emil. Born at Berlin, March 2, 1802: died at Rome, Sept. 29, 1879. A German sculptor, a pupil of Schadow. Among his statues are the "Fisher," "Thetis," an Amazon group, "Jephthah and his Daughter," etc.

Wolff (wůlf; G. pron. vōlf), Sir **Henry Drummond.** Born 1830. An English diplomatist and politician. He was secretary for the Ionian Islands; commissioner for settling the affairs of Eastern Rumelia; member of Parliament, and a member of Lord Randolph Churchill's "Fourth Party"; special envoy and commissioner to Turkey and Egypt for arranging the affairs of Egypt 1885–87; and ambassador to Persia 1888.

Wolff (vōlf), **Kaspar Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, 1733: died at St. Petersburg, 1794. A German anatomist and physiologist, founder of the science of embryology. He was professor at St. Petersburg from 1766.

Wolfram von Eschenbach (vōlf′räm fon esh′-en-bäch). Place and date of birth unknown: he died about 1220 (place unknown). A Middle High German poet of the latter part of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century: the greatest epic poet of medieval Germany. He was of noble origin, and received his name from the little town of Eschenbach, near Ansbach, Bavaria, which was the ancestral seat of his family. His own home was at Wildenberg, near Ansbach, where he lived with his wife and child; but he was frequently at the court of that patron of poets, the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia, at Eisenach. He could not read or write, but knew French. He made frequent references to his poverty. He was buried in the Frauenkirche at Eschenbach. He composed lyrics, among them four "Tagelieder" ("Day Songs"); but his principal works are the three epic poems "Parzival," "Titurel" (left uncompleted), and "Willehalm" (also incomplete). "Parzival," the greatest court epic of Germany, was written between 1205 and 1215: it is based upon French sources of ultimate Celtic origin, particularly upon a poem by Chrestien de Troyes. "Titurel," written possibly about 1210, goes back to similar sources. The subject-matter of both poems is the legend of the Holy Grail: the former is named from its hero Parzival, the latter from Titurel, the first Knight of the Grail. "Willehalm" (Count William of Aquitaine), begun before 1216, is from French national poetry. "Titurel" was subsequently rewritten and completed by a certain Albrecht between 1260 and 1270. "Willehalm" was later on continued by Ulrich von Turkheim and Ulrich von dem Turlin. Wolfram's works were published by Karl Lachmann in 1833 (5th ed. in 1880).

Wolgast (vōl′gäst). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene, near its mouth in the Baltic, 53 miles northwest of Stettin. Gustavus Adolphus landed near there in 1630. The town was several times taken in the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1890), 7,880.

Wollaston (wůl′as-ton), **William Hyde.** Born at East Dereham, Norfolk, Aug. 6, 1766: died at London, Dec. 22, 1828. A noted English chemist and physicist. He discovered palladium and rhodium; made important investigations in optics and electricity; discovered the dark lines in the solar spectrum and the ultra-violet rays; and invented the camera lucida and goniometer.

Wollaston Lake. A lake in the Northwest Territory, British America, about lat. 58° N., long. 104° W. Its outlet is to the Mackenzie River. Length, about 50 miles.

Wollaston Land. A region in the arctic lands of North America, about lat. 69°–70° N., long. 110°–115° W.

Wollin (vōl-lēn′). 1. An island in the Baltic, belonging to the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 30 miles north of Stettin. With Usedom it separates the Stettiner Haff from the Baltic. It is separated from Usedom by the Swine, and from the mainland on the east by the Divenow. Length, 22 miles.
2. The chief place in the island of Wollin, situated on the Divenow near the site of the Wendish Vineta or Wolin. Population (1890), 4,965.

Wollstonecraft. See *Godwin.*

Wolof (wo-lof′). An important Nigritic nation of the French Sénégal, West Africa, between the Sénégal, Fulémé, and Gambia rivers. It is especially strong on the coast (St. Louis and Dakar), in Walo, Cayor, Baol, and Jolof. The men are tall, with fine busts, almost orthognathic heads, and jet-black skin. They wear wide trousers and long shirts. Most of them profess Islamism; a portion in the coast towns profess Catholicism; but heathen practices prevail everywhere. They have three hereditary castes: the nobility, the tradesmen and musicians (who are despised), and the slaves. Domestic slaves are well treated and cannot be sold. The Wolof language is regular and rich in grammatical forms, but occupies a rather isolated position.

Wolowski (vō-lov′skē), **Louis François Michel Raymond.** Born in Warsaw, Aug. 31, 1810: died at Gisors, Aug. 15, 1876. A French political economist, financier, and politician. He fled to France after the repression of the Polish uprising in 1831; was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and of the Legislative Assembly in 1849; and in the third republic was a member of the National Assembly and senator. He wrote "La question des banques" (1864), "L'Or et l'argent" (1872), etc.

Wolseley (wůlz′li), Sir **Garnet Joseph,** first Viscount Wolseley. Born at Golden Bridge House, County Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833. A distinguished British general. He entered the army as ensign in 1852; served in the second Burmese war in 1853 (when he was wounded), and in the Crimean war (when he was again wounded); became captain in 1855; served in India during the Indian mutiny (at the relief of Lucknow in 1857, and elsewhere); and fought in the war with China in 1860. In 1862 he visited the Confederate army in Virginia. In 1865 he was promoted colonel. He commanded the Red River expedition which suppressed Riel's insurrection in 1870, and was knighted; and commanded in the Ashanti war 1873–74, and was made major-general in 1875. He was administrator of Natal in 1875; a member of the Council of India in 1876; commissioner and commander in Cyprus in 1878; and governor of Natal and the Transvaal 1879–80. In 1880 he was made quartermaster-general, and adjutant-general in 1882. He defeated the Egyptian insurgents under Arabi and gained the victory of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882; was raised to the peerage and made general in 1882; and was commander-in-chief of the unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Gordon 1884–85. He was made viscount in 1885, and commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland in 1890. He has written "Narrative of the War with China in 1860" (1860), "Soldier's Pocket-Book" (1869), "System of Field Manœuvres" (1872), "Marley Castle," a novel (1877), etc.

Wolsey (wůl′zi), **Thomas.** Born at Ipswich, England, probably in 1471: died at Leicester, Nov. 29, 1530. A celebrated English statesman and cardinal. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied divinity; became rector of Lymington in 1500; was successively chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir Richard Nanfan, and to Henry VII.; was sent by Henry VII. on a diplomatic mission to the emperor Maximilian; was made dean of Lincoln in 1509; became almoner in 1509, and privy councilor in 1511; served against France in 1513; was made bishop of Lincoln in 1514, and archbishop of York in 1514; and became lord chancellor and cardinal in 1515, and prime minister of Henry VIII. He was made legate in 1519. He gained the ill will of Henry VIII. by his conduct in the matter of the king's divorce; was deprived of his offices in 1529; was restored to the archbishopric of York in 1530; and was arrested for high treason in Nov., 1530. He founded Christ Church College, Oxford.

Wolverhampton (wůl-vėr-hamp′ton). A borough in Staffordshire, England, 13 miles northwest of Birmingham. It is situated near a large coal- and iron-mining district, and is one of the principal centers for the manufacture of hardware in Great Britain. Population (1891), 82,620.

Wolzogen (vōlt-sō′gen), Mme. **von (Karoline von Lengefeld).** Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, 1763: died at Jena, 1847. A German author, sister-in-law of Schiller. She wrote "Schillers Leben" ("Life of Schiller," 1830), the novels "Agnes von Lilien" (1798) and "Cordelia" (1840), etc.

Woman Hater, The. 1. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, published anonymously in 1607.—2. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1877.

Woman in White, The. A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1860.

Woman Killed with Kindness, A. A play by Thomas Heywood, acted in March, 1603, printed in 1607. It is considered Heywood's best play.

Wombwell (wöm′wel). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 10 miles north-northeast of Sheffield. Population (1891), 10,942.

Wonder, The: A Woman Keeps a Secret. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1714. It still keeps the stage.

Wonder-Book, The. A collection of stories for boys and girls, from classical mythological sources, by Hawthorne, published in 1851.

Wonderful Parliament, or **Wonder-making Parliament.** Same as *Merciless Parliament.*

Wonder of the World. A name given to the emperors Otto III. and Frederick II. of Germany.

Wonders beyond Thule. See *Dinias and Dercyllis.*

Wondrous Tale of Alroy, The. A novel by Disraeli, published in 1833.

Wood (wůd), **Anthony,** called **Anthony à Wood.** Born at Oxford, England, Dec. 17, 1632: died there, Nov. 28, 1695. An English antiquary. He was educated at Oxford. He wrote "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis" (written in English and translated into Latin for the University Press in 1674). He was dissatisfied with the translation, and afterward rewrote his English MS., and it was published after his death in two volumes—the first as "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford, with a Continuation to the Present Time by John Gutch," with "Fasti (Annals) Oxoniensis" (1786–90); the second as "The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" (1792–1796). He also wrote "Athenæ Oxoniensis: an Exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1690," with "Fasti." Two volumes of this were printed (1691–92) before his death; the third he prepared, and it appeared in the second edition 1721: third enlarged edition by Bliss 1813–20. He also wrote "Modus Salium: a Collection of Pieces of Humour" (1751), and "The Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford" (1773).

Wood, Fernando. Born at Philadelphia, June 14, 1812: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1881. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1841–43; mayor of New York city 1854–61; and member of Congress from New York 1863–65 and 1867–81.

Wood, Mrs. **Henry (Ellen Price).** Born at Worcester, Jan. 17, 1814: died Feb. 10, 1887. An English novelist. Among her novels are "East Lynne" (1861: several times dramatized), "The Channings" (1862), "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles" (1862), "The Shadow of Ashlydyat" (1863), etc. She also published anonymously "The Johnny Ludlow Tales" (1874–80). In 1867 she became editor of "The Argosy."

Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn. Born in Essex, Feb. 9, 1838. A British general. He served in the Crimean war, Indian mutiny, Ashanti war, and Zulu war; commanded against the Boers in 1881; served against the Egyptian rebels in 1882, and in the Sudan; and commanded the Egyptian army 1882-85. He is now (1894) quartermaster-general.

Wood, Thomas Waterman. Born at Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 12, 1823. An American portrait- and genre-painter. He settled in New York in 1867. He was elected national academician in 1871, and became vice-president of the National Academy in 1879, and president in 1891. He was also for nine or ten years president of the American Water-Color Society. From 1852 to 1858 he painted portraits.

Woodbury (wůd′bu-ri), **Levi.** Born at Francestown, N. H., Dec. 22, 1789: died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept., 1851. An American jurist and statesman. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1809. He was governor of New Hampshire 1823–24; Democratic United States senator from New Hampshire 1825–31; secretary of the navy 1831–34; secretary of the treasury 1834–1841; United States senator 1841–45; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1845–51.

Woodcourt (wůd′kōrt), **Allan.** The lover of Esther Summerson in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Woodkirk, or **Widkirk.** See *Wakefield.*

Woodman, Spare that Tree. A lyric poem by George P. Morris.

Woods (wůdz), **Leonard.** Born at Princeton, Mass., June 19, 1774: died at Andover, Mass., Aug. 24, 1854. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, professor of theology at Andover Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Letters to Unitarians" (1820), "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures" (1829), "Memoirs of American Missionaries" (1833), "Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection" (1841), "Lectures on Church Government" (1843), "Lectures on Swedenborgianism" (1846), etc.

Woods, Leonard. Born at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 24, 1807: died at Boston, Dec. 24, 1878. An American educator, son of Leonard Woods (1774–1854). He was professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, and was president of Bowdoin College 1839–66.

Woods, William Burnham. Born at Newark, Ohio, 1824: died at Washington, D. C., 1887. An American jurist and general. He was a member of the Ohio legislature; served in the West in the Civil War, at Shiloh, Arkansas Post, and Vicksburg, and in Georgia; and commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea. He was appointed United States circuit judge in 1869; and was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1880–87.

Woodstock (wůd′stok). A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Glyme 8 miles northwest of Oxford. It was formerly a royal residence, and is particularly associated with the history of Henry II. and "Fair Rosamond." Elizabeth was imprisoned here by Mary. Woodstock was besieged and taken in 1646. Near it is Blenheim Park. Population (1891), 1,628.

Woodstock. The capital of Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames 80 miles west-southwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 8,612.

Woodstock. The capital of Windsor County, Vermont, situated on the Ottaqueechee 23 miles east of Rutland. Population (1890), 2,545.

Woodstock. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1826. The scene is laid at Woodstock, England, and the vicinity, about 1651.

Woodstock, Assize of. A code for the regulation of the forests, proclaimed by Henry II. in 1184.

Woodville (wůd′vil), **Anthony,** second Earl Rivers. Beheaded at Pontefract, England, 1483. An English politician, influential in the reign of his brother-in-law Edward IV. He was put to death by Richard III.

Woodville, Elizabeth. See *Elizabeth Woodville.*

Woodward (wůd′wärd), **Henry.** Born 1717: died 1777. A noted English comedian. He made his first appearance at Covent Garden in 1736, and his last in 1777. He was excellent as Petruchio, Mercutio, Bobadil, Touchstone, Captain Absolute, etc., and was noted for his power of mimicry.

Woodworth (wůd′wėrth), **Samuel.** Born at Scituate, Mass., Jan. 13, 1785: died at New York city, Dec. 9, 1842. An American poet. He is best known from his lyric "The Old Oaken Bucket." His poems were published in 1861.

Wool (wůl), **John Ellis.** Born at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1784: died at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1869. An American general. He entered the army in 1812; served at Queenston Heights in 1812, and at Plattsburg in 1814; was appointed inspector-general of the army and colonel in 1816; became brigadier-general in 1841; organized volunteers for the Mexican war; was second in command at the battle of Buena Vista; and was afterward division and department commander. He saved Fortress Monroe in 1861. In 1862 he was made major-general, and retired in 1863.

Woolman (wůl′man), **John.** Born at Northampton, N. J., 1720: died at York, England, Oct. 5, 1772. An American preacher of the Society of Friends. Among his works are "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes" (1754), "Considerations on Pure Wisdom and Human Policy," etc. (1768), "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind" (1770). He is, however, best known by his "Journal," first published in 1774, after his death. It has been many times reprinted, and was edited in 1871 by Whittier.

Woolner (wůl′nėr), **Thomas.** Born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825: died at London, Oct. 7, 1892. An English sculptor and poet. He was a member of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood, and many of his poems first appeared in "The Germ." He was professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy 1877–79. Among his statues are "Puck," "Titania," and "Eros" (1848), "Constance and Arthur," "Elaine," "Ophelia," "Achilles and Pallas"; statues of Macaulay, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lord Palmerston, and others; and busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Darwin, Gladstone, and others. His poems include "My Beautiful Lady" (1863), "Pygmalion" (1881), "Silenus" (1884), "Tiresias" (1886), etc.

Woolsey (wůl′si), **Sarah Chauncey:** pseudonym **Susan Coolidge.** Born at Cleveland, Ohio, about 1845. An American writer of juveniles, niece of T. D. Woolsey. Among her works for young people are "What Katy did," "What Katy did at School," "What Katy did Next," "Cross Patch, etc., from Mother Goose," "A Round Dozen," "A Little Country Girl," etc. She has also written "A Short History of the City of Philadelphia" (1887), "Ballads of Romance and History," with others (1887); edited and abridged "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany" (1879) and "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney" (1880); and translated Gautier's "My Household of Pets" (1882) and Arnaud's "One Day in a Baby's Life" (1886).

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. Born at New York city, Oct. 31, 1801: died at New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1889. An American educator and eminent political and legal writer. He graduated at Yale in 1820; studied law and, later, theology; was tutor in Yale 1823–25; was licensed to preach in 1825; studied in Europe 1827–30; was professor of Greek at Yale 1831–46; and was president of Yale 1846–71. He edited the "New Englander" for a few years after 1843; and was chairman of the American company of New Testament revisers 1871–81. His works include editions of the "Alcestis" (1834), "Antigone" (1835), "Electra" (1837), "Prometheus" (1837), and "Gorgias" (1843); an "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860: 5th ed. 1879); "Divorce and Divorce Legislation" (1869); "Religion of the Past and of the Future" (1871); "Political Science, etc." (2 vols. 1871); "Communism and Socialism" (1880). He also edited Lieber's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (1871), and a "Manual of Political Ethics" (1871).

Woolson (wůl′sọn), Mrs. (**Abba Louisa Goold**). Born at Windham, Maine, 1838. An American essayist. She has lectured on literary subjects; has published "Woman in American Society" (1873), "Browsing among Books, and other Essays" (1881), "George Eliot and her Heroines" (1886); and has edited "Dress Reform: a Series of Lectures" (1874).

Woolson, Constance Fenimore. Born at Claremont, N. H., 1848: died at Venice, Italy, Jan. 23, 1894. An American novelist, a grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper. Among her works are "The Old Stone House" (1873), "Castle Nowhere" (1875), "Two Women" (1877), "Rodman the Keeper" (1880), "Anne" (1882), "For the Major" (1883), "East Angels" (1886), "Jupiter Lights" (1889), etc.

Woolston (wůl′stọn), **Thomas.** Born at Northampton, England, 1669: died Jan. 27, 1733. An English deist. He was a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; was deprived of his fellowship in 1721, and fined and imprisoned in 1729; and died within the rules of the King's Bench prison. He wrote "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion . . . Revived" (1705), "The Moderator between an Infidel and an Apostate" (1725), "Discourses" (1727–29).

Woolwich (wůl′ich). A borough in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles east of London: noted for its arsenal. It contains factories of guns, gun-carriages, and ammunition, barracks, and a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. Woolwich became an important naval station and dockyard in the 16th century: the dockyard was closed in 1869. Population (1891), 40,848.

Woonsocket (wön-sok′et). A town in Providence County, Rhode Island, situated on Blackstone River 13 miles north-northwest of Providence. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. Population (1890), 20,830.

Wooster (wůs′tėr), **David.** Born at Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710: died at Danbury, Conn., May 2, 1777. An American Revolutionary general. He served in the Louisburg expedition in 1745, and in the French and Indian war; was one of the planners of the Ticonderoga expedition of 1775; became brigadier-general in 1775; succeeded Montgomery as commander in Canada; and became major-general of Connecticut militia. He was mortally wounded in the defense of Danbury against Tryon.

Worcester (wůs′tėr), or **Worcestershire** (wůs′tėr-shir). [AS. *Wigeraceasterscīr.*] A midland county of England, bounded by Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Hereford. It contains several exclaves. The surface is hilly (the Malvern and the Bredon hills are on the borders), and it is traversed by the Severn. Worcester is an agricultural county, and is noted for its vegetables, fruit, and hops. It was a part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 751 square miles. Population (1891), 413,760.

Worcester. [ME. *Worcester, Worceter, Wirceter, Wycetir,* etc., AS. *Wigorceaster, Wigeraceaster, Wigraceaster, Wihraceaster.*] The capital of Worcestershire, England, situated on the Severn in lat. 52° 12′ N., long. 2° 14′ W. It has manufactures of gloves, porcelain, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, etc., and a large trade in hops. The cathedral is in its present form chiefly of the 13th century. The west front has a large and handsome Decorated window, and the square central tower is effective. The exterior is in general plain, with rather small windows, many of which are grouped in threes. The interior, with its long ranges of pointed arcades, is simple and majestic. The rich sculptured pulpit and the decorations of the choir are modern, but the fine carved stalls are old. It has a beautiful crypt, handsome Perpendicular cloisters, and a decagonal chapter-house with central column. The cathedral measures 450 by 78 feet; length of west transepts, 78 each; height of vaulting, 67. Worcester was an ancient British settlement and a Roman military station. It suffered from Welsh invasions, and has often been besieged. The final victory of the civil war was gained here by Cromwell over the Scotch Royalists under Charles II., Sept. 3, 1651. The Royalist army dispersed. Population (1891), 42,905.

Worcester. The capital of Worcester County, Massachusetts. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, cars, boots and shoes, woolen goods, etc.; and is the seat of the Roman Catholic College of the Holy Cross, of the State normal school, of Clark University, and of other institutions. It was permanently settled in 1713, and became a city in 1848. Population (1890), 84,655.

Worcester, Florence of. See *Florence of Worcester.*

Worcester, Joseph Emerson. Born at Bedford, N. H., Aug. 24, 1784: died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1865. An American lexicographer. He graduated at Yale in 1811, and settled at Cambridge in 1819. He published a "Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern" (1817: revised edition 1823), a "Gazetteer of the United States" (1818), "Elements of Geography" (1819), "Sketches of the Earth" (1823), "Elements of History, etc." (1826), an abridgment of Webster's dictionary (1829), "A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary" (1830), and "A Universal and Critical Dictionary" (1846). The last, passing through several editions with little alteration, was at length revised and enlarged, and was published in quarto form as "A Dictionary of the English Language" (1st ed. 1860).

Worcester Beacon. The highest point of the Malvern Hills, England, southwest of Worcester. Height, 1,444 feet.

Worcester College. A college of Oxford University, incorporated (1714) on the foundation of the Benedictine Gloucester Hall (1283). The chapel has what is considered one of the finest Renaissance interiors in England.

Worde (wôrd), **Winkin** or **Wynkin de.** Born probably in Lorraine: died about 1535. An English printer. He went to England as an assistant of Caxton, and about 1491 became his successor. He lived in Fleet street, London, from about 1502.

Worden (wôr′dn), **John Lorimer.** Born in New York, 1818. An American admiral. He entered the navy in 1835; was appointed commander in 1862; and became famous as commander of the Monitor in her battle with the Merrimac in that year. In 1863 he became captain, and commanded the Montauk in the blockading squadron; was promoted commodore in 1868, and rear-admiral in 1872; and was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis 1870–74. He retired in 1886.

Wordsworth (wėrdz′wėrth), **Charles.** Born at London, Aug. 22, 1806: died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Dec. 5, 1892. A British prelate, theologian, and scholar, son of Christopher Wordsworth (1774–1846): bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dumblane. He was one of the New Testament revisers.

Wordsworth, Christopher. Born at Cockermouth, England, June 9, 1774: died at Buxted, England, Feb. 2, 1846. An English clergyman, brother of William Wordsworth: master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote "Ecclesiastical Biography" (1810), etc., and advocated the claim of Charles I. to the authorship of "Eikon Basilike."

Wordsworth, Christopher. Born at Bocking, Oct. 30, 1807: died at Lincoln, March 20, 1885. An English prelate and author, son of Christopher Wordsworth (1774–1846). He was head-master of Harrow and canon of Westminster, and became bishop of Lincoln in 1868. He wrote "Athens and Attica" (1836), "Ancient Writings Copied from the Walls of Pompeii" (1837), "Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical" (1839), "Theophilus Anglicanus" (1843), "On the Canon of the Scriptures" (1848), "Memoirs of William Wordsworth" (1851), notes on the New Testament and the Bible, controversial works, and various theological and other works.

Wordsworth, William. Born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, April 7, 1770: died at Rydal Mount, April 23, 1850. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at Hawkshead and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1791; traveled on the Continent in 1790; and traveled and lived in France 1791-92, where he sympathized at first with the French republicans. He received a legacy in 1795, and settled with his sister Dorothy at Racedown, Dorset. A visit from Coleridge in 1796 determined his career, and in the next year he removed to Alfoxden in Somerset to be near him. He went to the Continent in 1798, and lived at Goslar; and returned to England in 1799, and settled at Grasmere, in the Lake District. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson; settled at Allan Bank in 1808; and removed to Grasmere in 1811. He was appointed distributer of stamps in 1813, and settled at Rydal Mount; and traveled in Scotland in 1814 and 1832, and on the Continent in 1820 and 1837. He became poet laureate in 1843. His works include "An Evening Walk" (1793), "Descriptive Sketches" (1793), "Lyrical Ballads" (this contains Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner") (1798), two volumes of poems (1807), "An Essay on the Relations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal to each other" (1809), "The Excursion" (1814), new edition of poems (1815), "The White Doe of Rylstone" (1815), "Thanksgiving Ode" (1816), "Peter Bell" and "The Waggoner" (1819), "The River Duddon: a Series of Sonnets, etc." (1820), "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent" (1822), "Ecclesiastical Sketches" (1822), "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems" (1835), "Sonnets," collected (1838), "The Borderers: a Tragedy" (1842: written about 1796), "The Prelude" (1850: finished 1805), etc.

Work (wėrk), **Henry Clay.** Born at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1832: died at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1884. An American song-writer. His songs include "Marching Through Georgia," "Nicodemus the Slave," "My Grandfather's Clock," "Lily Dale," etc.

Workington (wėr′king-tọn). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated at the entrance of the Derwent into Solway Firth, 8 miles north of Whitehaven. It has iron and steel manufactures and considerable trade. Population (1891), 23,522.

Works and Days. [Gr. *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι.*] The chief poem of Hesiod: so named because it treats of the labors of the farmer, and the lucky and unlucky days for doing them.

In the "Works and Days" there are really three parts, which may once have been distinct: an introductory poem addressed to his brother Perses — then the "Works" proper — and then the "Days," or Calendar. Hesiod and his younger brother Perses had divided the property left by their father, but Perses had got the larger share, Hesiod says by bribing certain judges. Perses now lived in luxurious idleness, and presently threatened Hesiod with another lawsuit. Hesiod reminds Perses and the corrupt judges that Justice, when wronged on earth, takes refuge with her father Zeus. Here we meet with the earliest fable in Greek literature, the "Hawk and the Nightingale." The hawk has the nightingale in his clutches, and in answer to the captive's complaint reminds her that "might is right." Here, too, the poet describes the "Five Ages" of the world — the age of gold, of silver, of bronze, of heroes or demigods (put in, apparently, to make a place for the Homeric heroes), and of iron, in which the poet himself has the misfortune to live. From justice the theme changes to work. "Work, foolish Perses; work the work that the gods have set for men." A man who means to work should provide himself with a house, an ox, and household stuff, and that speedily, for delay fills no granaries. The cry of the crane is the signal for ploughing: the master must guide the plough, with many a prayer to Zeus and Demeter, while a slave follows and covers up the seed, "to give trouble to the birds." Then come the rules for all the works and seasons of the farmer's year, and lastly the Calendar, the list of lucky or unlucky days. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 42.

Worksop (wėrk′sop). A town in Nottingham, England, 16 miles east by south of Sheffield. Population (1891), 12,734.

Worldly Wiseman (wėrld′li wīz′man), **Mr.** A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Wörlitz (vėr′lits). A small town in Anhalt, Germany, 37 miles southeast of Magdeburg: famous for its ducal gardens and park, palace, Gothic house (with works of art), etc.

Worms (vōrms). [G. *Worms*, MHG. *Wormz*, *Wormeze*, *Wormize*, etc., OHG. *Wormasza*, *Wormiza*, from L. *Borbetomagus*, *Borbitomagus*, Gr. *Βορβητόμαγος*, of Celtic origin.] A city in the province of Rhine-Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in lat. 49° 38′ N., long. 8° 22′ E. It is the center of a rich wine producing region. Its cathedral was begun in the 11th and finished in the 12th century. It is a fine example of Rhenish Romanesque, with a projecting apse at the east end flanked by two cylindrical towers between which rises a low octagonal dome, transepts toward the west end, which is flanked by a second pair of cylindrical towers, and a fine arcaded octagonal dome over the crossing. There is beautiful arcading on the exterior of the apse, and the nave, with its pilaster like buttresses, is simple and dignified. The interior is effective, though marred by the tawdry rococo decoration of the choir. The baptistery, on the south side of the cathedral, is of the 14th century: it has good tracery, and some admirable reliefs of 1488, illustrating the life of Christ. The richly sculptured south door of the cathedral is of the 14th century. The dimensions are 423 by 87 feet; length of transepts, 120; height of nave, 105. Worms was originally the Celtic town Borbetomagus; was a Roman town until the 5th century; became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, and famous from its connection with the German heroic cycle (Siegfried, Kriemhild, Brunhild, the Nibelungs); was one of the chief German cities in the middle ages; and from the time of Charles the Great was a frequent royal residence and the seat of diets. It was one of the chief places in the league of Rhenish cities; suffered severely in the Thirty Years' War; was burned by the French in 1689; remained a free imperial city until it was annexed by France in 1801 through the peace of Lunéville; and was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815. (See *Concordat of Worms.*) Population (1890), 25,474.

Worms. The German name of Bormio, Italy.

Worms (vorms), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, March 21, 1837. A noted French actor. His first success was in Russia, where he played for ten years. He returned to Paris in 1875, and in 1877 appeared at the Comédie Française, and has since remained one of the chief exponents of the modern drama.

Worms, Diet of. A diet, famous in the history of the Reformation, opened by the emperor Charles V. at Worms, Jan. 28, 1521. On March 6 Luther was cited to appear before the diet, and he arrived in Worms on April 16. On April 17 and 18 he appeared before the diet, and on the latter day refused to recant and defended his position. His determination was expressed in the famous words: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise.[1] God help me. Amen."

Worringen (vor′ring-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine nine miles north-northwest of Cologne. A victory was gained here, June 12, 1288, by the Duke of Brabant and allies over the Count of Gelderland.

Worsaae (vor′så-e), **Jens Jacob Asmussen.** Born at Veile, Jutland, March 14, 1821: died near Holbäk, Aug. 15, 1885. A Danish historian and antiquary. He was director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, etc., at Copenhagen, from 1866, and minister of public worship 1874–75. Among his works are "Denmarks Oldtid" (1843: trans. in English as "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark"), "Minder om de Danske og Nordmändene i England, Skotland, og Irland" ("Account of the Danes in England, Scotland, and Ireland," 1851), "De Danskes Erobering af England og Normandiet" ("The Danish Conquest of England and Normandy," 1863), etc.

Wörth (vėrt). A small town in Lower Alsace, situated on the Sauer 25 miles north of Strasburg.

Wörth, Battle of, or **Battle of Fröschweiler** or **Reichshofen.** A victory gained near Wörth, Alsace, Aug. 6, 1870, by the Germans under the Crown Prince of Prussia over the French under MacMahon. The German loss was about 10,000; the French loss, about 8,000, and 9,000 prisoners.

Worth (wėrth), **William Jenkins.** Born at Hudson, N. Y., March 1, 1794: died at San Antonio, Texas, May 17, 1849. An American general. He entered the army in 1813; fought at the battle of Niagara in 1814, and was promoted major; was superintendent at West Point after the war; became commander in the Seminole war in 1841, which he ended; and was second in command under Taylor at the opening of the Mexican war. He gained distinction by his storming of the bishop's palace at the battle of Monterey in 1846; was sent to join General Scott's army; was brevetted major-general; fought in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Perote, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and took part in the occupation of the city of Mexico. Later he commanded in Texas.

Worthies of England, History of the. A biographical work by Thomas Fuller, published after his death, in 1662. It is his masterpiece.

Worthing (wėr′ᴛʜing). A seaside resort in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 11 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 16,606.

Wotton (wot′on), Sir **Henry.** Born at Bocton (Boughton) Malherbe, Kent, England, 1568: died at Eton, Dec., 1639. An English diplomatist and author. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford; and went on the Continent in 1590, where he remained for nearly nine years. In 1598 he became secretary to the Earl of Essex; and was special envoy from Tuscany to James VI. of Scotland; English ambassador to Venice, Germany, etc.; and in 1624 provost of Eton College. He wrote poems, various Latin pamphlets, "The Elements of Architecture," and "State of Christendom." The "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," published in 1651, contains most of his works.

Wotton, William. Born at Wrentham, Suffolk, England, Aug. 13, 1666: died at Buxted, Essex, Feb. 13, 1726. An English clergyman and scholar. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was admitted in his tenth year. He was a remarkable instance of precocity. When only twelve years old he was noted for his skill in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, three or four of the Eastern tongues, philosophy, mathematics, etc.; took his degree of B. A. in Jan., 1679, then knowing 12 languages; and became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1685. He became chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham and rector of Middleton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, in 1693, and prebendary of Salisbury in 1705. He is best known from his "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning" (1694).

Would-be (wụd′bē), **Sir Politick** and **Lady.** An amusingly important politician and his pedantic wife, in Jonson's "Volpone."

Wouverman (wou′ver-män), or **Wouvermans** (-mänz), **Philip.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands (baptized May 24, 1619): died there, May 19, 1668. A Dutch painter, famous for his battle-pieces, hunting-scenes, cavalry skirmishes, horses, etc. His works are in Dresden, Paris, The Hague, Munich, Vienna, etc. Among them are the "Coup de Pistolet" (Buckingham Palace) and "The Watering-Place" (Old Pinakothek, Munich). Some of his works have been confounded with those of his brothers Pieter (1623-82?) and Jan (1629–66).

Wrangel, or **Wrangell** (vräng′el), Baron **Ferdinand von.** Born at Pskoff, Russia, Dec. 29, 1796: died at Dorpat, June 6, 1870. A Russian vice-admiral and explorer. He accompanied an expedition round the world 1817–19; conducted an exploring expedition in the arctic regions 1820–24; and was chief of an expedition round the world 1825–27. Later he was governor of Russian America, and director of the Russian-American Trading Company. He wrote an account of his expedition in Russian (1841). Extracts from his journal were published in German in 1839.

Wrangel, Count **Friedrich Heinrich Ernst.** Born at Stettin, April 13, 1784: died at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1877. A Prussian field-marshal. He served in the Napoleonic wars; commanded in Schleswig-Holstein and in Berlin in 1848; and commanded the army against Denmark in 1864.

Wrangel, Count **Karl Gustav.** Born Dec. 13, 1613: died in Rügen, June 24, 1676. A Swedish field-marshal. He served in the army and navy in the Thirty Years' War; succeeded Torstenson as commander-in-chief; with Turenne defeated the Imperialists and Bavarians at Zusmarshausen May 17, 1648; commanded in the wars against Poland and Denmark; commanded against Brandenburg in 1674; and was defeated at Fehrbellin in 1675.

Wrangell (rang′gel), **Mount.** A mountain in Alaska, northwest of Mount St. Elias. Height, not more than 17,500 feet (greater heights have been given).

Wrangel Land, or **Wrangell Land,** or **New Columbia** (kọ̄-lum′bi-ạ̈). [Named for F. von Wrangel.] An island in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, about lat. 71°–72° N., long. 179°–180° W.: discovered by Kellet in 1849.

Wrath (räth), **Cape.** The northwestern headland of Scotland, in lat. 58° 38′ N., long. 5° W.

Wraxall (rak′sạl), Sir **Nathaniel William.** Born at Bristol, April 8, 1751: died at Dover, Nov. 7, 1831. An English historical writer. He went to Bombay, in the service of the East India Company, in 1769; remained in India till 1772; spent a number of years in travel; and entered Parliament in 1780. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Kings of France of the House of Valois, etc." (1777), "History of France" (1795), and several volumes of contemporary memoirs (among them "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time, 1772–1784," published in 1815). His own "Memoirs" were published in 1836.

Wray, John. See *Ray*.

Wrayburn (rā′bėrn), **Eugene.** A light-hearted, sarcastic, flippant, clever young attorney, the rival of Bradley Headstone, and nearly murdered by him: a character in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He is afterward married to Lizzie Hexam.

Wrede (vrā′de), Prince **Karl Philipp.** Born at Heidelberg, April 29, 1767: died at Ellingen, Dec. 12, 1838. A Bavarian field-marshal. He served as major-general with the Austrians at Hohenlinden in 1800; commanded the Bavarian forces in alliance with the French in the campaigns of 1805, 1807, and 1809; took part in the conquest of Tyrol in 1809; served with distinction at Wagram in 1809; commanded the Bavarian contingent in the invasion of Russia in 1812; went over to the Allies in 1813; was defeated by the French at Hanau in 1813; took part in the battle of La Rothière in 1814; was distinguished at Rosny, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis-sur-Aube in 1814; took part in the Congress of Vienna 1814–15; and was generalissimo of the Bavarian army in 1822.

Wren (ren), Sir **Christopher.** Born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, England, Oct. 20, 1632: died at Hampton Court, Feb. 25, 1723. A celebrated English architect. He was educated at Westminster School and at Wadham College, Oxford; and was made professor of astronomy at Gresham College in 1657; Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1660; and deputy surveyor-general of public works in 1661. He designed the fortifications of Tangier in 1663; was created president of the Royal Society in 1680; and designed St. Paul's Cathedral (which see). Among his other designs were the cloister and chapel of Brasenose College, Oxford (1656), and the central spire of Lichfield Cathedral (1662–69). He was appointed on a committee for the survey of Old St. Paul's (1663); and designed Pembroke College Chapel, Cambridge (1663–65). He was surveyor at Greenwich (1663–67), and designed the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (1664–69). On Oct. 4, 1666, he was appointed on a committee with May, Pratt, and others, to survey the ruins of London after the fire, and to make plans for the reconstruction of the burned district; was appointed surveyor-general of all the royal works in 1669; and built Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside (1667–71), Temple Bar, Fleet street (which see), the "Monument," 202 feet high (1671–81), St. Bride, Fleet street (1671–80), St. Stephen's, Walbrook (1677–79), Drury Lane Theatre (which see), Royal Observatory, Greenwich (1675), and Hampton Court Palace for King William III. (1690). He built the Royal Naval Hospital (1692–1716), giving his services without compensation. In 1706 he remodeled St. Stephen's Chapel for the enlarged membership (Scottish) of Parliament (see *Westminster Palace, St. Stephen's Chapel*); in 1709–10 Marlborough House, Pall Mall; and in 1713 designed the towers of Westminster Abbey — largely, however, built under the supervision of his assistant.

Wren, Jenny. See *Cleaver, Fanny.*

Wrestlers (res′lėrz), **The.** A Greek original group, of marble, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence. It represents two youths struggling to the utmost stretch of every muscle, though one is already vanquished. The composition is skilful, and the technical knowledge and execution are remarkable.

Wrexham (reks′ạm). A town in Denbighshire, Wales, 25 miles south of Liverpool. It has a noted church. Population (1891), 12,552.

Wright (rīt), **Carroll Davidson.** Born at Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840. An American statistician. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel; was admitted to the bar in 1865; was chief of the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics 1873–88; and was appointed first commissioner of labor in the Interior Department, Washington, in 1884. He has published various reports of Massachusetts censuses, statistics of labor, "The Factory System of the United States" (1882), "Convict Labor" (1886), "Strikes and Lockouts" (1887), etc.

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[1] This sentence is, perhaps, not authentic.

Wright, George Frederick. Born at Whitehall, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1838. An American Congregational clergyman and geologist, professor of New Testament language and literature at Oberlin Theological Seminary 1881–92, professor of the Harmony of Science and Revelation 1892, and connected with the U. S. Survey 1884–92. He has written "Logic of Christian Evidences" (1880), "Studies in Science and Religion" (1882), "Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky" (1884), "Divine Authority of the Bible" (1884), "Ice Age in North America" (1889), "Man and the Glacial Period" (1892), etc.

Wright, Horatio Governeur. Born at Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. An American general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1841; served as engineer at Bull Run and in the Port Royal expedition in 1861; served in Florida in 1862 as brigadier general of volunteers; became major-general of volunteers in July, 1862; commanded the Department of the Ohio 1862-63; was division commander in the army of the Potomac 1863–64; and succeeded to the command of the 6th corps in May, 1864. He took part in the defense of Washington in 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign (especially at Cedar Creek), and pierced the lines at Petersburg April 2, 1865. He was brevetted major-general in the United States army in 1865, and later was chief of engineers. He retired in 1884.

Wright, Joseph. Born at Derby, England, Sept. 3, 1734: died there, Aug. 29, 1797. An English portrait-, landscape-, and genre-painter: known as "Wright of Derby." He was a pupil of Hudson, Sir Joshua Reynolds's master, and originally painted portraits only, in which he was a rival of Gainsborough.

Wright, Joseph. Born at Bordentown, N. J., July 16, 1756: died at Philadelphia, 1793. An American portrait-painter. He studied in London and Paris; settled in New York in 1787; removed to Philadelphia in 1790; and became die-sinker to the mint in 1792. He painted General and Mrs. Washington, Madison, John Jay, and other distinguished persons.

Wright, Silas. Born at Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795: died at Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1847. An American statesman. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1815; studied law; settled at Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, and became surrogate of St. Lawrence County and later State senator; was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1827–29; was comptroller of the State of New York 1829–33; was United States senator 1833–44; and was governor of New York 1845–47. He opposed the anti-rent rioters, and declined several cabinet offices and foreign missions.

Wright, Thomas. Born near Ludlow, England, April 21, 1810: died at London, Dec. 23, 1877. An English antiquary and historian. He was one of the founders of the Percy, Camden, and Shakspere societies, and the British Archæological Association. He directed the excavation of Uriconium. His numerous works include "Early English Poetry," in black letter (1836), an edition of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Life of Merlin" (with Michel, 1888), "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," a series of original letters (1838). He edited "Political Songs of England" (1839), "Reliquiæ Antiquæ" (with Halliwell, 1839), "Political Ballads" (1841), Map's Latin poems (1841), "The Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman" (1842), "Biographia Literaria" (1842), "The Chester Plays" (1843–47), "Anecdota Literaria" (1844), "The Archæological Album" (1845). He also wrote "Essays on Subjects Connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages" (1846); edited "The Canterbury Tales" (1847–51), "Early Travels in Palestine" (1848), and various editions of Early English works; wrote "England under the House of Hanover, illustrated from the Caricatures and Satires of the Day' (1848: a new edition in 1868, entitled "Caricature History of the Georges, etc."), "History of Ireland" (1848–52), "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic" (1851), "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon" (1852), "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language" (1852–56), "History of Scotland" (1852–1857), "Wanderings of an Antiquary" (1854), "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English" (1857), "A Volume of Vocabularies" (1857), "History of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," compiled from Malory (1858), "History of France" (1858–62), "Les cent nouvelles nouvelles" (medieval tales, 1858), descriptions of Uriconium, "Political Poems and Songs relating to English History" (1859–61), "Essays on Archæological Subjects" (1861), "Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages" (1862); edited Giraldus Cambrensis (1863); wrote a "History of Caricature and Grotesque" (1865); translated, at the author's request, Napoleon's "Vie de Jules César" (1865–66); and wrote "Womankind in Western Europe" (1869), "Uriconium" (1872), and "Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets of the Twelfth Century" (1877).

Wright, William Aldis. Born about 1836. An English writer and editor. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; and became its librarian, and in 1888 its vice-master. He edited "Bacon's Essays, etc." (1862), "The Cambridge Shakspere" (with William George Clark, 1863–66), the "Globe Edition" of Shakspere (with W. G. Clark, 1864), "The Bible Word-book" (with J. Eastwood, 1866), Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" (1869), and a number of Early English texts.

Wriothesley (rots′li or rot′es-li), **Henry**, third Earl of Southampton. Born Oct. 6, 1573: died in the Netherlands, Nov. 10, 1624. An English politician and soldier: a friend of Shakspere who dedicated to him "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece." He was accused of taking part in the treason of Essex. He was a leading colonizer of North America, and governor of the Virginia Company.

Wroxeter (rok′se-tėr). A village in Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn 5 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. It is on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium.

Wulfila. See *Ulfilas.*

Wülker (vülk′er), **Richard Paul.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 29, 1845. A German student of Old English philology, professor at Leipsic from 1875. Since 1876 he has been the editor of "Anglia."

Wun (wön). A district in Berar, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 3,907 square miles. Population (1881), 392,102.

Wunderlich (vön′der-lich), **Karl August.** Born at Sulz on the Neckar, Aug. 4, 1815: died at Leipsic, Sept. 25, 1877. A German physician and medical writer, professor at Leipsic from 1850. His chief work is "Handbuch der Pathologie und Therapie" (1846–54).

Wundt (vönt), **Wilhelm Max.** Born at Neckarau, Baden, Aug. 16, 1832. A distinguished German physiologist and psychologist, professor of philosophy at Leipsic from 1875. Among his works are "Die Lehre von der Muskelbewegung" (1858), "Vorlesungen über die Menschen- und Tierseele" (1863), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1865), "Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie" (1874: 2d ed. 1880), "Logik" (1880–83), "Ethik" (1886), etc. He has edited the series of "Philosophische Studien" beginning with 1883.

Wupper (vöp′per), or **Wipper** (vip′per). A river in the Rhine Province, Prussia, which joins the Rhine 7 miles north of Cologne. Its valley contains the manufacturing towns Elberfeld, Barmen, Solingen, etc. Length, 65 miles.

Wurmser (vörm′zer), Count **Dagobert Sigmund von.** Born in Alsace, May 7, 1724: died at Vienna, Aug. 27, 1797. An Austrian field-marshal. He entered the French army in 1741; served in the Seven Years' War; entered the Austrian service as colonel in 1762; became a lieutenant field-marshal; and served in the War of the Bavarian Succession (capturing Habelschwerdt Jan. 18, 1779). On the outbreak of the war with France in 1793 he crossed the Rhine at the head of an army corps; conquered at Rohrbach June 29, at Germersheim July 5, and at Esslingen July 27, and aided in the capture of the Weissenburg lines; but was obliged to recross the Rhine in December. He defeated the French near Mannheim Oct. 23 and 29, 1795, and captured Mannheim. In 1796 he was appointed commander in Italy against Napoleon, but was defeated by him at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano, and was besieged in Mantua and forced to surrender Feb. 2, 1797.

Wurschen (vörsh′en). A village near Bautzen, Saxony: the headquarters of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia at the battle of Bautzen in May, 1813, whence the battle is sometimes called the battle of Wurschen.

Würtemberg, G. **Württemberg** (vürt′tem-berG), formerly **Wirtemberg.** A kingdom of southern Germany, and a state of the German Empire, the third in area and the fourth in population. Capital, Stuttgart. It is bounded by Bavaria on the northeast, east, and southeast, by Lake Constance on the south, and by Baden on the southwest, west, and northwest. It nearly incloses Hohenzollern, and has exclaves in Hohenzollern and Baden. The Black Forest is in the southwest, and the Swabian Jura traverses the country from southwest to northeast. The chief rivers are the Neckar and Danube. It is an agricultural country, producing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, potatoes, hops, wine, timber, etc.; it has also manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, paper, machinery, musical instruments, linen, clocks, beer, arms, powder, etc. Würtemberg is divided into four circles (Kreise): Neckar, Jagst, Black Forest, and Danube. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The estates of the realm consist of an upper chamber and a second chamber. It sends 4 representatives to the Bundesrat and 17 to the Reichstag. Over two thirds of the population are Protestant, and less than one third Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants of this region were the Suevi. It was partly under Roman rule from the 1st to the 3d century; was overrun by the Alamanni, who were conquered by Clovis; and formed part of the duchy of Swabia. The real history of Würtemberg begins in the 13th century with its counts. Count Eberhard im Bart was raised to the rank of duke in 1495. Würtemberg suffered in the Thirty Years' War; ceded Montbéliard to France (which had seized it in 1793) in 1796: received considerable territory in 1803, and the electorate; became a kingdom in 1806, and joined the Confederation of the Rhine; sided with the Allies in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation; received a constitution in 1819; was the scene of liberal movements in 1848–50; and sided with Austria in 1866, and was forced to pay an indemnity. It entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 7,528 square miles. Population (1890), 2,036,522.

Wurtz (vürts), **Charles Adolphe.** Born at Strasburg, Nov. 26, 1817: died at Paris, May 12, 1884. A noted French chemist, successor of Dumas (1853) as professor of organic chemistry at the Sorbonne, and of Orfila as professor of toxicology at the École de Médecine, and dean of the medical faculty 1866–76.

Würzburg (vürts′börG). An ancient bishopric and principality of the German Empire, founded in 741 (?). The greater part of it was granted to Bavaria in 1803; it was given to the former Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1805, and made an electorate; entered the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and became a grand duchy; and was ceded to Bavaria in 1815.

Würzburg. The capital of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main in lat. 49° 47′ N., long. 9° 54′ E. It is a commercial center, and has manufactures of tobacco, beer, railway-carriages, etc. It contains the former episcopal (now royal) palace, begun in 1720 in the rococo style, and one of the most effective examples of its type. It measures 550 by 290 feet. The grand staircase is unusually fine, and like the chapel is frescoed by Tiepolo. The University of Wurzburg was founded in 1403, but was soon discontinued, and was refounded in 1582. It became noted especially for its medical department. Würzburg was the capital of the old principality of Würzburg, and the capital of a grand duchy in Napoleonic times. Its citadel was bombarded by the Prussians July 27, 1866, and the town was entered by the Prussians Aug. 2. Population (1890), 61,039.

Wusterhausen (vös′ter-hou-zen). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Dosse 47 miles northwest of Berlin.

Wuthering Heights (wuᴛʜ′ėr-ing hītz). A novel by Emily Brontë, published under the nom de plume of Ellis Bell in 1846.

Wuttke (vöt′ke), **Heinrich.** Born at Brieg, Silesia, Feb. 12, 1818: died at Leipsic, June 14, 1876. A German historian and politician: one of the founders of the "Great German" party. Among his works are "Erdkunde und Karten des Mittelalters" (1854), "Die Völkerschlacht bei Leipzig" (1863), "Die Entstehung der Schrift" (1872).

Wuttke, Karl Friedrich Adolf. Born at Breslau, Nov. 18, 1819: died at Halle, April 12, 1870. A German Protestant theologian and historian, professor at Halle from 1861. Among his works are "Geschichte des Heidentums" (1851–53), "Handbuch der christlichen Sittenlehre" (1874), etc.

Wyandot, or **Wyandotte** (wī′a̤n-dot), or **Wandot** (won′dot). [The name means 'calf of the leg,' referring to a peculiar style of cutting meat. The French name was *Huron*, from the French *hure*, the arrangement of the hair by the tribe suggesting the bristles of a wild boar.] A tribe of North American Indians. When first known (about 1615) they occupied a narrow territory between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe in Ontario. They were then at war with the Iroquois, and the contest was continued until their defeat by the latter in 1648-49, when many fled to the Tionontati, and with them were driven from place to place. The present name came into use after the removal of part of the tribe together with the Tionontati, then incorporated in it, from Detroit to Sandusky in 1751. Subsequently they spread along the whole south and west shores of Lake Erie, and acquired a permanent influence among the tribes of the region. They sided with the French until the close of Pontiac's war, and afterward supported the British in the War of 1812. They now number about 700, chiefly at Quapaw agency (Indian Territory) and in Canada. See *Iroquoian.*

Wyandotte (wī′a̤n-dot). A city in Wayne County, Michigan, situated on the Detroit River 10 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 3,817.

Wyandotte. A novel by Cooper, published in 1843.

Wyandotte Cave. A cave in Crawford County, southern Indiana, situated near Leavenworth: noted for its extensive chambers and its stalactites and stalagmites. Length, 22 miles.

Wyandotte Constitution. The constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the Union, adopted at Wyandotte (now a part of Kansas City, Kan.) in 1859.

Wyant (wī′a̤nt), **Alexander H.** Born at Port Washington, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1836: died at New York, Nov. 29, 1892. An American landscape-painter. He studied in Germany, and settled in New York in 1864. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about 1877, and afterward painted with his left hand.

Wyat, Sir **Thomas.** See *Wyatt.*

Wyatt (wī′a̤t), or **Wyat** (wī′a̤t), Sir **Thomas.** Born in Kent, 1503: died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Oct. 10, 1542. An English diplomatist and poet, sent by Henry VIII. on various diplomatic missions. He wrote the first English sonnets, and his poems were printed with Surrey's in 1557.

Wyatt, Sir **Thomas,** "The Younger." Born about 1520: executed at London, April 11, 1554. Son of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He commanded at Boulogne; joined with the Duke of Suffolk in favor of Lady Jane Grey and against Queen Mary 1553–54; and led the men of Kent against London in Feb., 1554, but was captured. Webster and Dekker wrote a play on the subject, called "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyatt." It was printed in 1607.

Wyatt's Rebellion. The unsuccessful insurrection against Queen Mary and in favor of Lady Jane Grey, led by the Duke of Suffolk and Sir Thomas Wyatt 1553–54.

Wyborg. See *Viborg.*

Wycherley (wich′ėr-li), **William.** Born at Clive, near Shrewsbury, England, about 1640: died at London (?), Dec., 1715. An English dramatist. He went to France when quite young, and mingled in the society of the précieuses at the Hôtel de Rambouillet. On returning he went to Oxford, and later to the Middle Temple, and studied law; became a courtier at the court of Charles II.; and was imprisoned several years for debt after the death of his first wife, the Countess of Drogheda, whose fortune involved him in litigation. James II. set him free, gave him a pension, and paid his debts out of admiration for his play "The Plain Dealer." In 1715 he married again, but died shortly after. He wrote the plays "Love in a Wood" (1672), "The Gentleman Dancing Master" (1672), "The Country Wife" (1673), and "The Plain Dealer" (1677).

Wych (wich) **street.** A London street which opens behind Holywell street, close to the entrance of Clement's Inn. It contains some curious old houses, and is very narrow. This street is famous in the annals of London thieving for the exploits of Jack Sheppard, who gave rendezvous to his boon companions at the White Lion (now pulled down) in White Lion Passage. It was from the Angel Inn in Wych street that Bishop Hooper, in 1554, was taken to die for his faith at Gloucester. *Hare*, London, I. 45.

Wyclif, or **Wycliffe**, or **Wiclif**, or **Wickliffe** (wik′lif), **John.** Born at Spreswel (thought to be either Hipswell or Barford), near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324: died at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, Dec. 31, 1384. A celebrated English religious reformer, called "the Morning Star of the Reformation." He was a fellow, and later (1360) master, of Balliol College, Oxford; and became rector of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, in the same year, and in 1368 of Ludgershall, Buckinghamshire, and in 1374 of Lutterworth. (The warden of Canterbury Hall 1365–67 was probably another John Wyclif, of Merton, Oxford, vicar of Mayfield: there is much confusion between the early life of these two.) He went with John of Gaunt as royal ambassador to confer with papal nuncios at Bruges in 1374; was a popular preacher in London; and was summoned before Convocation in 1377 as an enemy to Rome on account of his attacks on the inordinate arrogance and wealth and power of the higher clergy (this blow was really aimed at John of Gaunt). The Pope signed five bulls against him, authorizing his imprisonment. The schism in the papacy, due to the election of Clement VII. in place of Urban VI., induced him to throw off his allegiance to the papacy. He opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation at Oxford in 1380; was condemned by the university; and his party was opposed and persecuted by Courtenay (archbishop of Canterbury) and others in 1382. He went back to Lutterworth, where he wrote ceaselessly and fearlessly against papal claims, and in opposition to mere formalism. On Dec. 28, 1384, he was seized with paralysis while hearing mass, and died in a few days. In 1428 his bones were exhumed, burned, and their ashes cast into the Swift, by order of the Synod of Constance. He made the first complete translation of the Bible into English (about 1382) from the Vulgate, assisted by Nicholas of Hereford. The latter translated the Old Testament and the apocryphal books to about the third chapter of the Book of Baruch. Wyclif certainly translated the Gospels (probably about 1360), and presumably all the rest. He wrote many tracts and sermons: "De Juramento Arnaldi," "Trialogus," "De officio pastorali," "De ecclesia," "De benedicta incarnatione," "De Dominio divino," etc. His works were edited by the Wyclif Society 1882–92.

Wyclifites, or **Wycliffites** (wik′lif-īts). The followers of Wyclif: commonly called Lollards. Wyclif's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime, and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

Wycombe (wī′ko̤m), or **High Wycombe**, or **Chipping Wycombe** (chip′ing wī′ko̤m). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 31 miles west-northwest of London. It has manufactures of chairs and lace. Population (1891), 13,435.

Wye (wī). A river in Wales and England. It forms in its lower course the boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and joins the estuary of the Severn near Chepstow, 11 miles north by west of Bristol. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Length, about 130 miles; navigable for barges to Hereford.

Wygo, or **Vigo** (vē′gō), **Lake.** A lake in the government of Olonetz, Russia, 30 miles north of Lake Onega. Its outlet is by the Wyg to the Bay of Onega. Length, 45 miles.

Wykeham, William of. See *William of Wykeham.*

Wyman (wī′ma̤n), **Jeffries.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Aug. 11, 1814: died at Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 4, 1874. An American comparative anatomist. He graduated at Harvard in 1833; was professor at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, 1843–1847; and became professor of anatomy at Harvard in 1847. He founded the Museum of Comparative Anatomy; was curator of the Peabody Museum; and was president of the Boston Society of Natural History. He lectured on comparative anatomy and physiology before the Lowell Institute in 1849. He published various technical works.

Wyndham (win′da̤m), **Charles.** Born in 1841. An English actor. He studied medicine, but preferred the stage. He went to the United States in 1862, and made his first appearance at Washington. He then served for some time as surgeon in the 19th army corps. He made his first appearance in London in 1868, returned to America the next year, and has since been successful on both sides of the Atlantic. From 1876 to 1886 he managed the Criterion, London.

Wynkin de Worde. See *Worde.*

Wyntoun, or **Winton** (win′to̤n), **Andrew of.** Lived in the beginning of the 15th century. A Scottish chronicler, canon of St. Andrews. He wrote a chronicle of Scotland (ed. by D. Laing 1872–79).

Wyoming (wī-ō′ming). A State of the United States, bounded by Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. Capital, Cheyenne. The surface is mountainous (the Rocky Mountains), the chief ranges being the Medicine Bow, Laramie, Sweet Water, Big Horn, Wind River, Absaroka, Teton, and Shoshone. The leading industry is stock-raising. There are also valuable coal-mines and silver-mines. It contains 12 counties, has 2 senators, and sends 1 representative to Congress. Wyoming was included in large part in the Louisiana purchase; belonged formerly to Dakota Territory; was organized as a Territory in 1868; and was admitted to the Union in 1890. Area, 97,890 square miles. Population (1890), 60,705.

Wyoming Valley. A valley in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, traversed by the North Branch of the Susquehanna. It is very fertile, and contains beds of anthracite coal. It was settled in 1762 and later years by colonists from Connecticut and Pennsylvania; and was invaded by Tories and Indians under Butler. The defeat of the Americans, July 3, 1778, and the subsequent surrender of the fort, were attended by massacres on the part of the Indians (much exaggerated in Campbell's description in his "Gertrude of Wyoming"). The settlers were finally confirmed in the possession of the valley about 1787.

Wyre (wīr) **Forest.** A forest in Worcestershire, England.

Wyss (vis), **Johann Rudolf.** Born at Bern, March 13, 1781: died there, March 31, 1830. A Swiss author, professor of philosophy and chief librarian at Bern. His best-known work is "Der schweizerische Robinson" ("The Swiss Family Robinson," 1813).

Wythe (wiŦH), **George.** Born in Virginia, 1726: died at Richmond, June 8, 1806. An American statesman and jurist. As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses he drew up a remonstrance to the House of Commons against the Stamp Act; was delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates; was chancellor of the Virginia court; and was professor of law at William and Mary College. He was poisoned in his eighty-first year.

X. Pseudonym of Eustace Budgell in the "Spectator."

Xalapa. See *Jalapa.*

Xalisco. See *Jalisco.*

Xanthippe (zan-thip′ē). [Gr. *Ξανθίππη.*] The wife of the Greek philosopher Socrates, proverbial for her bad temper.

Xanthippus (zan-thip′us). [Gr. *Ξάνθιππος.*] The father of Pericles. He commanded the Athenian fleet at the victory of Mycale 479 B. C.

Xanthippus. A Spartan commander. He organized the Carthaginian army in the first Punic war, and won a victory over Regulus in 255 B. C.

Xanthus (zan′thus). [Gr. *Ξάνθος.*] In ancient geography, a city of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the river Xanthus near its mouth. It was besieged and destroyed by the Persian general Harpagus about 545 B. C., and again by the Romans under Brutus 43 or 42 B. C. Important antiquities were discovered there by Fellows about 1838. Among them is the Nereid monument, so called, a cella with a beautiful Ionic peristyle, dating from the middle of the 4th century B. C. The chief frieze, on the basement, represents a battle of cavalry and foot-soldiers; the second frieze illustrates a siege; the third frieze, on the cella, is sculptured with sacrificial and feasting scenes; the fourth frieze, on the entablature, shows hunting episodes and homage to an official personage. The principal parts of the monument have been transported to the British Museum.

Xanthus. See *Scamander.*

Xaraes, or **Xarayes.** See *Charaes.*

Xaragua (Hä-räg′wä). A region or "province" in the southwestern part of the island of Haiti at the time of the conquest. Its principal chief was Behechio, whose sister, Anacáona, is celebrated in the early history of the island. See these names.

Xauxa. See *Jauja.*

Xaver (ksä′ver), **Prince** (**Franz August Xaver**). Born Aug. 25, 1730: died at Dresden, June 20, 1806. Younger son of Augustus III. of Saxony and Poland. He served on the French side in the Seven Years' War, and was administrator of Saxony 1763–68.

Xavier (zav′i-ėr; Sp. pron. Hä-vē-ãr′), **Francisco** (**Francis**), Saint. Born at the castle of Xaviero, Navarre, April 7, 1506: died on the island of Sancian, Dec. 2, 1552. A famous Spanish Jesuit missionary, called "the Apostle of the Indies." He was educated at the University of Paris, and was one of the founders of the Society of Jesus. He went to Italy in 1536, and labored there for several years; went to Lisbon in 1540, and sailed from there in 1541 on a Portuguese mission to the East Indies; arrived in Goa in 1542; labored in western and southern India, Malacca, the Moluccas, and Japan; and died on his way to undertake a mission to China. His letters were edited in 1795. He was canonized in 1622.

Xenia (zē′ni-ạ̈). The capital of Greene County, Ohio, 53 miles northeast of Cincinnati: the seat of several educational institutions. Population (1890), 7,301.

Xenien (ksā′ni-en). A series of epigrams by Goethe and Schiller. Most of them were directed against writers of the time.

Xenocrates (ze-nok′ra̤-tēz). [Gr. *Ξενοκράτης.*] A Platonic philosopher (396–314), the successor of Speusippus as head of the Academy, over which he presided for 25 years.

Xenophanes (ze-nof′a̤-nēz). [Gr. *Ξενοφάνης.*] Born at Colophon, Asia Minor, about 570 B. C.: died about 480 B. C. A Greek philosopher, the founder of the Eleatic school. He settled at Elea in Italy about 536 B. C. Fragments of his elegies and his didactic poem "On Nature" have been preserved.

Xenophon (zen′ọ̄-fọn). [Gr. *Ξενοφῶν.*] Born at Athens about 430 B. C.: died after 357 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian and essayist, a disciple of Socrates. He joined the expedition of Cyrus the Younger in 401, and after the battle of Cunaxa and the murder of the Greek generals became the chief leader of the 10,000 Greeks in their march to the Black Sea. (See *Anabasis.*) He later entered the Lacedæmonian service; fought on the Spartan side at the battle of Coronea in 394; was banished from Athens; settled at Scillus in Eleia; and spent his last years in Corinth (?). He wrote the "Anabasis," "Hellenica" (in 7 books), the romance "Cyropædia," "Memorabilia of Socrates" (a defense of his master's memory), "Œconomics," essays on hunting and horsemanship, "Symposium," "Revenues of Athens," "Hiero," "Agesilaus," etc.

Xeres. See *Jerez de la Frontera.*

Xeres, or **Jeres** (Hā′rās), **Francisco de.** Born about 1504: died after 1547. A Spanish historian. From 1530 to 1534 he was secretary of Francisco Pizarro, taking part in the conquest of Peru and returning to Spain with the first instalment of gold obtained from Atahualpa. By order of Pizarro he wrote a history of the conquest down to Atahualpa's death: this was published at Seville 1534 and 1547. There are several translations and modern editions.

Xerxes (zėrk′sēz) **I.** [Gr. *Ξέρξης*, OPers. *Khsayārshā.*] Born about 519 B. C.: assassinated 465 or 464 B. C. King of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspes: identical with the biblical Ahasuerus. He succeeded to the throne in 486 or 485, assembled a large army for the conquest of Greece; bridged the Hellespont; traversed Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly; was resisted at Thermopylæ (which see) in 480; burned Athens; and was defeated at Salamis (which see) in 480, and returned to Asia Minor. His generals were defeated at Platæa and Mycale in 479, but continued the war with Greece.

> The site of this [Xerxes's] bridge is supposed to have been from Nagára Point to the low spot eastward of Sestos, where the level shore on either side is convenient for the march of troops. The channel is more than 7 stadia broad, being about 1½ miles English.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 33, note.

Xerxes II. King of Persia, son of Artaxerxes I. He reigned for a few weeks in 425 or 424 B. C.

Xerxes. A tragedy by Cibber, produced in 1699.

Xibalba. See *Votan.*

Xibitos. See *Hibitos.*

Ximanas. See *Jumanas.*

Ximena (Hē-mā′nä). In Spanish history, the wife of the Cid.

Ximena, or the Heroic Daughter. An adaptation of Corneille's "Cid" by Colley Cibber, produced in 1712, printed in 1718.

Ximenes (zi-mē′nēz; Sp. pron. Hē-mā′nās), or **Jimenes** (Hē-mā′nās), **Francisco.** Born at Torrelaguna, Spain, 1436: died Nov. 8, 1517. A Spanish cardinal and statesman. He studied at Alcalá de Henares and Salamanca; went to Rome; took possession of a benefice in Spain by virtue of a papal letter; but was dispossessed by the Archbishop of Toledo and imprisoned. He was afterward restored and made vicar-general; became a Franciscan monk and confessor to Queen Isabella (1492), and later a Franciscan provincial; and was made archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain in 1495. In 1506–07 he was provisional regent of Castile; became a cardinal in 1507, and inquisitor-general; led an expedition against Oran in 1509; and was regent of Spain 1516–17. He printed the Complutensian polyglot Bible and founded the University of Alcalá de Henares.

Ximenes de Quesada (Hē-mā′nās dā kā-sä′ŦHä), **Gonsalo.** Born in Granada, Spain, about 1498: died after 1576. Conqueror of New Granada. He was a lawyer; was lieutenant of Lugo at Santa Marta; left that place to explore the interior, with 800 men, April 5, 1536; and, after enduring great hardships, reached and conquered the rich plateau of Cundinamarca, and founded Bogotá, Aug. 6, 1538. Charles V. refused to make him governor of the country, and he was persecuted and imprisoned. Later he was given military commands, and in 1569 led an expedition into the Orinoco valley in search of El Dorado. Some accounts say that he died a centenarian in 1597.

Xincas (Hēn′käs). An extinct tribe of Indians of southern Guatemala, near the Pacific coast, and close to the borders of Salvador. When found by Alvarado in 1524, they were savages of a low grade, living in villages built of wood and thatch. A small vocabulary of their language which has been preserved appears to indicate a distinct stock. It has been supposed that the Xincas occupied the highlands of Guatemala previous to the advent of the Quiches and Cakchiquels.

Xingú (shēn-gö′). A southern tributary of the Amazon, in the states of Matto Grosso and Pará, Brazil. It was explored by Von den Steinen in 1885. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for steamers 110 miles. Sometimes written *Chingú.*

Xiphias (zif′i-a̤s). [L., 'the Sword-fish.'] **1.** A constellation made by Petrus Theodori in the 15th century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named Dorado.—**2.** In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

Xiquitos. Same as *Chiquitos.*

Xisuthrus (zi-sö′thrus). According to Berosus the historiographer of Chaldea, the name of the last of the first decad of mythical kings of Babylonia, who was advised by the gods to save himself and his family from the deluge by building a ship. He corresponds to the Noah of Genesis and the Hasisatra of the cuneiform account of the deluge.

> With the Deluge the mythical history of Babylonia takes a new departure. From this event to the Persian conquest was a period of 36,000 years, or an astronomical cycle called saros. Xisuthros, with his family and friends, alone survived the waters which drowned the rest of mankind on account of their sins. He had been ordered by the gods to build a ship, to pitch it within and without, and to stock it with animals of every species. Xisuthros sent out first a dove, then a swallow, and lastly a raven, to discover whether the earth was dry. The dove and the swallow returned to the ship, and it was only when the raven flew away that the rescued hero ventured to leave his ark. He found that he had been stranded on the peak of the mountain of Nizir, "the mountain of the world," whereon the Accadians believed the heaven to rest,—where, too, they placed the habitation of their gods and the cradle of their own race. Since Nizir lay among the mountains of Pir Mam, a little south of Rowandiz, its mountain must be identified with Rowandiz itself. On its peak Xisuthros offered sacrifices, piling up cups of wine by sevens; and the rainbow, "the glory of Anu,' appeared in heaven, in covenant that the world should never again be destroyed by a flood.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 106.

Xivaros. See *Jivaros.*

Xochicalco (Hō-chē-käl′kō). A locality in Mexico, 75 miles southwest of Mexico City, noted for its ruins. The principal structure is a truncated pyramid or mound with 5 terraces supported by mason-work, and a walled area on the summit. Originally there was a smaller stone pyramid on top, but most of this has been carried away for building-material.

Xochimilco (Hō-chē-mēl′kō). [Nahuatl, 'field of flowers.'] One of the lakes of the Mexican valley, about 7 miles south-southeast of Mexico City. It is separated from Lake Chalco by only a narrow causeway. At the time of the conquest it was nearly or quite confluent with Lake Tezcuco, which surrounded Mexico.

Xosa (ksō′sä), or **Amaxosa** (ä-mä-ksō′sä). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa. Their land borders in the north on the Kei River, in the southeast on the ocean, and in the south on Cape Colony. They are closely related to the Zulus. Their language is one of the oldest forms of Bantu speech. Owing to the custom of "uku-hlonipa," which forbids a female to pronounce the name of any male relative, or even its emphatic syllable, the women use a different vocabulary from that of the men. The letter *X* in their name is the lateral click, similar to that used for urging forward a horse.

Xury (zū′ri). A servant of Robinson Crusoe: a character in Defoe's romance of that name.

X. Y. Z. Mission. An American embassy to France in 1797, consisting of C. C. Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry. An attempt was made by three French agents (disguised as X., Y., and Z.) to bribe them. The correspondence was disclosed in 1798.

Y or **Ij** (ī). An arm of the Zuyder Zee, near Amsterdam, connected with the North Sea by the North Sea Canal.

Yablonoi (yä-blō-noi′) **Mountains.** The name of the Stanovoi mountain system in its southwestern part.

Yacundas. See *Jacundas.*

Yadkin (yad′kin). The name of the Great Pedee in North Carolina.

Yaguas (yä-gwäs′), or **Yahuas** (yä-wäs′). Indians of northern Peru, on the upper Amazon between Nauta and Pebas. They were gathered into mission villages 1683–1727, but now live nearly in a wild state. They go naked, or wear only a strip of bark cloth about the loins, with feather ornaments on the head and wrists. Their arms are lances, bows and arrows, and blow-guns. Physically they are described as a handsome race, and rather light-colored; they are docile and friendly to the whites. Two or three thousand remain. The Yagua language appears to be of mixed origin: it is related to that of the Pebas.

Yahgans. See *Fuegians.*

Yahoos (yȧ-höz′). [A made name, probably meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interjection of disgust.] A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

Yahuas. See *Yaguas.*

Yahveh (yä-vā′). [Heb. *Yahveh* or *Yahweh.*] The Hebrew name of God. See the extract.

> There are two opinions as to what was the actual pronunciation of the sacred name while Hebrew was still a spoken language. On the one hand, we may gather from the contemporary Assyrian monuments that it was pronounced Yahu. Wherever an Israelitish name is met with in the cuneiform inscriptions which, like Jehu or Hezekiah is compounded with the divine title, the latter appears as Yahu, Jehu being Yahua, and Hezekiah Khazaki-yahu. Even according to the Masoretes it must be read Yeho (that is, Yăhu) when it forms part of a proper name. The early Gnostics, moreover, when they transcribed it in Greek characters, wrote Iaô (that is, Yahó). On the other hand, the four consonants, Y H V H, can hardly have been pronounced otherwise than as Yahveh, and this pronunciation is supported by the two Greek writers Theodoret and Epiphanios, who say that the word was sounded Yavé. The form Yahveh, however, is incompatible with the form Yahu (Yeho), which appears in proper names; and it has been maintained that it is due to one of those plays on words of which there are so many examples in the Old Testament. The spelling with a final *h* was adopted, it has been supposed, in order to remind the reader of the Hebrew verb which signifies "to be," and to which there seems to be a distinct allusion in Exod. iii. 14. *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 75.

Yajurveda (ya-jör-vā′da). See *Veda.*

Yaka (yä′kä), or **Bayaka** (bä-yä′kä). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, back of the coast-station Mayumba. They are also called *Banjaka.*

Yakala (yä-kä′lä), or **Mayakala** (mä-yä-kä′-lä), also called **Mayaka.** A Bantu tribe of the lower Kuangu (Quango) valley, mostly in the Kongo State (lat. 6°–7° S.), but partly in Angola. Their king is called Muene Putu Kassongo, or Muata Yamvo Kassongo, and was nominally a vassal of the Muata Yamvo of Lunda. The tribe forms, ethnically and linguistically, the southern wing of the great Teke nation. The Portuguese call them Maiaccas, and in history they appear as Jagas.

Yakima (yak′i-mä), or **Yakama** (yak′ạ-mä). A tribe of North American Indians found in 1805 on the head waters of Cataract (or Klikitat) and Tapteal (or Yakima) rivers, Washington. Of late the name Yakima includes a considerable proportion of the tribes speaking the Shahaptian language and probably originally having little connection with the Yakima proper. There are now 943 Yakima on the reservation bearing their name in the State of Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Yakima Pass. A pass over the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington, about lat. 47° 20′ N. Height, about 3,600 feet. It is crossed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Yakima River. A river in the State of Washington which joins the Columbia above the mouth of the Snake. Length, over 200 miles.

Yakonan (ya′kō-nan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians: named from a corruption of the name of the principal tribe, the Yaquina or Yakwina. It is composed of four tribes, the Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, and Kuitic or Lower Umpqua. They formerly lived on the Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, and Umpqua rivers, in western Oregon: the survivors are now on the Siletz reservation, Tillamook County, Oregon.

Yakone. See *Yaquina.*

Yakub Khan (yä-köb′ khän). Born 1849. Son of Shere Ali, and his successor as ameer of Afghanistan in 1879. He signed a treaty with the British in 1879. He was suspected of complicity in the murder of the British envoy and others at Kabul on Sept. 3 in that year; was sent as prisoner to India; and was deposed in 1880.

Yakuts (yä-köts′). A people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

Yakutsk (yä-kötsk′). **1.** A province of Siberia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, the Maritime Province, Amur, Transbaikalia, Irkutsk, and Yeniseisk. The surface is largely table-land, crossed by many mountain-ranges, and with tundras in the north. It has important gold-mines. The inhabitants are principally Yakuts. Area, 1,533,397 square miles. Population (1892), 280,200.
2. The capital of the province of Yakutsk, situated near the Lena about lat. 62° N., long. 130° E. Population (1892), 5,300.

Yale (yāl), **Elihu.** Born at or near Boston, Mass., April 5, 1648 (1649?): died in England, July 8, 1721 (buried at Wrexham, Wales). An English colonial official in India, governor of Fort St. George, Madras. He gave a donation of books and money (to the value of about £800) to the collegiate school in New Haven, which was named for him Yale College.

Yale University. A famous institution of learning at New Haven, Connecticut. It was chartered in 1701 as a collegiate school, and opened at Saybrook, Connecticut (though the classes were first held at Killingworth and Milford). A new building was erected at New Haven, and in 1718 the college was transferred there and called Yale College on account of gifts received from Elihu Yale. It received a new charter in 1745, and in 1887 took the name Yale University. Besides the academical department it includes schools of philosophy; of medicine, founded in 1812; of theology (Congregational), founded in 1822; of law, founded in 1824; the Peabody Museum of Natural History; the Sheffield Scientific School, begun in 1847; and the School of Fine Arts, founded in 1864. The library contains over 200,000 volumes. There are 200 instructors and about 2,200 students.

Yalu, Battle of the. A naval engagement between the Japanese under Vice-Admiral Ito and the Chinese under Admiral Ting Ju Chang, off the Yalu River, Korea, Sept. 17, 1894, in which the Japanese were victorious.

Yama (ya-mä′). [Skt., 'the Twin.'] In the Rig-veda, the name of the god who rules in heaven over the blessed—the Manes, Fathers, or Pitris—and is therefore called king. He is a son of Vivasvant, the god of the dawning daylight or morning sun, who is also the father of the Ashvins. Post-Vedic times see in him the ruler of the dead in the under-world, and understand the name as meaning 'Restrainer': the real meaning is 'Twin.' Yama and his sister Yami are the first human pair, who have preceded all to the realm beyond.

Yamacraw (yä′mä-krâ). A tribe of North American Indians who lived on the lower Savannah River, Georgia. They are best known through their chief Tomochichi, who was so friendly to the English colony at Savannah that he was called their protector, and was presented at the British court in 1733 by Oglethorpe. See *Muskhogean.*

Yamasi (yäm′ä-sē), or **Jamasee,** or **Eamuses.** A tribe of North American Indians who lived, at the beginning of the 18th century, on the north side of the lower Savannah River in South Carolina. The name is from the Creek language, and means 'gentle' or 'peaceable.' In 1715 they entered into a conspiracy against the English colonists which included all the coast tribes as far north as Cape Fear: the outbreak began with a massacre. After defeat they fled to the Spanish territory of Florida, where they were attacked by the Creeks about 1733 and destroyed as a tribe, many being absorbed. See *Creek* and *Muskhogean.*

Yampah (yam′pä) **River,** or **Bear** (bãr) **River.** A river in northwestern Colorado which joins Green River near the Utah frontier.

Yana. A river in Siberia which flows into the Arctic Ocean east of the Lena. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Yanan (yä′nan), or **Noje** (nō′zhā), or **Nozi** (nō′zē). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived from Round Mountain near Pit River, Shasta County, to Deer Creek, Tehama County, California; and are now in two groups, one at Redding, the other at Round Mountain, California. They numbered 35 in 1884. The stock consists of a single tribe, the Yana.

Yancey (yan′si), **William Lowndes.** Born at Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., Aug. 10, 1814: died near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863. An American politician and lawyer. He was Democratic member of Congress from Alabama 1844–46; became a leader of the Southern advocates of secession; was presidential elector in 1856; withdrew from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860; and reported the ordinance of secession in the Alabama convention in 1861. He was a Confederate agent in Europe and Confederate senator.

Yangchow Fu (yäng′chou′ fö′). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Grand Canal 35 miles northeast of Nanking. Population, estimated, about 360,000.

Yangtse, or **Yangtze** (yäng′tse), or **Yangtse-Kiang** (yäng′tse-kē-äng′). [Chin., 'son of the sea.'] The largest river of the Chinese empire, called in its upper course the Kin-sha-Kiang, and lower down the Ta-Kiang ('great river'). It rises in the mountains, northern Tibet, about lat. 36° N., long. 91° E.; flows through Tibet, Koko-Nor, and China; and empties into the Yellow Sea about lat. 31° 30′ N. Its chief tributaries are the Ya-lung, Min, Kia-ling, Han, Wu, and Lake Toongting. It is connected by the Grand Canal with the Yellow River. On it are Siu-chu, Kweichow, Ichang, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Ganking, and Nanking. Length, about 3,200 miles; navigable to Ichang.

Yanina. See *Janina.*

Yankee Doodle (yang′kẹ dö′dl). An American national air, probably of English origin in the middle of the 18th century. Its traditional author is Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon in the French and Indian war, about 1755. The original name of the song, not the air, was "The Yankee's Return from Camp."

Yankees (yang′kẹz). [Origin uncertain. According to a common statement, *Yankees* is a var. of *Yenkees* or *Yengees* or *Yaunghees*, a name said to have been given by the Massachuset Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word *English*, or, as some think, of the F. *Anglais.*] **1.** Citizens of New England.—**2.** By extension, natives of the United States: chiefly a European use.—**3.** Soldiers of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates during the Civil War.

Yankton (yangk′ton). A city in Yankton County, South Dakota, situated at the junction of the Dakota and Missouri rivers, in lat. 42° 51′ N.: formerly a capital of the Territory of Dakota. Population (1890), 3,670.

Yankton Indians. A tribe of the Sioux.

Yao (you), or **Wayao** (wä-you′). A numerous Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa, between the upper Rovuma River, the Lujende, and a mountain-range east of Lake Nyassa. They are well built and strong, and have round faces, only slightly prognathic, but with a flat nose. The women wear a small pelele in the pierced lip. Circumcision is practised at the age of puberty, when the boys take a new name. Four dialects of the language, called Kiyao, are distinguished, and a Christian literature is coming into existence.

Yap (yäp), or **Guap** (gwäp). An island in the Caroline group, North Pacific Ocean. Length, about 10 miles. The German flag was raised over Yap in 1885; and the resulting dispute between Germany and Spain was settled by Pope Leo XIII. in 1885 by the award of the Carolines to Spain.

Yapoos. See *Fuegians.*

Yapurá. See *Japurá.*

Yaqui (yä′kē). See *Cahita.*

Yaqui (yä′kē). A river in northwestern Mexico which flows into the Gulf of California about lat. 27° 30′ N. Length, 200–300 miles.

Yaquina (yạ-kwin′ạ), or **Southern Killamuk.** The leading tribe of the Yakonan stock of North American Indians. The name means 'tor.

tuous' or 'winding,' which is the characteristic of the stream bearing this name. They formerly lived in 56 villages on both sides of Yaquina River, Oregon, and are now on Siletz reservation, Oregon. They are so mixed with other tribes that their number cannot be ascertained. Also *Yukwina, Youickone, Youkone, Iakon, Yakone.* See *Yakonan.*

Yare (yãr). A river in Norfolk, England, which unites with the Waveney to form the Breydon near Yarmouth.

Yariba. See *Yoruba.*

Yarkand (yär-känd′). The name given in part of its course to the Tarin.

Yarkand, or **Yarkend** (yär-kend′). A city in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated on the river Yarkand, about lat. 38° 25′ N., in the center of a rich oasis. It has important trade and manufactures of leather, etc. It has been visited in recent times by Shaw, Forsyth, and Carey. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Yarmouth (yär′muth), or **Great Yarmouth.** ['Mouth of the Yar or Yare.'] A seaport in England, situated on the North Sea, at the mouths of the Bure and Breydon, in lat. 52° 36′ N., long. 1° 43′ E. It has important herring, mackerel, cod, and other fisheries, and active trade, and is noted for its cured fish ("Yarmouth bloaters"). The Church of St. Nicholas is the largest parish church in England, measuring 230 by 112 feet. The oldest part of the existing building is the nave (dating from 1190), in a style intermediate between the Norman and the Early English. There is a lofty tower. It is a frequented watering-place. Population (1891), 49,318.

Yarmouth. A seaport, capital of Yarmouth County, at the western extremity of Nova Scotia. Population (1891), 6,089.

Yaroslaff (yä-rō-släv′). Died in 1054. Grand prince of Kieff, son of Vladimir. He inherited Novgorod in 1015; soon after made himself master of Kieff; and later became ruler of the greater part of Russia.

Yaroslaff (yä-rō-släv′), or **Yaroslavl** (yä-rō-slävl′). 1. A government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novgorod, and traversed by the Volga. It has important manufactures. Area, 13,751 square miles. Population (1891), 1,126,891.—2. The capital of the government of Yaroslav, situated on the Volga, at its junction with the Kotorost, 165 miles northeast of Moscow. It has considerable trade, and important manufactures of cotton, linen, etc. Population, 81,504.

Yarra-Yarra (yä′rạ-yä′rạ), or **Yarra.** A river in Victoria, Australia, which flows into Port Phillip Bay. On it Melbourne is situated.

Yarrell (yar′el), **William.** Born at London, June, 1784: died Sept. 6, 1856. An English naturalist and sportsman, author of a "History of British Fishes" (1835–36) and a "History of British Birds" (1839–43).

Yarriba See *Yoruba.*

Yarrow (yär′ō). A river in Selkirkshire, Scotland, which traverses the Loch of the Lowes and St. Mary's Loch, and joins the Ettrick near Selkirk. Length, about 25 miles. Wordsworth has written three poems on the subject.

Yasna (yas′nạ). See *Avesta.*

Yassy. See *Jassy.*

Yates (yāts), **Edmund Hodgson.** Born July, 1831: died May 20, 1894. An English journalist and novelist. He retired from a position in the London general post-office in 1872; lectured in the United States 1872-73; and went as special correspondent of the "New York Herald" to Vienna, St. Petersburg, etc., 1873–1875. He was connected with various periodicals ("Our Miscellany," London "Daily News," etc.); was editor of "Temple Bar" till 1867, when he became editor of "Tinsley's Magazine"; founded and edited the London "World" with Grenville Murray in 1874; and was London correspondent of the New York "Tribune" for a number of years before his death. Among his novels are "For Better, for Worse" (1863), "Broken to Harness" (1864), "Running the Gauntlet" (1865), "Kissing the Rod" (1866), "The Black Sheep" (1867), "Wrecked in Port" (1869), "Castaway" (1872), "A Waiting Race" (1872), "The Yellow Flag" (1872), etc. In 1885 he published "Edmund Yates: his Recollections and his Experiences."

Yates (yāts), **Richard.** Born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1818: died at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Illinois 1851-55; Republican governor of Illinois 1861-65 (one of the "war governors"); and United States senator from Illinois 1865–71.

Yavary. See *Javary.*

Yazd (yäzd), or **Yezd** (yezd). A city in central Persia, capital of the district of Yazd, situated about lat. 32° N., at the intersection of several important routes. It is the center of the Persian trade with India, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, confectionery, etc. Population, estimated, 40,000-50,000.

Yazoo (yä′zö). A tribe of North American Indians who once lived on the river of the same name in Mississippi. D'Iberville met them in 1699. In 1730 they rose against the French, and were driven away, losing their tribal identity. See *Muskhogean.*

Yazoo River. A river in Mississippi which is formed by the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha rivers, and joins the Mississippi above Vicksburg. Length, about 280 miles.

Ybbs. See *Ips.*

Yberville. See *Iberville.*

Yeadon (yē′dọn). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 7,396.

Yeamans (yē′mạnz), Sir **John.** Born at Bristol, England, about 1605: died in Barbados, W. I., about 1676. An English colonial governor. He settled in Carolina in 1665, and attempted to found a colony from Barbados, but was removed from the office of governor in 1674.

Yeardley (yērd′li), Sir **George.** Born in England about 1580: died there, 1627. An English colonial governor, governor of Virginia 1616, 1619–21, and 1626–27. He introduced representative government.

Yeast: a Problem. A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1851: originally a serial in "Fraser's Magazine" in 1848.

Yed, or **Jed** (yed). [Ar. *yed*, the hand.] The two stars δ and ε in the right hand of Ophiuchus: δ is Yed prior, and ε Yed posterior.

Yedo, or **Yeddo.** See *Tokio.*

Yeisk, or **Jeisk** (yā′isk), or **Eisk** (ā′isk). A town in the province of Kuban, Russia, situated on an arm of the Sea of Azoff, 78 miles west-southwest of Rostoff. It exports grain, flax, and wool. Population (1889), 29,714.

Yekaterinburg (ye-kä-te-rēn-börg′), or **Ekaterinburg** (e-kä-te-rēn-börg′), or **Katharinenburg** (kä-tä-rēn-en-börg′). ['Catharine's borough.'] A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Isset, at the eastern base of the Urals, 180 miles east-southeast of Perm. It is on the Great Siberian road; is the headquarters of a large mining region; has extensive trade and large manufactures of metals, etc.; and contains a government factory for polishing ornamental stones. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723. Population (1887), 37,309.

Yekaterinodar (ye-kä-te-rē-nō-där′), or **Ekaterinodar** (e-kä-te-rē-nō-där′). The capital of the province of Kuban, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Kuban, near the junction of the Karasuk, about lat. 45° N. It is the residence of the hetman of the Kuban Cossacks. Population, 66,308.

Yekaterinograd (ye-kä-te-rē-nō-gräd′). A town and fortress of Russia, on the left bank of the Terek, 20 miles west of Mosdok.

Yekaterinoslaff (ye-kä-te-rē-nō-släv′), or **Ekaterinoslaff** (e-kä-te-rē-nō-släv′). 1. A government of southern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Taurida, Kherson, Pultowa, Kharkoff, the Province of the Don Cossacks, and the Sea of Azoff. Area, 24,500 square miles. Population, 1,653,549.—2. The capital of the government of Yekaterinoslaff, situated on the Dnieper, about lat. 48° 25′ N., above the rapids. It was founded by Potemkin in 1786. Population, 49,660.

Yelets, or **Yeletz**, or **Jeletz** (ye-lets′). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, situated on the Sosna 108 miles east of Orel. It has a large trade in grain, flour, and cattle. Population (1893), 35,870.

Yelisavetgrad, or **Yelizavetgrad** (ye-lē-zä-vet-gräd′), or **Elizabethgrad** (e-lē-zä-bet-gräd′). A city in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Ingul 120 miles north of Kherson. It has important markets. Population, 58,418.

Yelisavetpol, or **Yelizavetpol** (ye-lē-zä-vet-poly′), or **Elizabethpol** (e-lē-zä-bet-poly′). 1. A government in Transcaucasia, Russia. Area, 16,721 square miles. Population (1891), 850,623. —2. The capital of the government of Yelisavetpol, situated on a tributary of the Kur, and on the railway, 110 miles southeast of Tiflis. It was formerly named Ganja, and was an important town. It was stormed by the Russians in 1804; and was the scene of a victory by Paskevitch over the Persians in 1826. Population, 20,284.

Yell (yel). The second largest island of the Shetland group, Scotland, situated north of Mainland. Length, 17 miles.

Yellala Falls (yel-lä′lä fâlz). A series of cascades in the lower Kongo.

Yellowplush Papers. A collection of sketches by Thackeray, published in 1841. They originally appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" as "The Yellowplush Memoirs" in 1837.

Yellow River. 1. An epithet of the Tiber.—2. The Hwangho or Hoangho.

Yellow Sea, or **Hwang-hai** (hwäng-hī′). An arm of the Pacific Ocean, lying between China and Corea. Its chief branches are Corea Bay and the Gulfs of Pechili and Liautung. Extreme width, over 400 miles.

Yellowstone Lake (yel′ō-stōn lāk). A lake in the southern half of the Yellowstone National Park, traversed by the Yellowstone River. Elevation above sea-level, 7,740 feet. Length, 20 miles. Greatest width, 15 miles.

Yellowstone National Park. A region set apart as a public pleasure-ground by act of Congress in 1872: famous for its scenery. It lies mainly in Wyoming and partly in Montana and Idaho, and contains now about 5,500 square miles. It is a plateau and mountain region, 7,000–11,000 feet above sea-level, and is noted for its extraordinary geysers, cañons, boiling springs, etc. It is also a game-preserve. It was explored by an expedition under Washburne in 1870, and more fully by one under Hayden in 1871.

Yellowstone River. A river which rises in the northwestern part of Wyoming, traverses Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone National Park, flows through Montana, and joins the Missouri in North Dakota near the frontier of Montana. Below Yellowstone Lake are the Upper Fall (112 feet) and Lower Fall (310 feet). Below the falls is the famous Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, about 24–30 miles long and 600–1,200 feet deep. Its tributaries Tower Creek and Gardiner River also have noted falls. Length, 1,100 (1,300 ?) miles; navigable to the mouth of the Big Horn.

Yemassee (yem-ạ-sē′), **The.** A novel by W. G. Simms, published in 1835.

Yemen (yem′en). A region in southwestern Arabia, between Hedjaz, Hadramaut, and the Red Sea. In its most extended sense the name included nearly all of Arabia (all south of Syria). It was anciently the seat of the Sabæans and Himyarites. It is now a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey.

Yendys. The pseudonym of Sydney Dobell: an anagram of Sydney.

Yenikale (yen-ē-kä′lā), **Strait of.** A strait which separates the Crimea from Circassia, and connects the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea: the ancient Bosporus Cimmerius.

Yenisei (yen-ē-sā′ē). A river which rises in the northwestern part of Mongolia, traverses Siberia from south to north, and flows by the Gulf of Yenisei into the Arctic Ocean east of the Gulf of Obi. Its chief tributaries are the Kan, Angara (from Lake Baikal), Podkamennaya Tunguska, and Lower Tunguska. Length, over 3,000 miles; navigable in its middle and lower course.

Yenisei, Bay or **Gulf of.** The estuary formed by the mouth of the Yenisei.

Yeniseisk (yen-ē-sā′isk). 1. A government of Siberia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, Yakutsk, Irkutsk, the Chinese empire, Tomsk, and Tobolsk. The surface is mountainous in the south and level in the north. It is rich in mineral wealth. Capital, Krasnoyarsk. Area, 987,186 square miles. Population, 458,572. 2. A town in the government of Yeniseisk, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 58° N. Population, 7,382.

Yeo (yō), or **Ivel** (ī′vel). A small river in Somersetshire, England: a tributary of the Parret.

Yeoman's Tale. See *Canon's Yeoman's Tale.*

Yeomen of the Guard, The, or the Merryman and his Maid. An opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1888.

Yeovil (yō′vil). A town in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Yeo 33 miles southwest of Bath. It has manufactures of gloves. Population (1891), 9,648.

Yesso. See *Yezo.*

Yeye (yā′ye), or **Bayeye** (bä-yā′ye). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, dwelling north of Lake Ngami, and still untouched by civilizing influences. Their language, related to Herero, has adopted three clicks from the Khoikhoin. They are also called Bakhoba by their neighbors.

Yezd. See *Yazd.*

Yezdigerd, or **Yesdigerd** (yez′di-jėrd), or **Yazdigerd** (yaz′di-jėrd), or **Isdigerd** (iz′di-jėrd). The name of several kings of Persia. The first reigned about 399–420; the second about 438–457; and the third, about 632–651: his armies were defeated at Kadisiya (about 636) and Nehavend (about 641) by the Saracens, and he was murdered about 651.

Yezidis, or **Yezidees** (yez′i-dēz). [From *Yezid*, their reputed founder.] A sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey: allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly called "devil-worshipers."

Yezo (yez′ō), or **Yesso** (yes′sō), officially **Hokkaido.** The northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, separated from the main island by the Strait of Tsugaru. It contains many mountains and volcanoes. Length, about 330 miles. Area, 36,299 square miles. Population (1893), 340,374.

Ygerne. In Arthurian romance, the mother of Arthur.

Yggdrasil (ig′dra-sil). [Also *Ygdrasil, Igdrasil, Iggrdrasill*; Icel. *Yggdra Syll*; cf. *Yggr, Uggr*, a name of Odin; *syll*, sill.] In Scandinavian mythology, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole earth and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhoggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatoskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the Universe.*

Ymir (ē'mir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a mighty sea-giant, the first created being, who arose through the interworking of heat and cold in Ginnungagap, the primeval abyss. He was slain by Odin and his brothers Vili and Ve, and hurled into the midst of Ginnungagap. His flesh became the land, his bones the mountains, his blood lakes and streams, his hair the forests, his skull the heavens, and his brains the clouds. Midgard was formed from his eyebrows. He was also called *Aurgelmir.*

Yncas. See *Incas.*

Yoga (yō'ga). [Skt. *yōga*, from √*yuj*, join.] The fourth of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, or the second of the two divisions of the Sankhya system. Its alleged author is Patanjali, of whom nothing is known. It is set forth in the Yogasutra, a little work in four chapters, translated in part by Ballantyne and entire by Rajendra Lala Mitra. The Yoga is commonly regarded as a theistic development of the Sankhya, directly acknowledging Ishvara, or a supreme being. The aim of it is to teach the means by which the human soul may attain complete union with the Supreme Soul. This fusion may be effected even in the body. According to Patanjali the very word Yoga means 'fixing or concentrating the mind in abstract meditation.' This is secured by preventing the modifications of chitta, or the thinking principle, which arise through the three pramanas, perception, inference, and verbal testimony, as well as incorrect ascertainment, fancy, sleep, and recollection. These modifications of chitta are prevented by the constant habit of keeping the mind in an unmodified state, and by complete suppression of the passions. This last, vairagya, is obtained by contemplation of the Supreme Being, who is a spirit unaffected by works and affections, and is called Om, the repetition of which monosyllable has astonishing results, and the muttering of which, with reflection on its meaning, conduces to a knowledge of the Supreme, and tends to prevent all the obstacles to Yoga. The means of mental concentration are eight: (1) Forbearance or restraint; (2) religious observances; (3) postures; (4) suppression of the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way; (5) restraint of the senses; (6) steadying of the mind; (7) contemplation; (8) profound meditation or religious trance, this last being best attained, according to the Bhagavadgita (VI. 13), by fixing the eyes on the tip of the nose, and similar devices. The system, a contrivance for getting rid of all thought, is a compound of ascetic bodily and mental exercises.

Yogin (yō-gin' or yō'gin), or **Yogi** (yō-gē' or yō'gē). [Skt., from *yoga* (which see), *yogin* being the stem of the substantively used possessive adjective, and *yogi* its nominative singular masculine.] A follower of the Yoga system; a Hindu devotee or ascetic.

Yokohama (yō-kō-hä'mä). A seaport on the main island of Japan, situated on the Bay of Yedo, 16 miles southwest of Tokio, in lat. 35° 26′ N., long. 139° 36′ E. It is the most important of the Japanese treaty ports, and has a large foreign trade. It is connected by rail with Tokio, and is a port of call or terminus of the Pacific Mail, Canadian Pacific, and other lines of steamers. At the time of the opening of the neighboring Kanagawa as a treaty port (about 1859) it was a fishing village: the settlement was soon transferred from Kanagawa to it. Population (1892), 142,965.

Yokut, or **Yocut** (yō'kut). [Pl., also *Yokuts.*] The southern division of the Mariposan stock of North American Indians, formerly embracing a number of tribes whose remnants are now under the Mission agency, California. See *Mariposan.*

Yonge (yung), **Charles Duke.** Born 1812: died Dec. 1, 1891. An English historical writer and classical scholar. He published an "English-Greek Lexicon" (1849), a new Latin "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1850), with an appendix of Latin epithets (1856), "A New Phraseological English Latin and Latin-English Dictionary" (1855), histories of England (1856), the British navy (1863), France under the Bourbons (1866–67), and the English Revolution (1874), and lives of Liverpool (1868), Marie Antoinette (1876), "Life of Sir Walter Scott" (1888), etc.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary. Born at Otterbourne, England, 1823. An English novelist and historical and miscellaneous writer. Her works include "Heir of Redclyffe" (1853), "Daisy Chain" (1856), "Kings of England" (1848), "Landmarks of History" (1852–57), "History of Christian Names" (1863), a number of volumes of stories from the histories of different countries and numerous novels besides those mentioned, etc.

Yonkers (yongk'ėrz or yungk'ėrz). A city in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Hudson about 15 miles by rail north of New York city. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 32,033.

Yonne (yon). A river in France which rises near the eastern border of Nièvre, flows northwest, and joins the Seine at Montereau: the ancient Icauna. It is connected by canals with the Saône and Loire. Length, 171 miles; navigable to Auxerre.

Yonne. A department of France, bounded by Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, and Loiret. Capital, Auxerre. It has agricultural resources and mineral wealth, and produces Burgundy wines. It was formed from parts of the ancient Champagne, Burgundy, and Gâtinais. Area, 2,868 square miles. Population (1891), 344,688.

Yorick (yor'ik). **1.** The king's jester whose skull is apostrophized by Hamlet in Shakspere's "Hamlet," v. 1.—**2.** The pseudonym of Laurence Sterne in "A Sentimental Journey."—**3.** A humorous parson, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," who claims descent from Shakspere's Yorick.

Yorick's Love. A tragedy by W. D. Howells, on the basis of a Spanish original, produced by Lawrence Barrett in 1885.

York (yôrk). [L. *Eboracum.*] A city and county, capital of Yorkshire, situated at the junction of the Foss with the Ouse, in lat. 53° 57′ N., long. 1° 5′ W.: the seat of an archbishopric. The cathedral (York Minster) is one of the chief English cathedrals, of Norman foundation, but entirely rebuilt in subsequent medieval periods. The transepts are fine, particularly the south transept, built in the first half of the 13th century: it displays three tiers of arcades, increasing in size upward, and the rich gable is almost entirely occupied by a beautiful rose. The square towers of the much-paneled west front are of the 15th century, as is the massive central tower; the Perpendicular choir and Lady chapel are of the 14th. The interior is highly impressive from its size and height. The elaborate vaulting is of wood. A massive sculptured rood-screen separates the nave from the choir. The Perpendicular window which fills almost the whole east end measures 78 by 33 feet, being surpassed only by that at Gloucester. The north transept possesses the celebrated group of lancets known as the Five Sisters. The cathedral possesses more old glass (14th and 15th centuries) than any other in England. Among its tombs that of Archbishop Grey (1255) is the most remarkable. The dimensions are 525 by 110 feet; length of transepts, 222; height of vaulting, 100; of western towers, 201 feet. The octagonal Decorated chapter-house, without central pillar, is of exceptional beauty. Micklegate Bar is one of the six medieval city gates. It is a high square battlemented tower, with bartizans on the angles, whose arch spans the roadway. Besides the cathedral there are several interesting churches, St. Mary's Abbey, and a castle. York was the capital of Britain during the Roman occupation; was visited by Hadrian; and was the place of death of Severus and Constantius Chlorus. In York Constantine was proclaimed emperor. Later it was the capital of Northumbria and Deira, and an important Danish city. It was an early seat of learning. It was taken by William the Conqueror in 1068; revolted and was retaken by him in 1069; was the meeting-place of several parliaments; and was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1644. Population (1891), 66,984.

York (County). See *Yorkshire.*

York. The former name of Toronto.

York. The capital of York County, Pennsylvania, situated on Codorus Creek 22 miles southeast of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of cars, agricultural implements, etc. In 1777–78 it was the seat of the Continental Congress. Population (1890), 20,793.

York, Cape. The northern point of York Peninsula, Australia, in lat. 10° 41′ S., long. 142° 33′ E.

York, Cape. A cape in Hayes Peninsula, Greenland, near the northern part of Baffin Bay.

York, Duke of. The title borne by Henry VIII. and Charles I. previous to the death of their elder brothers, and by James II. before his accession to the throne. It is at present borne by the second son of the Prince of Wales, by the death of his elder brother heir to the crown of England.

York, Duke of. See *Langley, Edmund de.*

York, Duke of (Frederick Augustus). Born Aug. 16, 1763: died Jan. 5, 1827. Second son of George III. He commanded the unsuccessful British expedition to the Netherlands 1793–94; was made field-marshal and commander of the forces in 1795; commanded the unsuccessful expedition to the Netherlands in 1799; capitulated at Alkmaar Oct. 18, 1799; and was obliged on account of scandal to resign in 1809, but was reinstated in 1811. He opposed Catholic emancipation. From 1763 to 1802 he was prince-bishop of Osnabruck.

York, Duke of (Richard). Killed at the battle of Wakefield, 1460. An English statesman, son of Richard (earl of Cambridge) and Anne Mortimer. He was constable of England and regent of France under Henry VI.; later was lieutenant of Ireland; was protector during the imbecility of Henry VI.; and was dismissed from office in 1455. He laid claim to the heirship to the throne, and precipitated the Wars of the Roses in that year. In 1460 he was again for a short time protector, and by a compromise was recognized as heir to the throne; but this compromise was rejected by Queen Margaret, and York was defeated and slain at Wakefield.

York, Duke of (Richard). Born about 1474: murdered in the Tower, 1483. Second son of Edward IV.

York, House of. A branch of the English royal dynasty of Plantagenet, descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., and Edmund, duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. The head of the house was Richard, duke of York (killed 1460). His sons Edward IV. and Richard III., and grandson Edward V., were kings of England 1461–85. The descendants of Edward IV.'s brother (Duke of Clarence) and sister (Elizabeth) became claimants after 1485. The last serious claimant was Richard de la Pole (died 1525). See *Wars of the Roses.*

York, Vale of. The central valley of Yorkshire, England, noted for its fertility.

York and Lancaster, Wars of. See *Wars of the Roses.*

Yorke (yôrk), **Oliver.** The pseudonym (originally that of Mahony) under which "Fraser's Magazine" is edited.

York House. A former palace in London, situated on the Strand west of Salisbury House and the Savoy: a town residence of the archbishops of York after Wolsey. It should not be confounded with York Place. The only archbishop who actually resided here was Heath, Queen Mary's chancellor. It became the official residence of chancellors and keepers of the great seal; hence Sir Nicholas Bacon went to reside there and Francis Bacon was born there. The first Duke of Buckingham obtained the property from James I., and proposed to build a palace from the designs of Inigo Jones: only the water-gate was built. See *Whitehall Palace.*

York Peninsula. A peninsula in South Australia, between Spencer Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent. Length, about 120 miles.

York Place. A name formerly given to Whitehall Palace, London.

York Plays or **Mysteries.** A cycle of 48 plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on Corpus Christi Day, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The earliest mention of them is in 1376, when they had already been established some years. They were printed in 1885 by Lucy Toulmin Smith from the unique MSS. in the library of Lord Ashburnham.

York River. A river or estuary in Virginia, formed by the union of the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers at West Point. Length, 35–40 miles.

Yorkshire (yôrk'shir). The largest county in England. It is bounded by Durham (from which it is separated by the Tees), the North Sea, Lincolnshire (separated by the Humber), Nottingham, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland; and comprises the administrative divisions of North Riding, East Riding, West Riding, and the City of York. It is traversed in the west by the Pennine chain, and its surface is greatly diversified. It has important mines of coal, iron, and other minerals; flourishing agriculture, especially in the Vale of York, Cleveland, and Holderness; and manufactures of woolens, worsted, iron, steel, etc. It contains the large towns Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Bradford, York, Huddersfield, and Halifax. It belonged to the Brigantes; after the Roman occupation formed the kingdom of Deira and part of Northumbria; and was the scene of numerous Scottish raids, of battles in the Wars of the Roses, of the "Pilgrimage of Grace" in 1536, of an insurrection in 1569, and of the battle of Marston Moor in 1644. Area, 6,067 square miles. Population (1891), 3,208,813.

Yorkshire Tragedy, A. A play produced and printed in 1608, founded on an event which occurred in 1604. It has been attributed to Shakspere, as his name appeared in full on the title-page in the 1608 edition; but it is thought to have been added for the benefit of the bookseller.

Yorktown (yôrk'toun). The capital of York County, Virginia, situated on York River 51 miles east-southeast of Richmond. Here, in 1781, the British under Cornwallis were besieged by the allied Americans and French under Washington and Rochambeau, aided by the French fleet under De Grasse. Yorktown was invested by the end of Sept.; the first parallel was established Oct. 9; an unsuccessful sortie was made Oct. 16; and the British (about 8,000) surrendered Oct. 19. This event virtually closed the Revolutionary War. Here also occurred, during the Civil War, the siege of the Confederates under Magruder, and later under Johnston, by the Federals under McClellan. It was begun April 5, 1862, and Yorktown was evacuated by the Confederates on May 4.

York von Wartenburg (yōrk fon vär'ten-börG), Count **Hans David Ludwig.** Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 26, 1759: died at Klein-Öls, Silesia, Oct. 4, 1830. A Prussian field-marshal. He served in the Polish campaign of 1794; commanded the rear-guard after Jena in 1806; was imprisoned at Lubeck; commanded the Prussian contingent in the expedition to Russia in 1812; concluded the convention of Tauroggen with the Russians, Dec. 30, 1812; was distinguished as a corps commander 1813–14; served at Bautzen, and contributed to the victory of Katzbach; crossed the Elbe at Wartenburg, Oct. 3, 1813; was distinguished at Möckern in 1813, and at Montmirail, Laon, and Paris in 1814; and became a field-marshal in 1821.

Yoruba (yō'rö-bä), or **Yariba** (yä'rē-bä). A once powerful negro kingdom, now much reduced and included in the British sphere of influence. It occupies the eastern half of the Slave Coast, between Dahomey and Benin, and extends northeastward as far as the Niger. In the beginning of the 19th century the northern portion was annexed by the conquering Fulahs of Gando: several defections have followed. The Yoruba people call themselves Eyo; in Sierra Leone they go by the name of Akú. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, living in large and semi-civilized communities. The ancient capital, Oyo, is said to have 70,000 and Ibadan 50,000 inhabitants. There is a colony of Yoruba-men at Kano in Hausaland. A majority of the Sierra Leonians are of Yoruba descent, and a large proportion of the North American negroes are of Yoruba extraction, or at least come from the Slave Coast.

Yosemite (yō-sem'i-te) **Falls.** The three falls of Yosemite Creek. The first is 1,500 feet high; the second, 626, in a series of cascades; and the third, 400 feet.

Yosemite Valley. [Amer. Ind., 'valley of the grizzly bear.'] A valley in the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 150 miles east of San Francisco, in Mariposa County, California: famous for its sublime scenery. Its length is about 7 miles; width, ½ mile 2 miles. It is nearly inclosed by walls of rock 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, and is traversed by the Merced River. The chief heights are El Capitan, Cathedral Rock, the Spires, the Three Brothers, Sentinel Rock, the North Dome, the Half Dome, and the Cap of Liberty; the noted falls are Yosemite Falls, the Bridal Veil Fall, Vernal Fall, and Nevada Fall. The valley was discovered in 1851. In 1864 Congress granted it, with adjacent territory for two miles about it, to the State of California, on condition that it should be held as a State park for "public use, resort, and recreation" for all time. (See *Mariposa.*) Yosemite National Park includes the watersheds and basins of the rivers of the Yosemite Valley and the State park.

Youghal (yâ'hal or yâl). A seaport in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 22 miles east of Cork. Population (1891), 4,317.

Youmans (yö'manz), **Edward Livingstone.** Born at Coeymans, N. Y., June 3, 1821: died at New York city, Jan. 18, 1887. An American scientist. He founded the "Popular Science Monthly" in 1872; planned the "International Scientific Series"; and published a "Chemical Chart" (1851), "Class-book of Chemistry" (1852), "Atlas of Chemistry" (1854), and "Handbook of Household Science" (1857). In 1864 he published "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," a series of articles by prominent scientists on the new theory of forces, with an introduction. He also edited "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life" in 1867, and was instrumental in the publication of Herbert Spencer's works in America, especially in popularizing his theory of evolution. His sister acted as his amanuensis from 1845 on account of the failure of his eyesight.

Youmans, Eliza A. Born at Saratoga, 1826. An American botanist, sister of E. L. Youmans.

Young (yung), **Arthur.** Born in Suffolk, England, Sept. 11, 1741: died at London, April 20, 1820. An English traveler and noted agricultural and economic writer. He was engaged (unsuccessfully) in farming, and was appointed secretary of the Board of Agriculture in 1793. He is best known from his accounts of travels in England, Wales, and Ireland, and especially in France (1787–90), during which he observed closely and scientifically the condition of agriculture. His works include "A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales" (1768), "A Six Months' Tour through the North of England" (1771), "A Farmer's Tour through the East of England" (1770–71), "A Course of Experimental Agriculture" (1770), "The Farmer's Calendar" (1771), "Political Arithmetic" (1774), "A Tour in Ireland" (1780), "Travels in France," his chief work (1792–94). He edited "Annals of Agriculture."

Young, Brigham. Born at Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801: died at Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877. A Mormon leader, president of the Mormon Church. In early life he was by trade a carpenter, painter, and glazier in Mendon, New York. He was converted to Mormonism in 1831; began to preach in 1832, and in that year joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio; was made an elder in 1832, and an apostle in 1835; and was chosen president of the church as successor to Smith in 1844. He conducted the emigration from Nauvoo to Utah 1846–48; was elected governor of "Deseret" in 1849; and was appointed governor of Utah Territory by President Fillmore. In 1852 he proclaimed the doctrine of polygamy. He defied the United States government, and was removed from the governorship by President Buchanan. In 1871 he was indicted for polygamy, but was not convicted. At his death he had 17 wives. He was head of the secret order of Danites (which see).

Young, Charles Augustus. Born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 15, 1834. A noted American astronomer. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1853; and became professor at Western Reserve College in 1856, at Dartmouth in 1865, and (of astronomy) at Princeton in 1877. He is especially noted for his researches on the sun. He has written "The Sun" (1882), "A Text-book of General Astronomy" (1888).

Young, Charles Mayne. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1777: died near Brighton, June 28, 1856. An English actor. He made his regular début at Liverpool in 1798, as Young Norval, with great success. A year later he was leading man at Manchester, and became afterward an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. His repertoire was large, including Don Felix in "The Wonder," Rolla in "Pizarro," Penruddock in "The Wheel of Fortune," Petruchio, Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," etc. His greatest success was in Kemble's celebrated revival of "Julius Cæsar" in 1812. His farewell benefit occurred at Covent Garden, May 31, 1832, when he appeared as Hamlet, and, in his honor, Mathews appeared as Polonius and Macready as the Ghost.

Young, Edward. Born at Upham, near Winchester, England, June, 1681: died April 12, 1765. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1730 became rector of Welwyn in Hertfordshire. His chief poetical work is "Night Thoughts" (1742–46). He also wrote satires under the title "Love of Fame, the Universal Passion" (1765–68), the dramas "Busiris" (1719) and "The Revenge" (1721), etc.

Young, Edward Daniel. Born 1831. An English traveler in Africa. He explored the Lake Nyassa region in 1875, and wrote "Nyassa" (1877).

Young, John, Baron Lisgar. Born in Bombay, Aug. 31, 1807: died in Ireland, Oct. 6, 1876. A British politician. He was secretary of the treasury 1844–46; chief secretary for Ireland 1852–55; later lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands and governor of New South Wales; and governor-general of Canada 1868–72.

Young, John Russell. Born at Downingtown, Pa., 1841. An American journalist, a war correspondent in the Civil War. He was connected successively with the Philadelphia "Press," New York "Tribune," and "New York Herald"; accompanied Grant in his tour around the world; and was United States minister to China 1882–85. He has published "Around the World with General Grant" (1879).

Young, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 10, 1822: died there, Oct. 14, 1889. A Scottish biblical scholar, best known from his "Analytical Concordance to the Bible."

Young, Thomas. Born at Milverton, Somerset, England, June 13, 1773: died at London, May 10, 1829. A celebrated English physicist, mathematician, and general scholar. He studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, Göttingen, and Cambridge, but did not practise his profession. He became professor at the Royal Institution in 1802; was foreign secretary of the Royal Society for many years; and was secretary of the Board of Longitude (which conducted the "Nautical Almanac"). He discovered the law of the interference of light, which contributed largely to the establishment of the undulatory theory of light; suggested the theory of color-sensation afterward developed by Helmholtz; and made some progress in the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Among his works are "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures" (1802), "Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts" (1807), articles on Egyptology, etc.

Young Adventurer, The. A title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745.

Young Chevalier, The. Charles Edward Stuart, son of the Pretender.

Young England. A group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the former order of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners.

Young Europe. See *Young Italy.*

Young Germany. A literary and political school in Germany, of innovating tendencies. Its chief representative was Heine.

Young Ireland. A group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him by their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848.

Young Italy. An association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834 under the lead of Mazzini. Analogous republican groups in other countries were called *Young Germany*, *Young Poland*, *Young France*, etc., and these republican associations collectively were known as *Young Europe.*

Young Pretender, The. Charles Edward Stuart, son of the Pretender (or Old Pretender).

Youngstown (yungz'toun). A city in Mahoning County, Ohio, situated on Mahoning River 62 miles east-southeast of Cleveland. It has flourishing iron manufactures, and is the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 33,220.

Ypres (ē'pr). [Flem. *Yperen* or *Ieperen*, G. *Ypern.*] A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the Yperlée 29 miles southwest of Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, laces, etc. The cathedral of Ypres is of the first half of the 13th century. The south transept has a fine rose-window and a richly decorated gable: its doors are good examples of late medieval carving. The Cloth Hall, the chief edifice of its class in Belgium, was built in the course of the 13th century. The façade is 460 feet long, and has two ranges of pointed windows. At each end rises a turret, and in the middle stands the massive square turreted belfry. The façade is adorned with statues of the counts of Flanders and their wives. Ypres was once the capital of West Flanders. It was famous, especially about the 14th century, for its linens and woolens, and was one of the largest towns in the Low Countries. Population (1890), 16,505.

Ypsilanti (ip-si-lan'ti). A city in Washtenaw County, Michigan, situated on Huron River 29 miles west by south of Detroit. It is the seat of the State normal school. Population (1890), 6,129.

Yriarte. See *Iriarte.*

Yrun. See *Irun.*

Ysaye (ē-sī'ye), **Eugène.** Born at Liège, 1858. A Belgian composer and noted violinist. He came to America in 1894.

Ysengrimus. See *Reynard the Fox.*

Ysolde, Ysonde. See *Iseult.*

Ysopet. See the extract.

> . . . The Ysopet of Marie de France . . . may be said to be a link of juncture between the Fabliau and the Roman du Renart. *Ysopet* (diminutive of Æsop) became a common term in the middle ages for a collection of fables. That of Marie is by far the most important. It consists of 103 pieces, written in octosyllabic couplets, with moralities, and a conclusion which informs us that the author wrote it "for the love of Count William" (supposed to be Long-Sword), translating it from an English version of a Latin translation of the Greek. Marie's graceful style and her easy versification are very noticeable here, while her morals are often well deduced and sharply put.
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 60.

Yssel (ī'sel). The name of several streams in the Netherlands. Among them are: (*a*) The Nieuwe Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, from which it separates east of Arnhem. It joins the Oude Yssel at Doesburg, and flows as the Yssel into the Zuyder Zee 43 miles east by north of Amsterdam. It receives the Berkel and Schip-Beek. Length, about 70 miles; navigable. (*b*) The Neder Yssel (Little or Dutch Yssel), an arm of the Leck, from which it separates at Vianen. It flows into the Meuse above Rotterdam.

Ystad (is'täd or üs'täd). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Baltic 49 miles east-southeast of Copenhagen. Population, 8,235.

Yuba (yö'bä) **River.** A small river in California, tributary of Feather River and subtributary of Sacramento River.

Yucatan (yö-kä-tän'). A peninsula of Mexico, comprising the states of Yucatan and Campeche. It is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, the Channel of Yucatan, the Caribbean Sea, British Honduras, Guatemala, and Tabasco. The surface is low. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Mayas, and the region is famous for its ruins, including Uxmal, Kabah, Chichen-Itza, and Aké (see these names and *Mayas*). The coast of Yucatan was discovered by Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, May 4, 1517, in the course of a voyage of adventure from Cuba; it was conquered by Spaniards 1527 47; became independent in 1821; was annexed to Mexico in 1822; and was independent 1840–43. In 1847–53 there was a formidable Indian revolt.

Yucatan. A state in Mexico, forming the eastern and northern part of the peninsula of Yucatan. Capital, Merida. Area, 33,108 square miles. Population (1894), 329,621.

Yucatan, Channel of. A channel between Yucatan and Cuba, which connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Caribbean Sea. Width, 125 miles.

Yucatecs (yö-kä-tāks'), or **Yucatecos** (-tā'kōs). Natives of Yucatan: a name often given to the Mayas.

Yucay (yö-kī'). A fertile valley about 20 miles north of Cuzco, Peru. It was a favorite resort of the Incas, and was highly cultivated, the hillsides being utilized by artificial terraces (*andenes*), supported by mason-work and irrigated by an elaborate system of waterworks. These terraces still remain: they extend up the mountains to a height of 1,500 feet, and are the most striking example of the Inca system of agricultural improvement. The summer palace of the Incas is now indicated only by a few fragments. Ollantay-tambo (which see) is in this valley, and there are numerous other interesting antiquities.

Yuen (yö-en'). A river in China: outlet by Lake Tung-Ting into the Yangtse.

Yuki (ū'ki). A tribe of North American Indians which dwelt in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. The name means 'stranger' or 'enemy,' secondarily 'bad' or 'thieving.' See *Yukian.*

Yukian (ū'ki-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians who formerly lived in and near Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. Its principal tribes, remnants of which are mingled with others on the Round Valley reservation, are the Yuki, Chumaia, Tatu or Huchnom, Ashochimi or Wappo, and Napa.

Yukon (yö'kon), in its lower course **Kwichpak** (kwik-päk'). A river which rises in British America, flows northwest, west, and southwest, and empties into Bering Sea about lat. 62° 30′ N. Length, about 2,000 miles; navigable about 1,200 miles.

Yule (yöl), Sir **Henry.** Born near Edinburgh, May, 1820: died at London, Dec. 30, 1889. A British military engineer in India, and Orientalist. He retired in 1862 with the rank of colonel. Among his works are "A Narrative of the Mission sent to the Court of Ava" (1858: he was secretary of this mission), "Cathay and the Way Thither" (1866), a translation of Marco Polo (2 vols. 1871; revised ed. 1875), articles on Central Asia and the Chinese empire, with Burnell "Hobson-Jobson: being a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, etc." (1886), and notes to the Hakluyt Society's reprint of the diary of William Hedges (1888–89).

Yuma. See *Cuchan.*

Yuman (yö'man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It formerly occupied the extreme southwest part of the United States, including much of the valleys of the Colorado and Gila rivers, the whole of Lower California, and a small area in Mexico on the Gulf of California about the 27th degree of north latitude. Its name is from a Cuchan word meaning 'sons of the river.' Its number in the United States in specified localities is nearly 5,000; that in Mexico is not known. The principal tribes are the Cochimi, Cocopa, Cuchan (or Yuma proper), Diegueño, Havesupai, Maricopa, Mohave, Pericu, Seri, Waicuru, and Walapai.

Yuncas. See *Chimu.*

Yunnan (yun-nän'). A province in the southwestern extremity of China, bounded by China proper, Tibet, Burma, and Tongking. Area, about 150,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 12,000,000.

Yunnan-fu (yun-nän′fö′). The capital of the province of Yunnan, China, about lat. 25° 6′ N., on Lake Tien-hai: noted for its manufactures. Population, estimated, 200,000.

Yupanqui Pachacuti (yö-pän′kē pä-chä-kö′tē), or **Pachacutec Yupanqui** (pä-chä-kö′tāk yö-pän′kē). Died about 1440. The ninth sovereign and one of the most renowned conquerors of the Inca line of Peru. About 1400 he deposed or superseded his imbecile brother Urco, and soon after defeated the Chanca invaders in a great battle. Beginning with this victory, he spread his conquests over most of the territory occupied by modern Peru. With him began the real grandeur of the Inca empire. The system of *mitimaes* or colonies to relieve crowded lands was first developed during his reign.

Yurac-huasi. See *Paytiti.*

Yurok (yö′rok). A division of North American Indians, living in California. The name is from a Karok word meaning 'down' or 'below.' In 1870 their number was 2,700, which has since greatly decreased. See *Weitspekan.*

Yurucares (yö-rö-kä-rās′). [Probably corrupted from the Quichua *yurak*, white, and *kari*, men.] Indians of Bolivia, northeast of La Paz, at the foot of the mountains and in the forest-covered plains between the rivers Mamoré and Beni. They are tall and well formed, and nearly as white as Europeans (perhaps from the effects of a skin-disease). Their dress is a robe of bark cloth stamped with figures from engraved blocks. They are excessively vain, and are given to prolonged drinking-bouts (of chicha, prepared from maize). On his marriage, each man prepares a house and plantation widely separated from all others. They plant maize and manioc, but subsist largely by hunting. Children are often killed to get rid of them: but, by a strange custom, they are never punished, and are allowed complete liberty. The men often engage in duels with bows and arrows. They have a very complicated mythology. Several hordes are distinguished by different names, but all together do not now number more than 2,000.

Yurunas. See *Jurunas.*

Yuste (yös′tā). A convent in Spain, east of Plasencia. It is noted as the place of retirement of the emperor Charles V. after his abdication.

Yusuf, or **Yussuf** (yös′ọ̈f). Killed 759. The last emir of Spain for the Ommiad califs.

Yusuf, or **Yussuf.** Died 1106. An Almoravide prince. He founded Morocco, and made many conquests in Spain.

Yuthia. See *Ayuthia.*

Yverdon (ē-ver-dôṅ′), G. **Iferten** (ē′fer-ten). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the outlet of the Orbe, 17 miles north of Lausanne: the Roman Eburodunum. It has a castle. The town was formerly the residence of Bernese magistrates, and from 1805 to 1825 the seat of Pestalozzi's educational institute. Near it is the watering-place Yverdon. Population (1888), 6,330.

Yves d'Évreux (ēv dāv-rė′). Born at Évreux, Normandy, about 1577: died after 1620. A French Capuchin missionary at Maranhão, Brazil (1612–14). He published "Suite de l'histoire des choses plus memorables advenues en Maragnan es années 1613 et 1614" (Paris, 1615; 2d ed. 1864). It is a continuation of the history of Claude d'Abbeville, and is of great historical value.

Yvetot (ēv-tō′). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 21 miles northwest of Rouen. With its territory, it became in the later middle ages a principality or kingdom, dependent directly on the French crown. Its privileges were only nominal by the close of the 17th century. Population (1891), commune, 7,617.

Yvetot, Le Roi d'. See *Roi d'Yvetot, Le.*

Yvon (ē-vôṅ′), **Adolphe.** Born at Eschwiller, Moselle, 1817: died at Passy, Sept., 1893. A French historical painter, professor of drawing at the École Polytechnique 1881–87. Among his works are "The First Consul Descending Mount St. Bernard," "The Taking of the Malakoff," "The Battle of Solferino," etc.

Zaandam (zän-däm′). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, at the junction of the Zaan and Y, 5 miles northwest of Amsterdam. It is noted for the number of windmills in its neighborhood (400). Peter the Great worked here as a ship's carpenter in 1697. Population, 14,916. Also *Saardam*, *Zaardam*.

Zab (zäb), or **Greater Zab.** A river in Asiatic Turkey which joins the Tigris 25 miles south of Mosul. In the cuneiform inscriptions two rivers of this name are mentioned: the upper Zab (*Zabuelû*), which falls into the Tigris near Nimrud (the ancient Calah); and the lower Zab (*Zabušaplû*), which joins the Tigris south of Kileh Sherghat (the ancient city of Ashur). In the classical writers the river is mentioned under the names *Zabatus*, *Zabas*, *Zerbis*, or *Lycos* (wolf). Its modern name is *Zarb*. Length, about 250 miles.

Zab, Lesser, or **Zab Asfal** (zäb äs-fäl′). A small eastern tributary of the Tigris, south of the Greater Zab. See *Zab*, above.

Zabrze (tsäbr′tse). A coal-mining town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 47 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 10,646.

Zabulon (zab′ū-lon). The Greek form of *Zebulon*.

Zacapa (thä-kä′pä), or **Sacapa** (sä-kä′pä). A small town in Guatemala, situated on the Grande 70 miles northeast of Guatemala.

Zacatecas (tzä-kä-tā′käs or sä-kä-tā′käs). **1.** A state in Mexico, surrounded by the states of Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, and Durango. The surface is elevated. It is rich in mines, especially of silver. Area, 25,229 square miles. Population (1894), 526,966.
2. The capital of the state of Zacatecas, about lat. 22° 40′ N. In its neighborhood are very rich silver-mines. Population (1892), estimated, 60,000.

Zaccheus, or **Zacchæus** (za-kē′us). [Gr. Ζακχαῖος.] A tax-collector near Jericho, who, being a short man, climbed into a sycamore-tree in order to see Jesus who was passing by. Luke xix. 1–10.

Zachariah (zak-a-rī′ä). [Heb., 'remembered by Jehovah'; Gr. Ζαχαρίας.] King of Israel, son of Jeroboam II. See the extract and *Jeroboam*. See *Zechariah*.

> According to the chronology which has passed into general currency from the "Annals" of Archbishop Ussher, and is represented on the margins of most English Bibles, the death of Jeroboam was followed by an interregnum of eleven years, after which his son Zachariah reigned for six months, when he was slain by Shallum. The Bible knows nothing of this interregnum, but on the contrary informs us in the usual way that Zachariah reigned in his father's stead (2 Kings xiv. 29). The coronation of Zachariah must in fact have followed as a matter of course, since his father died in peaceable possession of the throne.
> *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 145.

Zacharias (zak-a-rī′as). The Greek form of *Zachariah*, mentioned as the name of several different persons in the Bible.

Zacharias. Pope 741–752. He had great influence abroad, and aided in the setting aside of the Merovingian Childeric III. and the elevation of Pepin the Short to the throne. He was canonized, and is commemorated on March 15.

Zachariä von Lingenthal (tsä-chä-rē′ä fon ling′en-täl), **Karl Salomo.** Born at Meissen, Saxony, Sept. 14, 1769: died March 27, 1843. A German jurist, professor at Wittenberg 1797–1807, and at Heidelberg 1807–43. His works include "Die Einheit des Staates und der Kirche," "Handbuch des franzosischen Civilrechts," "Vierzig Bücher vom Staate" ("Forty Books on the State").

Zacynthus. See *Zante*.

Zadkiel (zad′ki-el). **1.** In Jewish rabbinical lore, the angel of the planet Jupiter.—**2.** The pseudonym of William Lilly: also assumed by Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1794?–1874), in his astrological almanac begun in 1830.

Zadok (zā′dok). **1.** A chief priest of Israel, a contemporary of David.—**2.** A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," representing Sancroft.

Zafarana (dzä-fä-rä′nä), **Cape.** A headland on the northern coast of Sicily, east of Palermo.

Zafra (thä′frä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 40 miles southeast of Badajoz: the Roman Julia Restituta. Population (1887), 6,120.

Zagazig (zä-gä-zēg′), or **Zakazik** (zä-kä-zēk′). A town in the Delta, Egypt, situated on the Tanitic arm of the Nile, 39 miles north by east of Cairo: nearly on the site of the ancient Bubastus. It is an important center of the cotton and grain trade. Population (1882), 19,815.

Zagora (zä-gō′rä). The modern name of Mount Helicon, Greece.

Zagoskin (zä-gos′kin), or **Sagoskin** (zä-gos′kin), **Mikhail.** Born in the government of Penza, Russia, 1789: died at Moscow, July 5, 1852. A Russian novelist and dramatist. His chief work is "Yuri Miloslavski, or the Russians in 1812" (1829). From his historical novels he has been called "the Russian Walter Scott."

Zagreb (zä-greb′). The Croatian name of Agram.

Zagros (zā′gros). [Gr. Ζάγρος.] In ancient geography, a range of mountains lying between Media and Assyria. Also *Zagrus*.

Zahleh (zä′le). A Maronite town in Syria, situated on the slope of Mount Lebanon 23 miles east of Beirut. Population, 15,000 (?).

Zahn (tsän), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Rodenberg, Schaumburg, Aug. 21, 1800: died at Berlin, Aug. 22, 1871. A German painter, architect, and writer on art. His works include "Die schonsten Ornamente und merkwurdigsten Gemalde aus Pompeii, Herculaneum, und Stabia" (1828–30), "Ornamente aller klassischen Kunstepochen" (1832–39), etc.

Zahna (tsä′nä). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 48 miles southwest of Berlin. It was the scene of an engagement between the French and the Allies, Sept. 5, 1813. Population (1890), 2,515.

Zähringen (tsā′ring-en). A village in Baden, near Freiburg: the ancient seat of the dukes of Zähringen, ancestors of the house of Baden.

Zaide (zä-ē′de). An opera by Mozart, written in 1779 or 1780, published in 1838.

Zaire (zä-ē′rā). The Kongo.

Zaïre (zä-ēr′). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced in 1733. It is borrowed to some extent from "Othello."

Zaire. An opera by Bellini, produced in 1829.

Zaisan (zī-zän′), or **Nor** (nor) **Zaisan, Lake.** A lake in Russian Central Asia, near the Chinese frontier, between the Altai and Tarbagatai mountains, about lat. 48° 20′ N. It receives the Black Irtish, and is the source of the White Irtish. Length, 70 miles.

Zakazik. See *Zagazig*.

Zakynthos. See *Zante*.

Zaleucus (za-lū′kus). The traditional lawgiver of the Epizephyrian Locrians in Italy, about the 7th century B. C.

Zalinski (za-lin′ski), **Edmund Louis Gray.** Born at Kurnick, Prussian Poland, Dec. 13, 1849. An American military officer, noted for various inventions, especially in the development of the dynamite-gun. He came to the United States in 1853; served in the volunteer service during a part of the Civil War; received a commission in the regular army in 1866; and was made first lieutenant in 1867, and captain in 1887.

Zama (zā′mä). In ancient geography, a town in northern Africa, about 85 miles southwest of Carthage. A decisive victory was gained near it in 202 B. C. by the Romans under Scipio Africanus over Hannibal. It ended the second Punic war.

Zamacois (zä-mä′kō-is), **Eduardo.** Born at Bilbao, 1842: died at Madrid, Jan. 14, 1871. A Spanish figure-painter. He was a pupil of Federico de Madrazo and, at Paris, of Meissonier. Among his works are "The Rival Confessors" (1868), and "The Return to the Convent" (1869). He painted many 17th-century subjects.

Zambesi (zam-bē′zē). The principal river of Africa which flows into the Indian Ocean. It flows generally southeast and east, and empties by several mouths into Mozambique Channel about lat. 18° S. (For the great falls of the Zambesi, see *Victoria Falls*.) The Zambesi receives the waters of Lake Nyassa through the Shiré on the north. Its upper course was first explored by Livingstone. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Zambezia (zam-bē′zhiä), **British.** See the extract.

> Under the unofficial title of British Zambezia is often included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Zambezia and Northern Zambezia respectively. *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1894, p. 193.

Zamora (thä-mō′rä). **1.** A province of Spain, bounded by Leon, Valladolid, Salamanca, Portugal, and Orense. The surface is generally level. Area, 4,135 square miles. Population (1887), 269,621.—**2.** The capital of the province of Zamora, situated on the Douro in lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 5° 46′ W. It was formerly a frequent residence of the kings of Leon and Castile. Population (1887), 15,209.

Zamora. An interior state of Venezuela, west of Miranda. Area, 25,212 square miles. Population (1891), 246,676.

Zamora (thä-mō′rä), **Antonio de.** Born at Bogotá, 1660: died there, after 1701. A New Granadan historian, of the Dominican order. His principal work is "Historia de la provincia de San Antonio del Nuevo Reyno de Granada" (Barcelona, 1701).

Zamora, Antonio de. Born at Madrid about 1660: died probably in 1722. A Spanish dramatist. His best works are "Mazariegos y Monsalves" and "El hechizado por Fuerza."

Zamora y Coronado (thä-mō′rä ē kō-rō-nä′ᴛʜō), **José Maria.** Born at Cartago, Costa Rica, 1785: died in Cuba after 1846. A Spanish-American jurist and author. He studied in Spain, and subsequently held civil and judicial offices in Porto Rico and Cuba. His principal work is "Registro de la legislacion ultramarina" (6 vols. 1844–46), a collection of the laws and regulations bearing on the Spanish colonies, of great historical value.

Zamore (za-mōr′). One of the principal characters in Voltaire's tragedy "Alzire": a noble and impetuous Peruvian.

Zampa, ou La Fiancée de Marbre. An opéra comique by Hérold, first produced in 1831.

Zampieri. See *Domenichino*.

Zancara (thän-kä′rä). A river in central Spain, regarded as the principal head stream of the Guadiana, which it joins northeast of Ciudad Real. Length, over 125 miles.

Zancle (zan′klē). The original name of Messana (Messina).

Zandeh (zän′dā). See *Nyam-Nyam*.

Zandt (zant), **Marie Van.** Born at New York, Oct. 8, 1861. An American opera-singer. She made her first appearance at Turin in 1876 as Zerlina. Her voice is a soprano.

Zanesville (zānz′vil). The capital of Muskingum County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Licking and Muskingum rivers, 55 miles east of Columbus. It has varied manufactures. It was the capital of the State 1810–12. Population (1890), 22,009.

Zanga (zang′gä). The principal character in Young's "Revenge." It was acted by Macready during his first season, and was a favorite with John Kemble.

Zankoff (zän′kof), **Dragan.** Born at Sistova, 1827. A Bulgarian politician. He was premier in 1880, and minister of foreign affairs; was imprisoned in 1882; and was again premier 1883–84. He became leader of the Russian party, and took a leading part in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander in 1886.

Zanoni (za-nō′ni). A romance by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1842.

Zante (zän′te). **1.** An island of the Ionian group, Greece, south of Cephalonia, intersected by lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 20° 45′ E.: the ancient Zacynthus. The surface is a plain, bordered by hills in the west. The island has often been visited by earthquakes. It produces large quantities of currants, and also olives, oranges, etc. Zante was colonized by Achæans; belonged to the Athenian confederacy; was long held by Venice; and formed part of the Ionian Republic. Length, 24 miles. Area, 168 square miles. Population (1889), 44,000.

2. A seaport and the capital of Zante, situated on the eastern coast, on the site of the ancient city Zacynthus. Population (1891), 17,000.

Zanzalians (zan-zā'li-a̤nz). The Jacobites of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradæus. See *Jacobites*, 2.

Zanzibar (zän-zi-bär'). **1.** An island off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 5° 40'–6° 30' S.: the most important part of the sultanate of Zanzibar. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. The island is especially noted for its cloves. Area, 625 square miles. Population, estimated, 150,000 (largely negroes). The Arabs are the dominant race. There are several thousand Hindus.

2. The capital of the sultanate of Zanzibar, situated on the western coast of the island of Zanzibar, in lat. 6° 10' S.: the largest city on the eastern seaboard of Africa. It is a port of call of several steamship lines, and exports ivory, caoutchouc, hides, copal, sesame seeds, etc. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Zanzibar. A sultanate in eastern Africa, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the neighboring coast-lands on the continent. It was placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1890. It is the remnant of a once strong Mohammedan power.

Zápolya (zä'pol-yo). A powerful Hungarian family. John Zápolya was king of Hungary 1526–40; his dominion was restricted to Transylvania and parts of Hungary. His son John Sigismund Zápolya (styled king of Hungary) ruled Transylvania 1540–71.

Zapotec-Mixtec stock (tzä-pō-tek'mēs-tek' stok). A linguistic stock of Mexican Indians, principally in Oajaca, extending into Guerrero and Puebla. It includes the Zapotecs, Mixtecs, and several smaller branches (Chatinos, Mazatecos, Soltecos, etc.). All are Catholics and submissive to Mexican rule. Estimated number, nearly 700,000.

Zapotecs (tzä-pō-teks'). Indians of southern Mexico, occupying the greater part of the state of Oajaca, and extending into Guerrero. Before the Spanish conquest they formed a powerful nation, and in culture and warlike prowess were not inferior to the Aztecs, whom they successfully resisted in several invasions. Their political system seems to have been a tribal federation. They constructed buildings of stone and mortar; subsisted mainly by agriculture; had a complicated mythology; and offered human sacrifices to their idols. Their system of numeration, calendar, and many of their rites and customs resembled those of the Nahuatl tribes; but their language was entirely distinct. In war they used cotton armor. Mitla and other similar ruins in their territory were regarded by them as the tombs of their ancestors. The Zapotecs were conquered by the Spaniards in 1522–26. After transient revolts in 1531 and 1550, they submitted to missionary influence, and they are now a peaceful and laborious part of the Mexican population. They are intelligent, and frequently attain positions of trust: the celebrated president Juarez was a pure-blooded Zapotec. Estimated number, 260,000, of whom about 50,000 speak only their own language. Also written *Tzapotecs* or *Tzapotecos*.

Zaques. See *Zipas*.

Zara (zä'rä; It. pron. dzä'rä). [Slav. *Zadar*, L. *Jadera*.] A seaport, capital of Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 44° 7' N., long. 15° 14' E. It has considerable coasting trade; and is noted for the manufacture of maraschino. Its cathedral is an interesting 13th-century structure. The Porta Marina or di San Chrysogono is a Roman triumphal arch of one graceful opening, flanked by Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature with inscription. Statues, now gone, formerly stood on the top. Zara was a Roman town; was held in turn by Hungary and Venice; was taken by the Venetians aided by French Crusaders in 1202; was acquired by Venice in 1409; passed to Austria in 1797; and was held by France 1805–13. Population (1890), 11,496.

Zara (zä'ra̤). A character in Congreve's play "The Mourning Bride." It is she who says:

> Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
> Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
> *Congreve*, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), iii. 8.

Zarafshan (zär-äf-shän'), or **Zerafshan.** The Yarkand, one of the head streams of the Tarim, in Eastern Turkestan.

Zaragoza. See *Saragossa*.

Zaramo (zä-rä'mō), or **Wazaramo** (wä-zä-rä'mō). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, between the Kingani and Rufiji rivers (lat. 6° 20'–8° 5' S.). They are tall and vigorous. Their color is varied, owing to the great admixture of slaves from other districts; but the black complexion is preferred. They wear European cloth, dyed in native fashion, and a peculiar necklace of beadwork. In every village there are a few large houses, consisting of a stout framework, thatch roof, and walls made of large plates of bark. Formerly troublesome, they have become peaceful. The country is called Uzaramo, the language Kizaramo. Most of the people speak also Swahili.

Zárate (thär'ä-tā), **Agustin de.** Born about 1492: died at Madrid (?) about 1560. A Spanish historian. He was comptroller of Castile, and in 1543 went to Peru with the viceroy Nuñez Vela to examine into the financial affairs of the country. After his return he was treasurer of the Spanish Netherlands. He wrote "Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Perú" (1555: later editions and translations).

Zarathushtra (za-ra-thösh'tra̤). [In mod. Pers. *Zardusht*, Gr. *Ζωροάστρης*, L. *Zoroaster*.] The founder of the Perso-Iranian national religion, which prevailed from the time of the Achæmenidæ (559–330 B. C.) to the close of the Sassanian dynasty (226–641 A. D.). It is to-day represented in Persia and Russian Transcaucasia by a population of about 8,000 in Yazd and neighboring villages, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Baku, and by more than 50,000 in Bombay and the vicinity (the Parsis). The many attempts to etymologize the name cannot be considered as more than guesses. The extensive literature regarding Zarathushtra consists on the one hand of notices in Greek and Latin writers, on the other of what can be got from the Avesta and from the later Persian and Parsi literature. The one inference of value from the former source is that Zarathushtra was a historical person. The first inference from the Gathas of the Avesta (see these names) is that they relate to a time and place of transition from a nomadic to an agricultural life. This place must have been in or near the region from which the Vedic Hindus went southward into the valley of the Indus, and the Iranians westward: for the language of the Gathas, and even the primitive types of meter employed in the Avesta, stand very near to the Vedic, and in the absence of special proof to the contrary closely resembling dialects prove a close geographical vicinity. Such proof is not found in the legends that place the birth of Zarathushtra in Rhagæ or Shiz, both in Media. Mazdayasnianism, reaching its complete development in West Iran, could not in the view of its West Iranian supporters have originated except there in the chief seat of its culture. Supposing the religion to have originated in Bactria and reached its culmination in Media, the distance and the development of doctrine and practice in the Avesta, regarded as a whole, would imply a considerable age for the first beginnings. Roth puts them at about 1000 B. C. Primitive Zarathushtrianism had a brief creed, very different from the complicated prescriptions of the Vendidad and the extravagances of the Yashts. Varuna, the highest of the Adityas, the sons of Aditi, the infinite, as the chief god of light, and especially of the illuminated night heaven, was common to both branches of the Aryan race before its separation into Indian and Iranian. With Varuna were associated the highest spiritual conceptions. These the Hindus soon lost in an ever-increasing tendency to personify and worship the various powers of nature, while the Iranians had a longer and firmer grasp of them. The development of the spiritual side of Varuna into the conception of Ahuramazda, the Spiritual Wise One, or the Wise Spirit, or at least the clear expression of this view, was the essential fact in the work of Zarathushtra. As Varuna becomes Ahuramazda, the other Adityas become the Amesha Spentas or Amshaspands, the Immortal Holy Ones, the expression of his qualities and his ministering spirits. From the dominance of the supreme god of light grew a recognition of an opposing principle of darkness; and as light symbolizes truth, this principle found a natural designation in Druj or deceit, the same as Angro Mainyush or Ahriman. The dethroned devas (gods) of the popular religion, who were no longer to be worshiped in conjunction with the supreme Ahuramazda, were regarded as the servants of Druj, and were degraded to the rank of demons or devs. Good thoughts, good words, and good actions are the object of moral striving. Holiness is rewarded by immortality and heaven. The tillage of the soil is the best of actions. The elements—earth, air, fire, and water, but especially fire—receive homage as creations of Ahuramazda. Zarathushtra lived under a king, Vishtaspa, who in the epic is king of Bactria. There is absolutely no reason for identifying him with Hystaspes, father of Darius. Zarathushtra had several sons and daughters. According to the Shahnamah, he was murdered at the altar by Turanians who stormed Balkh. All attempts to connect him with Hebrew influences are groundless.

Zarephath. See *Sarepta*.

Zaribrod. See *Tsaribrod*.

Zarlino (dzär-lē'nō), **Giuseppe** or **Gioseffe.** Born at Chioggia, near Venice, 1519: died at Venice, Feb. 14, 1590. An Italian musician, choir-master at Venice. He is best known from his theoretical works on music: "Istituzioni armoniche" (1558), "Dimostrazioni armoniche" (1571), and "Supplimenti musicali" (1588).

Zarncke (tsärn'ke), **Friedrich.** Born at Zahrenstorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 7, 1825: died at Leipsic, Oct. 15, 1891. A German critic and author, professor at Leipsic. He founded the "Litterarisches Centralblatt für Deutschland" (1850); edited the "Narrenschiff," "Nibelungenlied," etc.; and wrote on the "Nibelungenlied," on the history of the legends of the grail, on the University of Leipsic, etc.

Zarpanit (zär'pa-nit). [Babylonian *Zer-banit*, she who creates posterity.] In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the wife of Merodach (Marduk), the tutelar god of the city of Babylon.

Zauberflöte (tsou'ber-flė̄"te), **Die.** [G., 'The Magic Flute.'] An opera by Mozart, produced at Vienna in 1791. It has been played in French as "Les Mystères d'Isis."

Zaurak (zâ'rak). [Ar. *neyyir-al-zaurak*, the bright star of the boat.] The third-magnitude star γ' Eridani.

Zavijava (zav-i-jä'va̤). [Ar., corrupted from *záwiyat-al-'auwa*, the retreat or kennel of the barking dog, alluding to some old Oriental constellation.] The fourth-magnitude star β Virginis.

Zaylah. See *Zeila*.

Zbarasz (zbä'räsh). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 11 miles northeast of Tarnopol. Population (1890), commune, 8,785.

Zea. See *Ceos*.

Zea (thā'ä), **Francisco Antonio.** Born at Medellin, Oct. 21, 1770: died at Bath, England, Nov. 28, 1822. A New Granadan statesman. He was associated with Mutis in scientific explorations, and succeeded him as chief of the academy known as the "Expedicion botanica" in 1789; was imprisoned 1795–97 on the charge of circulating seditious pamphlets; resided in Europe after his release until 1815, when he joined Bolivar at Jamaica; was president of the Congress of Angostura in 1819; and the same year was elected vice-president of Colombia. In 1820 he went to Europe as envoy to France and England. He published a "Historia de Colombia" (1821) and many scientific papers. Zea has been called "the Franklin of Colombia."

Zeal (zēl), **Arabella** and **Dorcas.** Characters in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."

Zealand (zē'la̤nd). [Dan. *Själland*, G. *Seeland*.] The largest island of Denmark. It lies between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated by the Sound from Sweden, and by the Great Belt from Fünen. The surface is level or undulating. Zealand contains the capital, Copenhagen. Length, 80 miles.

Zealand. A stift or bishopric of Denmark, including the islands of Zealand, Möen, Samsö, and Bornholm.

Zealand (zē'la̤nd). [D. *Zeeland*, G. *Zeeland*, F. *Zélande*.] A province of the Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea, South Holland, North Brabant, and Belgium. Capital, Middelburg. It comprises the islands Walcheren, North and South Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, Schouwen, and others, and parts of the mainland. The surface is low (in large part below sea-level) and the soil fertile. Zealand took a prominent part in the war of independence. Area, 690 square miles. Population (1892), 202,709.

Zealand, Bernese. A name given to a district in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated between the Lake of Neuchâtel and the canton of Solothurn.

Zealots (zel'o̤ts). A religio-political party in Judea. They assumed this name from their zeal for the law of God, denying any other authority. They demanded that the Judean state should be a republic, and especially hated Rome and the Roman supremacy over Judea. During the struggle of Judea with Rome, the Zealots were the promoters and supporters of the revolution; but they often sullied their lofty precepts with fanatical deeds of violence and crime. A portion of them who escaped the sword of the Romans established a community in North Arabia, in the vicinity of Medina, which lasted until the 7th century.

Zeballos. See *Ceballos*.

Zebedee (zeb'e-dē). The father of the apostles James and John.

Zebehr Pasha (ze-bãr' pash'â). An Egyptian governor in Sudan, imprisoned by the British about 1885–87.

Zeboim (ze-bō'im or zē'bō-im). In scriptural geography, one of the cities of the plain.

Zebú. See *Cebú*.

Zebulon (zeb'ṳ-lo̤n), or **Zebulun** (-lun). **1.** One of the patriarchs, the tenth son of Jacob. —**2.** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. It occupied the later Galilee.

Zechariah (zek-a̤-rī'ä). [Same as *Zachariah*.] The title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament. It derives its name from the supposed author, who prophesied about 520 B. C., and relates to the judgments of God on the oppressors of Israel, and Israel's redemption and final restoration.

Zedekiah (zed-e-kī'a̤). The last king of Judah and Jerusalem, 597 (598 ?)–586 (587 ?). He was carried captive to Babylon.

Zedlitz (tsed'lits), Baron **Joseph Christian von.** Born at Johannisberg, in Austrian Silesia, Feb. 28, 1790: died at Vienna, March 16, 1862. An Austrian poet and dramatic writer. Among his works are "Todtenkränze," "Waldfräulein," the dramas "Stern von Sevilla" and "Kerker und Krone," etc.

Zeehan (zē'ha̤n). A silver- and lead-mining town in western Tasmania, of recent development.

Zeeland (zā'länt). See *Zealand*.

Zeguha (zē-gö'hä), or **Wazeguha** (wä-zē-gö'hä), G. **Wasegua.** A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, between Uzaramo and the Pangani River. Uzeguha is the name of the country and Kizeguha that of the language, which is akin to the Kinguru, spoken by the Wanguru, their western neighbors.

Zehngerichtenbund (tsān-ge-rich'ten-bönt). A league in the northern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, which formed one of the original parts of that canton: founded in 1436.

Zeid (zād). The secretary of Mohammed, the founder of Islam. After Mohammed's death he collected the scattered revelations and sermons of the prophet, and united them into the Koran.

Zeila, or Zaylah (zā'lä). A town in eastern Africa, situated on the Gulf of Aden in lat. 11° 22' N. It was occupied by the British in 1884 Population, estimated, 6,000.

Zeitz (tsīts). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the White Elster 23 miles south-southwest of Leipsic. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 21,680.

Zela (zē′lạ̈). In ancient geography, a town in Pontus, Asia Minor, about lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 36° E. It was the scene of a victory of Mithridates over the Romans about 67 B. C., and was famous for the victory by Cæsar over Pharnaces in 47 B. C. It was with reference to this battle that Cæsar uttered the famous "Veni, vidi, vici" ('I came, I saw, I conquered').

Zelle. See *Celle.*

Zeller (tsel′ler), **Eduard.** Born at Kleinbottwar, Würtemberg, Jan. 22, 1814. A noted German historian of philosophy and Protestant theologian: professor of philosophy at Berlin from 1872. He has published "Platonische Studien" (1839); "Die Philosophie der Griechen" (1844–52 and later editions), his greatest work; "Geschichte der christlichen Kirche" (1847); "Die Apostelgeschichte" ("Acts of the Apostles," 1854); "Geschichte der deutschen Philosophie seit Leibniz" (1873); "Grundriss der Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie" (1883).

Zeller (zel-lãr′), **Jules Sylvain.** Born at Paris, April 23, 1819. A French historian, author of histories of Italy, Germany, the Roman emperors, Ulrich von Hutten, etc.

Zelmira (zel-mēr′ä). An opera by Rossini, produced at Naples in 1822.

Zelter (tsel′ter), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 11, 1758: died May 15, 1832. A German composer, director at the Berlin Singakademie from 1800. He was best known through his correspondence with Goethe.

Zémire et Azor (zā-mēr′ ā ä-zōr′). An opera by Grétry, words by Marmontel, from the story of "Beauty and the Beast." It was first produced at Fontainebleau in 1771.

Zempelburg (tsem′pel-börg). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 78 miles southwest of Dantzic.

Zenaga (ze-nä′gä). A dialect of Berber, spoken in southern Morocco and on the banks of the Senegal River, largely by the negro population. See *Berbers.*

Zenati (ze-nä′tē). See *Kabail.*

Zend (zend). The name commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See *Avesta.*

Zend-Avesta (zen-dạ̈-ves′tạ̈). See *Avesta.*

Zeno (zē′nō). [Gr. Ζήνων.] Lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, the favorite pupil of Parmenides. He went to Athens in his fortieth year, during the early youth of Socrates, and resided there many years. He is especially celebrated for his arguments designed to prove the inconceivability of motion. His doctrines are referred to in the "Parmenides" of Plato.

Zeno. Born at Citium, Cyprus: died about 264 B. C. A Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic school. (See *Stoics.*) He studied philosophy at Athens, and founded his school there.

Zeno. Byzantine emperor 474–491. He was an Isaurian by birth, and was son-in-law of the emperor Leo I. He suppressed various revolts; instigated Theodoric to attempt the conquest of Italy; and promulgated the "Henoticon."

Zeno of Sidon. Lived about 150–80 B. C. An Epicurean philosopher, instructor of Cicero.

Zeno, Antonio. Lived about the end of the 14th century. A Venetian navigator, brother of Nicolo Zeno.

Zeno, Nicolo. Born about 1340: died about 1395. A Venetian explorer. He is said to have visited Greenland, Newfoundland, and the coast of North America. A narrative of his discoveries, with map, was published by Carlo Zeno in 1558 (edited by the Hakluyt Society in 1873).

Zenobia (ze-nō′bi-ạ̈). Died after 274. Queen of Palmyra, wife of Odenathus, ruler of Palmyra. She was joint ruler in her husband's lifetime, and succeeded him in 271 as regent for her son and as queen. Her armies were defeated by Aurelian in 271; Palmyra was besieged and taken in 272; and she was captured and brought to Rome.

Zenobia. In Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," an impulsive, passionate woman who drowns herself.

> At length the body is found, and poor Zenobia is brought to the shore with her knees still bent in the attitude of prayer, and her hands clenched in immitigable defiance. Foster tries in vain to straighten the dead limbs. As the teller of the story gazes at her, the grimly ludicrous reflection occurs to him that if Zenobia had foreseen all "the ugly circumstances of death—how ill it would become her, the altogether unseemly aspect which she must put on, and especially old Silas Foster's efforts to improve the matter—she would no more have committed the dreadful act than have exhibited herself to a public assembly in a badly fitting garment."
>
> *Leslie Stephen*, Hours in a Library, p. 236.

Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra. A historical novel by William Ware, founded on the life of Queen Zenobia, published in 1837 as "Letters from Palmyra" and shortly after under its present title.

Zenodotus (ze-nod′ọ̄-tus). [Gr. Ζηνόδοτος.] Born at Ephesus: lived in the 3d century B. C. An Alexandrian Homeric scholar, the first superintendent of the library at Alexandria.

Zenta (zen′to). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated on the Theiss 24 miles south of Szegedin. A victory was gained there by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene over the Turks, Sept. 11, 1697. Population (1890), 25,791.

Zephaniah (zef-ạ̈-nī′ạ̈). [Etym. unknown.] The title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament. It derives its name from that of its supposed author, who prophesied about 642–611 B. C. The predictions contained in the book are chiefly of judgments against the Jews on account of national sins; but toward the close their restoration and future prosperity are indicated.

Zephon (zē′fon). A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost." He is made the "guardian angel of Paradise."

Zephyr (zef′ėr). See *Zephyrus.*

Zephyrinus (zef-i-rī′nus). Bishop of Rome from about 200 to 217.

Zephyrus (zef′i-rus). [L., from Gr. Ζέφυρος, a personification of the west wind.] In classical mythology, a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities. See *Favonius.*

Zerafshan (zer-äf-shän′). A river in central Asia which flows westward past Samarkand, and becomes lost in the neighborhood of the Amu-Daria, west of Bokhara. Length, 400–500 miles.

Zeram. See *Ceram.*

Zerbinette (zer-bē-net′). In Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," the daughter of Argante, stolen by gipsies. Scapin intrigues for the money to ransom her.

Zerbino (dzer-bē′nō). The Prince of Scotland in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.

Zerbst (tserpst). A town in Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Nuthe 22 miles southeast of Magdeburg. It has varied manufactures, a noted castle, a Rathaus, and a church of St. Nicholas. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Zerbst. Population (1890), 16,181.

Zerlina (dzer-lē′nä). 1. One of the principal characters in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni," affianced to Masetto.—2. A character in Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

Zermatt (tser-mät′ or zer-mät′). A village in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated in the Matter Thal in lat. 46° 1′ N., long. 7° 44′ E.: a famous tourist center. It is in the neighborhood of the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Gorner Grat, Riffelberg, and Théodule Pass. Elevation, 5,315 feet.

Zerubbabel (ze-rub′ạ̈-bel). [Heb., 'begotten in Babylon.'] Son of Shealtiel, and grandson of King Jehoiachin. His Babylonian name was Sheshbazzar. He and Joshua, grandson of the high priest Seraiah, led the first colony of exiles (about 42,000) who returned from the captivity to Judea. He was invested by Cyrus with the office of governor (*pechah*) of the province which the exiles were to occupy. He began and promoted the rebuilding of the temple. Later he resigned the leadership, and probably returned to Babylon.

Zetes (zē′tēz). [Gr. Ζήτης.] In classical mythology, a son of Boreas.

Zethos (zē′thos). [Gr. Ζῆθος.] In Greek mythology, the brother of Amphion.

Zetland Islands. See *Shetland Islands.*

Zettinje, or **Zetinje.** See *Cettinje.*

Zeugitana (zū-ji-tā′nạ̈). In ancient geography, the northern part of the Roman province of Africa: equivalent to northern Tunis.

Zeugma (zūg′mạ̈). [Gr. Σεῦγμα.] In ancient geography, a town on the right bank of the Euphrates, opposite the modern Biredjik, about lat. 37° N.: noted as a place of passage across the Euphrates.

Zeus (zūs). [Gr. Ζεύς, L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter.*] In Greek mythology, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipresent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Cronus and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the 5th century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath; in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare *Jupiter.*

Zeus, Olympian. A colossal chryselephantine statue of Zeus by Phidias, placed in the temple at Olympia, Greece. (See *Olympia* and *Olympieum.*) It was removed to Constantinople in the 5th century A. D., and burned in 476.

Zeus, Olympian, Temple of. See *Olympieum.*

Zeus Nicephorus (zūs nī-sef′ọ̄-rus). ['Bearer of Victory.'] An antique statue found at the Villa Barberini, and now in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. It is remarkable for its colossal size, but has been much restored.

Zeuss (tsois), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Vogtendorf, Upper Franconia, July 22, 1806: died at Vorstendorf, Upper Franconia, Nov. 10, 1856. A German historian and philologist, noted for his researches in German history and Celtic philology. He became professor of history at the lyceum in Speyer in 1839, and at the lyceum in Bamberg in 1847.

Zeuxis (zūk′sis). [Gr. Ζεῦξις.] Born at Heraclea (in Lucania (?) or in Macedonia (?)): flourished at the close of the 5th century B. C. A famous Greek painter. He formed his style in Athens under the influence of Apollodorus; worked in various other cities; and finally settled in Ephesus. Among his principal works were "Zeus on his Throne Surrounded by Gods," "Eros Crowned with Roses" (in the temple of Aphrodite at Athens), the "Marsyas" (in the temple of Concord at Rome), the "Centaur Family" (described by Lucian), the "Alcmene of the Argentines," "Hercules as a Child," the "Helena" (in the temple of Lucanian Hera), and the "Boy with Grapes."

Zhitomir, or **Jitomir** (zhit-om′ēr). The capital of the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Tetereff in lat. 50° 15′ N. It has considerable trade, and a large Hebrew population. It is an ancient Lithuanian city. Population, 57,790.

Zhob (zhōb) **Valley.** A large valley in the southeastern part of Afghanistan. It was the scene of a British expedition in 1884.

Zia (zē′ạ̈). A modern Greek name of Ceos.

Zidon. See *Sidon.*

Ziem (zēm), **Félix.** Born at Beaune, Côte-d'Or, Feb. 25, 1821. A French painter of landscapes, marines, and architecture. He resides in Paris. Many of his subjects are taken from Venice and the Bosporus.

Zieten (tsē′ten), Count **Hans Ernst Karl von.** Born March 5, 1770: died at Warmbrunn, May 3, 1848. A Prussian general, corps commander at Ligny and Waterloo.

Zieten, or **Ziethen** (tsē′ten), **Hans Joachim von.** Born at Wustrau, near Ruppin, Prussia, May 14, 1699: died at Berlin, Jan. 26, 1786. A Prussian general. He became a cavalry commander; served in the first and second Silesian wars; gained distinction from a march with his hussar regiment in 1745, and at the battle of Hohenfriedberg June 4, 1745; served at the battles of Prague and Kolin in 1757; and decided the victories of Leuthen and Torgau.

Ziklag (zik′lag). In scriptural geography, a town in southern Palestine: site undetermined, probably near the border of Philistia and Judah.

Zillerthal (tsil′ler-täl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, about 25 miles east of Innsbruck, traversed by the Zillerbach, a tributary of the Inn: noted for its beauty. In 1837 about 400 of its inhabitants (Protestants) emigrated to Silesia in Prussia on account of religious persecution.

Zillerthaler Alps. A group of Alps in Tyrol, extending from the Brenner eastward to the Hohe Tauern.

Zimbabwe (zēm-bäb′wā). A ruined city in Mashonaland, southeastern Africa, discovered by Mauch in 1871. See the extract.

> The ruins of the Great Zimbabwe are in south latitude 20° 16′ 30″ and east longitude 31° 10′ 10″, at an elevation of 3,300 feet above the sea-level. They form the principal of a long series of such ruins stretching up the whole length of the west side of the Sabi river, the southernmost, which we visited, being that on the Lundi, and the northernmost in the Mazoe valley. There are also many other ruins on the Limpopo, in the Transvaal, in Matabeleland, at Tati, the Impakwe, and elsewhere, all of the same type and construction; but time would not permit our visiting them. Some are equal to the ruins of the Great Zimbabwe in workmanship, others again are very inferior, and point to the occupation of this country having continued over a long period, probably centuries. These all would seem to have been abandoned at one time in the face of some overwhelming calamity, for all the gateways at the Great Zimbabwe and at Matindela, the second ruin in importance, 80 miles northeast of it as the crow flies, have been carefully walled up as for a siege.
>
> *Theodore Bent*, quoted in Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia, [1892, p. 302.

Zimmermann (tsim′mer-män), **Johann Georg, Ritter von.** Born at Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland, Dec. 8, 1728: died at Hannover, Oct. 7, 1795. A Swiss physician and philosophical writer, court physician at Hannover. His chief works are "Über die Einsamkeit" ("On Solitude," 1755: revised 1784–85), "Vom Nationalstolz" ("National Pride," 1758), "Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneiwissenschaft" ("Experience in Medical Science," 1764), etc.

Zimmermann, Reinhard Sebastian. Born at Hagnau, Switzerland, Jan. 9, 1815. A Swiss genre-painter. He studied at Munich, and later at Paris. In 1850 he exhibited at Munich "The Three Magi." A number of his pictures are in the United States. His son Ernst (born at Munich, April 24, 1852), a historical and genre painter, has reputation as a colorist. His most noted picture, "Christ Among the Doctors," was exhibited in 1879.

Zimmerthal (tsim′mer-täl). The lowest part of the valley of the Avisio, in Tyrol, near Trent.

Zimri (zim′rī). **1.** A king of Israel, overthrown by Omri.—**2.** A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" who represents the Duke of Buckingham.

Zin (zin), **Desert of.** In scriptural geography, a wilderness region south of the Dead Sea.

Zingara (dzēn-gä′rä), **La.** The Italian version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," produced at London in 1858.

Zingarella (dzēn-gä-rel′lä). [It., 'The Gipsy.'] A noted painting by Correggio, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It represents the Madonna with her hair concealed by a white turban in gipsy fashion, and with a white robe and blue upper garment. It is a calm, idyllic conception, destitute of any superhuman element.

Zingarelli (dzēn-gä-rel′lē), **Niccolò Antonio.** Born at Naples, April 4, 1752: died at Torre del Greco, May 5, 1837. An Italian composer, choir-master at Milan, Loreto, Rome, and Naples. He wrote many serious and comic operas, oratorios, cantatas, and masses. His best work is the opera "Romeo e Giulietta" (1796).

Zingis Khan. Same as *Jenghiz Khan.*

Zinzendorf und Pottendorf (tsin′tsen-dorf önt pot′ten-dorf), **Nikolaus Ludwig,** Count **von.** Born at Dresden, May 26, 1700: died at Herrnhut, Saxony, May 9, 1760. A German religious reformer, famous as the reviver and organizer of the Moravian Church. He was educated at Halle and Wittenberg; was in the Saxon civil service 1721–27; settled on his estate at Berthelsdorf; established a colony of the Moravian Brethren at Herrnhut, and organized the church; was expelled from Saxony in 1736, but was allowed to return in 1748; was made a bishop of the Moravian Church; and traveled extensively in Europe and North America. He wrote sermons, hymns, polemics, etc.

Zion (zī′ọn), or **Sion** (sī′ọn), **Mount.** A hill on which was situated the old city of Jerusalem: the "city of David." It is bordered by the valley of Hinnon on the south and west. Height above sea-level, 2,539 feet. The name is sometimes used for Jerusalem, and often symbolically for the Christian church and for heaven. See *Jerusalem.*

Zipango, or **Zipangu.** See *Cipango.*

Zipas (tzē′päs). [*Zipa,* powerful chief.] The chiefs or kings of the ancient Chibcha Indians of Colombia. At the time of the conquest they ruled the plateau of Bogotá and all the territory corresponding to the western part of the modern department of Cundinamarca: this is often called the kingdom of the Zipas. Another branch of the Chibchas, about Tunja (Boyacá), was ruled by chiefs called Zaques. At the time of the conquest the Zaques were at war with the Zipas, who, however, were much more powerful. The Zipas were absolute monarchs, and were treated with great ceremony. Each Zipa was the son of the sister of his predecessor, and was kept under special guardianship from his childhood, subject to singular rules: for example, he was not permitted to see the sun, and he could not eat salt. Subsequently he took the dignity of chief vassal until he attained the throne. He was allowed but one wife, but had hundreds of concubines. He left his house only in solemn procession, and his subjects were forbidden to look at him. At his death the whole kingdom went into mourning. Also written *Cipas.*

Zipporah (zip′ọ-rä̤). [Heb., 'little bird.'] Wife of Moses: daughter of the Midianite priest Jethro.

Zirknitzer See, or **Czirknitzer See** (tsirk′nitser zā). A lake in Carniola, Austria-Hungary, south of Laibach: the ancient Lacus Lugeus. It is noted for its extraordinary variations in depth. Length, 6 miles.

Ziska (zis′kä), or **Žižka** (zhizh′kä), **John.** Born at Troznow, near Budweis, Bohemia, about 1360: died at the siege of Przibislaw, Oct. 11, 1424. A noted Hussite leader. He was a page at the court of King Wenzel; volunteered in the service of the Teutonic Knights, Hungarians, and English; and became the chief leader of the Hussites. He built the stronghold of Tabor; repelled the Imperialists from Witkow (Ziskaberg) in 1420; gained many victories over the Imperialists, especially at Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422; and invaded Moravia and Austria. He is the subject of an epic by A. Meissner.

Ziska, John, Oath of. See *Oath of John Ziska.*

Zittau (tsit′tou). A city in the district of Bautzen, Saxony, situated on the Mandau, near the Bohemian frontier, 49 miles east by south of Dresden. It has important manufactures of linen and damask, and is the center of an extensive manufacturing region. There are large coal-mines in the vicinity. The chief buildings are the Rathaus and the churches of St. John and of St. Peter and St. Paul. It was bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Austrians in 1757. It was the birthplace of Marschner. Population (1890), 25,394.

Zitu (zē′tö), or **Mazitu** (mä-zē′tö). See *Viti.*

Zizka. See *Ziska.*

Zloczow (zlo′chov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 40 miles east of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,113.

Z. Marcas (mär-kä′). A novel by Balzac, written in 1840.

Znaim, formerly **Znaym** (tsnīm), Bohem. **Znojmo.** A town in Moravia, situated on the Thaja 48 miles north-northwest of Vienna: formerly one of the principal cities of Moravia. It was founded on its present site in 1226. It has a Rathaus and the ruins of a castle. Population (1890), 14,516.

Znaim, Armistice of. A truce between the French and Austrians, July 12, 1809, following the battle of Wagram, and preparatory to the peace of Vienna.

Zoan (zō′an). See the extract.

> Sân, or Tanis, the T'ān, or Zoan of the Bible, is situated about twenty miles north of Tell-el-Kebir. It is of extremely ancient date, the cartouche of Pepi I., a king of the Sixth Dynasty, having been discovered there. It is mentioned in the Old Testament as having been founded seven years later than Hebron. It was used by the Hyksos as their capital, and was probably the residence of Joseph. In the reign of Ramses II. it was celebrated for its beauty, for the fertility of its fields, and for the abundance of both wild birds and fish. "He rejoices who has settled there." Later on the priests of Zoan-Tanis sided with Hir Hor, the priestly usurper of the throne of Ramses. Under the Twenty-third Dynasty it was again the seat of government. In the stela of Piankhi on Gebel Barkal we find an unnamed satrap ruling in Tanis. Finally Assurbanipal subdued the city and took the governor prisoner.
>
> *Mariette,* Outlines, p. 26, note.

Zoar (zō′ạr). In scriptural geography, a city near the Dead Sea: exact site unknown.

Zoar. A village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, situated on Tuscarawas River 62 miles south by east of Cleveland: the seat of a communistic German settlement.

Zoba, or **Zobah** (zō′bä̤). In scriptural geography, a small independent kingdom in Syria, probably near Damascus.

Zobeide (zō-bī′de). A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," wife of the calif Harun-al-Rashid.

Zoe (zō′ē). [Gr. Ζωή.] Died 1050. Byzantine empress, wife of Romanus III. Argyrus (1028–1034), whom she put to death. She raised to the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, whom she married in 1034.

Zofingen (tsōf′ing-en). A town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Wigger 25 miles southeast of Basel. Near it are antiquities of the Roman town Tobinium. Population, 4,496.

Zohar (zō′här), or **Sohar** (sō′här), or **Sepher-haz-Zohar.** ['Book of Spendor or of Light.'] A cabalistic work, in the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch. It is ascribed traditionally to the 2d century A. D., but by many is thought to have been written much later (13th century, by Moses de Leon).

Zoilus (zō′i-lus). [Gr. Ζωΐλος.] Lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek rhetorician: called "Homeromastix" ("Scourge of Homer") from his severe criticisms of Homer.

Zola (zō′lä̤; F. pron. zō-lä′), **Émile.** Born at Paris, April 2, 1840. A noted French novelist. His father was Italian and his mother French. He studied at the Lycée Saint-Louis, but did not take a degree. From 1860 to 1862 he lived in great poverty, and finally entered Hachette's bookstore as a packing clerk. He studied the details of publishing until the close of the year 1865, but devoted to writing all the time that was his own. In 1864 he published his first work, "Contes à Ninon," followed in 1874 by the "Nouveaux contes à Ninon." In 1865 appeared "La confession de Claude," and then other separate novels as "Le vœu d'une morte" (1866), "Les mystères de Marseille" (1867), "Thérèse Raquin" (1867), and "Madeleine Férat" (1868); also a number of short stories (1882–84). From 1871 to 1893 Zola published, under the collective title "Les Rougon-Macquart," twenty novels: "La fortune des Rougons" (1871), "La curée" (1872), "Le ventre de Paris" (1873), "La conquête de Plassans" (1874), "La faute de l'abbé Mouret" (1875), "Son excellence Eugène Rougon" (1876), "L'Assommoir" (1877), "Une page d'amour" (1878), "Nana" (1880), "Pot-Bouille" (1882), "Au bonheur des dames" (1883), "La joie de vivre" (1884), "Germinal" (1885), "L'Œuvre" (1886), "La terre" (1887), "Le rêve" (1888), "La bête humaine" (1890), "L'Argent" (1891), "La débâcle" (1892), and "Le docteur Pascal" (1893). Zola's latest work, which was first published serially, is entitled "Lourdes" (1894). His writings in criticism include "Mes haines" (1866), "Mon salon" (1866), "Édouard Manet" (1867), "La République Française et la littérature" (1879), "Le roman expérimental" (1880), "Le naturalisme au théâtre" (1881), "Nos auteurs dramatiques" (1881), "Les romanciers naturalistes" (1881), "Une campagne" (1881), and "Documents littéraires, études et portraits" (1881). Some of his novels have been dramatized, as "L'Assommoir" (1879), "Le ventre de Paris" (1887), "Renée" (1887: adapted from "La curée"), and "Germinal" (1888). Zola is the leader of the school of naturalism in France.

Zolkiew (zol′kē-ev). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 19 miles north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 7,143.

Zöller (tsė̇l′ler), **Hugo.** Born at Oberhausen, Prussia, Jan. 12, 1852. A German traveler and journalist. He was traveling correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung," and explored and annexed for Germany various regions in West Africa in 1884–85. He wrote accounts of travels round the world and in Africa.

Zollern. Same as *Hohenzollern.*

Zollicoffer (zol′i-kof-ėr), **Felix Kirk.** Born in Tennessee, May 19, 1812: killed at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. An American journalist, politician, and soldier. He was Whig member of Congress from Tennessee 1853–59; a delegate to the peace convention in 1861; and a Confederate brigadier-general. He was one of the Confederate commanders at Mill Spring.

Zöllner (tsė̇l′ner), **Johann Karl Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1834: died April 25, 1882. A German physicist and astronomer, professor of astronomy at Leipsic from 1866. He is especially noted for his contributions to astronomical (especially solar) physics. He sought to explain spiritualistic phenomena by means of the conception of a fourth dimension of space, and became involved in controversies on this and other matters. His chief works are "Photometrie des Himmels" (1861), "Photometrische Untersuchungen" (1865), "Über die Natur der Kometen" (1872): the last contains much philosophical speculation.

Zollverein (tsōl′fer-īn″). [G., from *zoll,* custom, and *verein,* union.] A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves. It began with an agreement in 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse; received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers except Austria and a few small states; and is now coextensive with the German Empire.

Zombor (zom′bor), or **Sombor** (som′bor). A royal free city, capital of the county of Bács, Hungary, 64 miles southwest of Szegedin. Population (1890), 26,889.

Zona Libre (thō′nä lē′brā). ['Free zone.'] A narrow strip of territory along the northern border of Mexico, adjoining the United States: by law it extends to a distance of 20 kilometers inland, but in actual usage this varies. The zone was first established in Tamaulipas alone (1858), and it was so called because certain articles imported for consumption in this territory were exempted from customs duties. At present imports to the zone pay 10 per cent. of the ordinary duties, the only exceptions being cattle, which pay the full duty. It has been urged that the Zona Libre is much used for smuggling; but the Mexican authorities claim that it is a commercial necessity owing to the retail trade across the border.

Zone, Free. See *Zona Libre.*

Zongora (zong-gō′rä), or **Wazongora** (wä-zong-gō′rä). The principal tribe of the kingdom of Karagwe, in German East Africa, on the southwest shore of Lake Victoria. The language is called Kizongora, and Kinyambo is said to be but a dialect of it.

Zoo (zö), **The.** [Abbr. of *Zoölogical Garden.*] An operetta by Sullivan, words by B. Rowe, produced at London in 1871.

Zophiel (zō′fi-el). **1.** A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost."—**2.** A poem by Maria Brooks.

Zorah (zō′rä̤). In scriptural geography, a town in Palestine, 14 miles west of Jerusalem: the modern Surah.

Zörbig (tsė̇r′biG). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 24 miles north-northwest of Leipsic.

Zorilla, or **Zorrilla** (thōr-rēl′yä), **Manuel Ruiz.** Born 1834: died June 13, 1895. A Spanish politician. He was a Progressist member of the Cortes in the reign of Isabella; minister under the republic; minister and premier in the reign of Amadeus; and later an exile and republican propagandist.

Zorndorf (tsorn′dorf). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 53 miles east by north of Berlin. Here a victory was gained, Aug. 25, 1758, by the Prussians under Frederick the Great over the Russians under Fermor. Loss of the Russians, about 20,000; of the Prussians, about 10,000.

Zoroaster (zō-rọ-as′tėr). See *Zarathushtra.*

Zoroastrians (zō-rọ-as′tri-ạnz). The followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India. See *Zarathushtra.*

Zorrilla. See *Zorilla.*

Zorrilla y Moral (thōr-rēl′yä ē mō-räl′), **José.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, Feb. 21, 1818: died there, Jan. 23, 1893. A noted Spanish poet. Among his works are "Cantos del trovador," "Floras perdidas," "Granada," and the comedy "El zapatero y el rey" ("The Shoemaker and the King").

Zosimus (zōs′i-mus). [Gr. Ζώσιμος.] Lived probably in the first half of the 5th century A. D. A Greek historian, author of a history of the Roman Empire from Augustus to 410.

Zosimus. Bishop of Rome 417–418.

Zosma (zōs′mą̈). [Gr. ζῶσμα, a girdle: but the appropriateness of the name is not obvious.] The third-magnitude star δ Leonis, at the root of the animal's tail. The star is also called *Duhr*, and sometimes *Zubra*.

Zouave (zö-äv′). See *Kabail, Berbers.*

Zouaves (zö-ävz′). [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Africa.] **1.** The soldiers belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.
2. The members of those volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American Civil War (1861–65) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.

Zouaves, Papal or **Pontifical.** A corps of French soldiers organized at Rome, in 1860, for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under General Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After unsuccessfully resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

Zrinyi (zrēn′yē), or **Zrini,** or **Zriny** (zrē′nē), Count **Niklas.** Killed at the siege of Sziget, Sept. 7, 1566. A Hungarian commander, famous for his defense of Sziget, with a garrison of 3,000, against Sultan Solyman's army, Aug.–Sept., 1566.

> The Turks were pressing forward along a narrow bridge which led to the castle, when the gates were flung open, a mortar filled with broken iron was fired into their midst, and through the smoke and carnage Zrinyi led his men to their death. Like the famous Light Brigade, the number of these devoted horsemen was six hundred; their leader tied the keys of the castle to his belt, and the banner of the Empire was borne above his head. Zrinyi fell pierced by two musket-shots and an arrow, and the Turks entered the castle of Szigetvár, only to find that a slow match had been applied to a mine containing 3,000 pounds of gunpowder, which speedily sent as many Turks to paradise. The castle still remains a ruin: a monument of the death of a Leonidas and an Alexander.
>
> *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 192.

Zschokke (tshok′ke), **Johann Heinrich Daniel.** Born at Magdeburg, March 22, 1771: died near Aarau, June 27, 1848. A German-Swiss historian, novelist, and religious writer. He held various administrative positions in Switzerland. Among his historical works are "Geschichte des Freistaats der drei Bunde in Rhatien" (1798), "Geschichte vom Kampfe und Untergange der schweizerischen Berg- und Waldkantone" (1801), "Bayrische Geschichten" (1813), "Des Schweizerlandes Geschichten" (1822). He also wrote tales and sketches, "Der Flüchtling im Jura," "Der Freihof von Aarau," "Der Creole," "Alamontade," etc.; and a religious work, "Stunden der Andacht" ("Hours of Meditation," 1847).

Zschopau (tshō′pou). A river in the kingdom of Saxony which joins the Freiberger Mulde near Leisnig. Length, 68 miles.

Zschopau. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zschopau 36 miles southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 7,869.

Zubenakravi, or **Zubenhakrabi** (zö-ben-ak′-ra-vi or -bi). [Ar. *zubán-al-akrab*, the claw of the Scorpion.] The third-magnitude star 20 Libræ, lettered by Bayer as γ Scorpii.

Zubenalgenubi (zö-ben-al-jen-ū′bi). [Ar. *zuben-al-jenubi*, the southern claw (of Scorpio).] The third-magnitude star α Libræ, which constellation was formerly reckoned as part of Scorpio. The star is also known as *Kiffa Australis.*

Zubenalshemali (zö-ben-al-shẹ̄-mä′li). [Ar. *zuben-al-shemáli*, the northern claw.] The third-magnitude star β Libræ, or Kiffa Borealis.

Zubra (zö′brą̈). [Ar. *al-zubra*, the mane or ridge of hair (on a lion's back).] A rarely used name for δ Leonis. See *Duhr* and *Zosma.*

Zug (zög or tsög). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Zurich, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Aargau. Capital, Zug. It has 1 representative in the National Council. The prevailing language is German, and the religion Roman Catholic. Zug joined the confederation in 1352, and sided with the Sonderbund. Area, 92 square miles. Population (1888), 23,029.
2. The capital of the canton of Zug, situated on the Lake of Zug 13 miles northeast of Lucerne. Notable landslips into the lake occurred here in 1435 and 1887, and the town was partly undermined by the lake in 1887. Population (1888), 5,160.

Zug, Lake of. A lake in Switzerland, inclosed by the cantons of Zug, Schwyz, and Lucerne. Its outlet is the Lorze into the Reuss. Length, 8¾ miles. Width, 2¼ miles.

Zuider Zee. See *Zuyder Zee.*

Zuinglius. See *Zwingli.*

Zukertort (tsö′ker-tort), **Johannes Hermann.** Born at Lublin, Russian Poland, 1842: died at London, June 20, 1888. A noted chess-player, editor of the "Chess Monthly." He won the first prize at the international tournament at Paris in 1878; and at the congress of 1883 gained the first place, Steinitz being second. He was noted as a blindfold player.

Zuleika (zụ-lē′kạ̈). A favorite name in Persian poetry.

Zulla (zöl′lä), or **Zula** (zö′lä), or **Sula** (sö′lä), or **Dola** (dō′lä). A village on Annesley Bay, eastern coast of Africa, lat. 15° 15′ N. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Adulis. The district is under an Italian protectorate.

Zulla Bay. Same as *Annesley Bay.*

Züllichau (tsül′lē-ċhou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 51 miles east-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Near it, July 23, 1759, the Russians under Soltikoff defeated the Prussians under Wedel. Population (1890), 7,700.

Zülpich (tsül′piċh). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles southwest of Cologne: the ancient Roman city Tolbiacum. It is incorrectly said to have been the scene of the victory of Clovis over the Alamanni in 496 A. D.

Zulu (zö′lö), or **Amazulu** (ä-mä-zö′lö). A Bantu nation of British South Africa. They occupy the region between Natal (from which it is separated by the Tugela and Umzinyati rivers) and Lourenço Marques. The Amazulu proper border on Natal, the Amahute and Amaswazi (or Amazwazi) on Lourenço Marques. The Zulus are fine specimens of physical manhood. They go almost naked, and are great orators and warriors, using the lance and the shield. Their huts are of the beehive pattern, but large. Their language and folk-lore have been more fully illustrated than those of most other Bantu nations. Their military superiority over neighboring tribes is due to the strict military system introduced by Chaka, who, it is said, got his ideas from the European troops in Cape Colony; and the phenomenal success and enlargement of Zulu conquest may be attributed to the custom of incorporating the conquered into their own army. The kingdom of Lobengula (Matabeleland) and that of Umzila (Gazaland) are of Zulu origin; and so are the Landins of the Zambesi. See *Cettiwayo, Kaffir, Lobengula.*

Zululand (zö′lö-land). A British protectorate in southern Africa, north of Natal. It comprises the former Zulu Reserve, etc., and was made a British possession in 1887. Area, about 12,500 square miles. Population (1893), 164,300.

Zulu Reserve. Southern Zululand.

Zulu War. See *Cettiwayo.*

Zumárraga (thö-mär′rä-gä), **Juan de.** Born near Durango, Biscay, 1486: died at Mexico City, June 3, 1548. First bishop of Mexico. He was a Franciscan, guardian of the convent of Abrojo, and was appointed bishop Dec. 12, 1527, receiving at the same time the title and office of Protector of the Indians. Soon after his arrival in Mexico he caused careful search to be made for Aztec manuscripts, and had them burned in a great pile as heretical books: by his orders similar autos de fe took place in many other cities. Aside from this act he is greatly praised for his zeal and his championship of the rights of the Indians: under him the mission work was extended to all parts of the Spanish conquests in Mexico and Central America. He died eight days after receiving the bull which raised his see to an archbishopric.

Zumpt (tsömpt), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Königsberg, Dec. 4, 1815: died at Berlin, April 22, 1877. A German classical scholar, nephew of K. G. Zumpt: professor at the Frederick William gymnasium at Berlin. Among his works are "Commentationes epigraphicæ" (1850–54), "Studia Romana" (1859), "Das Kriminalrecht der römischen Republik" (1865–69), etc.

Zumpt, Karl Gottlob. Born at Berlin, March 20, 1792: died at Karlsbad, June 25, 1849. A German classical philologist, professor of Roman literature at Berlin from 1827. He published a Latin grammar (1818); edited Quintilian, Curtius, and several orations of Cicero; and wrote "Annales veterum regnorum et populorum" (1819), "Über den Stand der Bevolkerung und die Volksvermehrung im Altertum" (1841), and various works on Roman antiquities.

Zungaria. Same as *Sungaria.*

Zuñi (zö′nyē). [From a Cochiti word meaning 'the people of the long finger-nails,' in allusion to the native surgeons. *Cibola*, though strictly the Mexican name for "buffalo," as applied to the seven ancient cities had its origin in *Shiwina*, the native name of the tribe.] A tribe of North American Indians which inhabits the largest of all the Indian pueblos, as well as three small summer villages, in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Zuñi, an affluent of the Colorado Chiquito, in western New Mexico. It formerly comprised seven villages, known to the early Spanish explorers as the Seven Cities of Cibola, on the site of one of which stands the present communal pueblo of Zuñi. Number (1890), 1,613. Also *Çuni, Soone, Sune, Cebola, Cibola, Sibola, Zibola.*

Zuñian (zö′nyi-ạn). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising only the Zuñi tribe (which see).

Zúñiga. See *Ercilla y Zúñiga.*

Zúñiga (thön′yē-gä), **Alonzo Manrique de,** Marquis of Villamanrique. Born at Seville about 1535: died about 1600. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico Oct. 18, 1585, to Jan., 1590. He was deposed on account of a quarrel with the audience of Guadalajara. His estate was confiscated, but was subsequently restored to his family.

Zúñiga, Baltazar de, Marquis of Valero and Duke of Arion. Born about 1670: died after 1729. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico Aug. 16, 1716, to Oct. 15, 1722.

Zúñiga, Diego Lopez de. See *Lopez de Zúñiga.*

Zúñiga y Azevedo (ē ä-thā-vā′ᴛʜō), **Gaspar de,** Count of Monterey. Born about 1540: died at Lima, Peru, Feb. 10, 1606. A Spanish administrator. He was viceroy of Mexico Oct. 5, 1595,–1603. During this period he organized many expeditions for colonization and exploration in New Mexico, California, etc.: the city of Monterey, founded in 1596, and the Bay of Monterey, in California, were named in his honor. He was a zealous protector of the Indians. Transferred to Peru, he was viceroy of that country from Nov. 28, 1604, until his death.

Zuñi (zö′nyē) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in the western part of New Mexico, about lat. 35° N.

Zupitza (tsö′pit-sä), **Julius.** Born Jan. 4, 1844: died July 5, 1895. A German philologist, professor at Berlin. He edited Beowulf, Cynewulf's "Elene," Guy of Warwick, etc.

Zurbaran (thör-bä-rän′), **Francisco.** Born at Fuente de Cantos, Estremadura, Spain, 1598: died 1662. A Spanish painter. His chief work is "Apotheosis of St. Thomas Aquinas."

Zuri (dzö′rē). A small island in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, 38 miles south-southeast of Zara.

Zurich (zö′rik), G. **Zürich** (tsü′riċh). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Baden, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, St. Gall, Schwyz, Zug, and Aargau. Capital, Zurich. It contains a large part of the Lake of Zurich and several other lakes. The Rhine is on or near its northern border. It is traversed by hills and low mountains. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, machinery, etc., and a large trade. Zurich has 17 representatives in the National Council. The prevailing language is German, and the religion Protestant. Zurich was early occupied by the Alamanni; was under the rule of the Carolingians; was subject to the counts of Lenzburg and dukes of Zähringen; became a free imperial city in 1218; was allied with Uri and Schwyz in 1292; entered the confederation in 1351; expanded its territory, especially in the 15th century; was at variance with the confederation 1436–50; and was the center of the Swiss Reformation. Area, 665 square miles. Population (1888), 337,183.
2. The capital of the canton of Zurich, situated at the outflow of the Lake of Zurich into the Limmat, in lat. 47° 22′ N., long. 8° 33′ E.: the Roman Turicum (whence the modern name). It consists of the city proper and 9 suburbs. It is the most flourishing city in Switzerland, the manufacturing center of the country, and a famous ecclesiastical and literary center. The cathedral was founded in the 11th century, and built for the most part in a plain but excellent Romanesque style. The upper portion of the west towers is of the 13th century, but their helmet-shaped roofs date from 1799. The fine cloister is in the early-Pointed style. Zurich is the seat of a university founded in 1832. Population (1894), with suburbs, 119,706.

Zurich, Battles of. Near Zurich, June, 1799, the Austrians under Archduke Charles defeated the French under Masséna; and Sept. 25–26, 1799, the French under Masséna defeated the Russians under Korsakoff, Suvaroff arriving too late.

Zurich, Lake of, G. **Zürichsee** (tsü′riċh-zā) or **Zürchersee** (tsür′ċher-zā). A lake in Switzerland, nearly inclosed by the canton of Zurich, and bordering also on St. Gall and Schwyz. It is separated by a promontory and dam into the lake proper and the upper lake. It is surrounded by hills and (in the upper part) by mountains. Length, 25 miles. Extreme width, 2½ miles. Depth, 470 feet. Elevation above sea-level, 1,342 feet.

Zurich, Peace of. The treaty which terminated hostilities between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other, Nov. 10, 1859. It was based on the preliminaries of Villafranca. Austria ceded Lombardy (except Mantua and Peschiera) to France, which ceded them to Sardinia. Sardinia assumed three fifths of the debt.

Zurita (thö-rē′tä), **Alonso.** Born about 1500: died after 1564. A Spanish lawyer and author. From 1544 to about 1560 he was successively a member of the audiences of Santo Domingo, Los Confines, and Mexico, traveling besides in New Granada (Santa Marta) to organize courts of justice. He wrote a treatise on the Indians of New Spain, which has been published in modern times. It relates principally to their customs and laws, and is a standard authority.

Zusmarshausen (tsös′märs-hou-zen). A village in Bavaria, situated on the Zusam 15 miles west of Augsburg. It was the scene of a victory of the Swedes and French over the Imperialists May 17, 1648.

Zütphen (züt′fen). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Berkel with the Yssel, 57 miles east by south of Amsterdam. It was a Hanseatic town. It has several times been besieged and taken (sacked by Alva in 1572). Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded before it in 1586. Population (1889), commune, 17,044.

Zuyder Zee, or **Zuider Zee** (zī′dėr zē; D. pron. zoi′der zā). An arm of the North Sea which penetrates deeply into the Netherlands, and is partly separated from the North Sea by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland. It was formerly a lake (Roman Flevo), and acquired its present size through inundations in the 13th century. The draining of the southern portion has been projected. Length, about 80 miles. Greatest width, about 40 miles. It is generally shallow.

Zwarte (zwär′te) **Water.** A stream in the Netherlands on which Zwolle is situated. It receives the Vecht, and as the Zwolsche Diep flows into the Zuyder Zee.

Zweibrücken (tsvī′brük-en). A former sovereign countship in Germany, later a duchy. It belonged to Sweden 1654–1718, and to France 1795–1814; and passed in great part to Bavaria.

Zweibrücken, F. **Deux-Ponts** (dė-pôṅ′). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Erbach 48 miles west of Speyer. It was formerly the capital of the countship of Zweibrücken. The Bipontine editions of classics were published here at the end of the 18th century. Population (1890), commune, 11,204.

Zweisimmen (tsvī′zim-men). The chief place in the Simmenthal, Switzerland.

Zwickau (tsvik′ou). **1.** A district of the kingdom of Saxony.—**2.** A city in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 12° 29′ E. It has the largest railway-station in Germany; has important commerce; and is the center of a large coal-field. It manufactures chemicals, machinery, porcelain, glass, paper, gloves, stockings, etc. Zwickau was a free city 1290–1348, and passed in 1348 under the rule of Meissen. It was the birthplace of Schumann. Population (1890), 44,198.

Zwickauer Mulde. See *Mulde.*

Zwieselalp (tsvē′zel-älp). A pass and noted point of view in the Austrian Alps of the Salzkammergut, 13 miles southwest of Ischl. Height, 5,197 feet.

Zwillingsbrüder (tsvil′ingz-brü-der), **Die.** [G., ‘The Twin Brothers.’] A musical farce, words by Hofmann, music by Schubert, produced in 1820.

Zwinger (tsving′er). [G., ‘prison,’ ‘fort.’] A famous museum in Dresden. Its picture-gallery contains about 2,500 paintings, including Raphael's Sistine Madonna and works by Correggio, Titian, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, and others. There are also collections of drawings, casts, etc.

Zwingli (zwing′lẹ̄; G. pron. tsving′lē), L. **Zuinglius** (zwing′gli-us), **Huldreich** or **Ulrich.** Born at Wildhaus, St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1484: killed at the battle of Kappel, Oct. 11, 1531. A famous Swiss Reformer, with Calvin the founder of the Reformed Church. He was educated at Bern, Vienna, and Basel; became pastor in Glarus in 1506; accompanied the Glarus contingent in campaigns as chaplain; became preacher at Einsiedeln in 1516, and at Zurich in 1518; inaugurated, by his preaching, the Reformation at Zurich in 1519 (the Reformation was legalized by the Council of Zurich in 1523); held disputations at Zurich in 1523; was a leader in the political and religious disputes in Switzerland; met the Saxon Reformers in conference in 1529; and accompanied the Zurichers against the forces of the Forest Cantons in 1531. Among his works are “De vera et falsa religione” (“Of True and False Religion”), “Fidei ratio,” “Christianæ fidei brevis et clara expositio.”

Zwirner (tsvir′ner), **Ernst Friedrich.** Born at Jakobswalde, Silesia, Feb. 28, 1802: died Sept. 22, 1861. A German architect. He became architect of the restoration of the Cologne cathedral in 1833; and also built the Apollinaris church at Remagen, etc.

Zwittau (tsvit′tou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Bohemian frontier 39 miles north of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 7,787.

Zwolle (zwol′le). The capital of the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Zwarte Water, near the Yssel, in lat. 52° 31′ N., long. 6° 6′ E. It was a Hanseatic city, and joined the United Provinces in 1580. Near it is the Agnetenberg, long the home of Thomas a Kempis. Population (1893), 28,310.

GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

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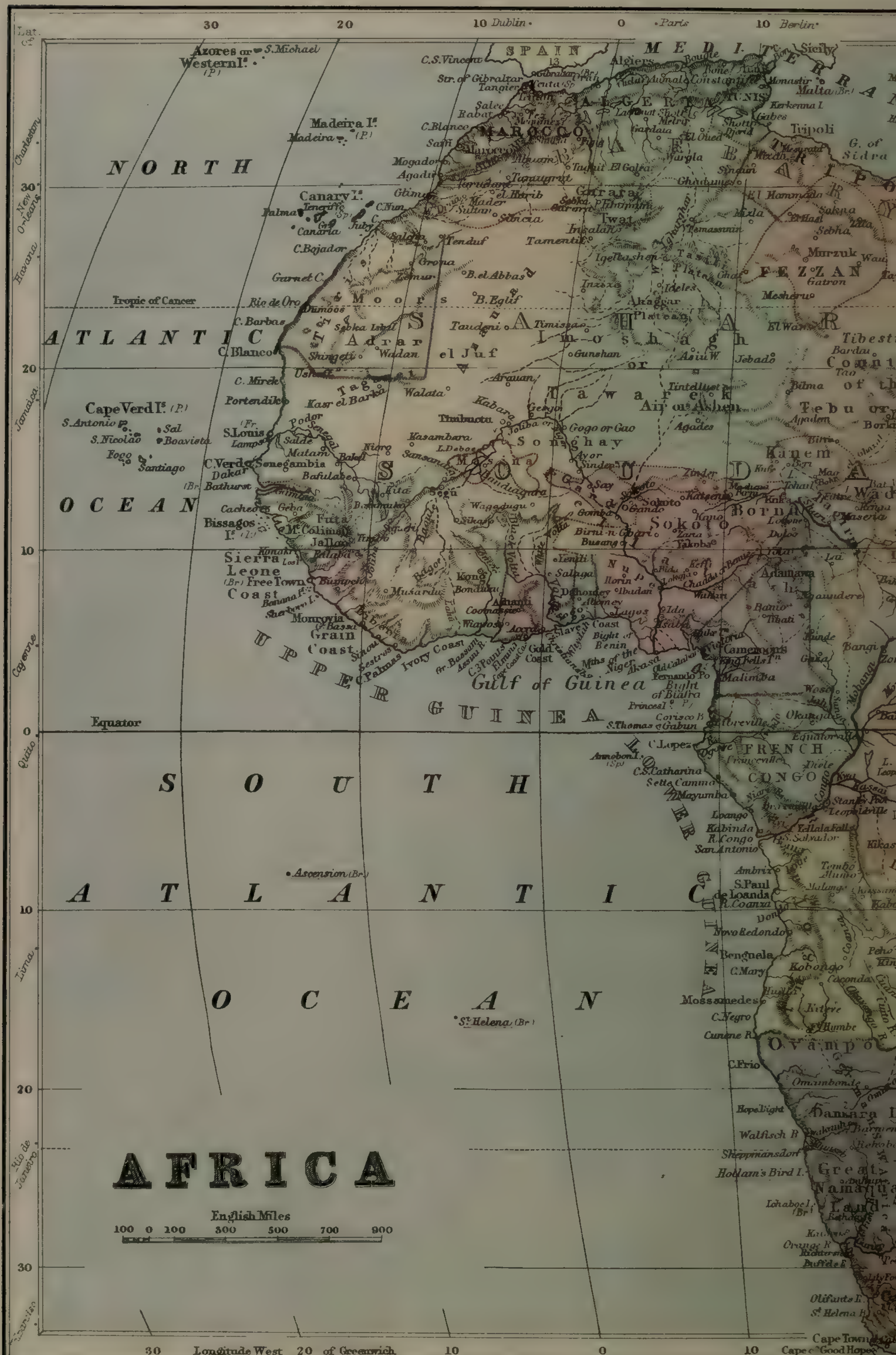
AFRICA
English Miles
100 0 100 300 500 700 900
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude West 20 of Greenwich
Azores or Western Is. (P.)
Madeira Is. (P.)
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Cape Verd Is. (P.)
Ascension (Br.)
St. Helena (Br.)
SPAIN
MAROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
Tripoli
FEZZAN
Sahara
Timbuctu
Senegambia
Sierra Leone
Grain Coast
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Gulf of Guinea
UPPER GUINEA
LOWER GUINEA
Sokoto
Bornu
FRENCH CONGO
Ovampo
Damara Land
Great Namaqua Land
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope

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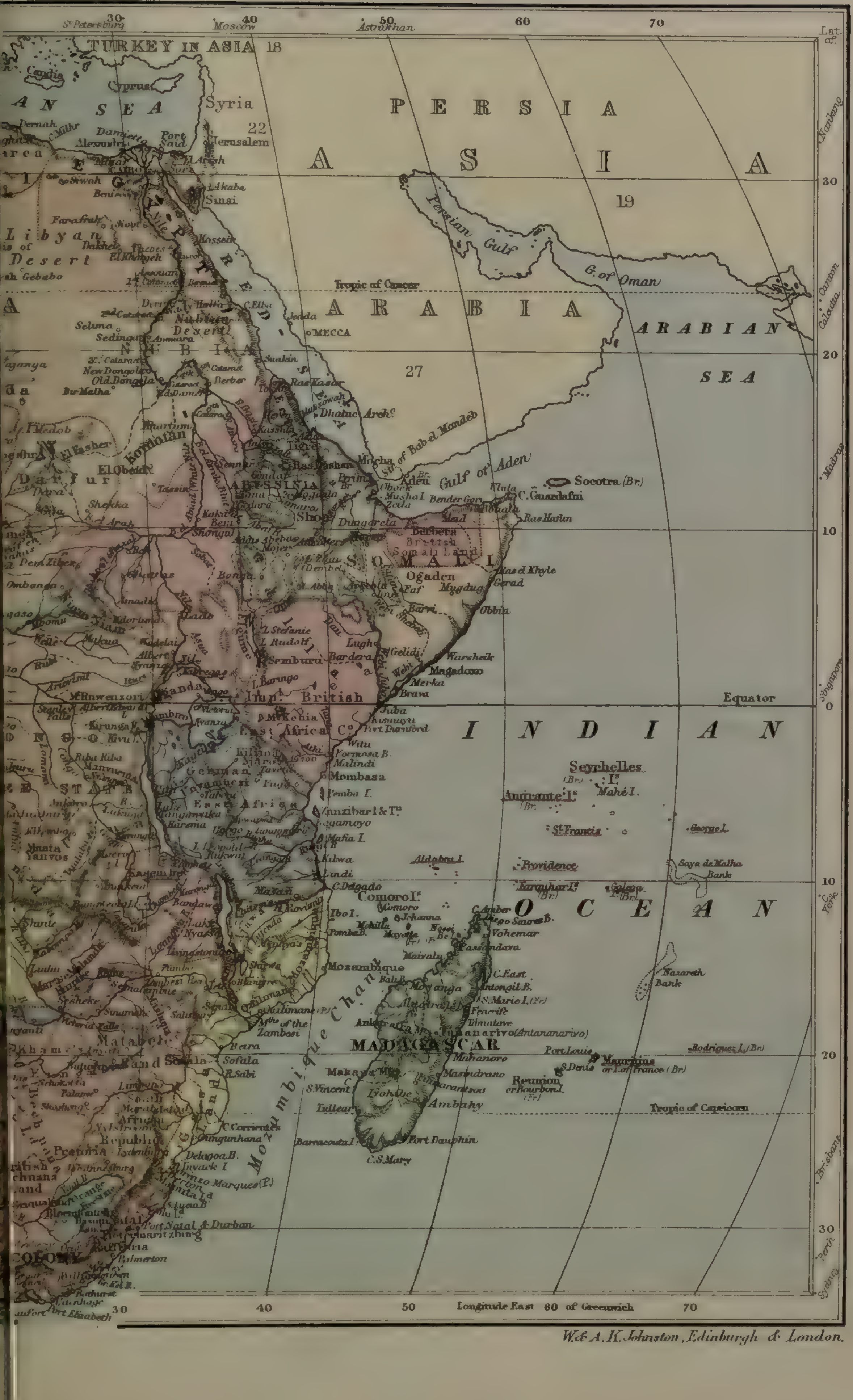

30
St Petersburg
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Moscow
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Astrakhan
60
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Lat.
TURKEY IN ASIA 18
Candia
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22
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Kosseir
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Derr
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C. Elba
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Sedinga
Ammara
Jedda
MECCA
3rd Cataract
New Dongola
Old Dongola
Bir Malha
Berber
Suakin
El Damer
Ras Kasar
Khartum
Kordofan
El Fasher
El Obeid
Darfur
Dara
Shekka
ABYSSINIA
Gondar
Tigre
Massowah
Dhalac Archo
Shoa
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Adis Abeba
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Samburu
Imp. British East Africa Co.
Uganda
M. Ruwenzori
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Stanley Falls
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Victoria Nyanza
M. Kenia
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Witu
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Kilwa
Lindi
C. Delgado
German East Africa
L. Tanganyika
L. Rukwa
L. Nyasa
Livingstonia
Bangweolo L.
Comoro Is.
Comoro
Johanna
Mohilla
Mayotte
Ibo I.
Mozambique
Mozambique Channel
Quilimane
Mth. of the Zambesi
Sena
Tete
Matabele
Victoria Falls
Sofala
Beira
R. Sabi
Limpopo
South African Republic
Pretoria
Lydenburg
Delagoa B.
Inyack I.
Lorenzo Marques (P.)
Inhambane
C. Corrientes
Bechuanaland
Orange Free State
Bloemfontein
Basutoland
Natal
Maritzburg
Port Natal & Durban
Kaffraria
Palmerston
COLONY
Port Elizabeth
Bathurst
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(Br.)
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Amirante Is.
St. Francis
George I.
Aldabra I.
Providence
Farquhar Is.
Galega
Saya de Malha Bank
Nazareth Bank
C. Ambre
Diego Suarez B.
Vohemar
Nossi Be
Majunga
C. East
Antongil B.
S. Marie I. (Fr.)
Tamatave
Antananarivo (Antananarivo)
MADAGASCAR
Mahanoro
Masindrano
Tullear
S. Vincent
Ambahy
Fort Dauphin
Barracouta I.
C. S. Mary
Port Louis
Mauritius or I. of France (Br.)
S. Denis
Reunion or Bourbon I. (Fr.)
Rodriguez I. (Br.)
Tropic of Capricorn
Longitude East 60 of Greenwich
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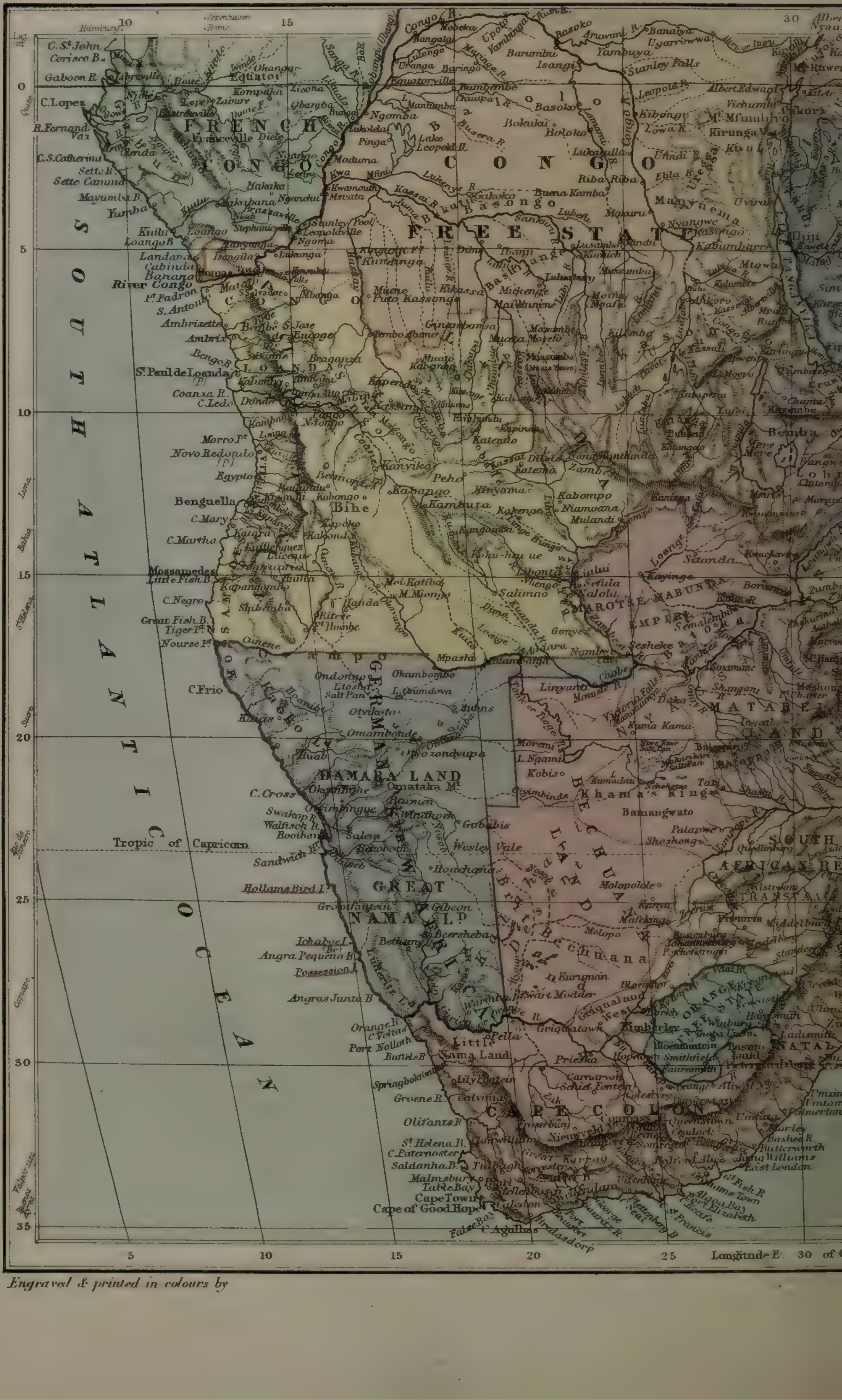
Canton
Calcutta
Madras
Singapore
C. York
Brisbane
Perth
Sydney

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.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FRENCH CONGO
CONGO FREE STATE
GERMAN
DAMARA LAND
GREAT NAMA LAND
LITTLE NAMA LAND
BECHUANA LAND
CAPE COLONY
ORANGE FREE STATE
TRANSVAAL
NATAL
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MATABELE LAND
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Tropic of Capricorn
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St. Paul de Loanda
Benguella
Mossamedes
Walfisch B.
Angra Pequena B.
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
C. Agulhas
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Stanley Falls
Stanley Pool
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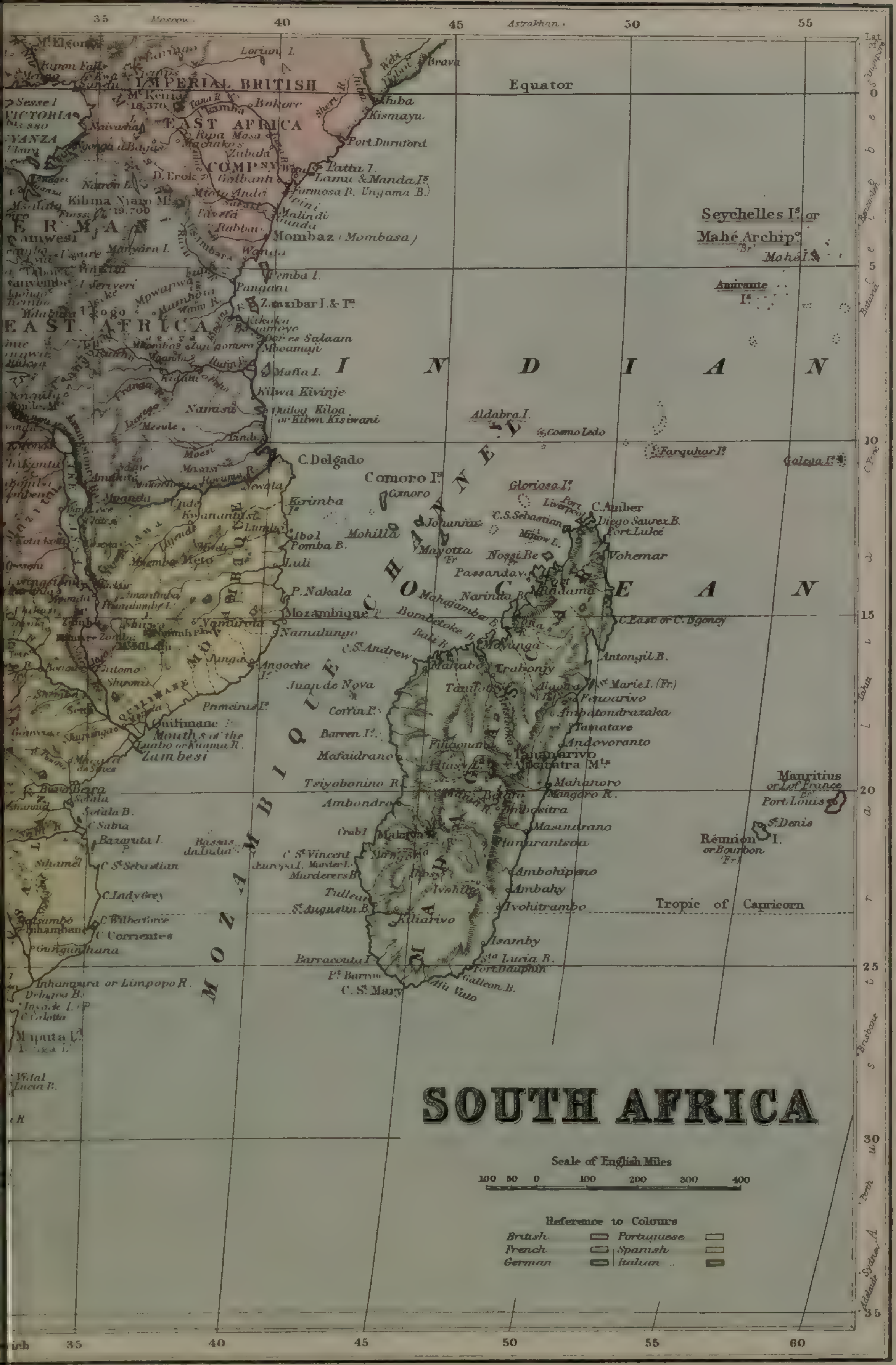

SOUTH AFRICA
Scale of English Miles
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Portuguese
Spanish
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25
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Moscow
Astrakhan
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
INDIAN OCEAN
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
MADAGASCAR
IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPY
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
Mt Elgon
Mt Kenia 18,370
VICTORIA NYANZA
Kilima Njaro Mt 19,700
Lorian L.
Brava
Juba
Kismayu
Port Durnford
Pattu I.
Lamu & Manda Is
Formosa B.
Ungama B.
Malindi
Mombaz (Mombasa)
Pemba I.
Pangani
Zanzibar I. & Tn
Dar es Salaam
Mafia I.
Kilwa Kivinje
Kiloa or Kilwa Kisiwani
C. Delgado
Comoro Is
Comoro
Mohilla
Johanna
Mayotta Fr.
Aldabra I.
Cosmo Ledo
Farquhar Is
Galega I.
Gloriosa Is
Seychelles Is or Mahé Archipo Br.
Mahé I.
Amirante Is
C. Amber
Diego Suarez B.
Port Luké
Vohemar
Nossi Be
Passandava
Narinda B.
Mahajamba B.
Bombetoke B.
Majunga
C. St Andrew
C. East or C. Ngoncy
Antongil B.
St Marie I. (Fr.)
Fenoarivo
Tamatave
Andovoranto
Tananarivo
Ankaratra Mts
Mahanoro
Mangoro R.
Masindrano
Ambohipeno
Ivohitrambo
Fort Dauphin
Sta Lucia B.
Galleon B.
C. St Mary
Barracouta I.
St Augustin B.
Tullear
Murderers B.
C. St Vincent
Tsiyobonino R.
Ambondro
Mafaidrano
Barren Is
Cotton P.
Juan de Nova
Bassas da India
Mauritius or I. of France Br.
Port Louis
Réunion or Bourbon Fr.
St Denis
Ibo I.
Pomba B.
P. Nakala
Mozambique
Angoche
Primeiras Is
Quilimane
Mouths of the Zambesi
Sofala
Sofala B.
C. Sabia
Bazaruta I.
C. St Sebastian
C. Lady Grey
Inhambane
C. Corrientes
Inhampura or Limpopo R.
Delagoa B.
Inyack I.
Maputa Is
Brisbane
Sydney
Adelaide
Perth
Batavia

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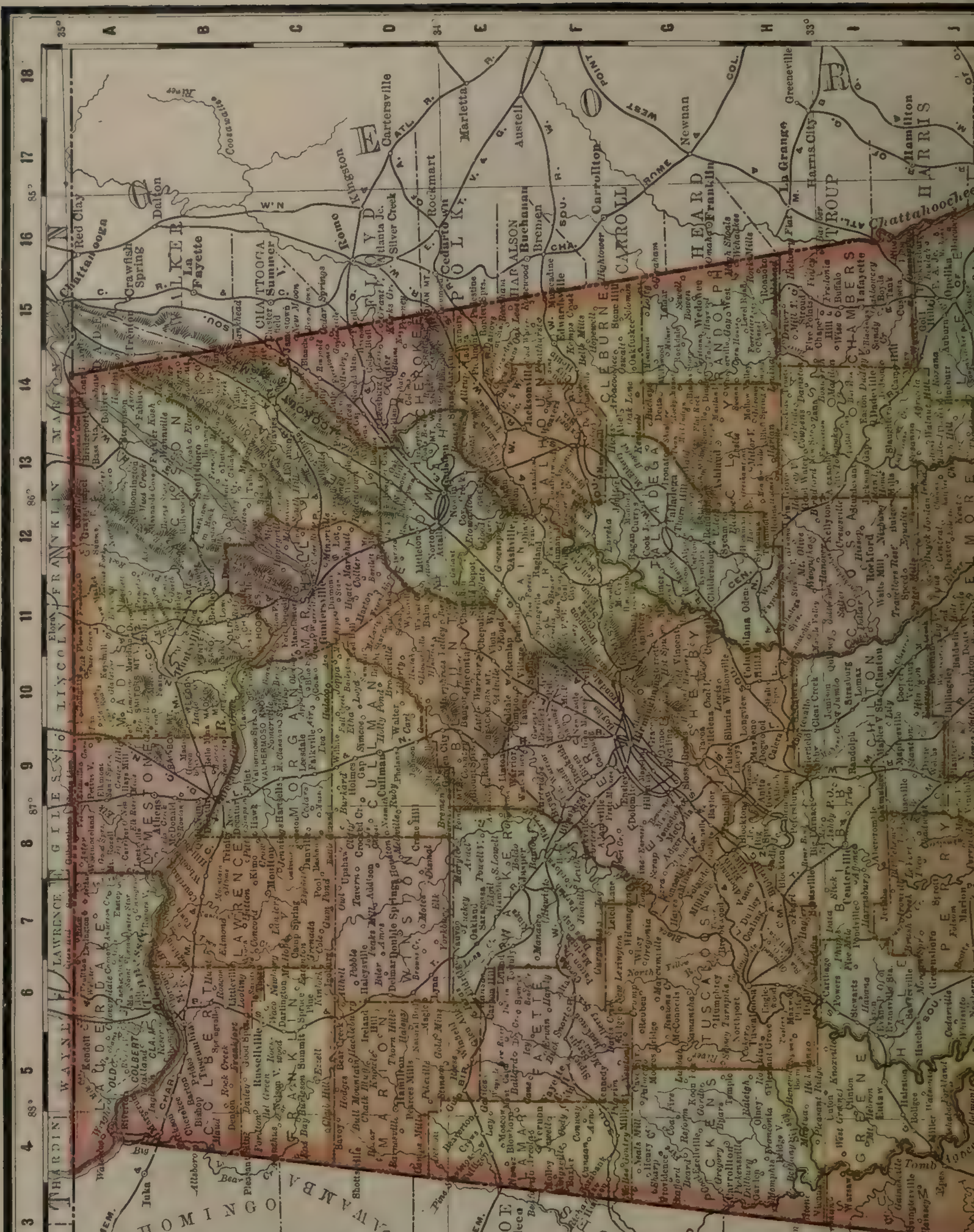
ALAB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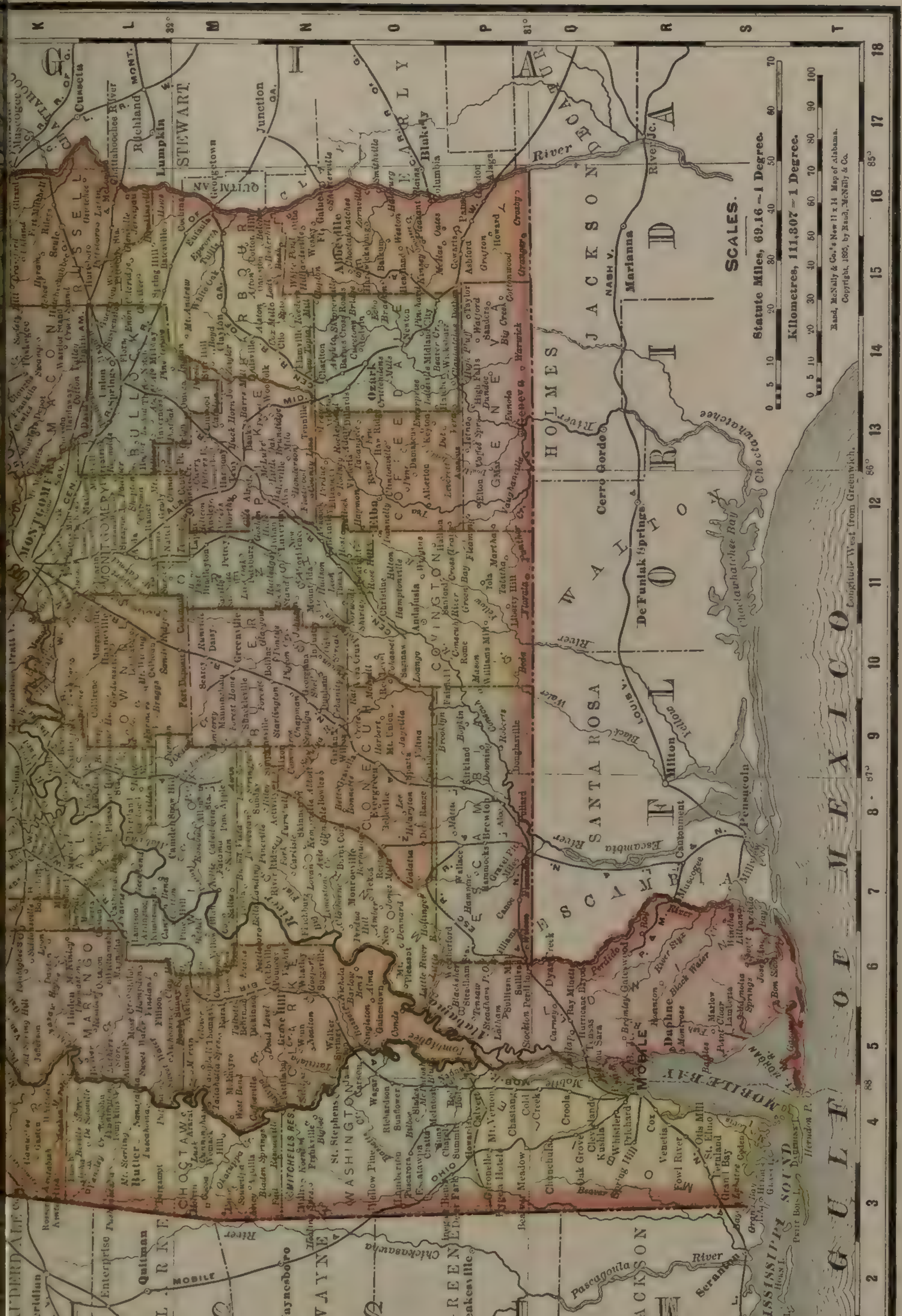
Red Clay
Dalton
Crawfish Spring
La Fayette
Summer
Rome
Kingston
Cartersville
Rockmart
Cedartown
Marietta
Austell
Buchanan
Carrollton
Newnan
Franklin
La Grange
Greeneville
Harris City
Hamilton
Chattahoochee
Corinth
Ripley
Iuka
Fulton
Tupelo
Aberdeen
Muldon
West Point
Starkville
Columbus
Artesia
Macon
De Kalb
Tishomingo
Itawamba
Monroe
Lowndes
Noxubee
Kemper
Jackson
Madison
Limestone
Lauderdale
Colbert
Franklin
Lawrence
Morgan
Marshall
Cullman
Winston
Marion
Lamar
Fayette
Walker
Jefferson
Blount
Etowah
Cherokee
Calhoun
Cleburne
Randolph
Clay
Talladega
St. Clair
Shelby
Coosa
Tallapoosa
Chambers
Chilton
Bibb
Tuscaloosa
Pickens
Greene
Hale
Perry
Autauga
Elmore
Lee
Sumter
Giles
Lincoln
Wayne
Hardin
Gunter
Floyd
Polk
Haralson
Carroll
Heard
Troup
Harris
Coweta
Chattooga
Walker
Gadsden
Anniston
Birmingham
Huntsville
Decatur
Florence
Tuscumbia
Jasper
Eutaw
Greensboro
Talladega
Jacksonville
Opelika

MA.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MONTGOMERY
MOBILE
RUSSELL
BULLOCK
BARBOUR
HENRY
DALE
GENEVA
COFFEE
COVINGTON
CONECUH
ESCAMBIA
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
CHOCTAW
CLARKE
MONROE
WILCOX
BUTLER
CRENSHAW
PIKE
LOWNDES
MARENGO
JACKSON
HOLMES
WALTON
SANTA ROSA
ESCAMBIA
STEWART
QUITMAN
CLAY
EARLY
DECATUR
LAUDERDALE
CLARKE
WAYNE
GREENE
JACKSON
Pensacola
Marianna
DeFuniak Springs
Milton
Cerro Gordo
Meridian
Quitman
Waynesboro
Leakesville
Scranton
Columbus
Eufaula
Troy
Greenville
Enterprise
Blakely
Lumpkin
Cusseta
Choctawhatchee Bay
Escambia River
Alabama River
Tombigbee River
Pascagoula River
Chickasawha River
Choctawhatchee River
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Kilometres, 111,307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Alabama.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
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31° 32° 33°
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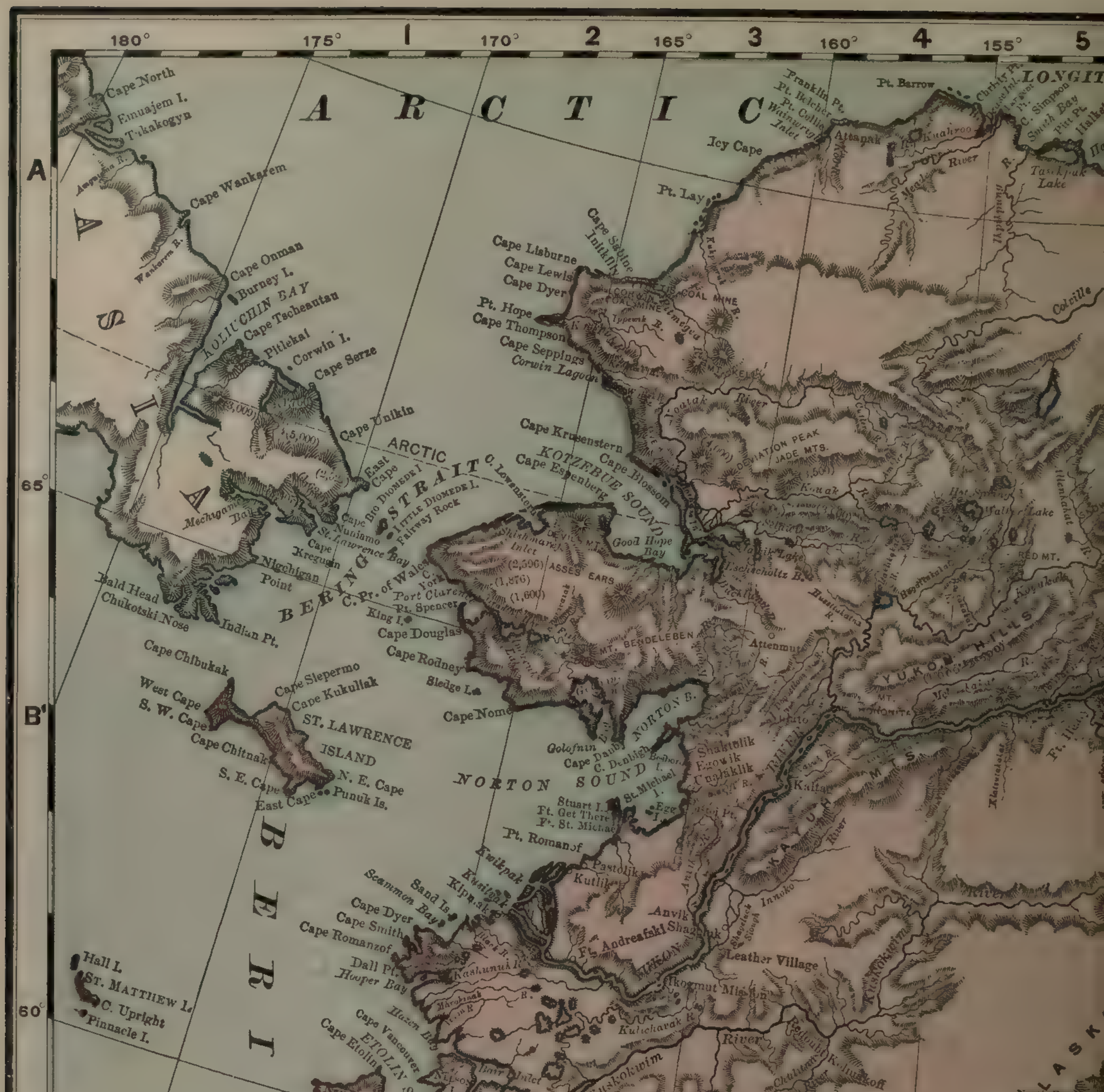
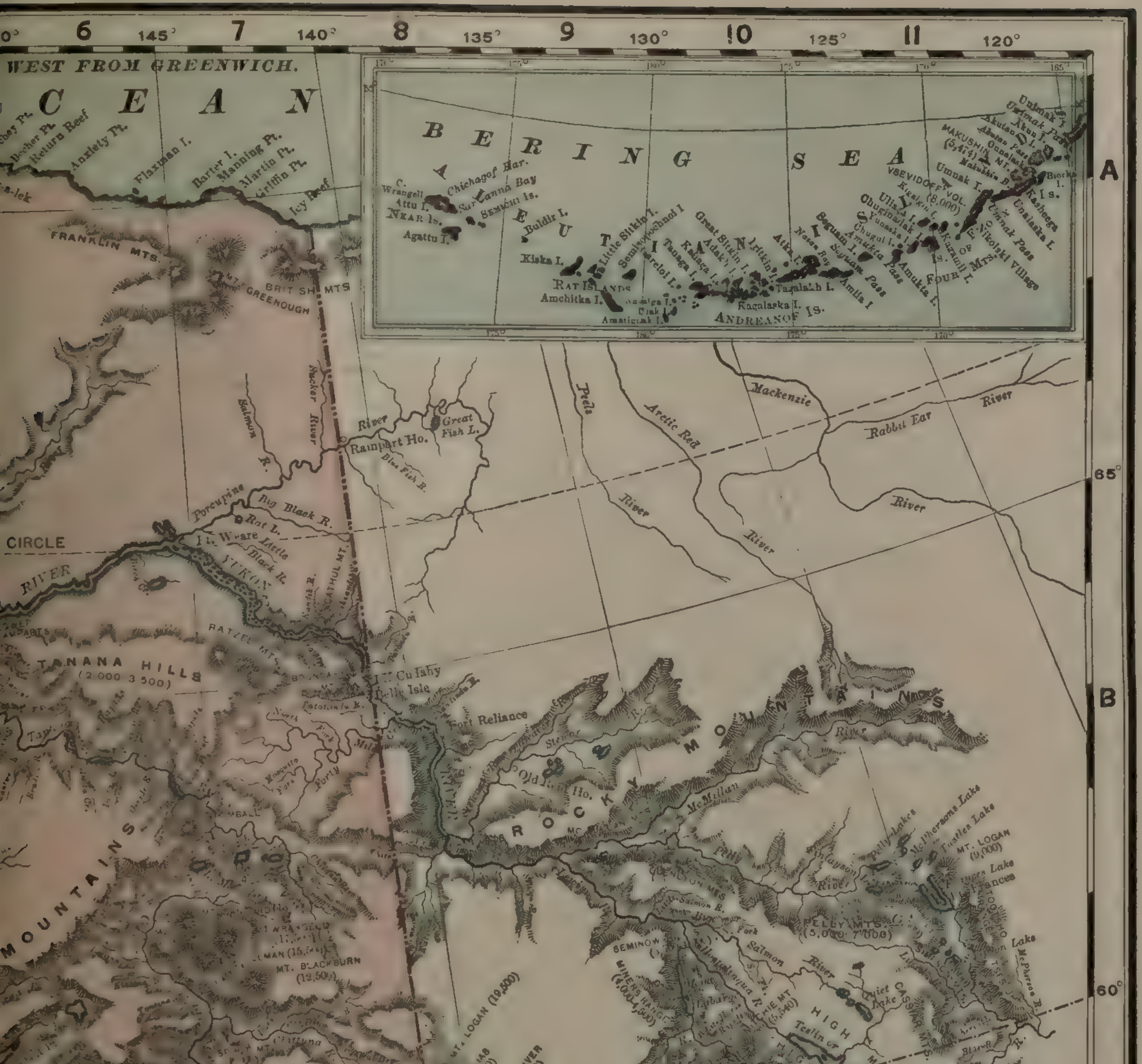
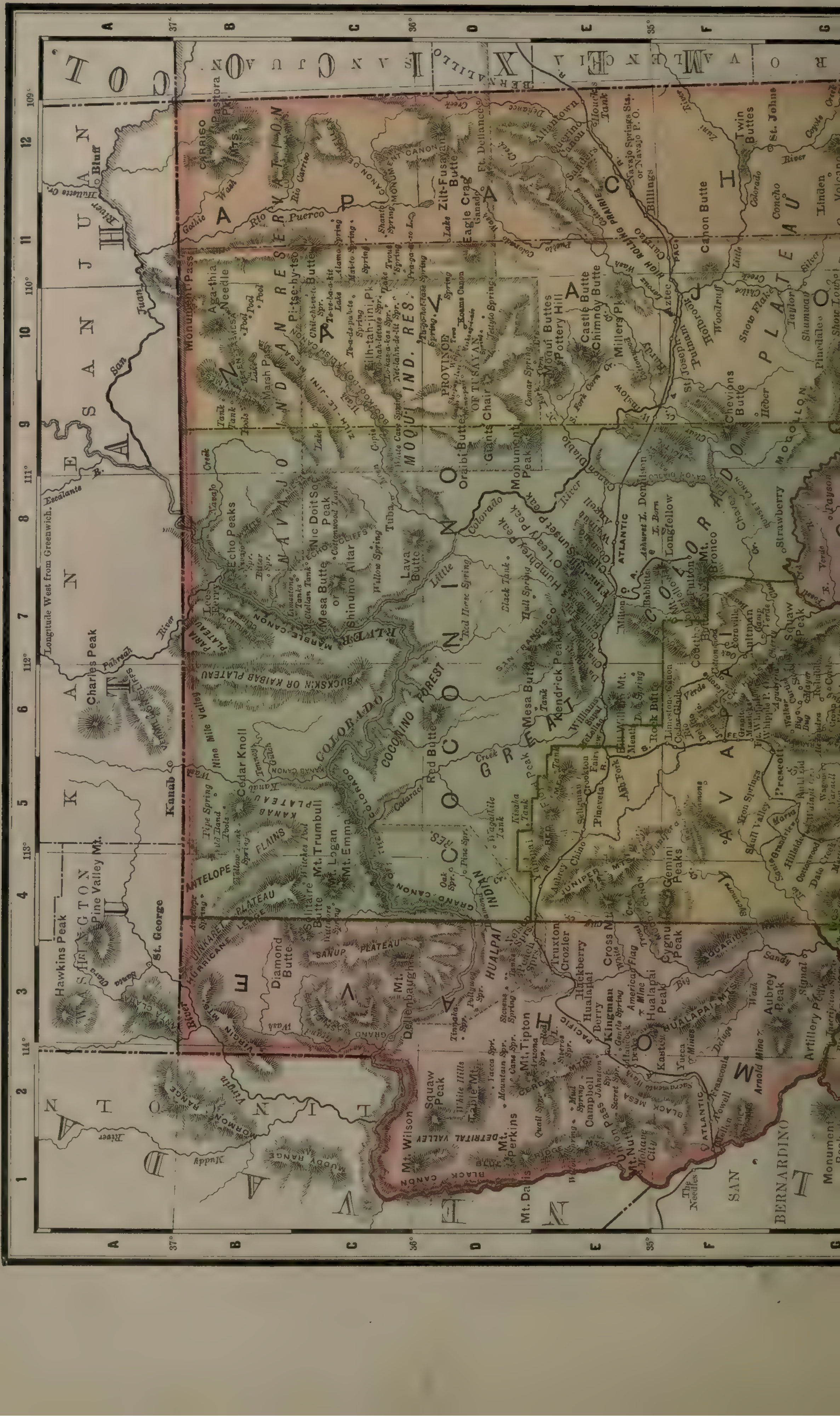


ARCTIC
ASIA
BERING SEA
BERING STRAIT
NORTON SOUND
KOTZEBUE SOUND
NORTON
KUSKOKWIM BAY
BRISTOL BAY
SHELIKOFF STRAIT
NORTH
ALASKA
ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND
ST. MATTHEW I.
Hall I.
C. Upright
Pinnacle I.
St. Paul I.
Walrus I.
Otter I.
PRIBILOF ISLANDS
St. George I.
NUNIVAK I.
ETOLIN STRAIT
UNIMAK ISLAND
UNALASKA I.
Cape North
Cape Wankarem
KOLIUCHIN BAY
Cape Onman
Burney I.
Cape Tschaautan
Pitlekai
Corwin I.
Cape Serze
Cape Unikin
East Cape
Big Diomede I.
Little Diomede I.
Fairway Rock
St. Lawrence Bay
Nigchigan Point
Bald Head
Chukotski Nose
Indian Pt.
Cape Chibukak
West Cape
S. W. Cape
Cape Chitnak
S. E. Cape
East Cape
N. E. Cape
Punuk Is.
C. Pr. of Wales
Port Clarence
Pt. Spencer
King I.
Cape Douglas
Cape Rodney
Sledge I.
Cape Nome
Golofnin
Cape Darby
C. Denbigh
Stuart I.
St. Michael
Pt. Romanof
Scammon Bay
Cape Dyer
Cape Smith
Cape Romanzof
Dall Pt.
Hooper Bay
Hazen Bay
Cape Vancouver
Cape Etolin
Goodnews Bay
Cape Newenham
Cape Peirce
Hagemeister I.
Kulukak Bay
Cape Constantine
Cape Menshikof
Port Haiden
Cape Strogonof
Seal I.
Cape Seniavin
Port Moller
Nelson Lagoon
Cape Lisburne
Cape Lewis
Cape Dyer
Pt. Hope
Cape Thompson
Cape Seppings
Corwin Lagoon
Cape Krusenstern
Cape Espenberg
Cape Blossom
Good Hope Bay
Icy Cape
Pt. Lay
Cape Sabine
Pt. Barrow
Franklin Pt.
Pt. Belcher
Wainwright Inlet
Attanak
Cape Simpson
Smith Bay
Teshekpuk Lake
Eschscholtz B.
MT. BENDELEBEN
ASSES EARS
JADE MTS.
AVIATION PEAK
YUKON HILLS
RED MT.
Kaltag
Nulato
Anvik
Shageluk
Andreafski
Pastolik
Kutlik
Leather Village
Ikogmut Mission
Kuskokwim
Tikchik
Aleknagik Lake
Nushagak
Alexander
ILIAMNA LAKE
ILIAMNA PEAK
REDOUBT VOLCANO (11,270)
West Foreland
North Foreland
Kachemak Bay
Augustine I.
Port Graham
Kamishak
C. Douglas
Naknek L.
Egegik
Kaguyak
Chirikof I.
Trinity Is.
Sitkinak I.
Semidi Is.
Big Koniushi I.
Little Koniushi I.
Simeonof I.
Shumagin Is.
Chernabura I.
Sannak Is.
Unga I.
Light House Rock
PAVLOF (SMOKING)
AGHILEEN PINNACLES (CRATER)
Cape Lazaref
SHISHALDIN VOLCANO (9,080)
POGROMNIA VOLCANO
Cape Sarichef
Akun I.
Akutan I.
Unimak Pass
Iliuliuk Harbor
MAKUSHIN MT. (5,474)
Tigalda I.
C. Lutke
C. Khituk
LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREE
180°
175°
170°
165°
160°
155°
65°
60°
55°
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D

SKA.

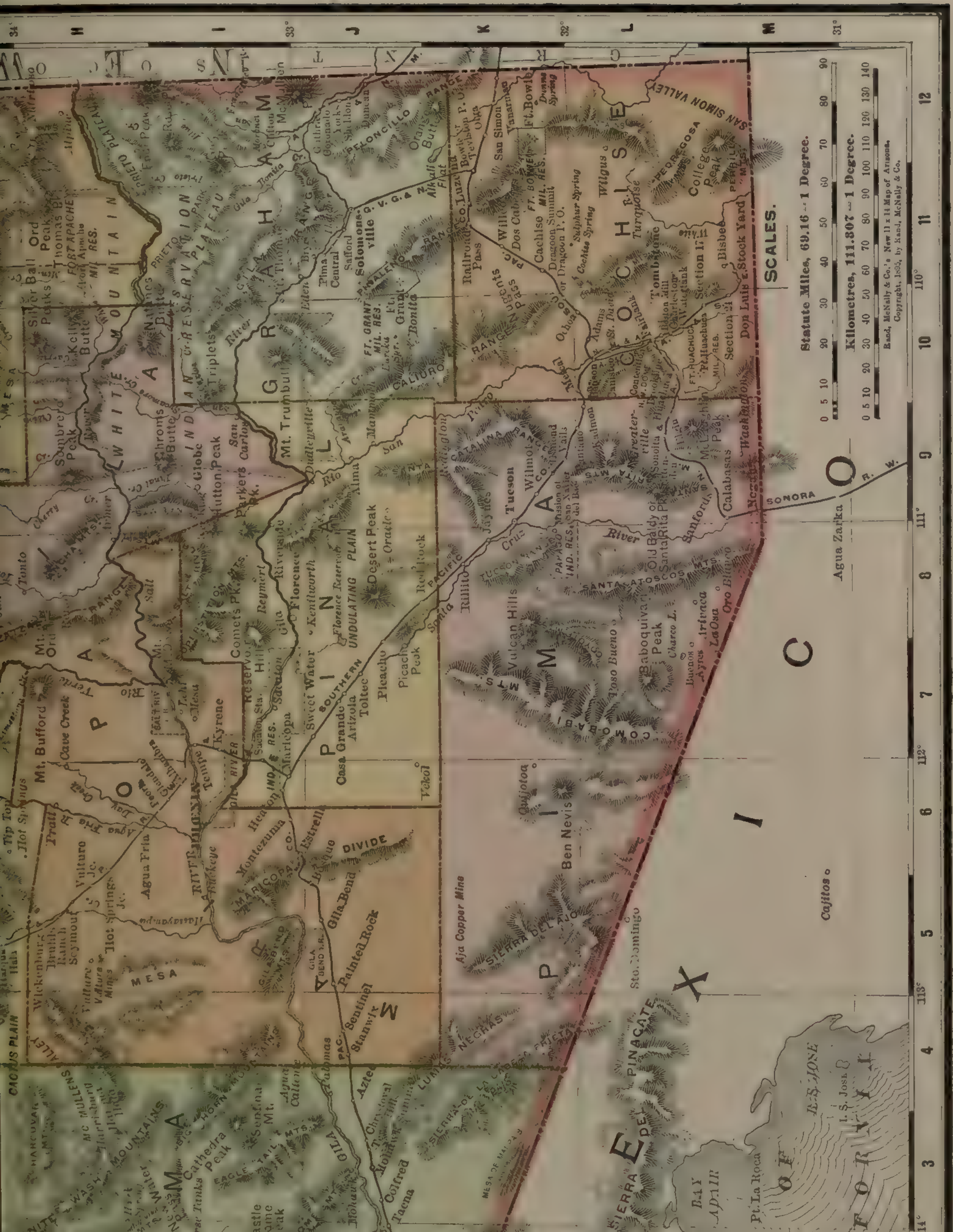

WEST FROM GREENWICH.
C E A N
B E R I N G S E A
A L E U T I A N I S.
FRANKLIN MTS.
BRIT SH MTS
YUKON
CIRCLE
TANANA HILLS
MOUNTAINS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
PELLY MTS.
MT. LOGAN (19,500)
ELIAS
VANCOUVER (13,100)
ST. ELIAS RANGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SITKA
DIXON ENTRANCE
P A C I F I C O C E A N
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
50 25 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
CH.
Rand McNally & Co.'s New [illegible] Map of Alaska. Copyright, [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co.
A
B
C
D
6
7
8
9
10
11
145°
140°
135°
130°
125°
120°
65°
60°
55°

ARI



A
B
C
D
E
F
G
37°
36°
35°
109°
110°
111°
112°
113°
114°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
Longitude West from Greenwich.
COLORADO
SAN JUAN
KANE
WASHINGTON
UTAH
NEVADA
LINCOLN
SAN BERNARDINO
BERNALILLO
VALENCIA
NEW MEXICO
APACHE
NAVAJO
COCONINO
MOHAVE
YAVAPAI
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
MOQUI IND. RES.
PROVINCE OF TUSAYAN
COCONINO FOREST
SAN FRANCISCO MTS.
BUCKSKIN OR KAIBAB PLATEAU
KANAB PLATEAU
UINKARET PLATEAU
SANUP PLATEAU
HUALPAI INDIAN RES.
GRAND CANON
MARBLE CANON
COLORADO
LITTLE COLORADO
Bluff
Kanab
St. George
Charles Peak
Hawkins Peak
Pine Valley Mt.
Monument Pass
Echo Peaks
Navajo Mt.
Cedar Knoll
Mt. Trumbull
Mt. Logan
Mt. Emma
Diamond Butte
Mt. Dellenbaugh
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Tipton
Mt. Perkins
Squaw Peak
Table Mt.
Mt. Nutt
Union Pass
Kingman
Hualapai Peak
Hackberry
Truxton
Crozier
Cross Mt.
Cygnus Peak
Aubrey Peak
Artillery Peak
The Needles
Mohave City
Yucca
Fort Mohave
Red Butte
Mesa Butte
Kendrick Peak
Humphrey Peak
Sunset Peak
Bill Williams Mt.
Williams
Flagstaff
Ash Fork
Seligman
Pinevata
Prescott
Skull Valley
Mt. Elden
Winslow
Holbrook
St. Joseph
Billings
Navajo Springs Sta. or Navajo P.O.
St. Johns
Concho
Twin Buttes
Canon Butte
Woodruff
Snowflake
Taylor
Shumway
Heber
Pinedale
Linden
Chevlons Butte
Strawberry
Payson
Oraibi Butte
Moqui Buttes
Pottery Hill
Castle Butte
Chimney Butte
Giants Chair
Lava Butte
Tuba
Mesa Butte
Shinumo Altar
Ft. Defiance
Eagle Crag
Zilt-Fusaja Butte
Carriso Mts.
Lukachukai
Ganado
Puerco
San Juan
Escalante R.
Paria
Virgin River
Santa Clara
Black Canon
Hurricane Ledge
Mormon Range
Muddy Range
Black Mesa
Cerbat
Peacock
Juniper Mts.
Aquarius
Mogollon
Bradshaw
Verde
Gemini Peaks
Atlantic & Pacific R.R.
Monument Peak
Arnold Mine
Detrital Valley
Mt. Davis

ONA.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Arizona.
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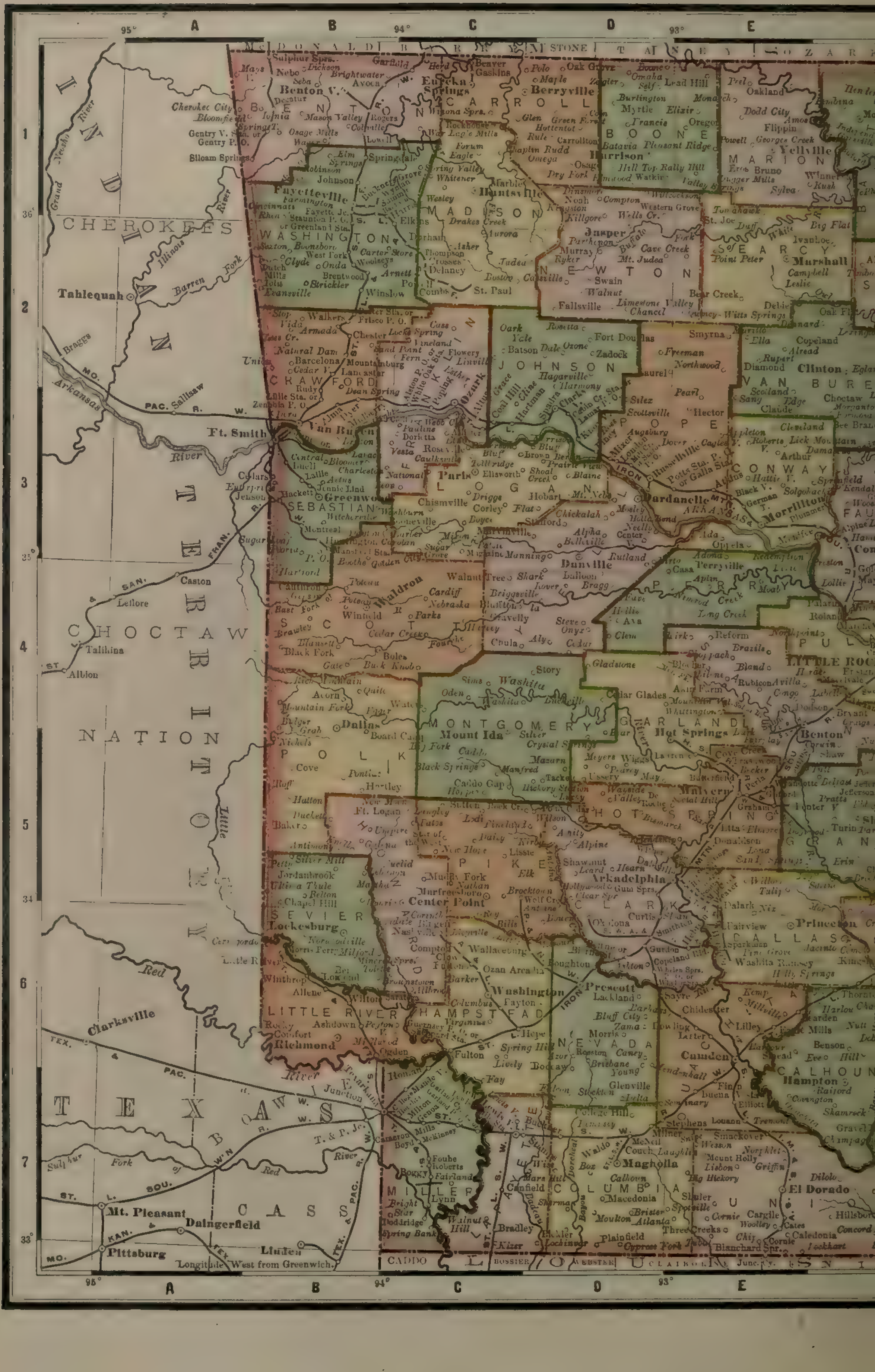
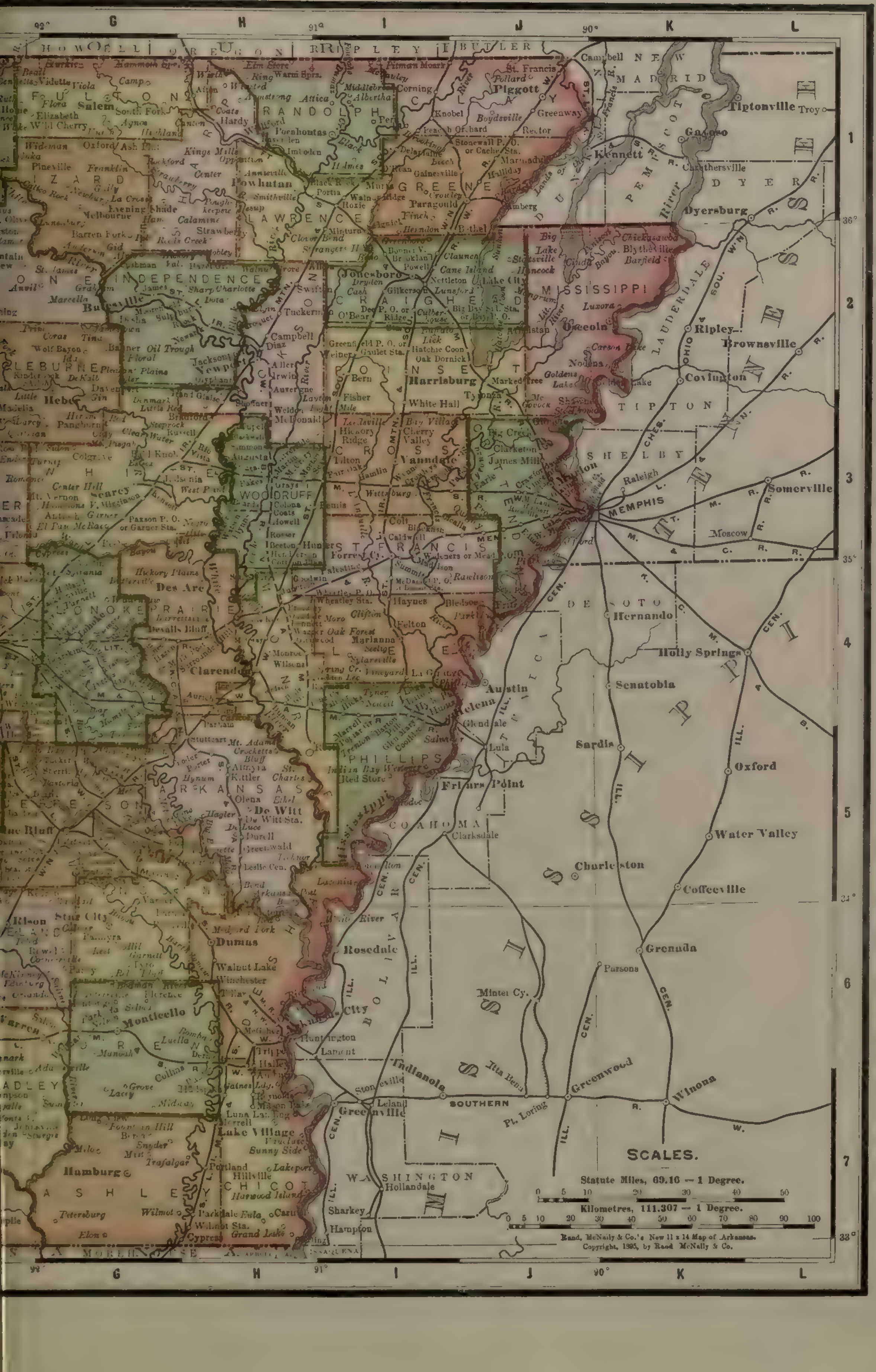
MEXICO
SONORA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GRAHAM
COCHISE
PINAL
PIMA
YUMA
MARICOPA
WHITE MOUNTAIN
SAN CARLOS RESERVATION
Tucson
Tombstone
Bisbee
Nogales
Calabasas
Willcox
Solomonsville
Safford
Clifton
Globe
Florence
Casa Grande
Tempe
Gila Bend
Wickenburg
Arizona City
Ft. Grant
Ft. Bowie
Ft. Huachuca
Fort Apache
Mt. Trumbull
Ben Nevis
Painted Rock
Agua Zarka
Cajitos
Sierra del Ajo
Sierra del Pinacate
Southern Pacific R.R.
Sonora R.W.
Gila River
Salt River
San Pedro River
Santa Cruz River
Colorado River
31°
32°
33°
34°
110°
111°
112°
113°
114°
H
I
J
K
L
M
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

ARK


95°
A
B
94°
C
D
93°
E
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
36°
35°
34°
33°
INDIAN TERRITORY
CHEROKEES
CHOCTAW NATION
TEXAS
Tahlequah
Ft. Smith
Arkansas River
Red River
Grand River
Illinois
Barren Fork
Caston
Leflore
Talihina
Albion
Clarksville
Mt. Pleasant
Daingerfield
Pittsburg
Linden
BOWIE
CASS
Sulphur Fork
Longitude West from Greenwich.
McDONALD
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
OZARK
BENTON
Bentonville
Sulphur Sprs.
Garfield
Rogers
Siloam Springs
CARROLL
Eureka Springs
Berryville
BOONE
Harrison
MARION
Yellville
WASHINGTON
Fayetteville
MADISON
Huntsville
NEWTON
Jasper
SEARCY
Marshall
CRAWFORD
Van Buren
FRANKLIN
Ozark
JOHNSON
Clarksville
POPE
Dardanelle
CONWAY
Morrilton
VAN BUREN
Clinton
SEBASTIAN
Greenwood
LOGAN
Paris
YELL
Danville
PERRY
SCOTT
Waldron
PULASKI
LITTLE ROCK
MONTGOMERY
Mount Ida
GARLAND
Hot Springs
SALINE
Benton
POLK
Dallas
HOT SPRING
Malvern
GRANT
PIKE
CLARK
Arkadelphia
DALLAS
Princeton
SEVIER
Lockesburg
HOWARD
Center Point
LITTLE RIVER
Richmond
HEMPSTEAD
Washington
NEVADA
Prescott
OUACHITA
Camden
CALHOUN
Hampton
MILLER
Texarkana
LAFAYETTE
COLUMBIA
Magnolia
UNION
El Dorado
CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
LOUISIANA

NSAS.


G H I J K L
92° 91° 90°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
36° 35° 34° 33°
MISSOURI
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
FULTON
RANDOLPH
CLAY
GREENE
LAWRENCE
IZARD
INDEPENDENCE
CRAIGHEAD
MISSISSIPPI
POINSETT
CLEBURNE
WHITE
WOODRUFF
CROSS
CRITTENDEN
ST. FRANCIS
LONOKE
PRAIRIE
MONROE
LEE
PHILLIPS
ARKANSAS
JEFFERSON
DESHA
DREW
CHICOT
ASHLEY
BRADLEY
LINCOLN
NEW MADRID
PEMISCOT
DUNKLIN
DYER
LAUDERDALE
TIPTON
SHELBY
DE SOTO
TUNICA
COAHOMA
BOLIVAR
WASHINGTON
Piggott
Jonesboro
Harrisburg
Searcy
Des Arc
Clarendon
Helena
De Witt
Monticello
Hamburg
Lake Village
Memphis
Hernando
Holly Springs
Oxford
Greenville
Greenwood
Grenada
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Arkansas.
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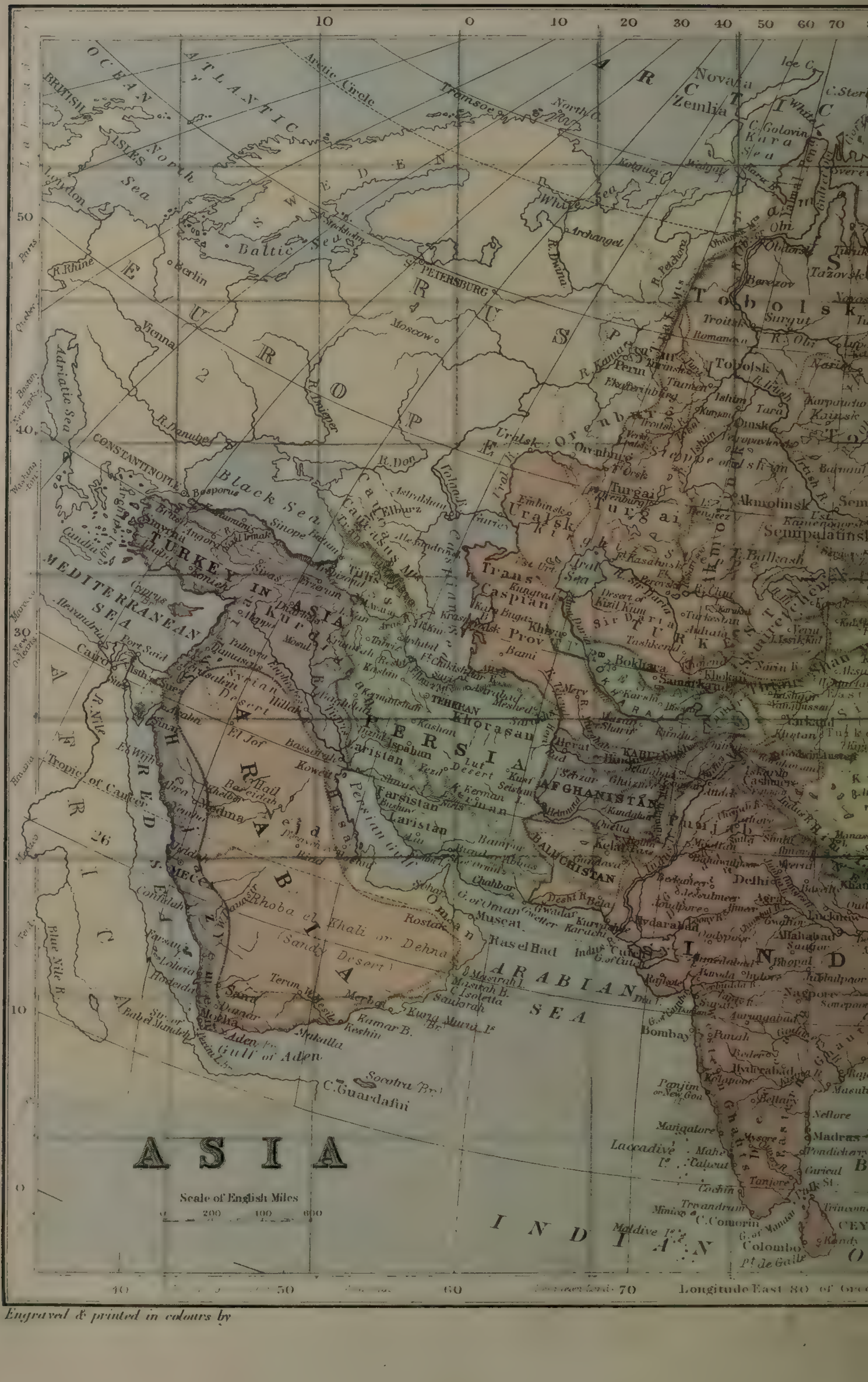
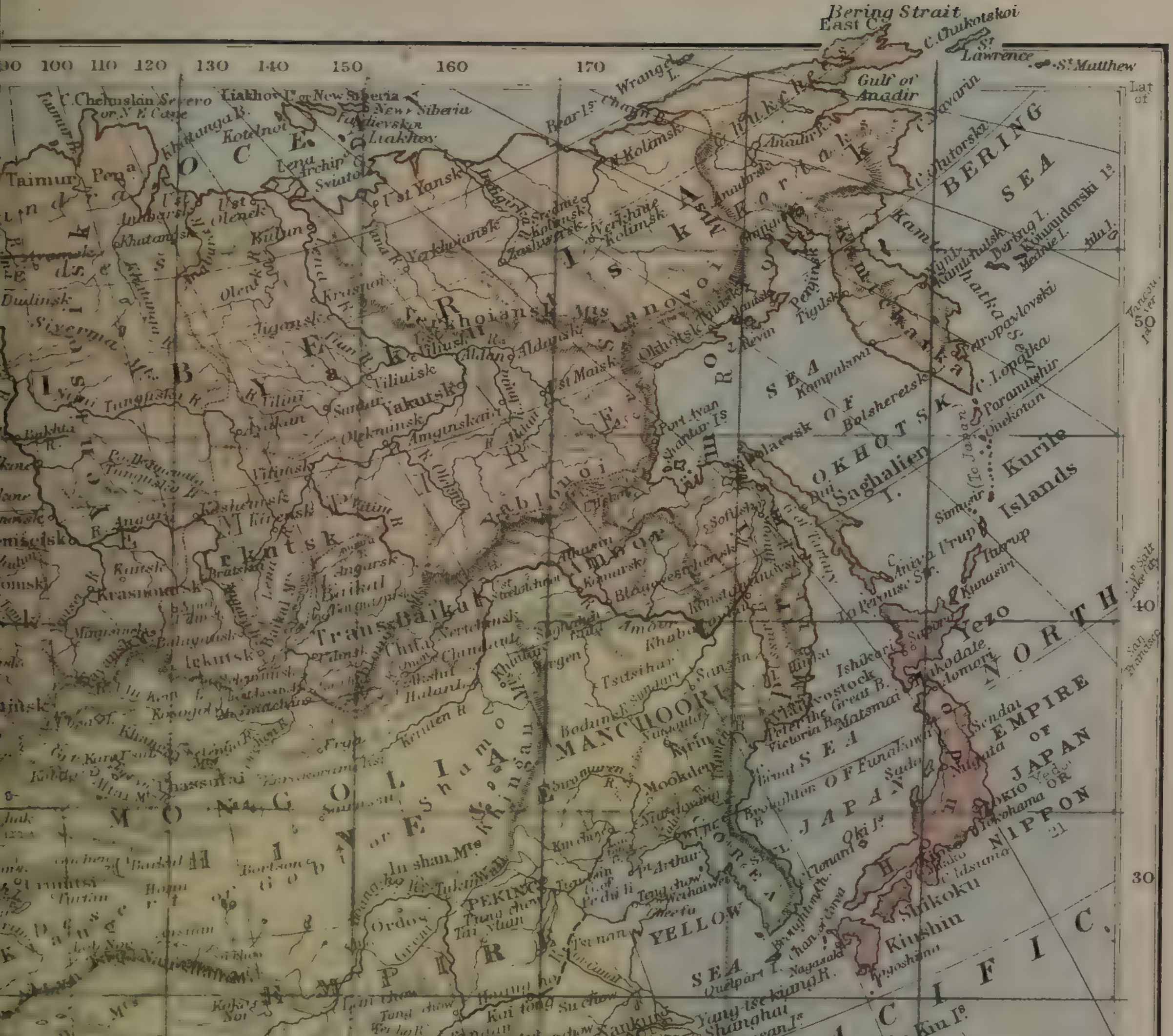
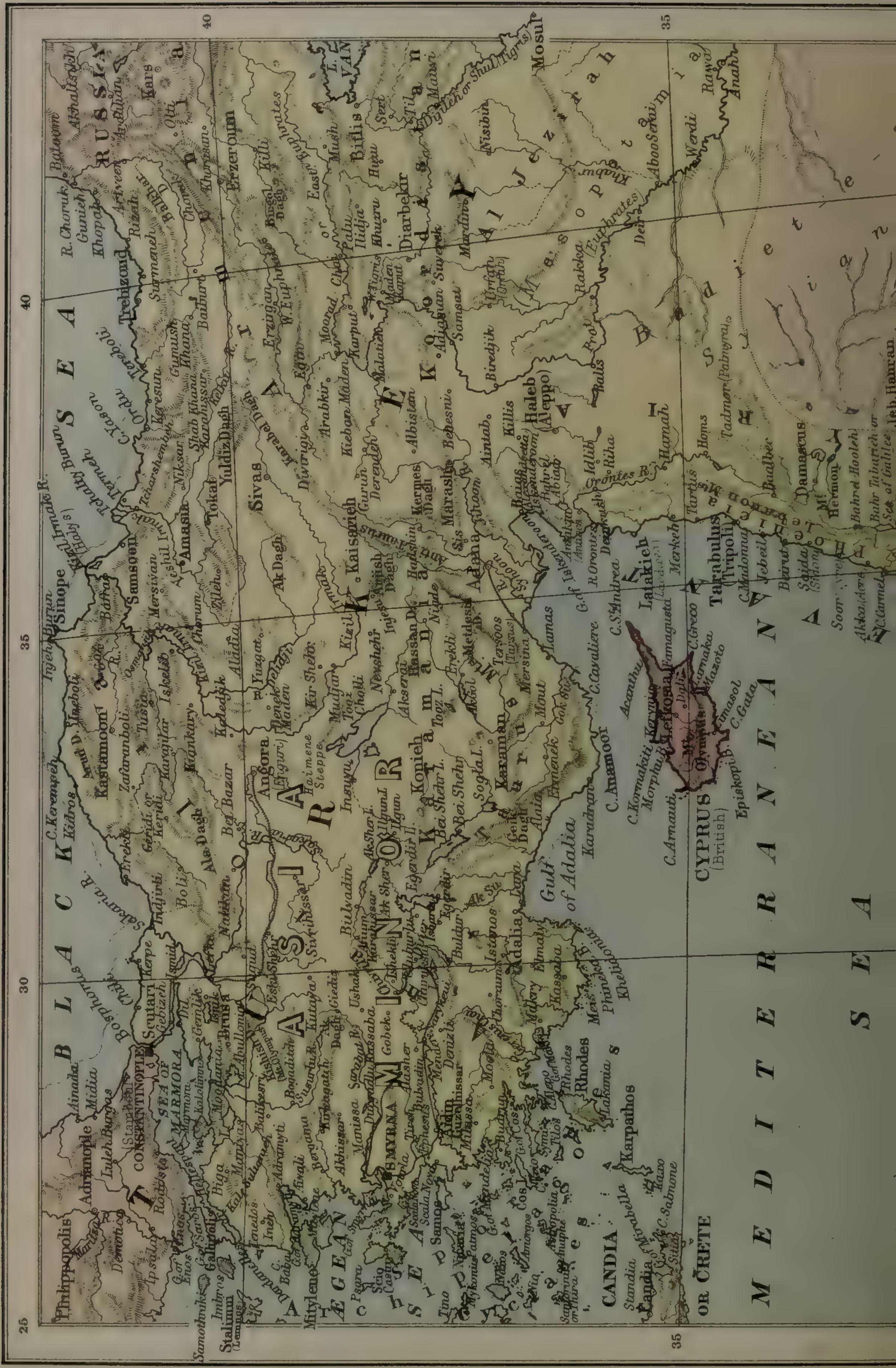
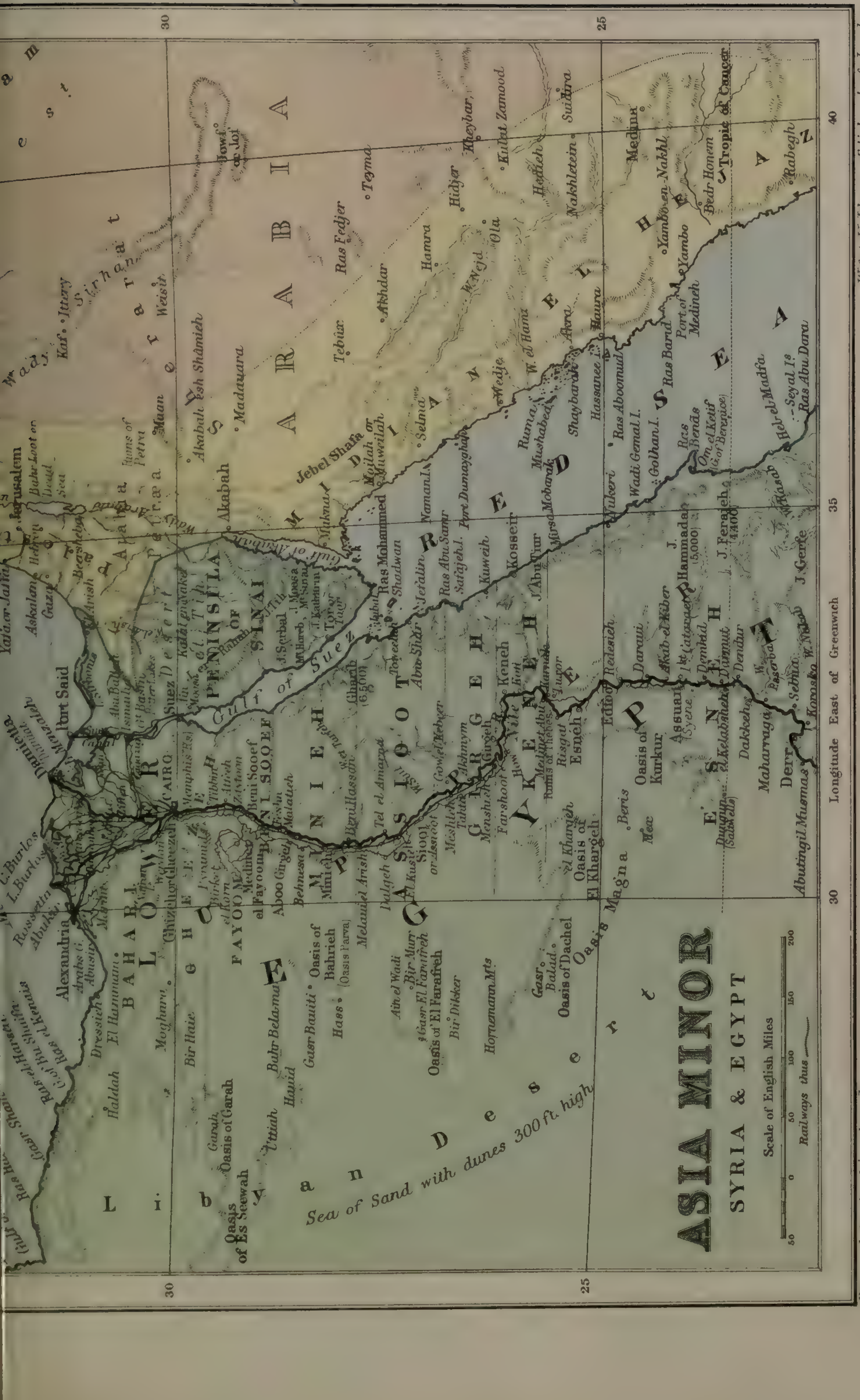

ASIA
Scale of English Miles
200
400
600
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRITISH ISLES
North Sea
London
Paris
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Stockholm
Berlin
Vienna
EUROPE
RUSSIA
St PETERSBURG
Moscow
R. Dnieper
R. Danube
R. Don
Archangel
White Sea
R. Dwina
R. Petchora
Arctic Circle
Tromsoe
North C.
ARCTIC
Novaia Zemlia
Kara Sea
C. Golovin
Obi
Tobolsk
Tobolsk
R. Obi
Omsk
Orenburg
Uralsk
Turgai
Akmolinsk
Semipalatinsk
Kirghiz Steppe
Aral Sea
Sir Daria
Trans Caspian Prov.
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarkand
Tashkend
Merv
Herat
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
Kelat
Quetta
Punjab
Delhi
Agra
Lucknow
Allahabad
Bhopal
Nagpore
Bombay
Poonah
Hydrabad
Madras
Pondicherry
Mangalore
Calicut
Cochin
Tanjore
Trevandrum
C. Comorin
Colombo
Pt de Galle
CEYLON
Laccadive Is
Maldive Is
INDIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Kashgar
Yarkand
CONSTANTINOPLE
Bosporus
Black Sea
Sinope
Brusa
Smyrna
Candia
TURKEY IN ASIA
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Alexandria
Cairo
Port Said
Suez
Damascus
Jerusalem
Syrian Desert
Mosul
Bagdad
Basorah
Koweit
Caucasus Mts
Tiflis
Elburz
Caspian Sea
Astrakhan
Tabriz
TEHERAN
Khorasan
Meshed
PERSIA
Ispahan
Farsistan
Laristan
Kerman
Lut Desert
Yezd
Persian Gulf
Bushire
Bunder Abbas
Gulf of Oman
Muscat
OMAN
Ras el Had
ARABIA
Nejd
El Jof
Hail
Medina
MECCA
Jiddah
Rhoba el Khali or Dehna (Sandy Desert)
Sana
Hodeida
Mokha
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Makalla
Socotra
C. Guardafui
Bab el Mandeb
RED SEA
AFRICA
R. Nile
Blue Nile R.
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIAN SEA
Karachi
Gulf of Cutch
Indus R.
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
50
40
30
10
0
Longitude East 80 of Gree

Engraved & printed in colours by


Bering Strait
East C.
C. Chukotskoi
St. Lawrence
St. Matthew
Gulf of Anadir
BERING SEA
Wrangel L.
New Siberia
Liakhov Is.
Kotelnoi
C. Chelyuskin Severo or N.E. Cape
Taimur Pena.
Khatanga R.
Lena
Ust Yansk
Verkhoiansk Mts.
Stanovoi
Kamchatka
Petropavlovski
C. Lopatka
Yakutsk
Viliuisk
Okhotsk
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Saghalien I.
Kurile Islands
Yablonoi
Amur
Irkutsk
Baikal
Transbaikal
Kiakhta
Chita
Nertchinsk
Blagovestchensk
Khabarovka
Vladivostock
Peter the Great B.
MANCHOORIA
Kirin
Mookden
MONGOLIA
In shan Mts.
Ordos
PEKING
Tien tsin
Port Arthur
COREA
Chemulpo
Gensan
Fusan
YELLOW SEA
Quelpart I.
SEA OF JAPAN
Yezo
Hakodate
Aomori
Sendai
Niigata
TOKIO
Yokohama
Osaka
Kobe
Nagasaki
Kiushiu
Shikoku
NIPPON
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Liu Kiu Is. (Loo Choo)
Tung Hai or Eastern Sea
Shanghai
Chusan Is.
Yang-tse-kiang R.
Hankow
Ningpo
Foo chow
Amoy
Swatow
Formosa
Tai wan
Bashee Channel
Canton
Hong Kong
Hainan
Tongking
Hanoi
Hué
CHINA
TIBET
Lassa
Tengri nor
SIAM
BANGKOK
Saigon
Cambodia
Malay Peninsula
Singapore
Sumatra
Malacca Strait
Gulf of Siam
CHINA SEA
Luzon
Manila
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Samar
Mindoro
Panay
Negros
Palawan
Mindanao
Mindoro Sea
Pelew Is.
MALAYSIA
BORNEO
Celebes Sea
CELEBES
Molucca Passage
Gilolo
NEW GUINEA
Equator
Banda Sea
BAY OF BENGAL
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170
50
40
30
20
10
0

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.


BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
SEA OF MARMORA
RUSSIA
ANATOLIA
KARAMANIA
KURDISTAN
AL JEZIRAH
MESOPOTAMIA
SYRIA
CONSTANTINOPLE (Stamboul)
Scutari
Adrianople
Gallipoli
Smyrna
Brusa
Angora
Sivas
Kaisarieh
Koniah
Adana
Trebizond
Erzeroum
Sinope
Samsoun
Kastamooni
Diarbekir
Mosul
Haleb (Aleppo)
Hamah
Homs
Damascus
Tarabulus (Tripoli)
Ladakieh
Beirut
Antakieh
Gulf of Adalia
Adalia
Rhodes
Karpathos
CANDIA OR CRETE
CYPRUS (British)
Lefkosia
Famagusta
Mytilene
Stalimni (Lemnos)
Samos
Cos
L. VAN
Euphrates
Tigris
Kizil Irmak R.
Sakaria R.
Orontes R.
25
30
35
40
35
40


L i b y a n D e s e r t
Sea of Sand with dunes 300 ft. high
A R A B I A
G R E A T O A S I S
E G Y P T
N U B I A
H E D J A Z
M I D I A N
R E D S E A
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Akabah
PENINSULA OF SINAI
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damietta
Port Said
Suez
CAIRO
Jerusalem
Jaffa
Gaza
Akabah
Kosseir
Keneh
Esneh
Assuan
Derr
Medineh
Yambo
Rabegh
Siout
Minieh
Beni Sooef
FAYOOM
Oasis of Es Seewah
Oasis of Garah
Oasis of Bahrieh
Oasis of El Farafreh
Oasis of Dachel
Oasis of El Khargeh
Oasis of Kurkur
Tropic of Cancer
Nile
Longitude East of Greenwich
30
35
40
25
Scale of English Miles
50
0
50
100
150
200
Railways thus

ASIA MINOR

SYRIA & EGYPT

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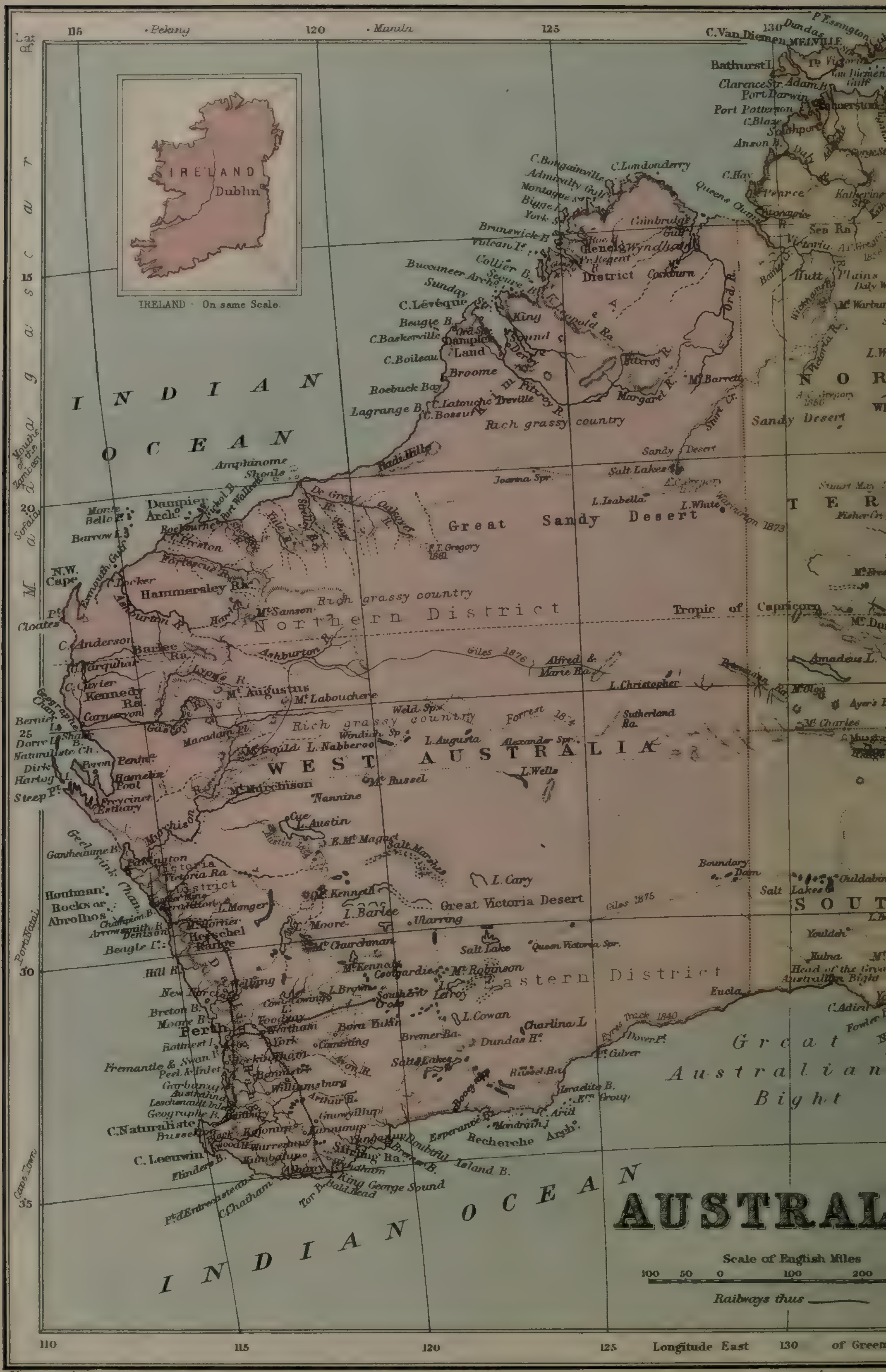
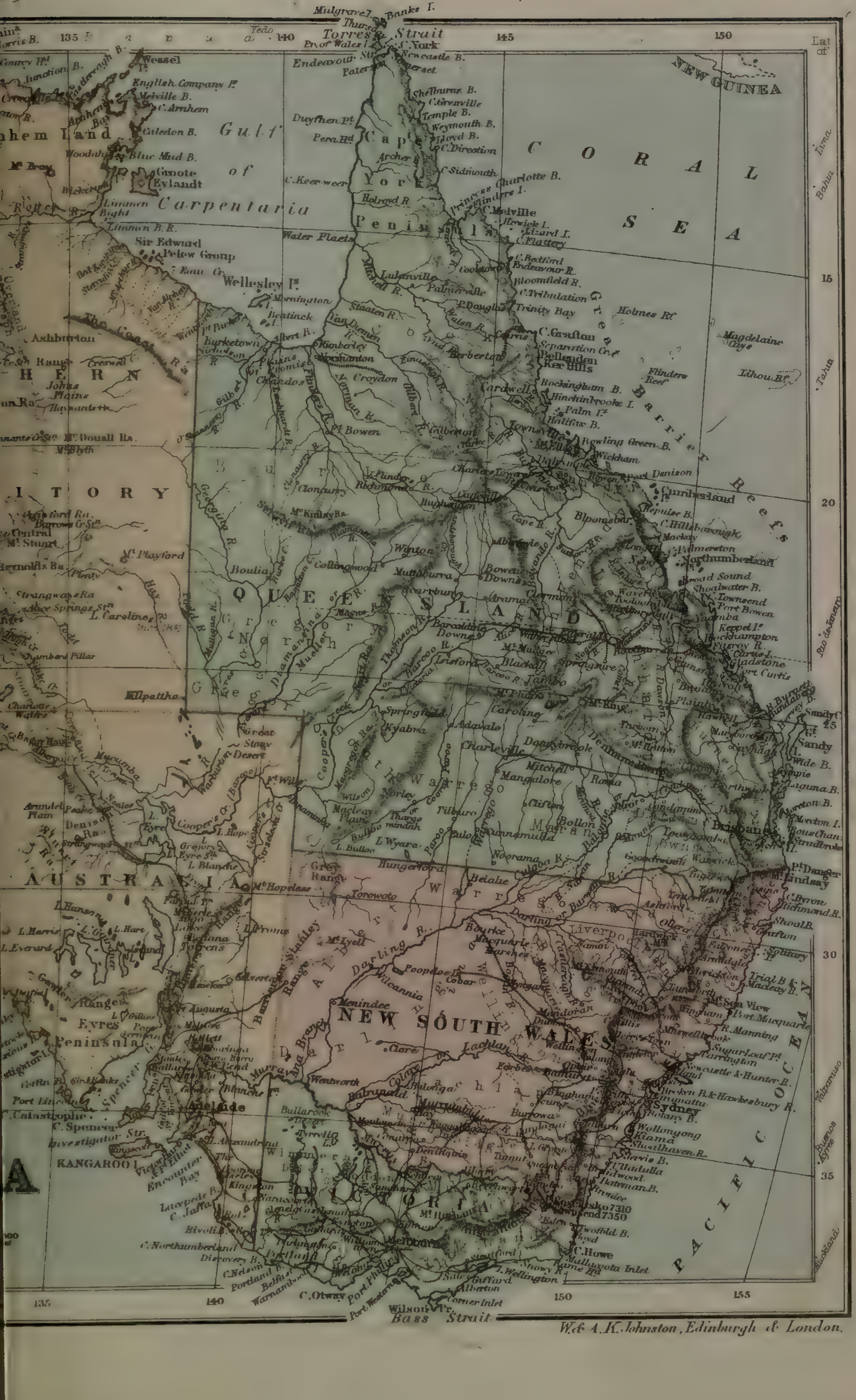
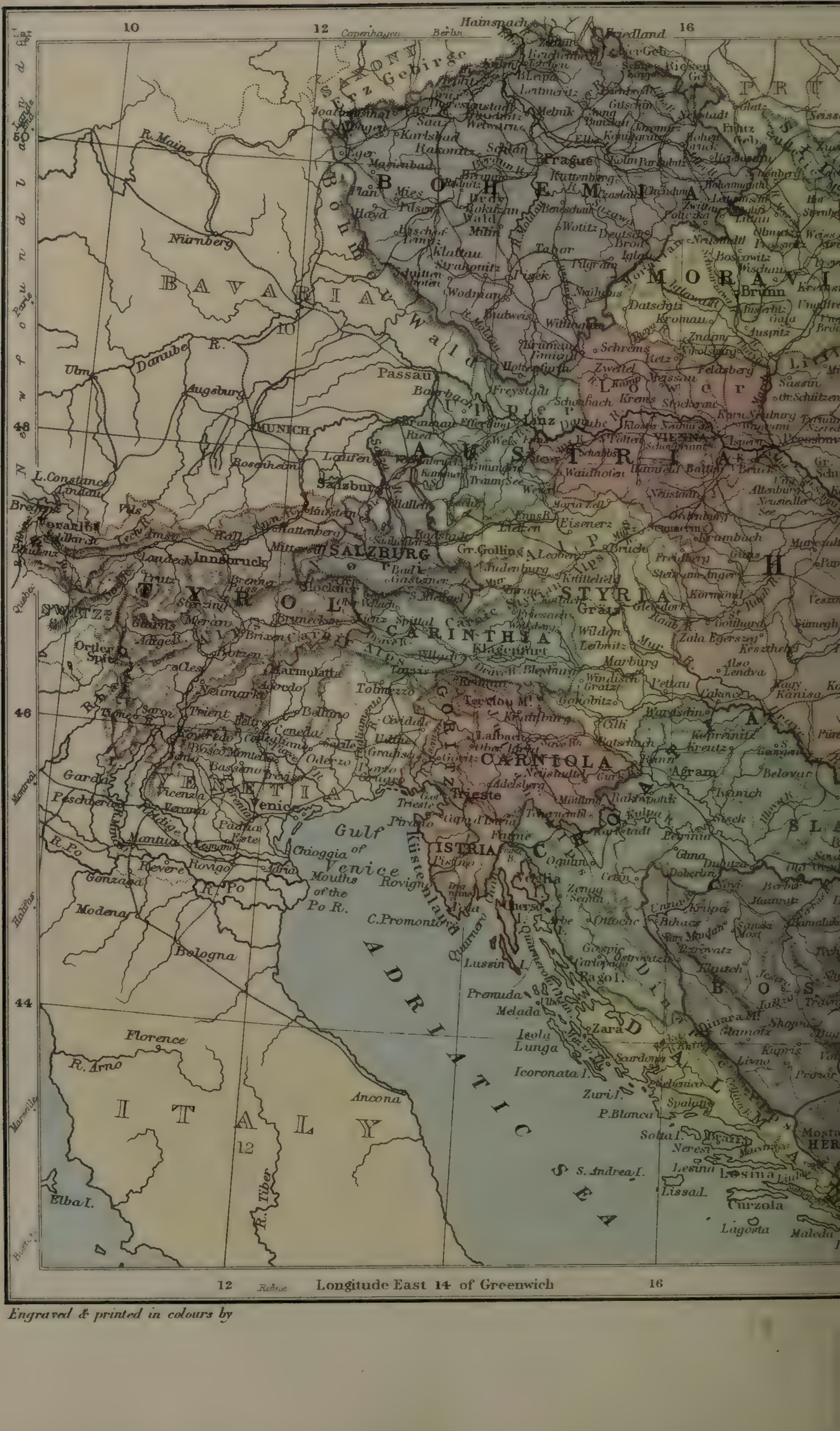

AUSTRAL
IRELAND
Dublin
IRELAND - On same Scale.
INDIAN OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Mozambique
Madagascar
Great Australian Bight
WEST AUSTRALIA
NOR
TER
SOUT
Northern District
Eastern District
Victoria District
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Sandy Desert
Rich grassy country
Rich grassy country
Rich grassy country
Tropic of Capricorn
Kimberley District
C.Van Diemen
Melville I.
Bathurst I.
Port Darwin
C.Londonderry
Cambridge Gulf
Wyndham
Collier B.
Buccaneer Arch.
C.Lévêque
King Sound
Derby
Dampier Land
Broome
Roebuck Bay
Lagrange B.
Fitzroy R.
Margaret R.
Ord R.
Sturt Cr.
Amphinome Shoals
Monte Bello I.
Dampier Arch.
Barrow I.
N.W. Cape
Exmouth Gulf
Roebourne
De Grey R.
Oakover R.
Fortescue R.
Hammersley Ra.
Ashburton R.
Mt. Augustus
Gascoyne R.
Carnarvon
Shark B.
Dirk Hartog I.
Steep Pt.
Murchison R.
Champion B.
Geraldton
Houtman Rocks or Abrolhos
Perth
Fremantle
Rottnest I.
York
Northam
Bunbury
Busselton
C.Naturaliste
C.Leeuwin
Albany
King George Sound
C.Chatham
Pt. d'Entrecasteaux
Esperance B.
Recherche Arch.
Dundas
Coolgardie
L.Cowan
Eucla
Head of the Great Australian Bight
Mt. Margaret
L.Austin
L.Barlee
L.Moore
L.Wells
Forrest 1874
Giles 1875
Giles 1876
Amadeus L.
Ayers Rock
L.Christopher
Salt Lakes
Scale of English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
Railways thus
Longitude East
110
115
120
125
130
Lat. of
Pekang
Manila
15
20
25
30
35
Port Natal
Cape Town
Mouths of the Zambesi
Sofala

Engraved & printed in colours by

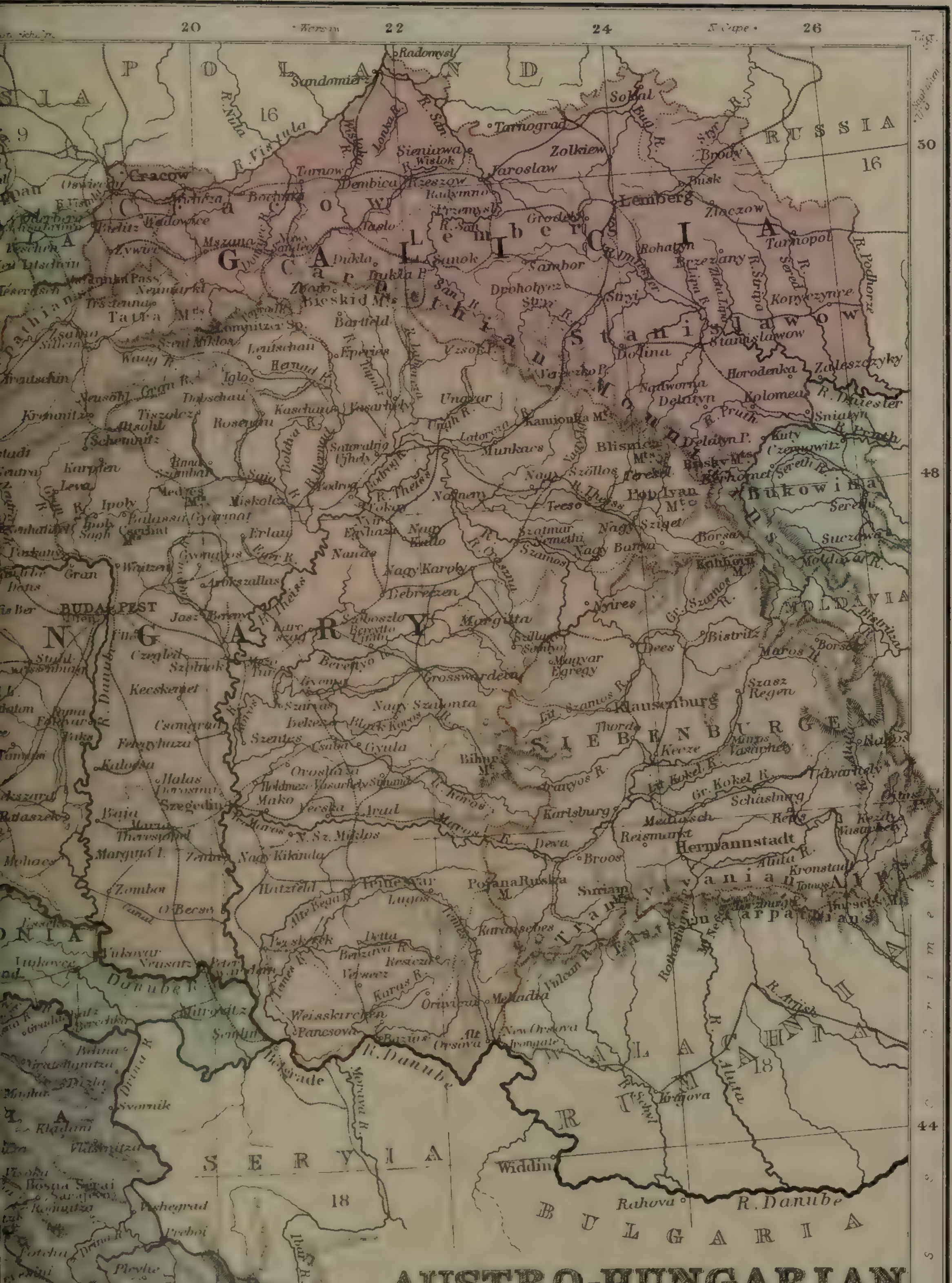

Torres Strait
Banks I.
C. York
Endeavour Str.
NEW GUINEA
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
Groote Eylandt
Wellesley Is.
Cape York Peninsula
CORAL SEA
Great Barrier Reefs
Magdelaine Cays
Lihou Rf.
Holmes Rf.
Flinders Reef
Burketown
Normanton
Croydon
Cooktown
Cairns
Cardwell
Townsville
Bowen
Charters Towers
Hughenden
Mackay
Rockhampton
Gladstone
Bundaberg
Maryborough
Brisbane
Toowoomba
Warwick
QUEENSLAND
Boulia
Winton
Muttaburra
Barcaldine
Clermont
Tambo
Charleville
Roma
Cunnamulla
Thargomindah
Great Stony Desert
L. Eyre
L. Torrens
L. Gairdner
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TERRITORY
NEW SOUTH WALES
Bourke
Wilcannia
Menindee
Wentworth
Cobar
Dubbo
Bathurst
Orange
Forbes
Goulburn
Sydney
Newcastle
Port Macquarie
Grafton
Wollongong
Kiama
Albury
Darling R.
Murray R.
Lachlan R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Adelaide
Port Augusta
Eyres Peninsula
Spencer Gulf
Investigator Str.
KANGAROO I.
Encounter Bay
VICTORIA
Melbourne
Port Phillip
Portland
C. Otway
Wilson Pr.
Bass Strait
C. Howe
Mt. Kosciusko 7310
Mt. Townsend 7350
PACIFIC OCEAN
135
140
145
150
155
15
20
25
30
35

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.



10
12
16
Longitude East 14 of Greenwich
Hainspach
Friedland
SAXONY
Erz Gebirge
BOHEMIA
Prague
Karlsbad
Eger
Marienbad
Pilsen
Klattau
Tabor
Budweis
MORAVIA
Brünn
R. Maine
Nürnberg
BAVARIA
Böhmer Wald
Danube R.
Ulm
Augsburg
MUNICH
Passau
Linz
Upper
Lower
AUSTRIA
VIENNA
Rosenheim
Salzburg
SALZBURG
L. Constance
Lindau
Bregenz
Vorarlberg
Innsbruck
TYROL
SWITZ.
Ortler Spitz
Meran
Brixen
Botzen
Trient
STYRIA
Grätz
Marburg
CARINTHIA
Klagenfurt
Leoben
Alps
CARNIOLA
Laibach
Trieste
GORITZ
ISTRIA
Fiume
Pola
Agram
CROATIA
VENETIA
Venice
Vicenza
Verona
Padua
Garda
Peschiera
Mantua
Rovigo
R. Po
Modena
Bologna
Gulf of Venice
Mouths of the Po R.
ADRIATIC SEA
C. Promontore
Quarnero
Lussin I.
Premuda
Melada
Isola Lunga
Incoronata I.
Zara
DALMATIA
Spalato
Lesina
Lissa I.
Curzola
Lagosta
S. Andrea I.
Florence
R. Arno
ITALY
Ancona
R. Tiber
Elba I.
Paris
Quebec
Montreal
Halifax
Marseille
Boston
50
48
46
44

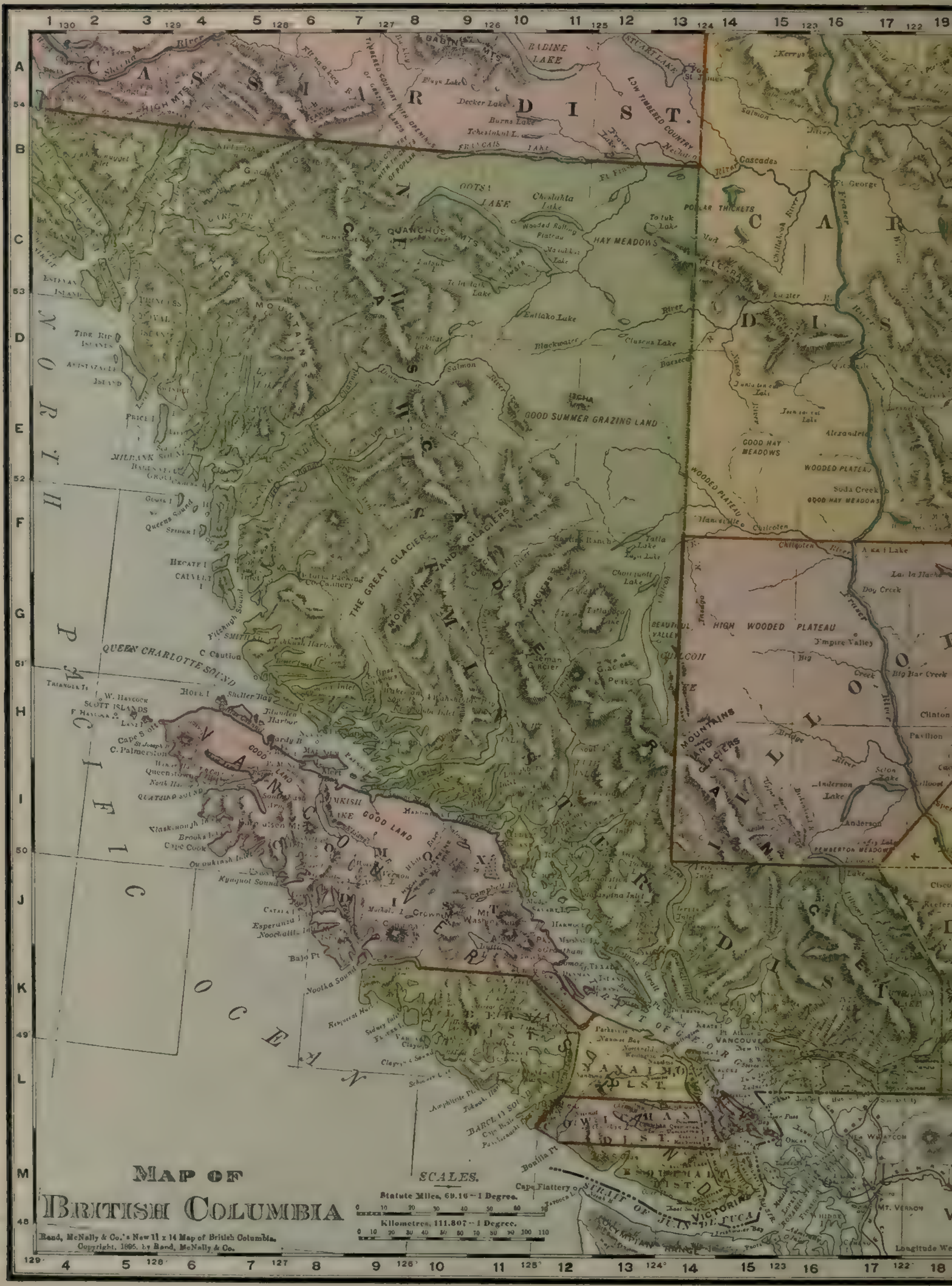
Engraved & printed in colours by


20
22
24
26
50
48
44
P O L A N D
R U S S I A
Sandomierz
Radomysl
Tarnograd
Sokal
Brody
Zolkiew
Jaroslaw
Cracow
Tarnow
Dembica
Rzeszow
Przemysl
Lemberg
Busk
Zloczow
Tarnopol
G A L L I C I A
Sambor
Drohobycz
Stryj
Stanislawow
Kolomea
Horodenka
Zaleszczyky
Sniatyn
Czernowitz
Bukowina
Suczawa
R. Dniester
R. Pruth
R. Vistula
R. San
Bartfeld
Eperies
Leutschau
Kaschau
Ungvar
Munkacs
Neusohl
Schemnitz
Miskolcz
Erlau
Tokay
Nagy Karoly
Debreczen
Szatmar Nemethi
Nagy Banya
Grosswardein
Gran
BUDA PEST
H U N G A R Y
Szolnok
Kecskemet
Csongrad
Szentes
Gyula
Arad
Szegedin
Mako
Baja
Theresiopel
Maria Theresiopel
Zombor
Temesvar
Lugos
Versecz
Weisskirchen
Pancsova
Belgrade
Semlin
Orsova
Alt Orsova
Mehadia
Karansebes
Hatzfeld
Nagy Kikinda
Deva
Broos
Karlsburg
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Mediasch
Schässburg
Klausenburg
Thorda
Bistritz
Dees
S I E B E N B U R G E N
Transylvanian Alps
Carpathian Mts
MOLDAVIA
W A L L A C H I A
Krajova
R U M A N I A
Widdin
Rahova
R. Danube
B U L G A R I A
S E R V I A
18
16
Bosna Serai
Zvornik
Plevlje
Mitrovitza
MONTENEGRO
Cetigne
Podgoritza
Scutari
Antivari
Dulcigno
Scale of English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
Railways thus

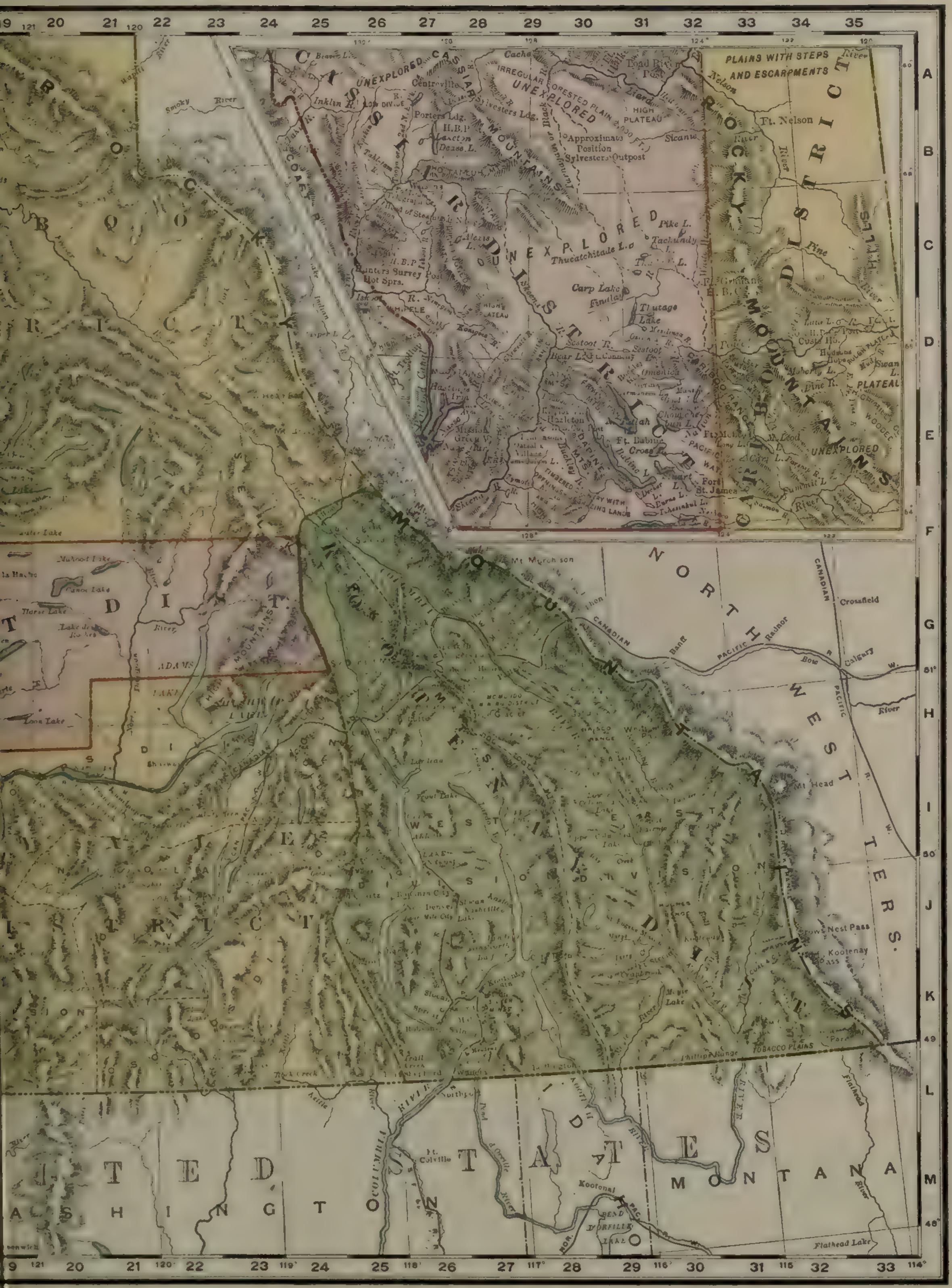
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

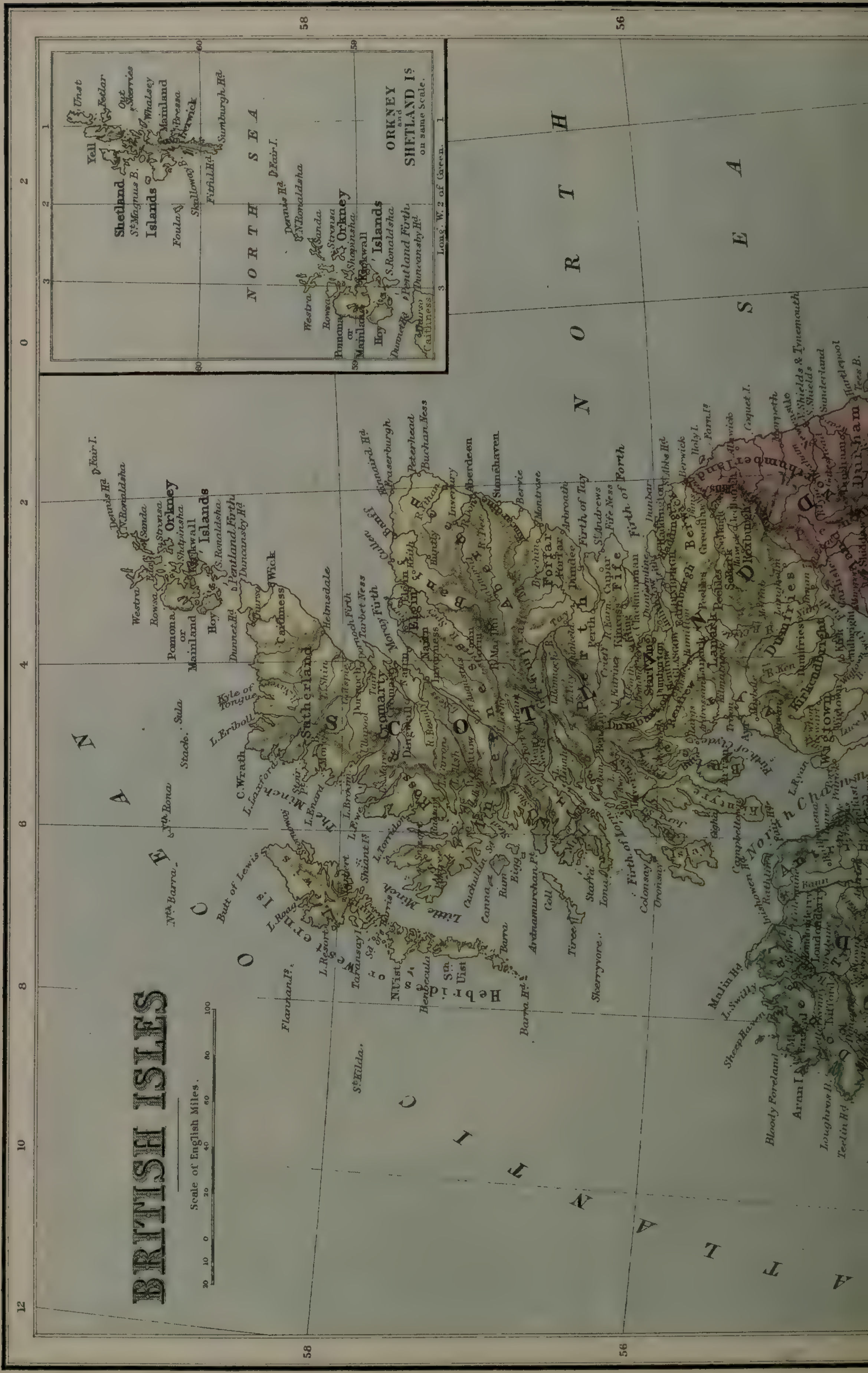
BRITISH C


MAP OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of British Columbia.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.807 = 1 Degree.
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
CASSIAR DIST.
COAST DIST.
CARIBOO DIST.
LILLOOET DIST.
VANCOUVER
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
THE GREAT GLACIER
MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS
GOOD SUMMER GRAZING LAND
HIGH WOODED PLATEAU
HAY MEADOWS
NANAIMO DIST.
COWICHAN DIST.
ESQUIMALT DIST.
VICTORIA
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
STRAIT OF GEORGIA
Cape Flattery
Longitude West

OLUMBIA.

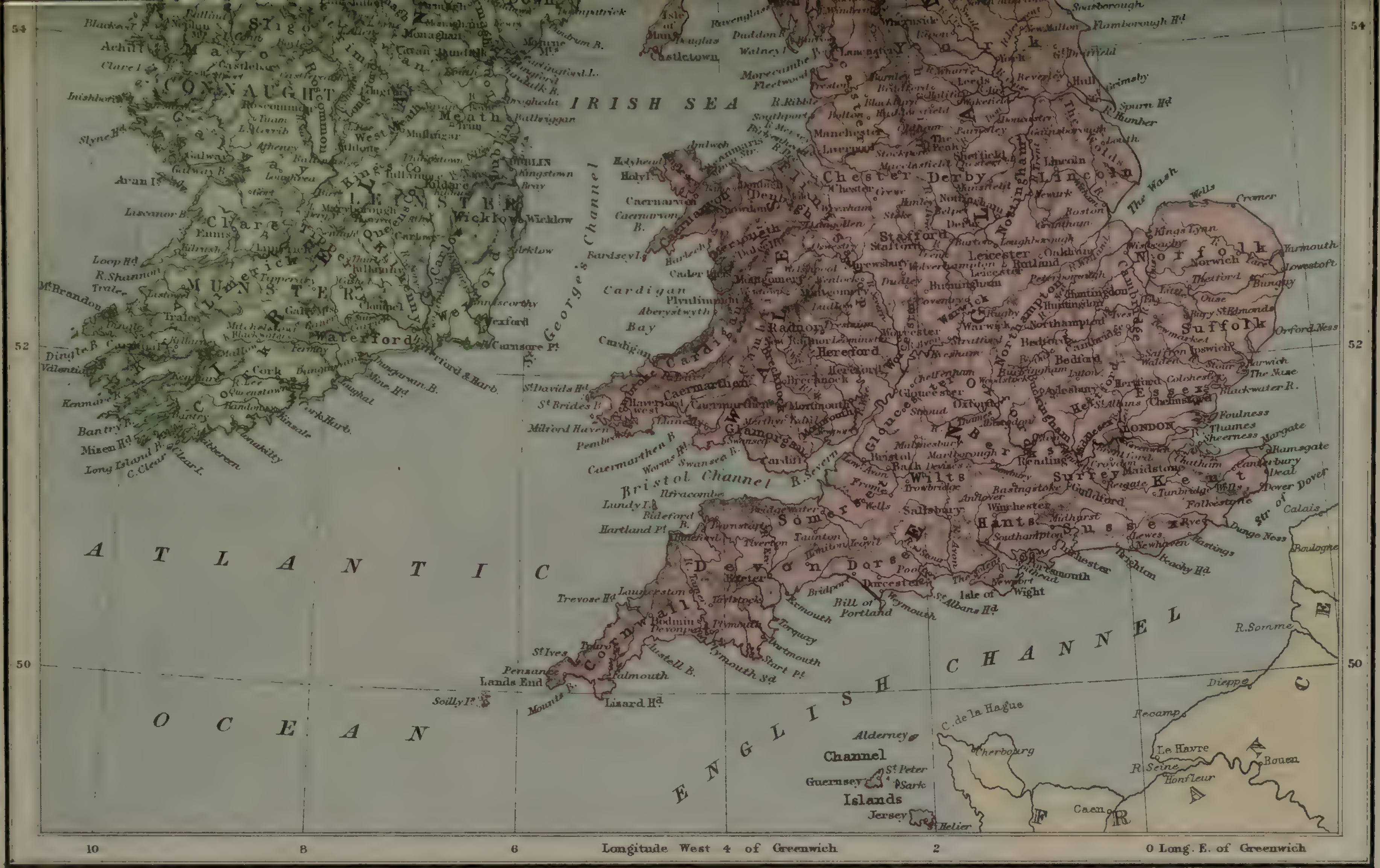


PLAINS WITH STEPS AND ESCARPMENTS
UNEXPLORED
CASSIAR MOUNTAINS
IRREGULAR FORESTED PLAIN
HIGH PLATEAU
Centreville
Porters Ldg.
Sylvesters Ldg.
Approximate Position Sylvesters Outpost
Ft. Nelson
Sicanni
Pike L.
Tacla L.
Thucatchitade L.
Carp Lake
Finlay
Hazelton
Babine
Ft. Babine
Ft. McLeod
Fort St. James
Stuart L.
Fraser L.
Omineca
Hot Sprs.
Bear L.
UNEXPLORED
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
DISTRICT
CARIBOO
PLATEAU
Swan L.
Smoky River
NORTH WEST TERS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
Banff
Calgary
Bow R.
Crossfield
Mt. Murchison
Mt. Head
Crows Nest Pass
Kootenay Pass
TOBACCO PLAINS
WEST KOOTENAY DIST.
EAST KOOTENAY DIST.
Columbia
Kootenay
Trail
Rock Creek
Ft. Colville
Northport
Kootenai
BEND
BONNER'S FERRY
Flathead Lake
Flathead River
UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
121
120
119
118
117
116
115
114°
49
50
51°
48°

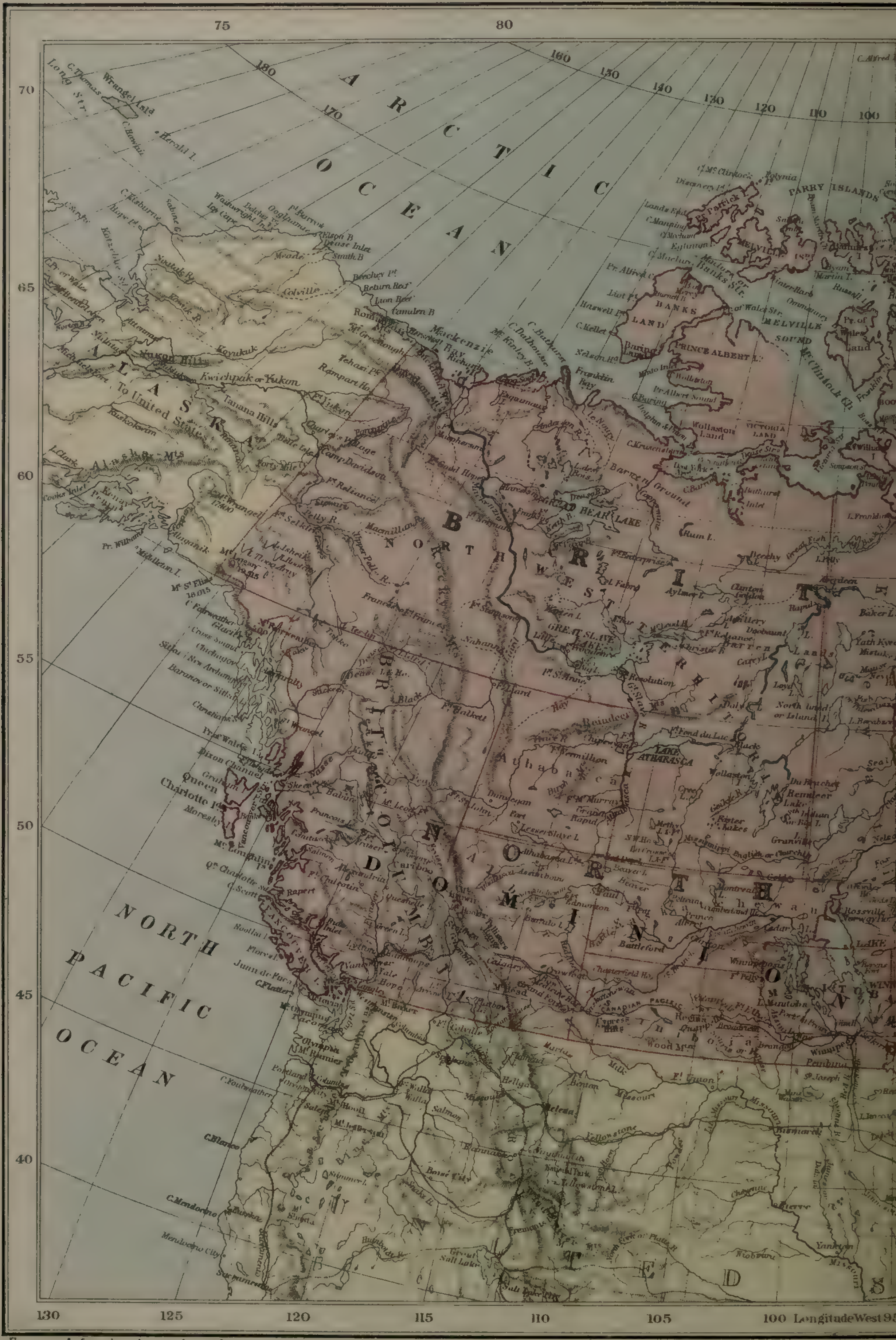


BRITISH ISLES

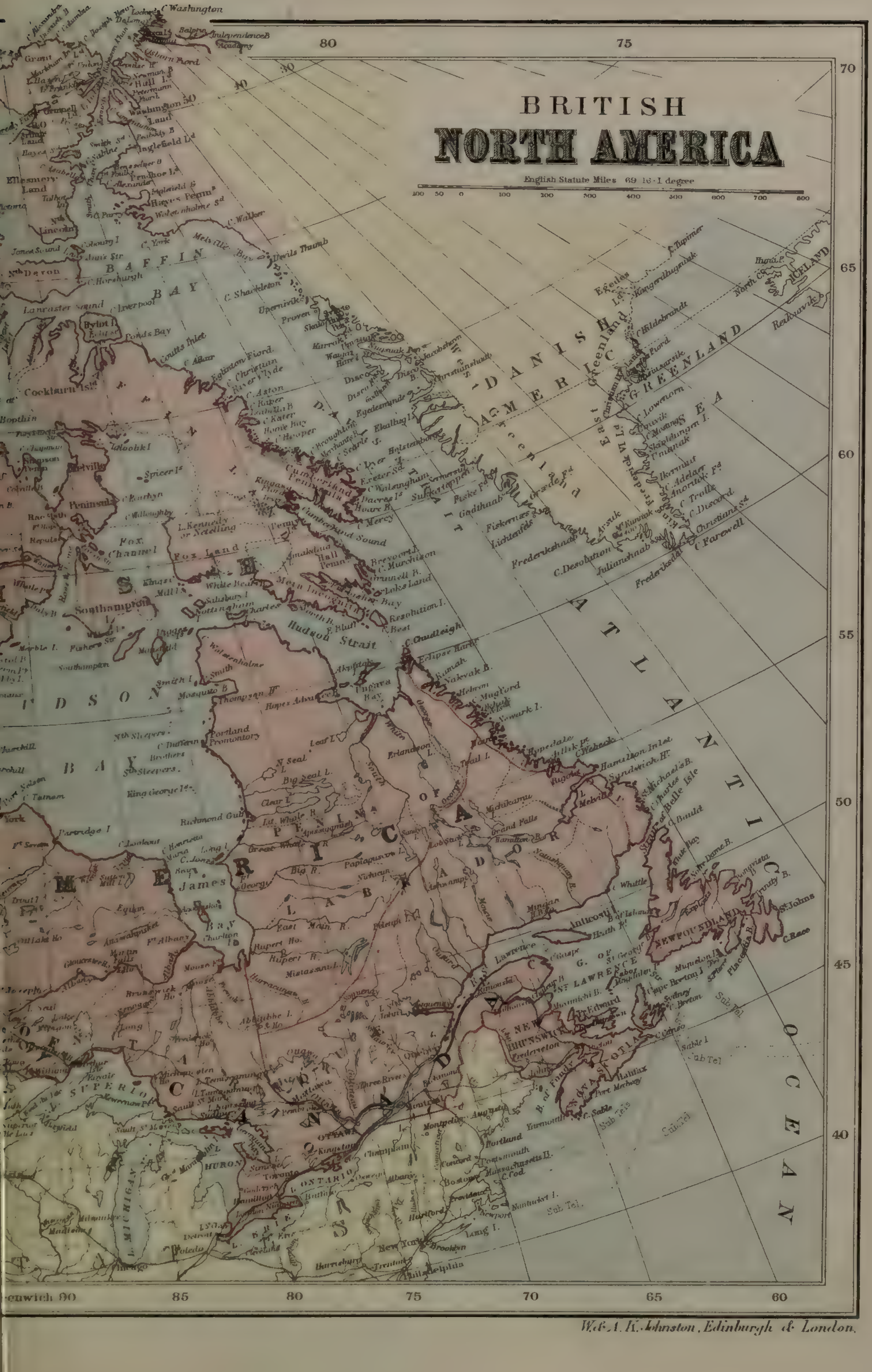
Scale of English Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
ORKNEY and SHETLAND IS. on same Scale.
Long. W. 2 of Green.
Shetland Islands
Unst
Yell
Fetlar
Out Skerries
Whalsey
Mainland
Bressa
Lerwick
St. Magnus B.
Foula
Skalloway
Fitfull Hd.
Sumburgh Hd.
Fair I.
NORTH SEA
Orkney Islands
Westra
Rowsa
Pomona or Mainland
Kirkwall
Hoy
S. Ronaldsha
Pentland Firth
Dunnet Hd.
Duncansby Hd.
Caithness
Dennis Hd.
N. Ronaldsha
Sanda
Stronsa
Shapinsha
Wick
Thurso
Sutherland
Kyle of Tongue
L. Eriboll
C. Wrath
Stack
Sula
Nth. Rona
Butt of Lewis
Lewis
Flannan Is.
St. Kilda
Hebrides
N. Uist
S. Uist
Barra
Barra Hd.
Little Minch
The Minch
Skye
Cuchullin
Canna
Rum
Eigg
Ardnamurchan Pt.
Coll
Tiree
Skerryvore
Staffa
Iona
Mull
Colonsay
Oronsay
Firth of Lorn
Jura
Islay
Cantyre
Arran
Ross
Cromarty
Dornoch Firth
Tarbet Ness
Moray Firth
Nairn
Elgin
Banff
Inverness
Aberdeen
Kinnaird Hd.
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
Buchan Ness
Stonehaven
Bervie
Montrose
Arbroath
Forfar
Firth of Tay
Dundee
Perth
Fife
St. Andrews
Fife Ness
Firth of Forth
Stirling
Dumbarton
Renfrew
Lanark
Ayr
Firth of Clyde
Dunbar
Berwick
Peebles
Roxburgh
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Northumberland
Durham
Holy I.
Farn Is.
Coquet I.
Tynemouth
Shields
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Tees B.
SCOTLAND
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
North Channel
Malin Hd.
L. Swilly
Sheep Haven
Bloody Foreland
Aran I.
Londonderry
Antrim
Rathlin I.
58
56
0
2
4
6
8
10
12


IRISH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ENGLISH CHANNEL
St George's Channel
Bristol Channel
Cardigan Bay
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER
Sligo
Mayo
Roscommon
Meath
Westmeath
Kings Co.
Queens Co.
Kildare
Wicklow
Carlow
Wexford
Kilkenny
Tipperary
Waterford
Limerick
Clare
Cork
DUBLIN
Kingstown
Galway
Aran Is.
Achill
Tralee
Valentia
Bantry
Mizen Hd.
C. Clear
Carnsore Pt.
Isle of Man
Castletown
Douglas
Chester
Derby
Lincoln
Stafford
Leicester
Rutland
Norfolk
Suffolk
Essex
Kent
Surrey
Sussex
Hants.
Wilts
Somerset
Dorset
Devon
Cornwall
Glamorgan
Caermarthen
Cardigan
Radnor
Brecknock
Hereford
Gloucester
Oxford
Bedford
Northampton
Huntingdon
Cambridge
Warwick
Hertford
LONDON
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Bristol
Bath
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Orford Ness
Harwich
The Wash
Cromer
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Brighton
Hastings
Beachy Hd.
Isle of Wight
Portland
Weymouth
Plymouth
Falmouth
Lizard Hd.
Lands End
Penzance
Scilly Is.
St Ives
Lundy I.
Hartland Pt.
Alderney
Guernsey
Jersey
St Peter
Sark
Channel Islands
C. de la Hague
Cherbourg
Caen
Le Havre
Honfleur
Rouen
Dieppe
Fecamp
R. Seine
R. Somme
FRANCE
54
52
50
10
8
6
Longitude West 4 of Greenwich
2
0 Long. E. of Greenwich

Engraved & printed in colours by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

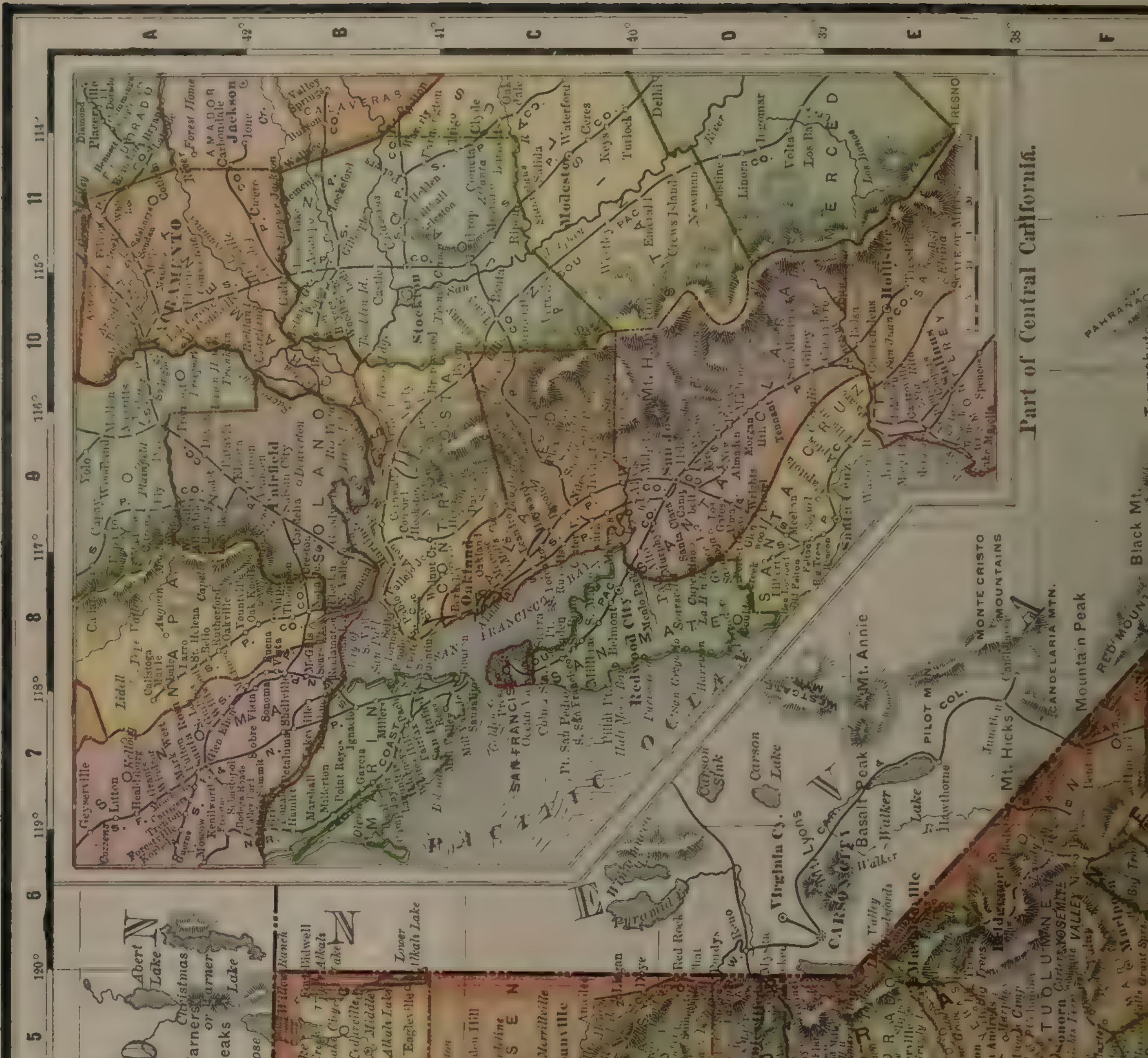

ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA
To United States
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
DOMINION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PARRY ISLANDS
BANKS LAND
PRINCE ALBERT L.
VICTORIA LAND
MELVILLE SOUND
Banks Str.
GREAT BEAR LAKE
GREAT SLAVE LAKE
LAKE ATHABASCA
Athabasca
Mackenzie
Kwichpak or Yukon
Alaska Mts
Mt St Elias
Queen Charlotte Is
Vancouver I.
Wrangel Isld
Herald I.
Long Str.
C. Thomas
Pt Barrow
Colville
Barren Ground
Winnipeg
Missouri
Yellowstone
Great Salt Lake
Sacramento
C. Mendocino
C. Blanco
C. Flattery
Juan de Fuca
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
75
80
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
130
125
120
115
110
105
100 Longitude West

Engraved & printed in colours by

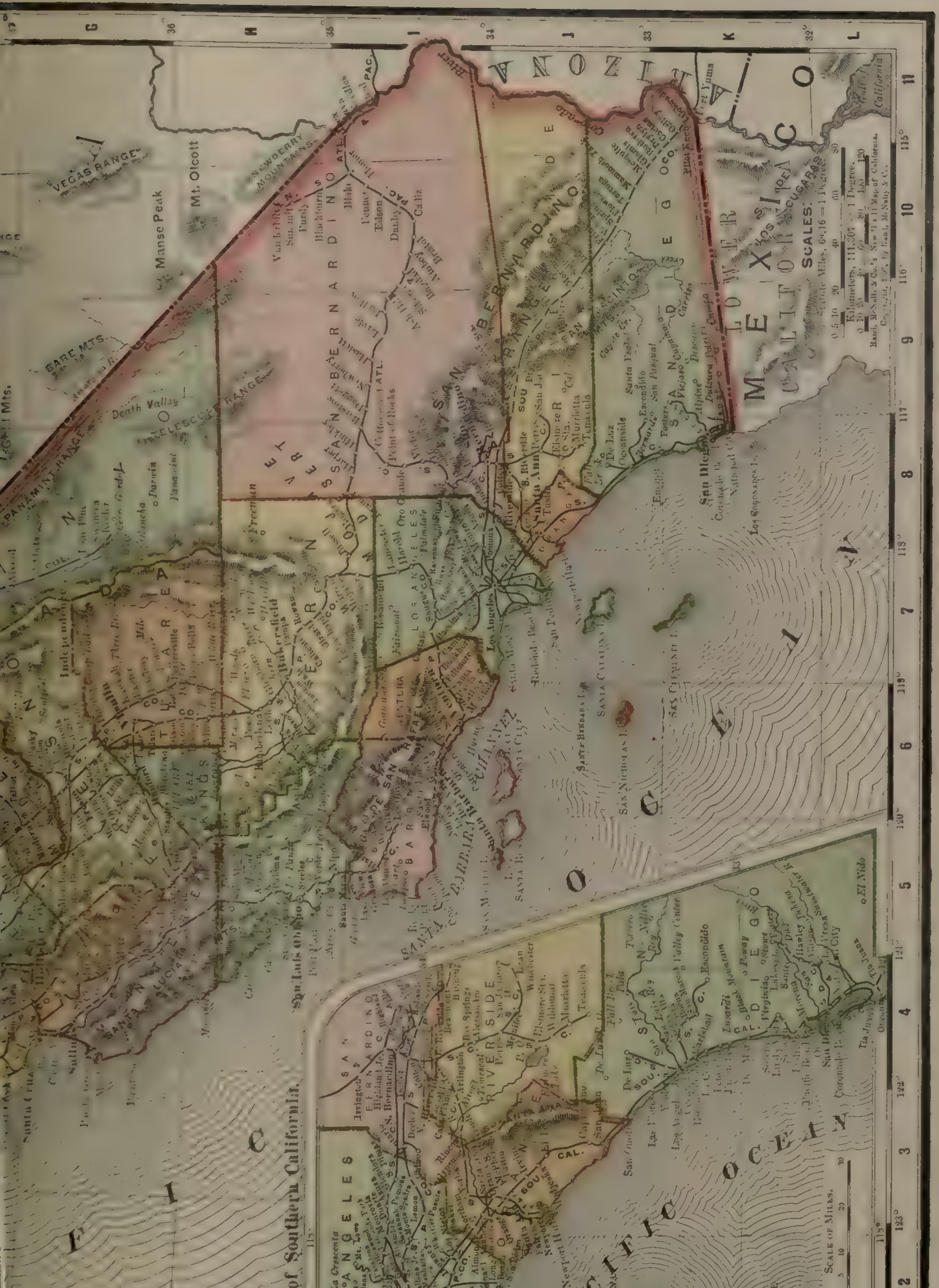

BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA
English Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 degree
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
DANISH AMERICA
GREENLAND
GREENLAND SEA
ICELAND
Reikiavik
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Hudson Strait
HUDSON BAY
James Bay
LABRADOR
CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. Johns
C. Race
G. OF ST. LAWRENCE
Anticosti
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
C. Sable
Cape Breton I.
Sydney
QUEBEC
Montreal
OTTAWA
Kingston
Toronto
Hamilton
ONTARIO
ERIE
HURON
L. SUPERIOR
L. MICHIGAN
Detroit
Toledo
Chicago
Milwaukee
Madison
Portland
Boston
C. Cod
Providence
Newport
Hartford
Long I.
New York
Brooklyn
Trenton
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Albany
Concord
Augusta
Montpelier
Ellesmere Land
Washington Land
C. Washington
Lincoln
N. Devon
Lancaster Sound
Cockburn Isl.
Melville Peninsula
Southampton I.
Fox Channel
Fox Land
Cumberland Sound
Cumberland Peninsula
Meta Incognita
Resolution I.
C. Chudleigh
Ungava Bay
Hamilton Inlet
Strait of Belle Isle
C. Farewell
C. Desolation
Julianshaab
Frederikshaab
Godthaab
Disco
Upernivik
Devils Thumb
C. Walker
Melville Bay
Greenwich 90
85
80
75
70
65
60
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40

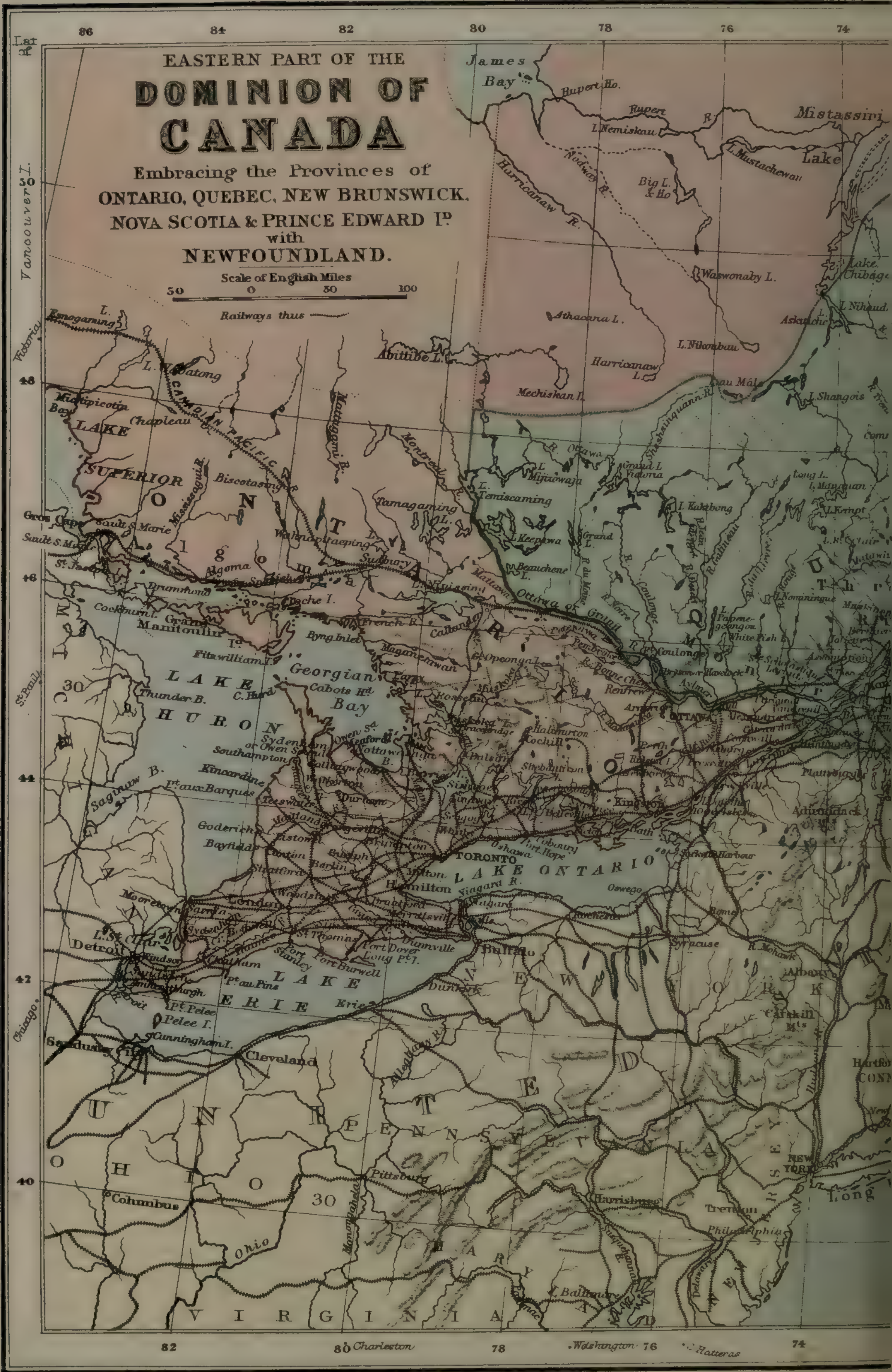
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

CALI


Part of Central California.
OREGON
PACIFIC
CASCADE MOUNTAINS
Mt. Pitt
Mt. McLaughlin
Upper Klamath Lake
Summer Lake
Abert Lake
Christmas Warner's or Warner Peaks Lake
Goose Lake
Steele Swamp
Alturas
Susanville
Red Bluff
Redding
Crescent City
Eureka
Quincy
Downieville
Placerville
Jackson
Sacramento
Stockton
Modesto
Oakland
San Francisco
Redwood City
Santa Rosa
Carson City
Virginia City
Reno
Carson Lake
Walker Lake
Hawthorne
Mt. Hicks
Mt. Annie
Mountain Peak
Monte Cristo Mountains
Candelaria Mtn.
Black Mt.
Tuolumne
Yosemite Valley
Sonora
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
42° 41° 40° 39° 38°
124° 123° 122° 121° 120° 119° 118° 117° 116° 115° 114°

RNIA.

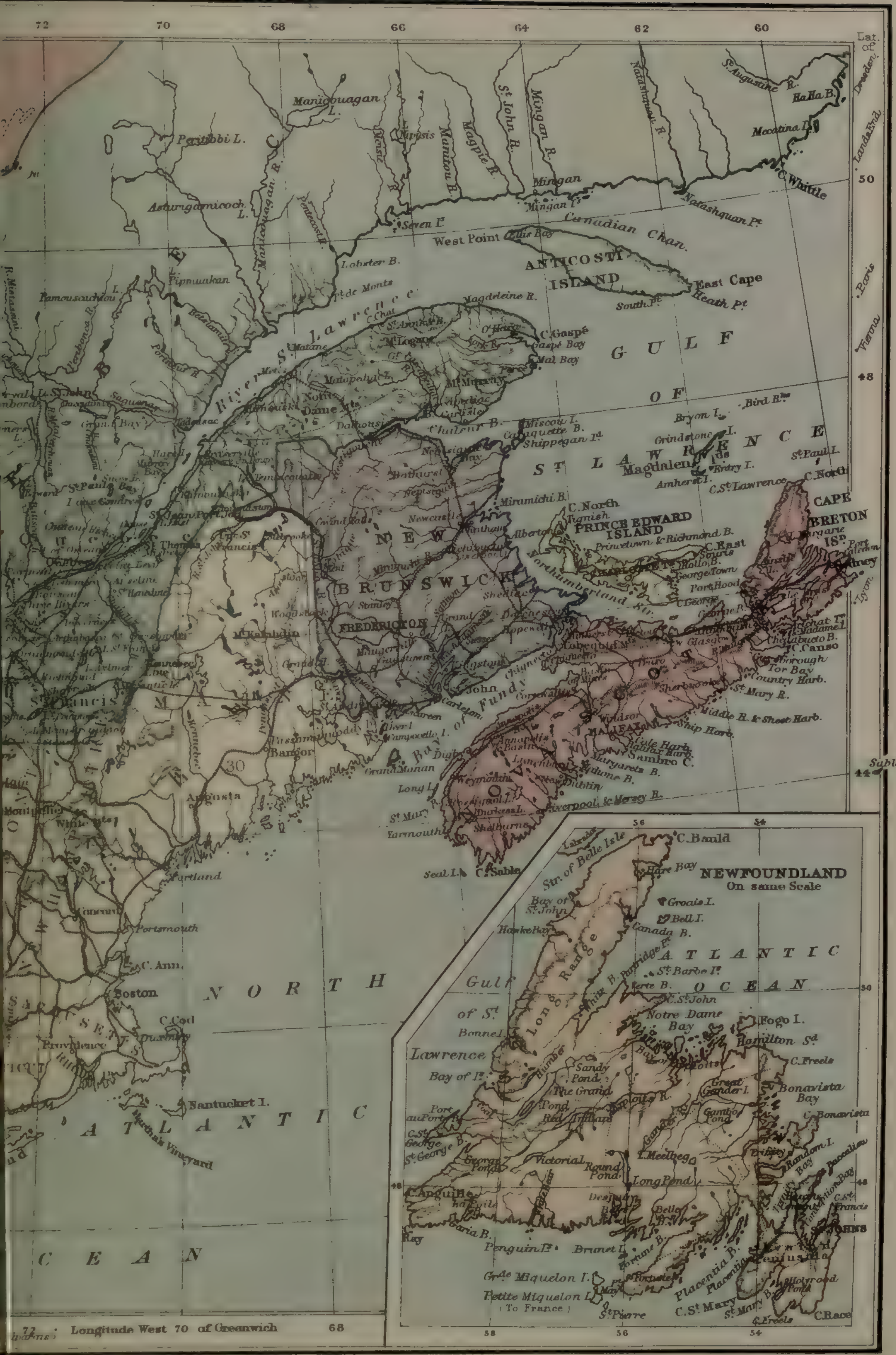

ARIZONA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN DIEGO
LOS ANGELES
VENTURA
KERN
TULARE
ORANGE
SANTA BARBARA
RIVERSIDE
PACIFIC OCEAN
Death Valley
PANAMINT RANGE
TELESCOPE RANGE
VEGAS RANGE
NEWBERRY MOUNTAINS
Mt. Olcott
Manse Peak
SAN BERNARDINO RANGE
SAN JACINTO MTS.
SANTA LUCIA RANGE
SIERRA DE LOS CUCAPAS
Gulf of California
Colorado River
Ft. Yuma
Los Angeles
San Diego
Bakersfield
Santa Ana
Pomona
Riverside
San Luis Obispo
San Pedro
Santa Catalina I.
San Clemente I.
San Nicolas I.
Santa Barbara I.
Los Coronados I.
SCALES:
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometers, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of California.
Copyright, 18—, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Part of Southern California.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 5 10 20 30
32° 33° 34° 35° 36°
115° 116° 117° 118° 119° 120° 121° 122° 123° 124°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
G H I J K L



EASTERN PART OF THE
DOMINION OF
CANADA
Embracing the Provinces of
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA & PRINCE EDWARD Iᴰ.
with
NEWFOUNDLAND.

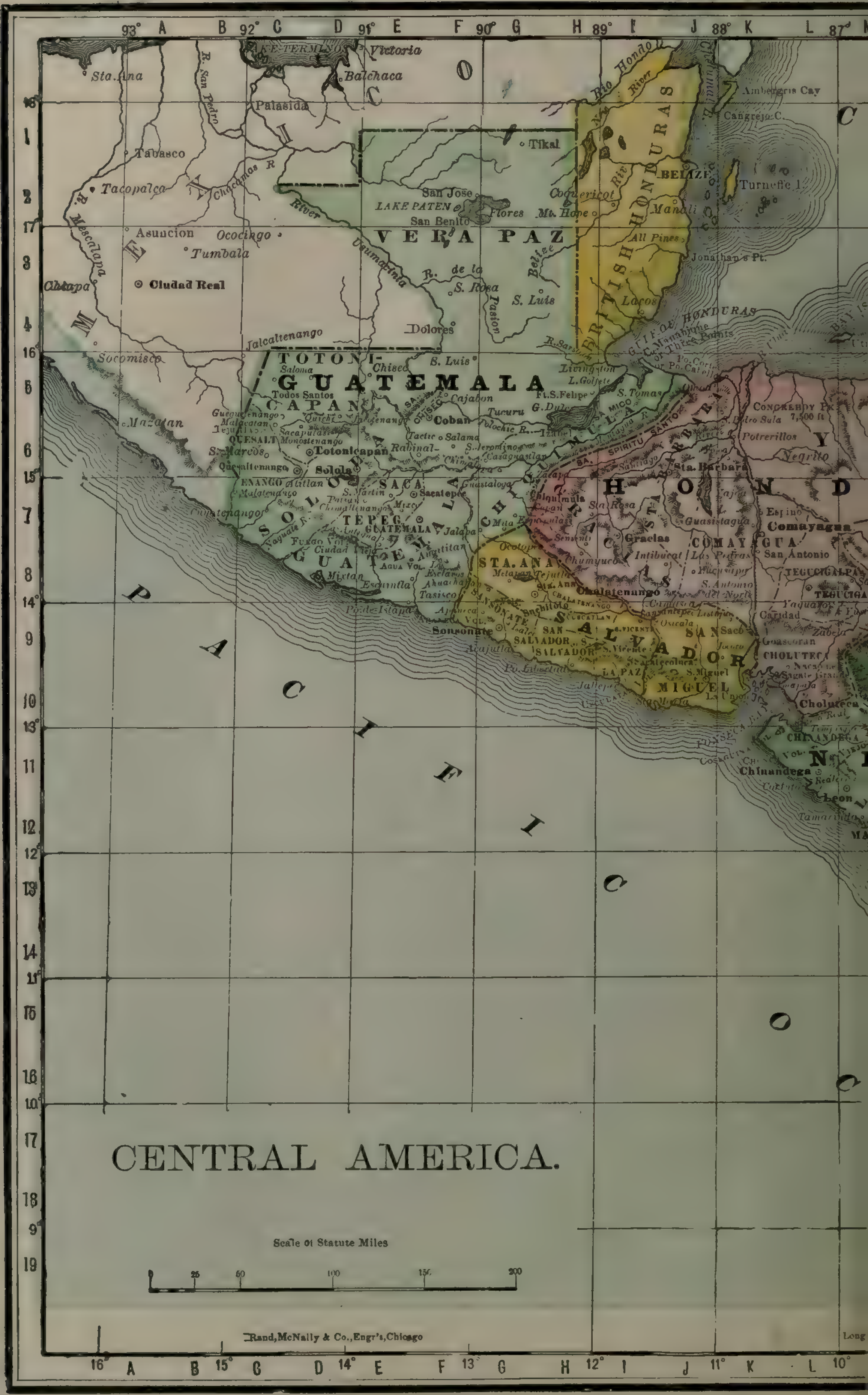
Scale of English Miles
50
0
50
100
Railways thus
Lat. of
86
84
82
80
78
76
74
48
46
44
42
40
30
James Bay
Hupert Ho.
Rupert R.
L. Nemiskau
Mistassini Lake
L. Mustachewan
Nodway R.
Harricanaw R.
Big L. & Ho.
Waswonaby L.
Athacana L.
L. Nilambau
Harricanaw L.
Abittibe L.
Mechiskan L.
L. Shangois
Lake Chibogo
Vancouver I.
Victoria
Emogaming L.
L. Natatong
Michipicotin Bay
Chapleau
CANADIAN PACIFIC
Mattagami R.
Montreal R.
LAKE SUPERIOR
Biscotasing
Mississaguia
O N T A R I O
Algoma
Tamagaming L.
Gros Cape
Sault S. Marie
Sault S. Marie
St. Joseph
Wahnapitaeping L.
Sudbury
L. Nipissing
Bramford
La Cloche I.
French R.
Cockburn I.
Grand Manitoulin Iᵈ.
Fitzwilliam I.
Byng Inlet
Callander
Maganetawan
Georgian Bay
Cabots Hd.
C. Hurd
LAKE HURON
Thunder B.
Saginaw B.
St. Paul
Sydenham or Owen Sd.
Southampton
Kincardine
Pᵗ aux Barques
Goderich
Bayfield
Teeswater
Collingwood
Stratford
Berlin
Guelph
Milton
Hamilton
TORONTO
Oshawa
Port Hope
Cobourg
Belleville
Kingston
LAKE ONTARIO
Niagara R.
Oswego
Sackets Harbour
Rochester
Syracuse
Rome
R. Mohawk
Albany
Catskill Mᵗˢ
Adirondack
Plattsburg
Ottawa
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Perth
Brockville
Cornwall
Peterboro
Lindsay
Orillia
Haliburton
L. Temiscaming
Mijizowaja
Ottawa R.
Mattawa
Grand Lac Victoria
L. Kakibong
Beauchene L.
Keepawa
Gatineau
Coulonge
Opeongo L.
Rosseau
Muskoka
London
Sarnia
Woodstock
Brantford
St. Thomas
Port Stanley
Port Burwell
Port Dover
Long Pᵗ. I.
Dunnville
Buffalo
Dunkirk
Erie
LAKE ERIE
Pᵗ au Pins
Chatham
Windsor
Detroit
Amherstburgh
Pᵗ. Pelee
Pelee I.
Cunningham I.
Sandusky
Cleveland
L. St. Clair
Moore
Chicago
NEW YORK
Hartford
CONN.
Long
NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Susquehanna
Delaware
PENNSYLVANIA
Allegheny R.
Pittsburg
Monongahela
OHIO
Columbus
Ohio
MARYLAND
Baltimore
VIRGINIA
UNITED STATES
MICHIGAN
Charleston
Washington
Hatteras

Engraved & printed in colours by

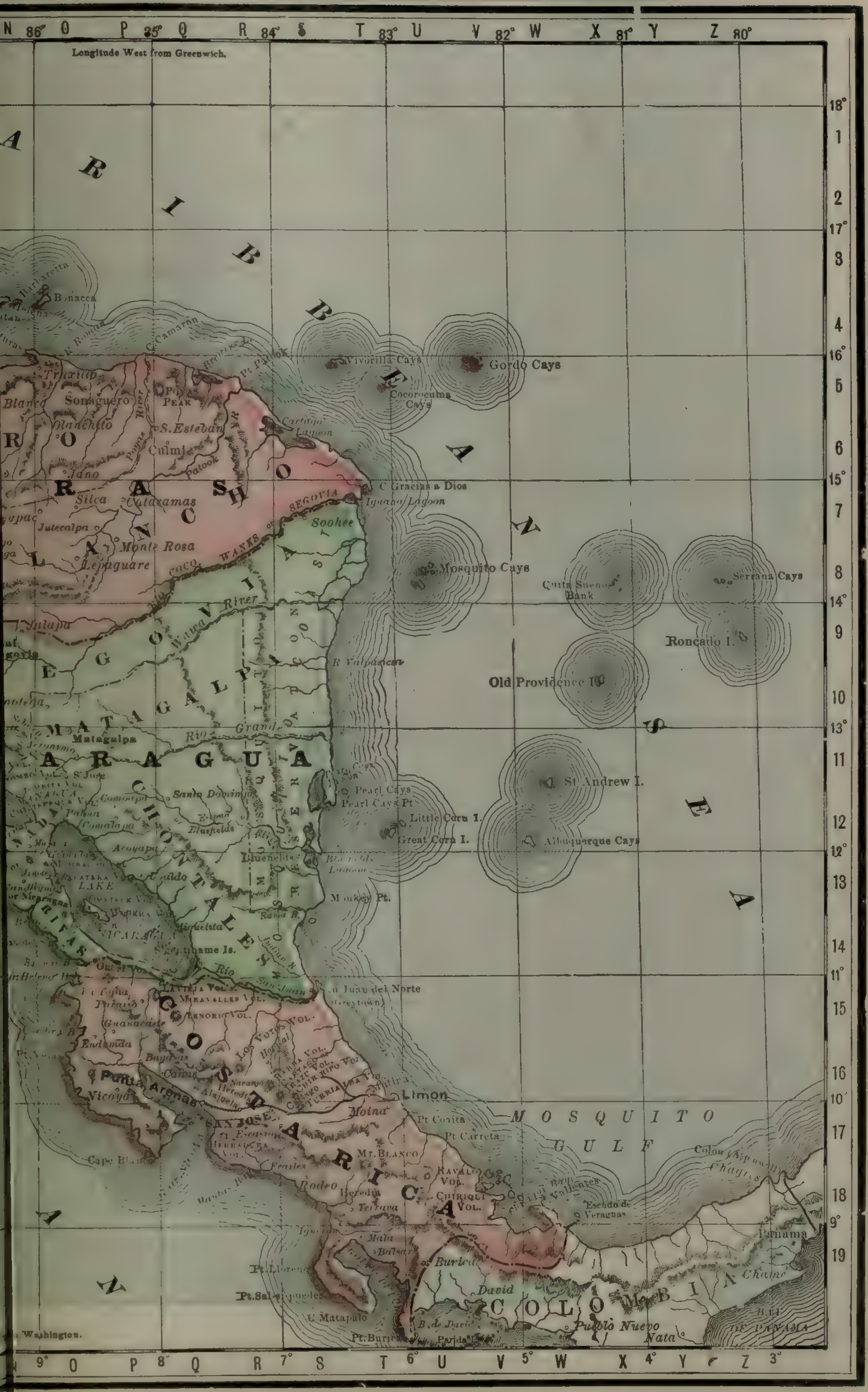

72
70
68
66
64
62
60
Lat. of
Dresden
Landsend
Paris
Vienna
50
48
44
Manicouagan L.
Peritibbi L.
Astuirgamicooh L.
Manicouagan R.
Pentecost R.
Moisie R.
Nipisis
Manitou R.
Magpie R.
St John R.
Mingan R.
Natashquan R.
St Augustine R.
Ha Ha B.
Mecatina I.
C. Whittle
Mingan
Mingan Is.
Natashquan Pt.
Seven Is.
Canadian Chan.
West Point
Ellis Bay
ANTICOSTI ISLAND
East Cape
Heath Pt.
South Pt.
Lobster B.
Pt. de Monts
Magdeleine R.
River St. Lawrence
C. Chat
Matane
C. Gaspé
Gaspé Bay
Mal Bay
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
Bird Rks.
Bryon I.
Grindstone I.
Magdalen Is.
Entry I.
Amherst I.
St Paul I.
C. North
C. St Lawrence
Saguenay
Tadousac
Chaleur B.
Dalhousie
Miscou I.
Caraquette B.
Shippegan Id.
Bathurst
Miramichi B.
Newcastle
Chatham
NEW BRUNSWICK
FREDERICTON
St John
Carleton
Bay of Fundy
Grand Manan
Passamaquoddy
Bangor
Augusta
Portland
Portsmouth
C. Ann
Boston
C. Cod
Providence
Nantucket I.
Marthas Vineyard
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Princetown
Richmond B.
C. East
Georgetown
CHARLOTTETOWN
Northumberland Str.
CAPE BRETON ISD.
Sydney
Port Hood
Chedabucto B.
C. Canso
Guysborough
Tor Bay
Country Harb.
Sherbrooke
St. Mary R.
Middle R. & Sheet Harb.
Ship Harb.
HALIFAX
Halifax Harb.
Sambro C.
Windsor
Truro
New Glasgow
Pictou
Amherst
Annapolis
Annapolis Basin
Digby
Lunenburg
Margarets B.
Mahone B.
Weymouth
Liverpool & Mersey R.
Shelburne
Yarmouth
St Mary
Long I.
Seal I.
C. Sable
Sable I.
M. Katahdin
St Francis
Three Rivers
Longitude West 70 of Greenwich
NEWFOUNDLAND On same Scale
C. Bauld
Str. of Belle Isle
Hare Bay
Groais I.
Bell I.
Canada B.
Bay of St John
Hawke Bay
Long Range
White B.
Partridge Pt.
St. Barbe Pt.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
C. St John
Notre Dame Bay
Fogo I.
Hamilton Sd.
C. Freels
Gulf of St Lawrence
Bonne B.
Bay of Is.
Humber
Sandy Pond
The Grand Pond
Red Indian
Exploits R.
Great Gander L.
Gambo Pond
Bonavista Bay
C. Bonavista
Port au Port
C. St George
St George B.
George Pond
Victoria
Round Pond
L. Meelbeg
Long Pond
Trinity Bay
Random I.
Baccalieu
Conception Bay
C. St Francis
ST JOHNS
C. Anguille
C. Ray
Penguin Pt.
Brunet I.
Fortune B.
Belle B.
Placentia B.
St Mary B.
Holyrood Pond
C. St Mary
C. Race
Grde Miquelon I.
Petite Miquelon I. (To France)
St Pierre
58
56
54
50
48

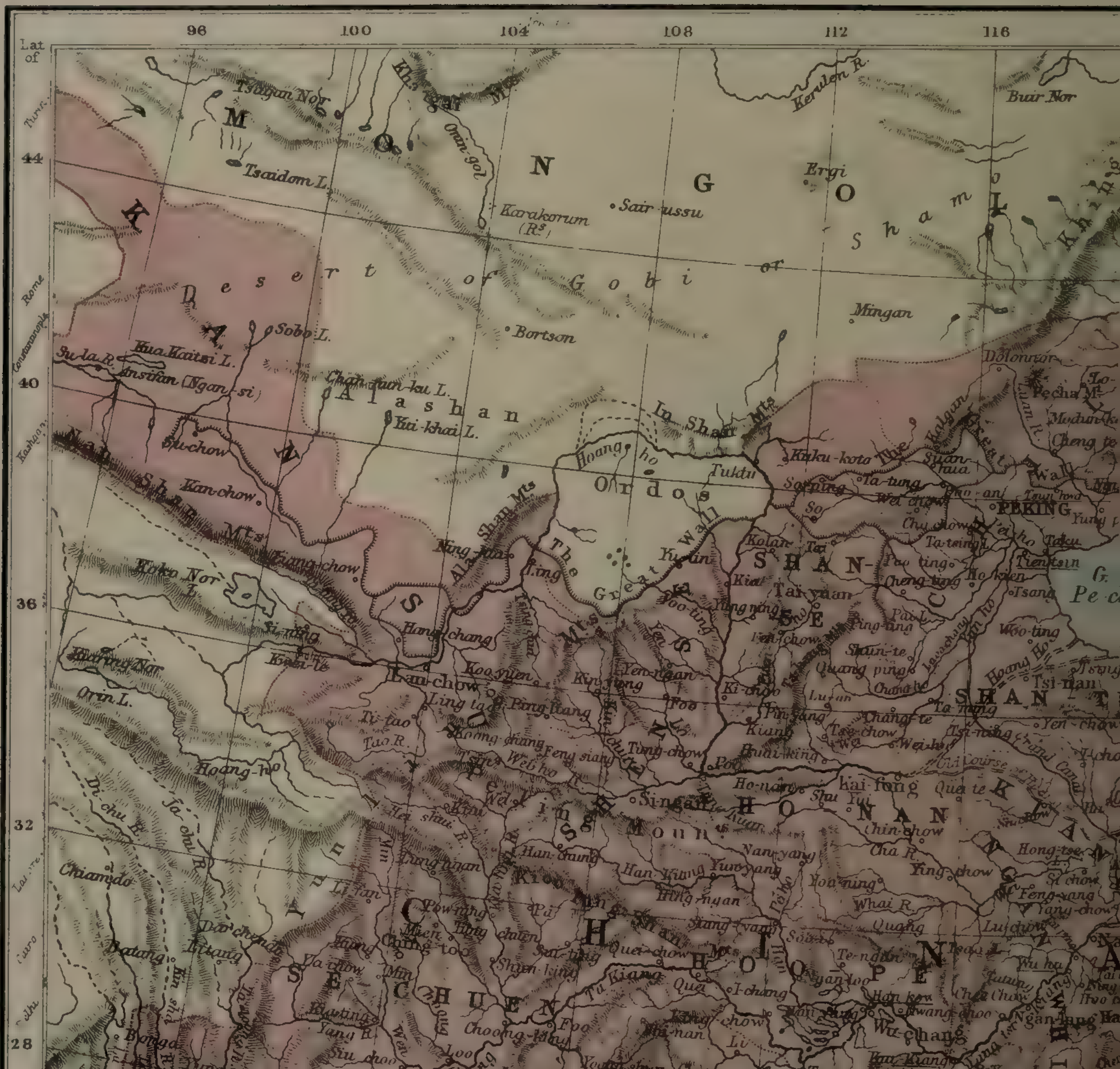
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

CENTRAL

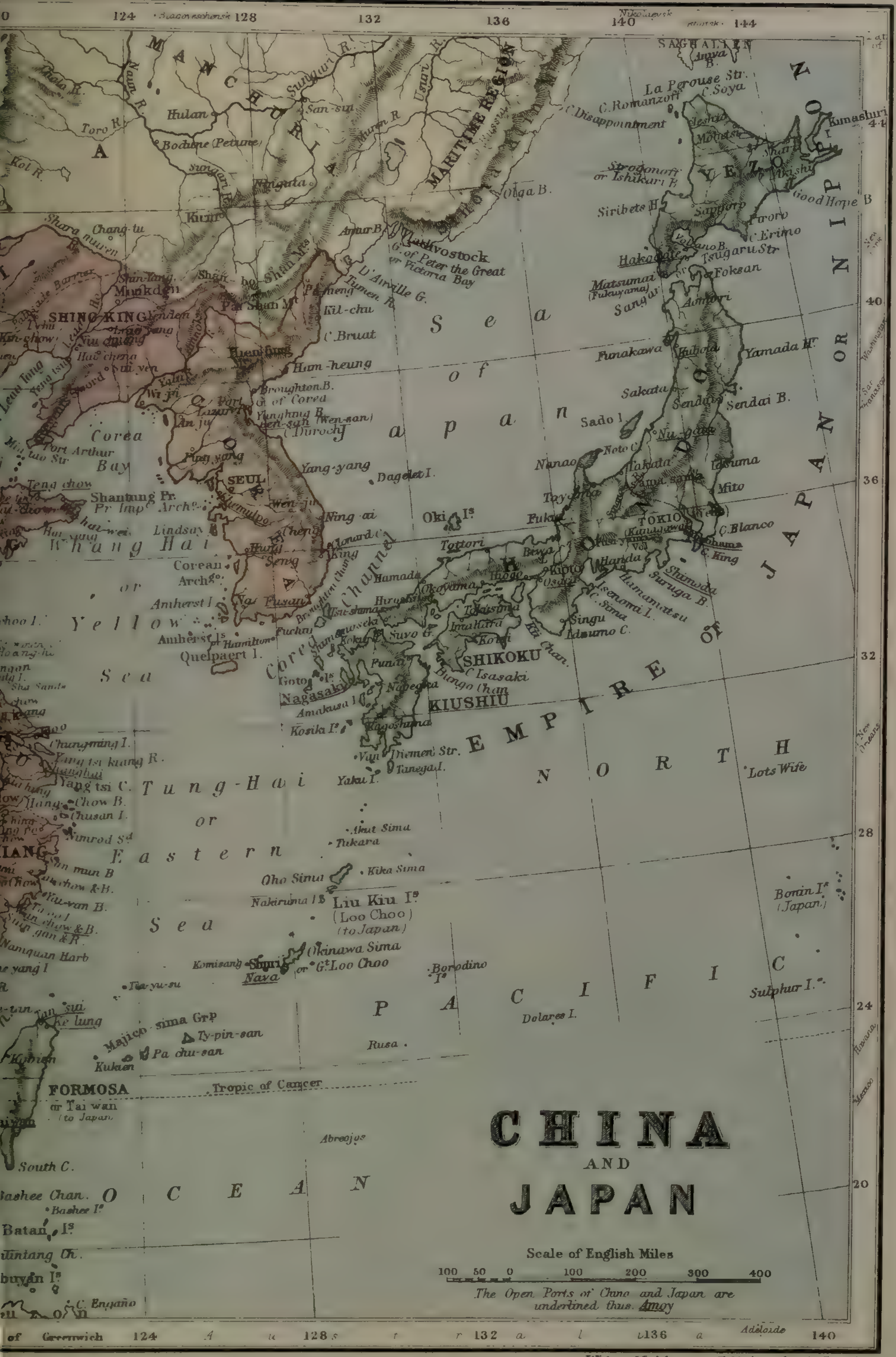

CENTRAL AMERICA.
Scale of Statute Miles
0 25 50 100 150 200
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago
MEXICO
VERA PAZ
GUATEMALA
BRITISH HONDURAS
HONDURAS
SAN SALVADOR
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF HONDURAS
Ciudad Real
Tabasco
Tacopalca
Asuncion
Ocosingo
Tumbala
Chiapa
Socomisco
Mazatan
Sta. Ana
Palasida
Balchaca
Victoria
LAKE TERMINOS
R. San Pedro
Chacamas R.
R. Mescalapa
Usumacinta River
Tikal
San Jose
LAKE PETEN
Flores
San Benito
Coquericot
Mt. Hope
Belize
Manatli
All Pines
Jonathan's Pt.
Lagos
Ambergris Cay
Cangrejo C.
Turneffe I.
Rio Hondo
R. de la Pasion
S. Rosa
S. Luis
Dolores
Jalcaltenango
TOTONICAPAN
Salama
Todos Santos
Chisec
Cajabon
Coban
Rabinal
Totonicapan
Solola
Quesaltenango
S. Marcos
Atitlan
Sacatepeq
Escuintla
Guatemala
Jalapa
Chiquimula
Sta. Rosa
Gracias
Comayagua
Comayagua
San Antonio
Tegucigalpa
Sta. Barbara
Ocotepeque
Chalatenango
Sonsonate
Acajutla
S. Vicente
S. Miguel
La Union
Cholutera
Chinandega
Leon
Livingston
L. Golfete
S. Tomas
Izabal
Pt. S. Felipe
Omoa
Pto. Sula
Potrerillos
Yoro
Conchepy Pk. 7,500 ft.
Fonseca B.
93° 92° 91° 90° 89° 88° 87°
16° 15° 14° 13° 12° 11° 10°
A B C D E F G H I J K L
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

AMERICA.


Longitude West from Greenwich.
N 86° O P 85° Q R 84° S T 83° U V 82° W X 81° Y Z 80°
18° 1 2 17° 3 4 16° 5 6 15° 7 8 14° 9 10 13° 11 12 12° 13 14 11° 15 16 10' 17 18 9° 19
A R I B B E A N
S E A
Bonacca
Vivorilla Cays
Gordo Cays
Cocorocuma Cays
Cartago Lagoon
C. Camaron
Pt. Patook
Trujillo
Sonaguero
Olanchito
S. Esteban
Culmi
Poyas Peak
Patook
Yano
Silca
Caldaramas
Jutecalpa
Monte Rosa
Lepaguare
Juticalpa
H O N D U R A S
O L A N C H O
C Gracias a Dios
Iguana Lagoon
Soohee
SEGOVIA
COCO
WANKS
Mosquito Cays
Quita Sueno Bank
Serrana Cays
Roncador I.
Old Providence I.
St. Andrew I.
Albuquerque Cays
Little Corn I.
Great Corn I.
Pearl Cays
Pearl Cays Pt
Wawa River
Jalapa
N E G O V I A
M A T A G A L P A
Matagalpa
Rio Grande
R. Valpasica
N I C A R A G U A
Santo Domingo
Bluefields
Comalapa
Acoyapa
Juigalpa
C H O N T A L E S
M O S Q U I T O
R E S E R V A T I O N
Rama R.
Monkey Pt.
Solentiname Is.
LAKE NICARAGUA
RIVAS
Rio San Juan
San Juan del Norte (Greytown)
Miravalles Vol.
Tenorio Vol.
Guanacaste
Las Cañas
Bagaces
Puntarenas
Nicoya
Cape Blanco
Alajuela
Heredia
SAN JOSE
Cartago
Turrialba Vol.
Limon
Moina
Pt. Cahuita
Pt. Carreta
C O S T A R I C A
Mt. Blanco
Terraba
Rodeo
Chiriqui Vol.
Baru Vol.
Pt. Llorena
Pt. Salsipuedes
C. Matapalo
Pt. Burica
Burica
David
Escudo de Veraguas
M O S Q U I T O G U L F
Colon (Aspinwall)
Chagres
Panama
Chame
Nata
Pueblo Nuevo
B. de David
C O L O M B I A
B. de PANAMA
Washington.
N 9° O P 8° Q R 7° S T 6° U V 5° W X 4° Y Z 3°


MONGOLIA
Desert of Gobi or Shamo
KAN-SU
Alashan
Ordos
The Great Wall
PEKING
SHAN-SI
SHAN-SI
SHAN-TUNG
HO-NAN
SE-CHUEN
HOO-PE
KIANG-SI
HOONAN
QUEI-CHOW
YUN-NAN
QUANG-SI
QUANG-TUNG
FO-KIEN
BURMA
SIAM
TONG KING
HAINAN
Gulf of Tong King
China Sea
Koko Nor
Lan-chow
Singan
Kai-fong
Han-kow
Wu-chang
Chang-sha
Canton
Hong Kong I. & Victoria Tn.
Macao
Amoy
Foo-chow
Hanoi
Quei-lin
Wu-chow
Tientsin
Tai-yuan
Tsaidam L.
Karakorum
Bhamo
Irawadi R.
Salwen R.
Mekong R.
Luang Prabang
Lat. of
96
100
104
108
112
116
44
40
36
32
28
20
Longitude East

Engraved & printed in colours by



MANCHURIA
Sungari R.
Nonni R.
Hulan
San-sin
Bodune (Petune)
Ninguta
Kirin
Ussuri R.
MARITIME REGION
Olga B.
Amur B.
Vladivostock
G. of Peter the Great or Victoria Bay
D'Anville G.
Tumen R.
SHING KING
Mukden
Chang-tu
Kin-chow
Niu chwang
Corea Bay
Port Arthur
Shantung Pr.
Teng chow
Whang Hai or Yellow Sea
COREA
SEUL
Chemulpo
Ping-yang
Gensan (Wen-san)
Broughton B.
Fusan
Quelpaert I.
Port Hamilton
Corea Channel
Sea of Japan
Dagelet I.
Oki Is
Sado I.
SAGHALIEN
La Perouse Str.
C. Soya
C. Romanzoff
C. Disappointment
YEZO
Hakodate
Tsugaru Str.
Sapporo
Matsumai (Fukuyama)
Aomori
Niigata
Sendai
Sendai B.
Yamada Hr.
TOKIO
Yokohama
Shimoda
Kioto
Osaka
Hiogo
SHIKOKU
KIUSHIU
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Van Diemen Str.
Tanega I.
Yaku I.
NIPON
JAPAN OR NIPON
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
Tung-Hai or Eastern Sea
Yang tsi kiang R.
Shanghai
Chusan I.
Liu Kiu Is (Loo Choo) (to Japan)
Okinawa Sima or Gt. Loo Choo
Shuri
Nava
Borodino Is
Dolares I.
Rusa
Bonin Is (Japan)
Sulphur I.
Lots Wife
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
FORMOSA or Tai wan (to Japan)
Tamsui
Kelung
Tropic of Cancer
South C.
Bashee Chan.
Batan Is
Babuyan Is
C. Engaño
Abreojos
124
128
132
136
140
144
40
36
32
28
24
20
Longitude East of Greenwich

CHINA
AND
JAPAN

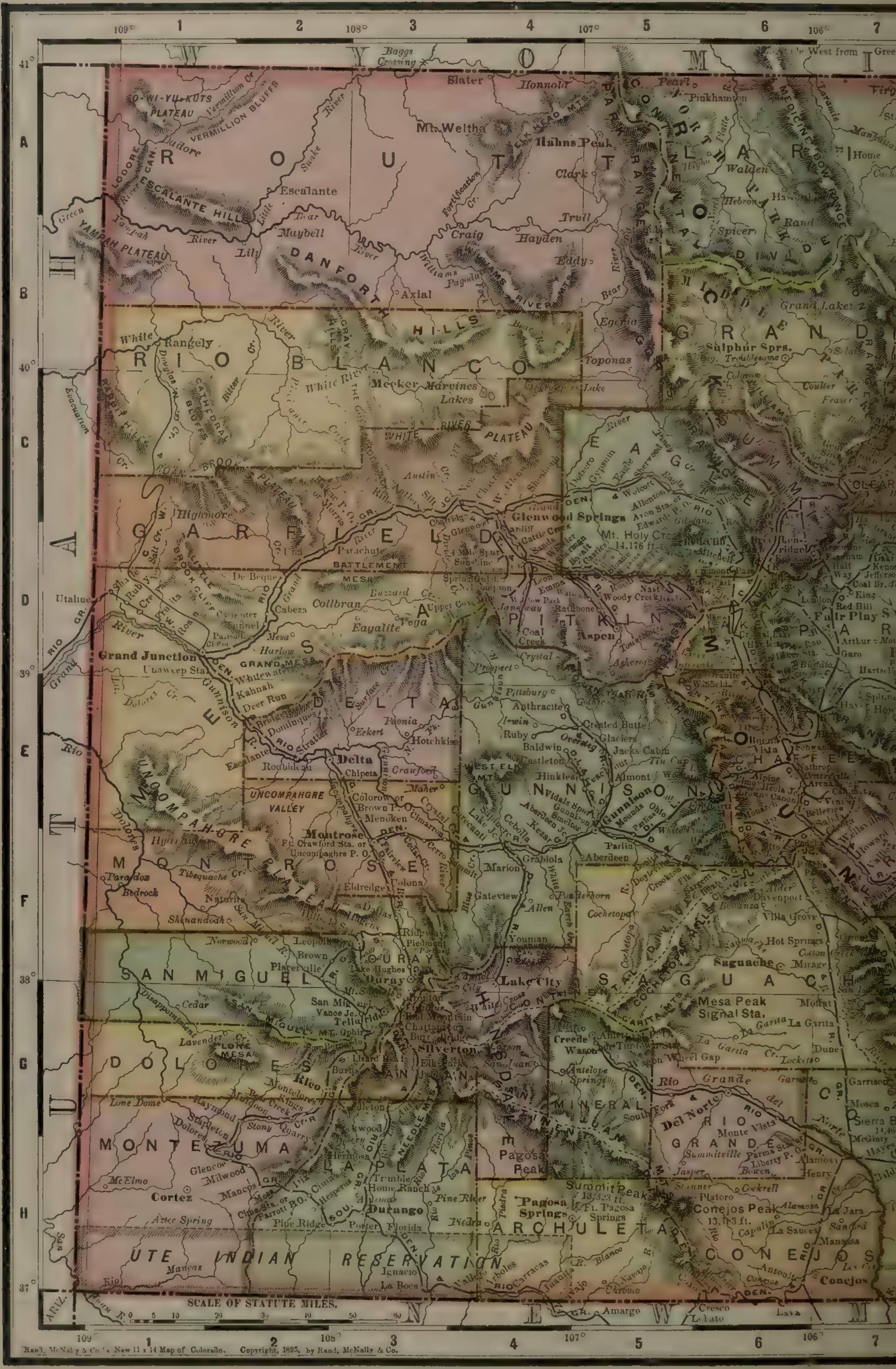
Scale of English Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

The Open Ports of China and Japan are underlined thus. Amoy

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

COLO


SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
109° 108° 107° 106°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A B C D E F G H
41° 40° 39° 38° 37°
W Y O M I N G
U T A H
N E W M E X I C O
ARIZ.
Longitude West from Greenwich
R O U T T
RIO BLANCO
GARFIELD
PITKIN
DELTA
MESA
GUNNISON
MONTROSE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
DOLORES
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
SAN JUAN
HINSDALE
MINERAL
ARCHULETA
RIO GRANDE
CONEJOS
SAGUACHE
CHAFFEE
LAKE
EAGLE
SUMMIT
PARK
GRAND
NORTH PARK
LARIMER
UTE INDIAN RESERVATION
UNCOMPAHGRE VALLEY
O-WI-YU-KUTS PLATEAU
VERMILLION BLUFFS
ESCALANTE HILLS
YAMPAH PLATEAU
DANFORTH HILLS
WHITE RIVER PLATEAU
BATTLEMENT MESA
GRAND MESA
UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU
LONE MESA
PARK RANGE
MEDICINE BOW RANGE
SAWATCH RANGE
ELK HEAD MTS.
WEST ELK MTS.
LA GARITA MTS.
Baggs Crossing
Slater
Honnold
Pearl
Pinkhamton
Mt. Weltha
Hahns Peak
Clark
Walden
Escalante
Maybell
Lily
Craig
Hayden
Axial
Rangely
Meeker
Marvines Lakes
Toponas
Sulphur Sprs.
Grand Lake
Glenwood Springs
Mt. Holy Cross 14,176 ft.
Aspen
Parachute
De Beque
Collbran
Grand Junction
Delta
Montrose
Ouray
Telluride
Silverton
Lake City
Creede
Del Norte
Rico
Durango
Cortez
Mancos
Pagosa Springs
Summit Peak 13,323 ft.
Conejos Peak 13,183 ft.
Conejos
Ignacio
La Boca
Saguache
Mesa Peak Signal Sta.
Gunnison
Crested Butte
Fair Play
Buena Vista
Hot Springs
Alamosa
Monte Vista
Mosca
Sierra Blanca
Manassa
Sanford
Leadville

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Colorado.

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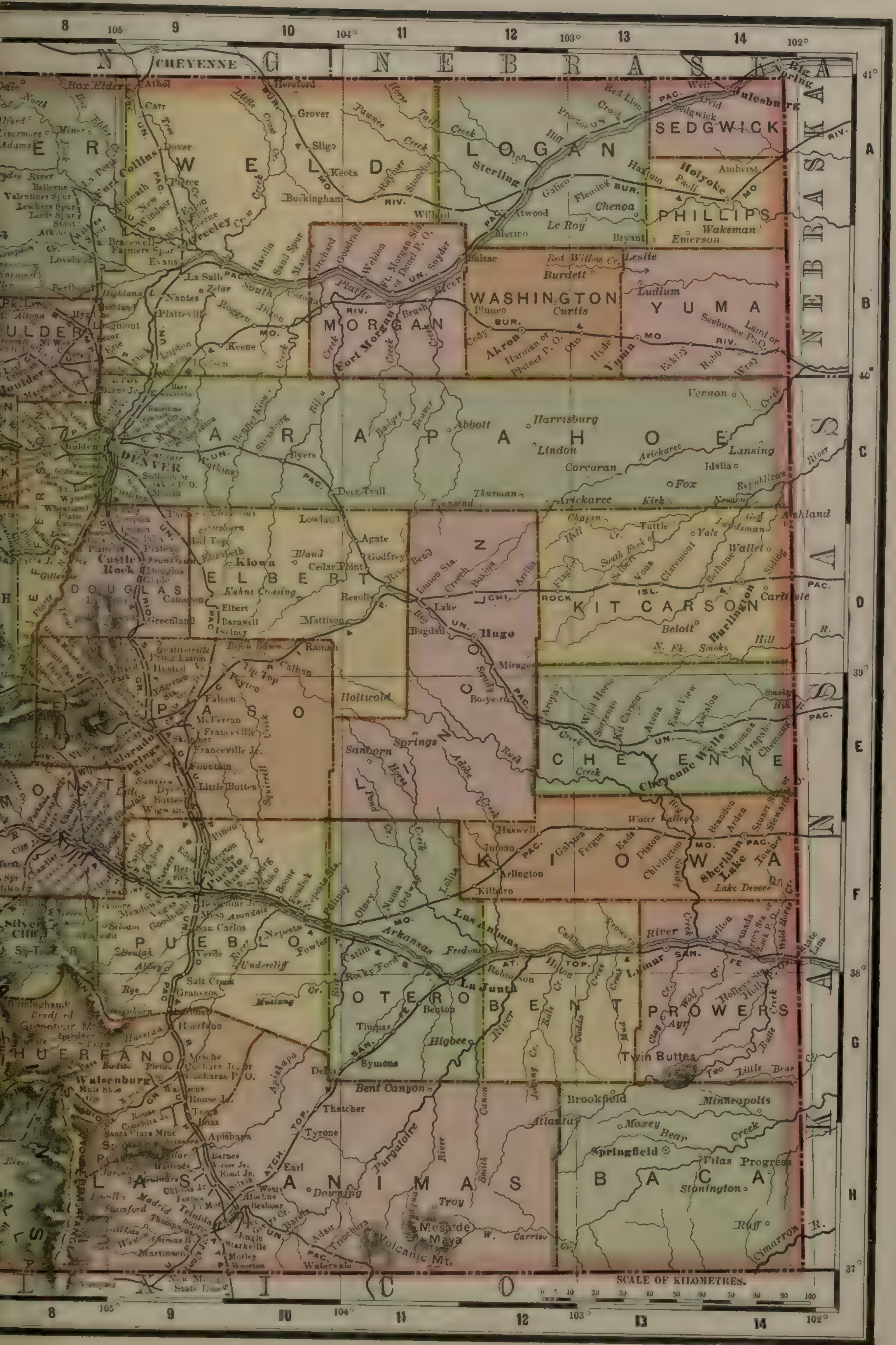
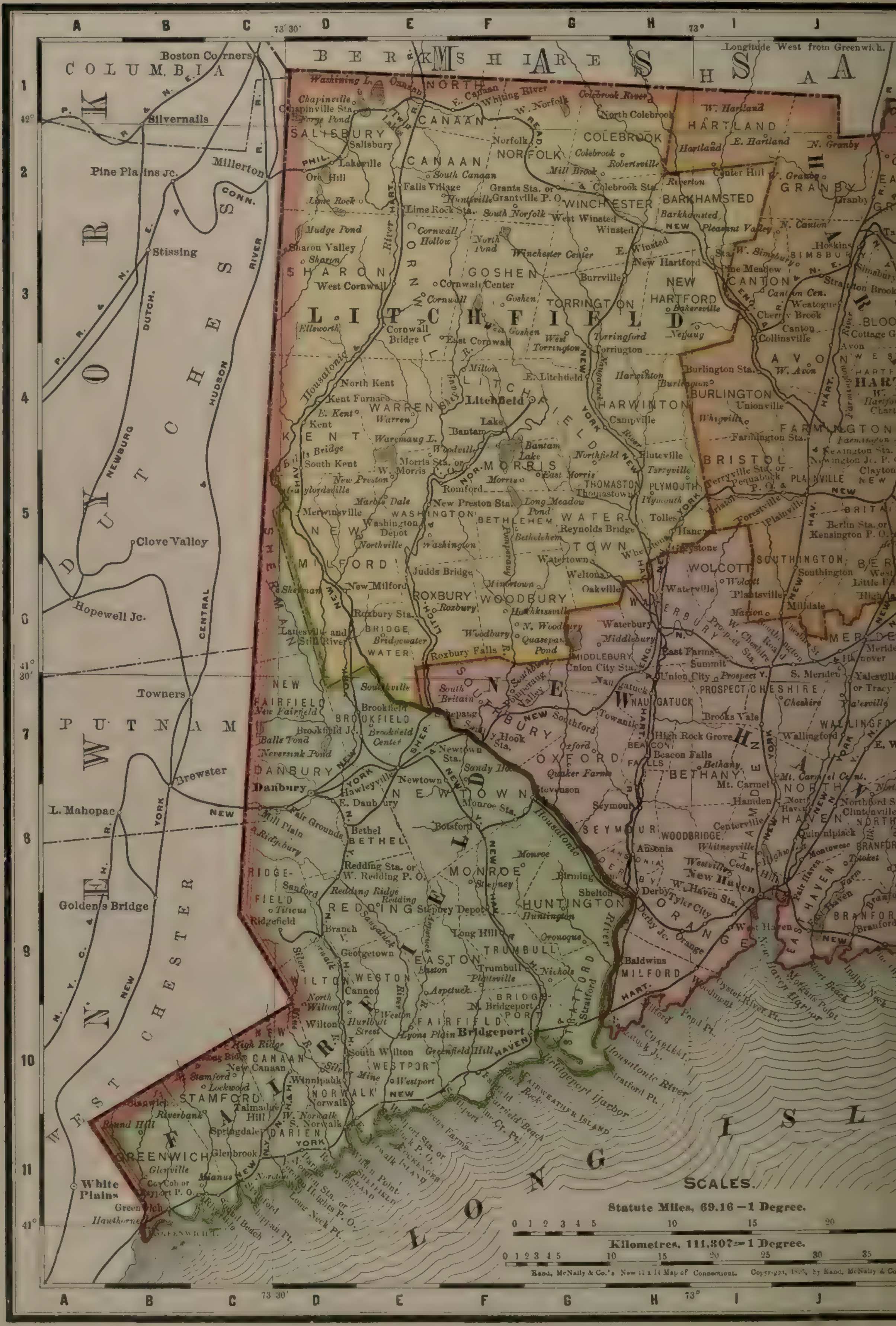
RADO.

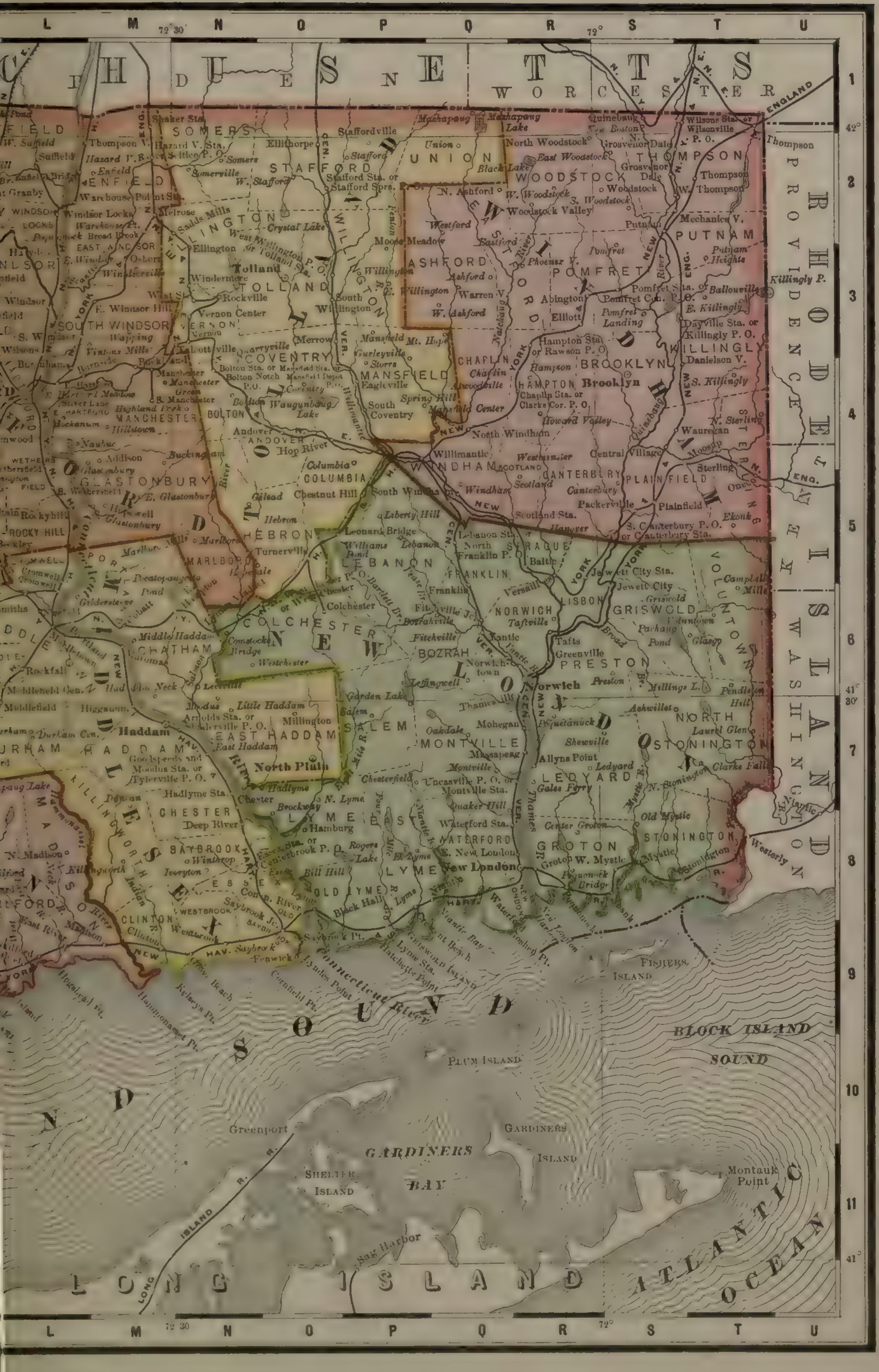

NEBRASKA
CHEYENNE
KANSAS
NEW MEXICO
SCALE OF KILOMETRES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
105°
104°
103°
102°
41°
40°
39°
38°
37°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
WASHINGTON
YUMA
MORGAN
BOULDER
ARAPAHOE
ELBERT
DOUGLAS
LINCOLN
KIT CARSON
EL PASO
CHEYENNE
FREMONT
PUEBLO
KIOWA
BENT
OTERO
PROWERS
HUERFANO
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
Julesburg
Sterling
Holyoke
Fort Collins
Greeley
Fort Morgan
Akron
Yuma
Wray
Denver
Golden
Boulder
Longmont
Byers
Deer Trail
Kiowa
Castle Rock
Hugo
Burlington
Cheyenne Wells
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Canon City
La Junta
Las Animas
Lamar
Sheridan Lake
Walsenburg
Trinidad
Springfield
Twin Buttes
Mesa de Maya
Volcanic Mt.
Big Sandy Creek
South Platte River
Arkansas River
Republican River
Purgatoire River
Bear Creek
Cimarron R.
Two Butte Creek
Horse Creek
Rush Creek
Kiowa Creek
Bijou Creek
Crow Creek
Lodgepole Creek
Arickaree River
Smoky Hill River
UN. PAC.
BUR. & MO. RIV.
ATCH. TOP. & SAN. FE
ROCK ISL.
MO. PAC.

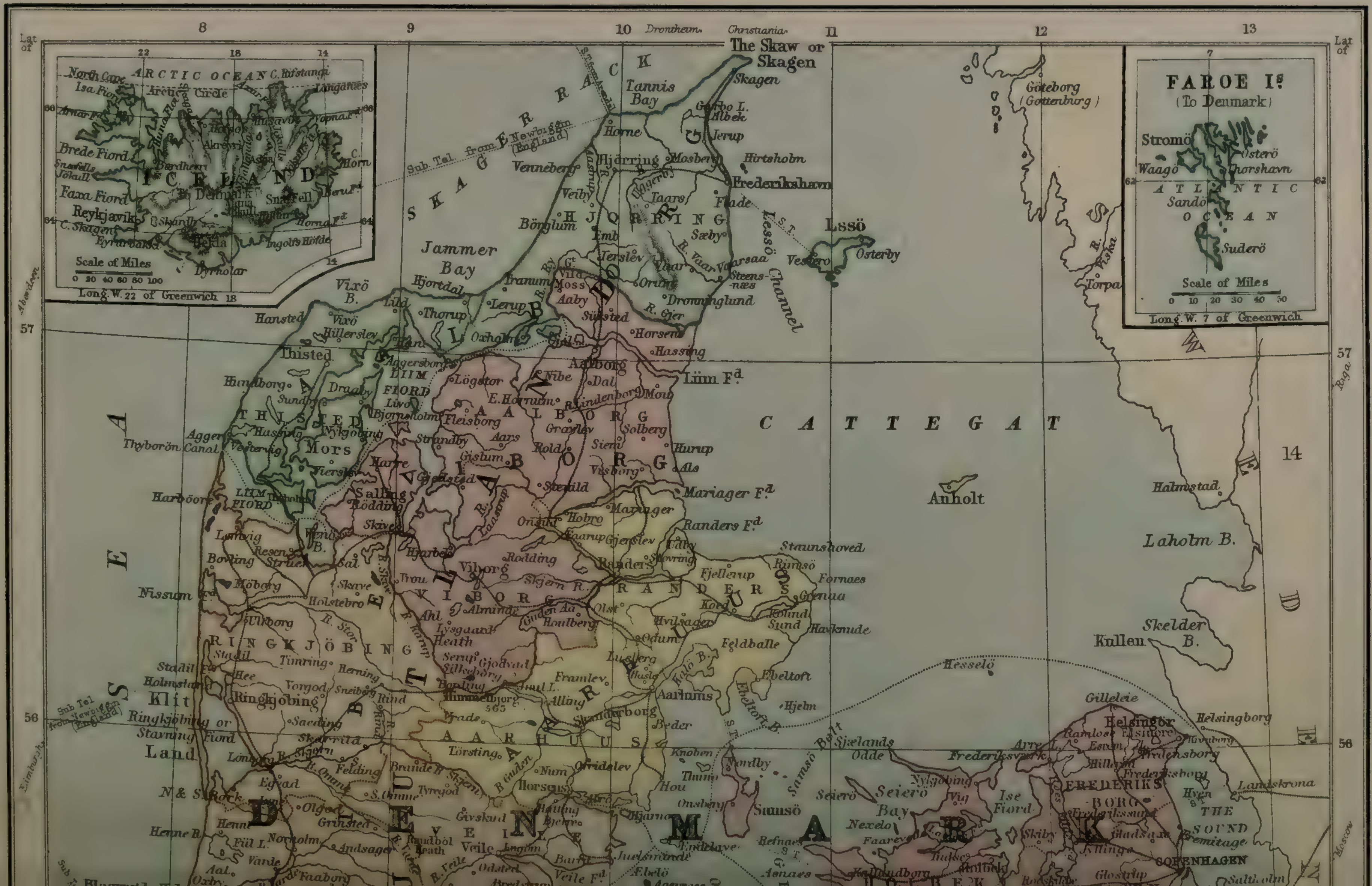
CONNE

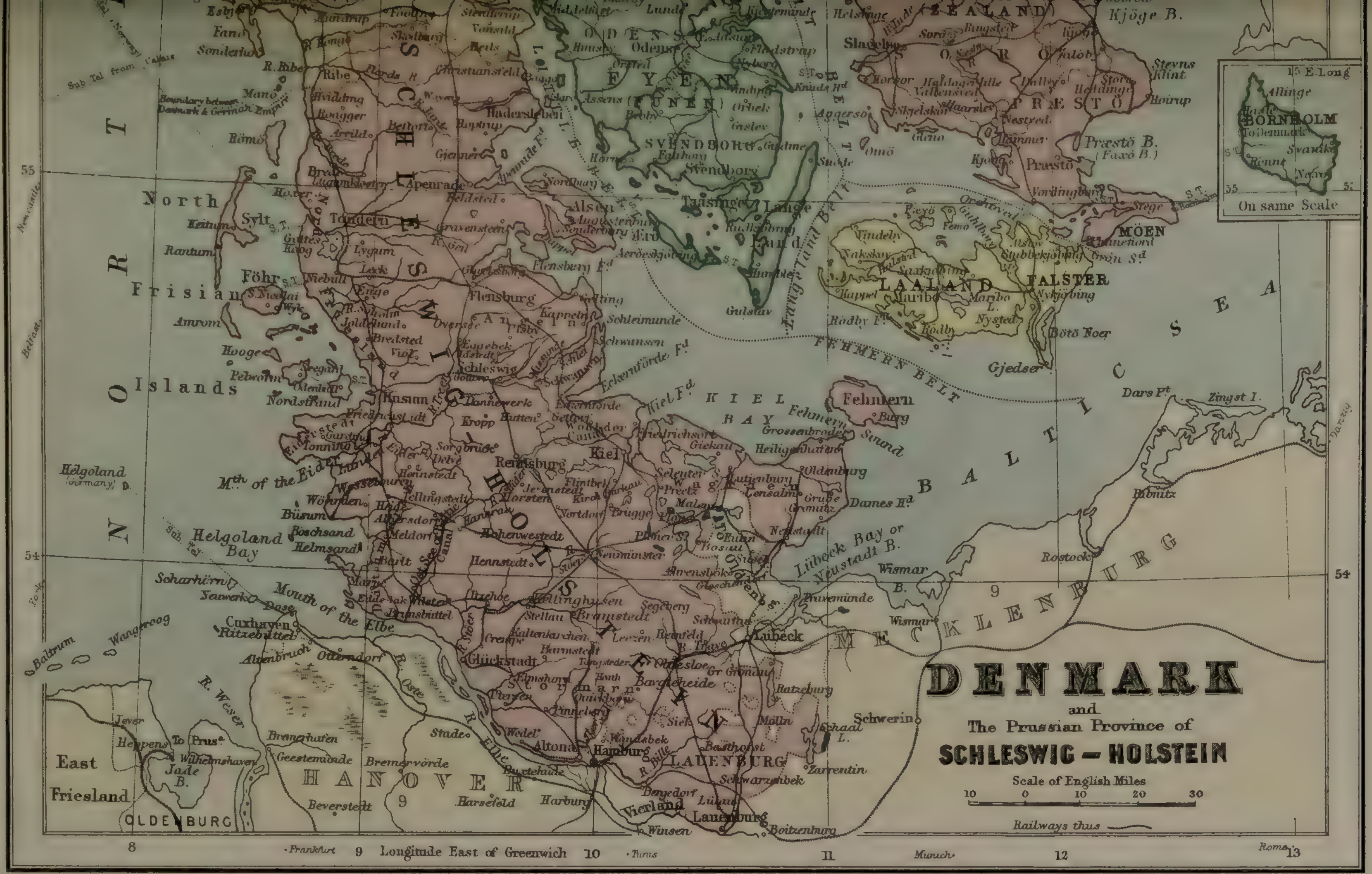

A B C D E F G H I J
73° 30'
73°
Longitude West from Greenwich.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
42°
41° 30'
41°
B E R K S H I R E
COLUMBIA
D U T C H E S S
P U T N A M
W E S T C H E S T E R
N E W Y O R K
L I T C H F I E L D
F A I R F I E L D
N E W H A V E N
L O N G I S L
Boston Corners
Silvernails
Pine Plains Jc.
Millerton
Stissing
Clove Valley
Hopewell Jc.
Towners
Brewster
L. Mahopac
Golden's Bridge
White Plains
Hawthorne
NORTH CANAAN
SALISBURY
Salisbury
Lakeville
CANAAN
South Canaan
Falls Village
NORFOLK
Norfolk
COLEBROOK
Colebrook
HARTLAND
E. Hartland
GRANBY
Granby
WINCHESTER
Winsted
BARKHAMSTED
SHARON
Sharon
West Cornwall
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
Goshen
TORRINGTON
Torrington
NEW HARTFORD
CANTON
Collinsville
AVON
KENT
Kent
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
Litchfield
HARWINTON
BURLINGTON
FARMINGTON
BRISTOL
PLAINVILLE
MORRIS
THOMASTON
PLYMOUTH
NEW MILFORD
WASHINGTON
BETHLEHEM
WATERTOWN
WOLCOTT
SOUTHINGTON
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
BRIDGEWATER
SHERMAN
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
DANBURY
Danbury
NEWTOWN
BETHEL
RIDGEFIELD
REDDING
MONROE
SOUTHBURY
OXFORD
MIDDLEBURY
WATERBURY
NAUGATUCK
PROSPECT
CHESHIRE
WALLINGFORD
BETHANY
SEYMOUR
DERBY
ANSONIA
WOODBRIDGE
HAMDEN
NORTH HAVEN
NEW HAVEN
New Haven
ORANGE
MILFORD
WEST HAVEN
EAST HAVEN
BRANFORD
HUNTINGTON
TRUMBULL
EASTON
WESTON
WILTON
FAIRFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport
STRATFORD
WESTPORT
NORWALK
NEW CANAAN
DARIEN
STAMFORD
GREENWICH
Housatonic River
Bridgeport Harbor
Fairweather Island
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Connecticut. Copyright, [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co

TICUT.


L M 72°30' N O P Q R 72° S T U
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
42°
41° 30'
41°
MASSACHUSETTS
WORCESTER
RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE
KENT
WASHINGTON
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
ELLINGTON
TOLLAND
WILLINGTON
ASHFORD
EASTFORD
POMFRET
PUTNAM
KILLINGLY
WINDHAM
BROOKLYN
HAMPTON
CHAPLIN
MANSFIELD
COVENTRY
VERNON
SOUTH WINDSOR
MANCHESTER
BOLTON
ANDOVER
COLUMBIA
GLASTONBURY
HEBRON
MARLBOROUGH
WINDHAM
SCOTLAND
CANTERBURY
PLAINFIELD
STERLING
LEBANON
FRANKLIN
SPRAGUE
LISBON
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTOWN
COLCHESTER
NORWICH
BOZRAH
PRESTON
NEW LONDON
SALEM
MONTVILLE
LEDYARD
NORTH STONINGTON
STONINGTON
GROTON
WATERFORD
EAST LYME
LYME
OLD LYME
EAST HADDAM
HADDAM
CHATHAM
MIDDLESEX
CHESTER
ESSEX
SAYBROOK
WESTBROOK
CLINTON
KILLINGWORTH
MADISON
GUILFORD
DURHAM
Brooklyn
Norwich
New London
Tolland
Haddam
North Plain
Willimantic
Westerly
Watch Hill
Fishers Island
Plum Island
Gardiners Island
Gardiners Bay
Shelter Island
Greenport
Sag Harbor
Montauk Point
Block Island Sound
Long Island
Long Island Sound
Connecticut River
Thames River
Atlantic Ocean
New York, New Haven & Hartford
New England


FAROE Is
(To Denmark)
Stromö
Österö
Waagö
Thorshavn
Sandö
Suderö
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Scale of Miles
Long. W. 7 of Greenwich
ICELAND
(To Denmark)
ARCTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
North Cape
C. Rifstangi
Langanæs
Brede Fiord
Faxa Fiord
Reykjavik
C. Skagen
Snæfell
Hekla
Ingolfs Höfde
Dyrholar
Scale of Miles
Long. W. 22 of Greenwich
The Skaw or Skagen
Skagen
Tannis Bay
SKAGER RACK
Sub. Tel. from Newbiggin (England)
Hjörring
Frederikshavn
Hirtsholm
Lessö
Vesterö
Österby
Lessö Channel
Göteborg (Gottenburg)
Jammer Bay
Vixö B.
HJÖRRING
AALBORG
Aalborg
Liim Fd.
LIIM FIORD
Thisted
Mors
Thyborön Canal
Agger
Harboöre
CATTEGAT
Anholt
Mariager Fd.
Randers Fd.
Randers
RANDERS
Viborg
VIBORG
Skive
Hobro
RINGKJÖBING
Ringkjöbing
Ringkjöbing or Stavning Fiord
Holmsland Klit
Nissum Fd.
AARHUUS
Aarhuus
Skanderborg
Silkeborg
Horsens
Veile
VEILE
Samsö
Sjælands Odde
Seierö Bay
Ise Fiord
Frederikssværk
FREDERIKSBORG
Helsingör
Helsingborg
Landskrona
THE SOUND
KJÖBENHAVN
Kullen
Skelder B.
Laholm B.
Halmstad
Hesselö
Kattegat
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
JUTLAND
Lat. 57
Lat. 56
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Drontheim
Christiania
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Riga
Moscow


ZEALAND
FYEN (FUNEN)
SVENDBORG
PRÆSTÖ
BORNHOLM
On same Scale
LAALAND
FALSTER
MÖEN
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
LAUENBURG
MECKLENBURG
HANOVER
OLDENBURG
East Friesland
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
North Frisian Islands
Helgoland Bay
KIEL BAY
FEHMERN BELT
Lübeck Bay or Neustadt B.
Mouth of the Elbe
Mth. of the Eider
Sylt
Föhr
Fehmern
Alsen
Kiel
Schleswig
Flensburg
Rendsburg
Hamburg
Altona
Lübeck
Schwerin
Wismar
Rostock
Cuxhaven
Helgoland (Germany)
Boundary between Denmark & German Empire
Longitude East of Greenwich
8
9
10
11
12
13
54
55

DENMARK

and

The Prussian Province of

SCHLESWIG – HOLSTEIN

Scale of English Miles

10 0 10 20 30

Railways thus

Engraved & printed in colours by

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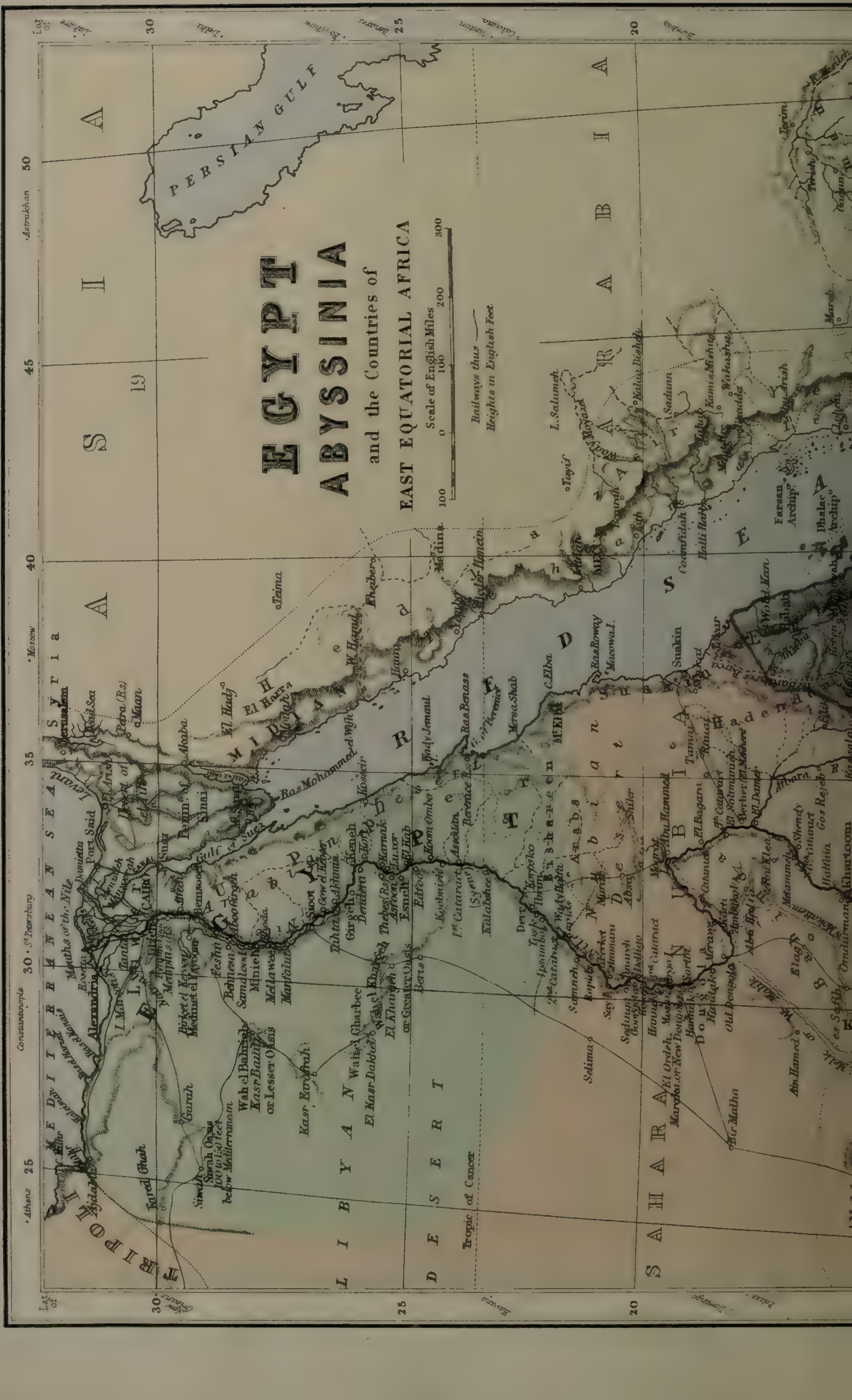
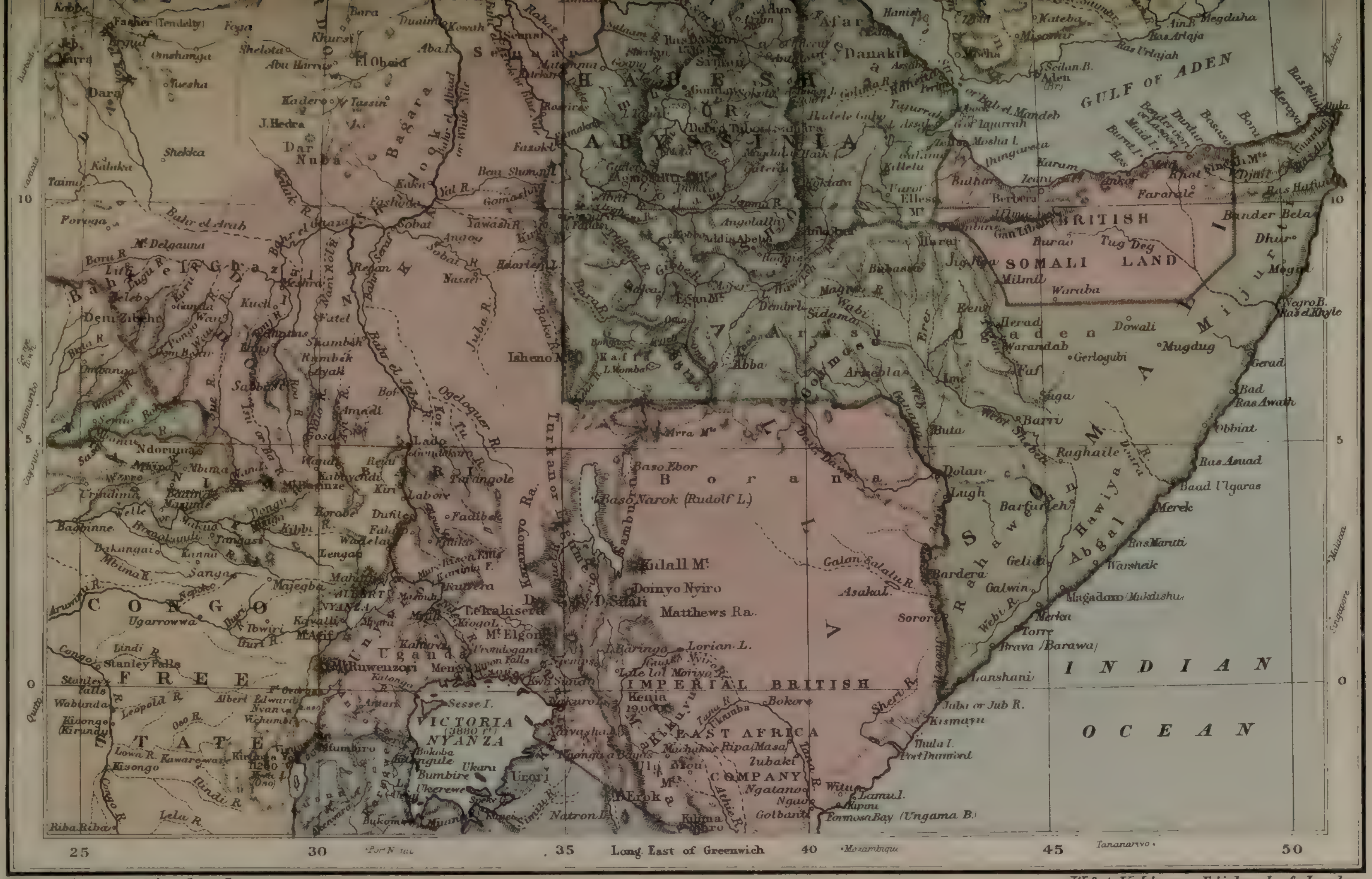

EGYPT
ABYSSINIA
and the Countries of
EAST EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Scale of English Miles
100 0 100 200 300
Railways thus
Heights in English Feet
19
PERSIAN GULF
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARABIA
LIBYAN DESERT
SAHARA
RED SEA
Tropic of Cancer
CAIRO
Alexandria
Port Said
Suez
Jerusalem
Khartoom
Suakin


GULF OF ADEN
ABYSSINIA
HABESH OR ABYSSINIA
BRITISH SOMALI LAND
Danakil
Afar
Ogaden
Galla
Borana
Basso Narok (Rudolf L.)
Baso Ebor
Kulall Mt
Doinyo Nyiro
Matthews Ra.
Turkana or
Karamoyo Ra.
Rahanwein
Abgal
Hawiya
Mijurtin
Arussi
Kaffa
Sidama
IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY
Kenia 19,000 ft
Mt Elgon
Baringo L.
Lorian L.
VICTORIA NYANZA (3880 ft)
Uganda
Ruwenzori
ALBERT NYANZA
Albert Edward Nyanza
CONGO FREE STATE
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Jebel
Bahr el Arab
Bahr el Abiad or White Nile
Bahr el Azrek or Blue Nile
Sobat
Juba R.
Jub R.
Tana R.
Webi R.
Webi Shebeli
Sennar
El Obeid
Dar Nuba
Bagara
Dinka
Dar Fur
Shekka
Kaka
Fashoda
Lado
Dufile
Wadelai
Kiogol
Shoa
Ankober
Addis Abeba
Gondar
Harar
Berbera
Zeila
Bulhar
Aden
Bab el Mandeb
Tajurrah
Obok
Magadoxo (Mukdishu)
Merka
Brava (Barawa)
Kismayu
Lamu I.
Formosa Bay (Ungama B.)
Wituland
Bardera
Lugh
Ras Hafun
Bender Bela
Ras Asuad
Obbia
INDIAN OCEAN
Stanley Falls
Congo R.
Lindi R.
Long. East of Greenwich
25
30
35
40
45
50
10
5
0

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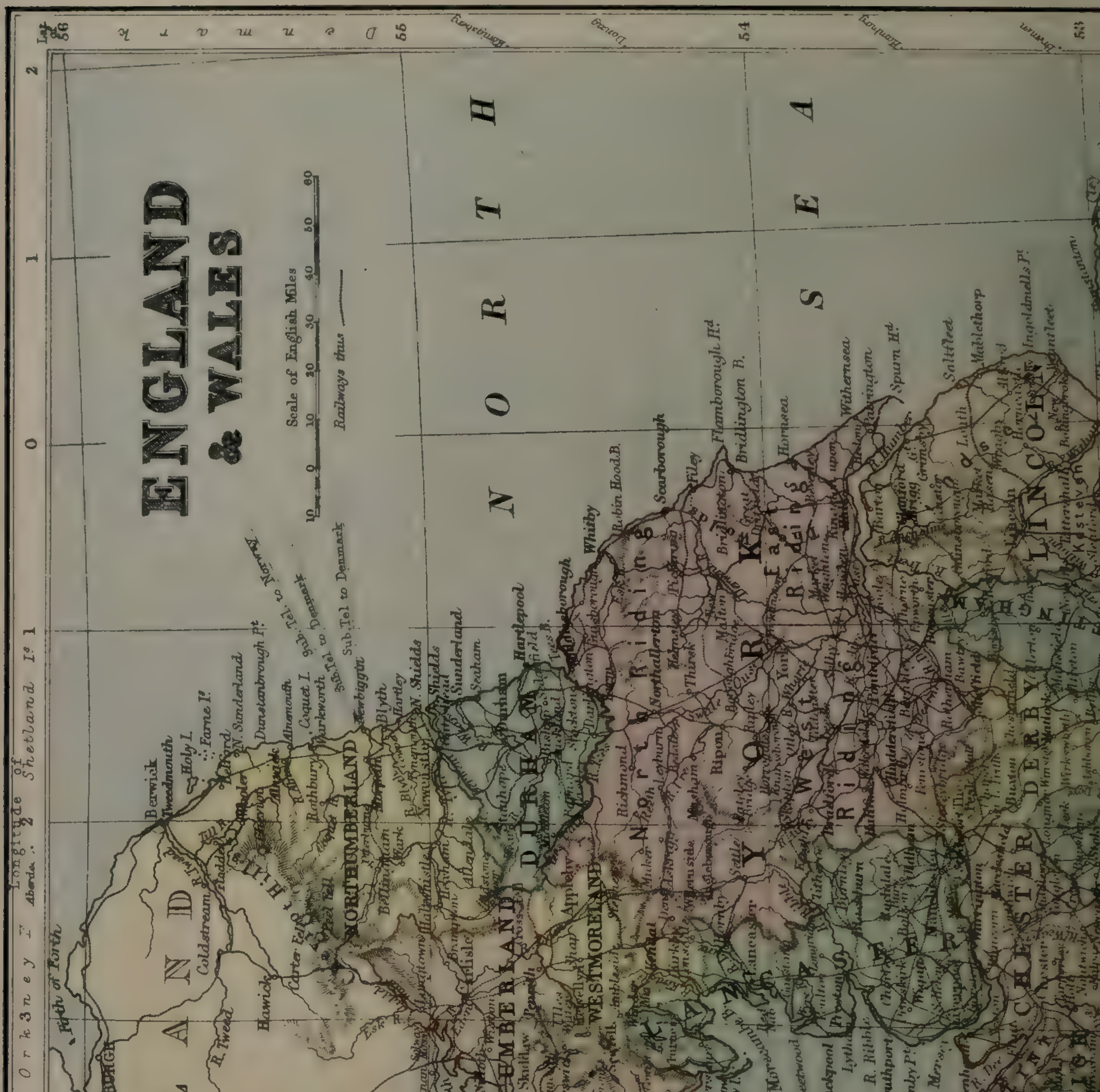
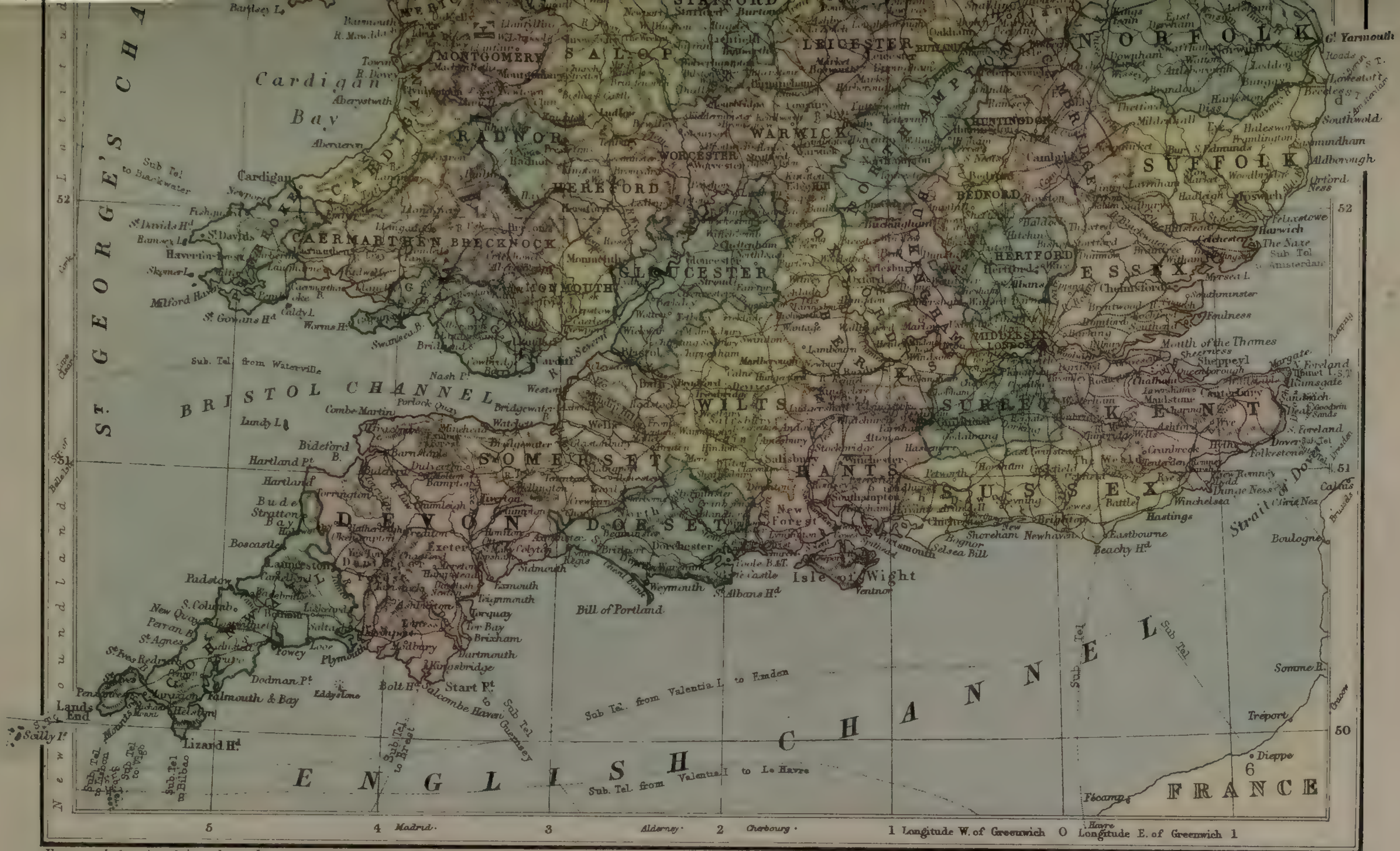

ENGLAND & WALES
Scale of English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Railways thus
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
NORTH CHANNEL
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
YORK
North Riding
West Riding
East Riding
LANCASTER
CHESTER
DERBY
LINCOLN
ANGLESEY
ISLE OF MAN
EDINBURGH
Glasgow
Berwick
Newcastle
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough Hd.
Bridlington B.
Spurn Hd.
Carlisle
Dumfries
Belfast
Douglas
Castletown
Ramsay
Blackpool
Fleetwood
Preston
Southport
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Holyhead
Carnarvon Bay
Sub. Tel. to Denmark
Sub. Tel. to Norway
Sub. Tel. to Dublin
Longitude of Orkney I. Aberdn. 2 Shetland I.s 1
Denmark
Ireland
Lat. 56
55
54
53
6
5
4
3
2
1
0



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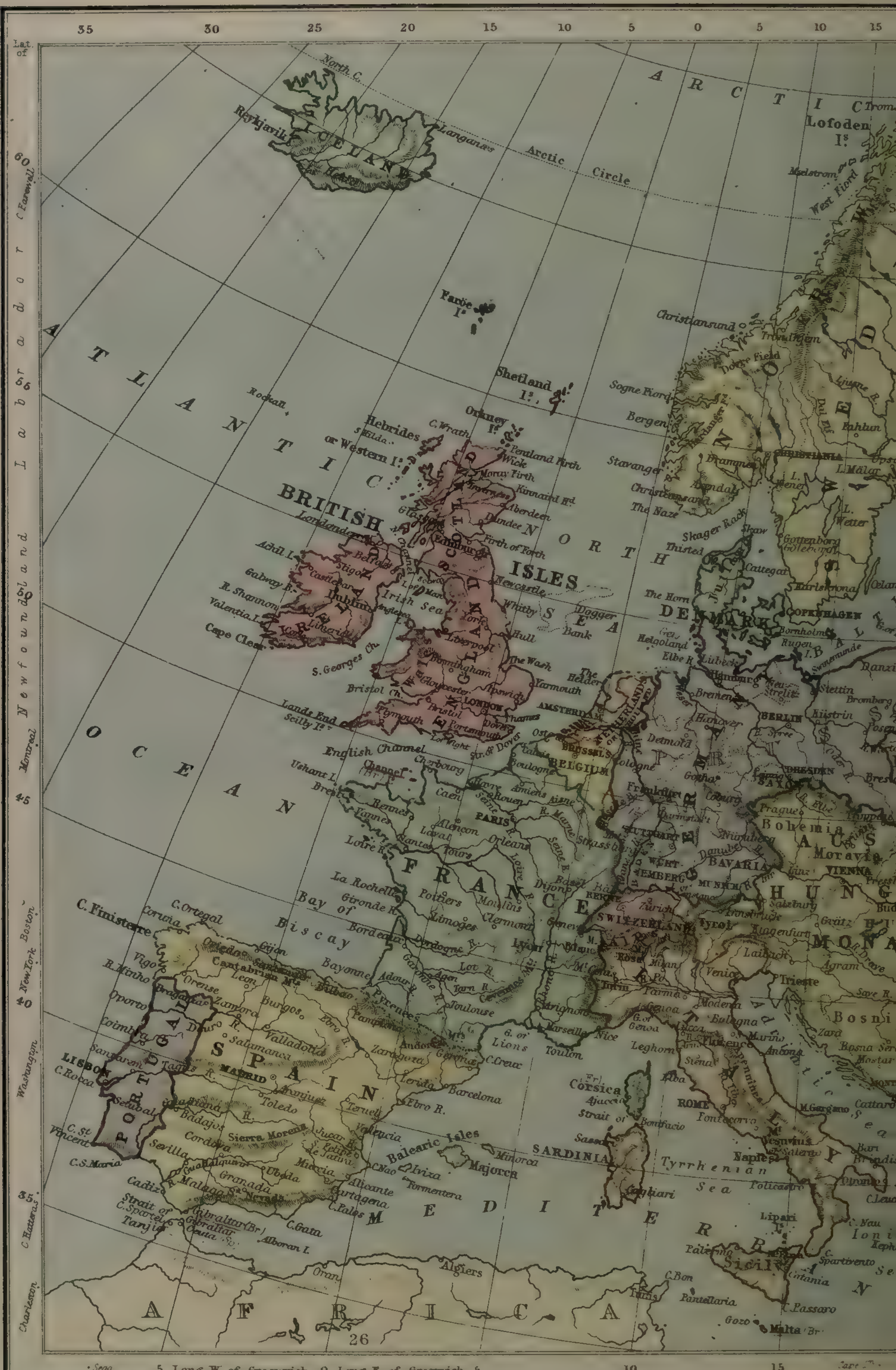
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15
Lat. of
60
55
50
45
40
35
C. Farewell
Labrador
Newfoundland
Montreal
Boston
New York
Washington
C. Hatteras
Charleston
North C.
Reykjavik
ICELAND
Hekla
Langanæs
Arctic Circle
A R C T I C
Lofoden Is.
Malstrom
West Fiord
Faröe Is.
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Rockall
Hebrides
S. Kilda
or Western Is.
C. Wrath
Pentland Firth
Wick
Moray Firth
Kinnaird Hd.
Aberdeen
Dundee
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Glasgow
SCOTLAND
BRITISH ISLES
Londonderry
Belfast
Achill I.
Sligo
Galway B.
Castlebar
R. Shannon
Dublin
Valentia I.
Limerick
Cork
Cape Clear
IRELAND
Irish Sea
Newcastle
Whitby
York
Hull
Liverpool
Birmingham
ENGLAND
WALES
The Wash
Yarmouth
Ipswich
Gloucester
Bristol
LONDON
Thames
Dover
Portsmouth
Plymouth
S. Georges Ch.
Bristol Ch.
Lands End
Scilly Is.
I. of Wight
Str. of Dover
English Channel
Channel Is.
A T L A N T I C
O C E A N
NORTH SEA
Dogger Bank
Christiansund
Trondhjem
Dovre Field
Sogne Fiord
Bergen
Stavanger
Christianssand
The Naze
Drammen
CHRISTIANIA
Skager Rack
Skaw
Cattegat
Thisted
Gottenborg
L. Wener
L. Wetter
L. Malar
Karlskrona
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
Bornholm
The Horn
Helgoland
Elbe R.
Lubeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Rugen
Stettin
Hanover
BERLIN
Küstrin
Detmold
Amsterdam
The Helder
NETHERLANDS
Ostend
BRUSSELS
BELGIUM
Calais
Boulogne
Cologne
Gotha
Coburg
Frankfurt
DRESDEN
SAXONY
Prague
Bohemia
Moravia
VIENNA
Linz
Nürnberg
Danube R.
BAVARIA
MUNICH
WÜRTEMBERG
STUTTGART
Strassburg
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Tyrol
Gratz
Klagenfurt
Laibach
Trieste
Agram
Save R.
Bosnia
Zara
Mostar
Cherbourg
Havre
Caen
Rouen
Amiens
Seine R.
PARIS
Rennes
Brest
Ushant I.
Vannes
Nantes
Laval
Alençon
Orleans
Loire R.
Tours
Dijon
FRANCE
La Rochelle
Gironde R.
Poitiers
Limoges
Moulins
Clermont
Lyon
Bordeaux
Dordogne R.
Bayonne
Adour R.
Garonne R.
Lot R.
Tarn R.
Toulouse
Cevennes Mts.
Avignon
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
G. of Lions
C. Creux
Geneva
SWITZERLAND
Zurich
Berne
Bay of Biscay
C. Ortegal
C. Finisterre
Corunna
Vigo
R. Minho
Oporto
Braganza
Orense
Leon
Oviedo
Gijon
Santander
Cantabrian Mts.
Bilbao
Burgos
Ebro R.
Pampeluna
Pyrenees
Andorra
Gerona
Zamora
Douro R.
Salamanca
Valladolid
Zaragoza
Lerida
Barcelona
Coimbra
Santarem
LISBON
C. Roca
PORTUGAL
Setubal
C. St. Vincent
C. S. Maria
MADRID
Aranjuez
Toledo
Tagus R.
SPAIN
Guadiana R.
Badajoz
Teruel
Valencia
Jucar R.
Sierra Morena
Cordova
Sevilla
Ubeda
Murcia
Alicante
Cartagena
C. Palos
C. Nao
Granada
Malaga
S. Nevada
Cadiz
Strait of Gibraltar
C. Spartel
Tangier
Ceuta
Gibraltar (Br.)
C. Gata
Alboran I.
Balearic Isles
Iviza
Formentera
Majorca
Minorca
M E D I T E R R A N E A N
Oran
Algiers
Tunis
C. Bon
Pantellaria
A F R I C A
Corsica (Fr.)
Ajaccio
Strait of Bonifacio
SARDINIA
Sassari
Cagliari
Milan
Turin
Parma
Modena
Genoa
G. of Genoa
Bologna
Leghorn
Florence
Siena
S. Marino
Ancona
Elba
ROME
Tyrrhenian Sea
Fonteccorvo
Naples
Vesuvius
Salerno
M. Gargano
Cattaro
Bari
Brindisi
Otranto
C. Leuca
Lipari Is.
Palermo
Sicily
Catania
Spartivento
C. Passaro
Gozo
Malta Br.
Ionian Sea
26
Sego
5 Long. W. of Greenwich. 0 Long. E. of Greenwich. 5
10
15

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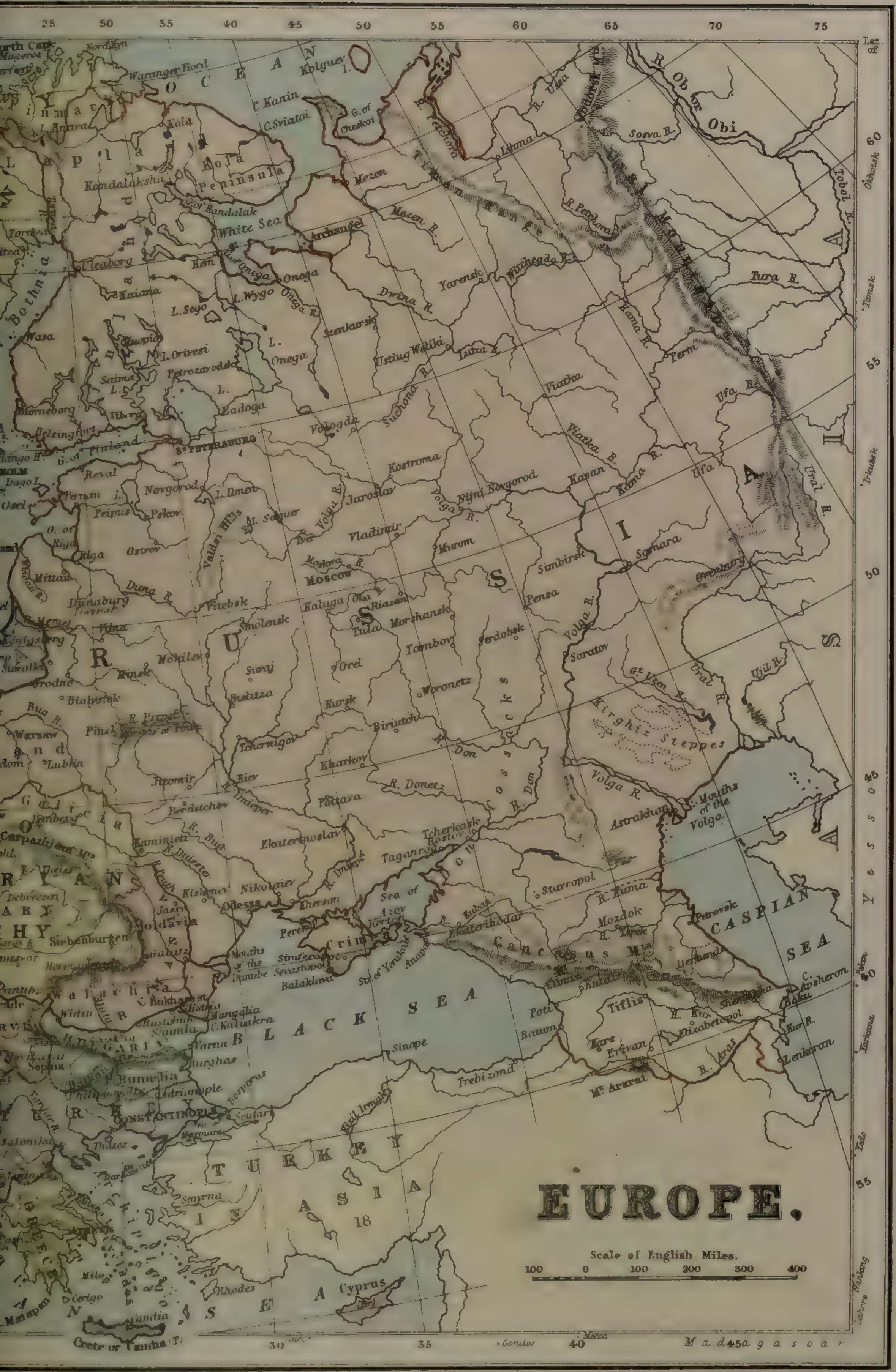

25
50
35
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60
65
70
75
Lat.
60
55
50
45
40
55
30
35
40
Madagascar
Gondar
Mecca
OCEAN
Kolguev I.
Waranger Fiord
Nordkyn
C. Kanin
C. Sviatoi
G. of Cheskoi
Kola
Kola Peninsula
Kandalaksha
G. of Kandalak
White Sea
Kem
Archangel
Mezen
Mezen R.
R. Petchora
Timan Range
R. Usa
Lemma
Ob or Obi
R. Ob
Sosva R.
Ural Mts.
R. Petchora
Witchegda R.
Yarensk
Dwina R.
Onega
Onega R.
L. Wygo
Kaiana
L. Segö
Uleaborg
Wasa
Bothnia
L. Orivesi
Petrozavodsk
L. Onega
Saima L.
L. Ladoga
Bjorneborg
Helsingfors
Wiborg
G. of Finland
St. PETERSBURG
Vologda
Suchona R.
Ustiug Welik
Lusa R.
Szenkursk
Viatka
Viatka R.
Kama R.
Perm
Ufa R.
Ufa
Pura R.
Tobol R.
Tomsk
Ural R.
Reval
Dago I.
Pernau
Oesel
Peipus L.
Pskov
Novgorod
L. Ilmen
L. Seliger
Valdai Hills
Volga R.
Jaroslav
Kostroma
Nijni Novgorod
Kasan
Kama R.
Vladimir
Murom
G. of Riga
Riga
Ostrov
Mittau
Dwina R.
Dunaburg
Vitebsk
Moscow
Kaluga
Oka R.
Riazan
Simbirsk
Samara
Orenburg
Pensa
Morshansk
Tula
Smolensk
Mohilev
Memel
Königsberg
Wilna
RUSSIA
ASIA
Saratov
Volga R.
Serdobsk
Tambov
Orel
Suraj
Minsk
Grodno
Bialystok
Bug R.
Warsaw
Pinsk
R. Pripet
Marshes of Pinsk
Lublin
Woronetz
Kursk
Bielitza
Biriutch
R. Don
Cossacks
Gt. Uzen R.
Ural R.
Uil R.
Kirghiz Steppes
Tchernigov
Kiev
Kharkov
R. Donetz
R. Don
Zhitomir
Pultava
Berditchev
R. Dnieper
Volga R.
Astrakhan
Mouths of the Volga
Galicia
Lemberg
Carpathian Mts.
Kaminietz
R. Dniester
R. Bug
Ekaterinoslav
Tcherkask
Rostov
Taganrog
Stavropol
R. Kuma
Mozdok
R. Terek
Petrovsk
CASPIAN SEA
HUNGARY
Debreczen
Tissa
Jassy
Moldavia
Kishenev
Nikolaiev
Odessa
Kherson
R. Dnieper
Perekop
Sea of Azov
Kertch
Crimea
Simferopol
Sevastopol
Balaklava
Mouths of the Danube
Str. of Yenikale
Anapa
R. Kuban
Ekaterinodar
Caucasus Mts.
Derbend
Elbruz
Kutais
C. Apsheron
Baku
Siebenbürgen
Walachia
Bukharest
Silistria
Mangalia
C. Kaliakra
Rustchuk
Shumla
Varna
BULGARIA
Sophia
Burghas
Rumelia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Bosporus
CONSTANTINOPLE
Sea of Marmora
Scutari
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Poti
Batum
Tiflis
R. Kur
Elizabetpol
Kars
Erivan
R. Aras
Kur R.
Lenkoran
Trebizond
Mt. Ararat
Kizil Irmak
TURKEY IN ASIA
18
Salonika
Thasos
Dardanelles
Smyrna
GREECE
Milo
Cerigo
C. Matapan
Rhodes
Cyprus
Candia
Crete or Candia I.
SEA
Yesso
Tobolsk
Irkutsk
Tarkana
Yedo
Nankang
Lahore

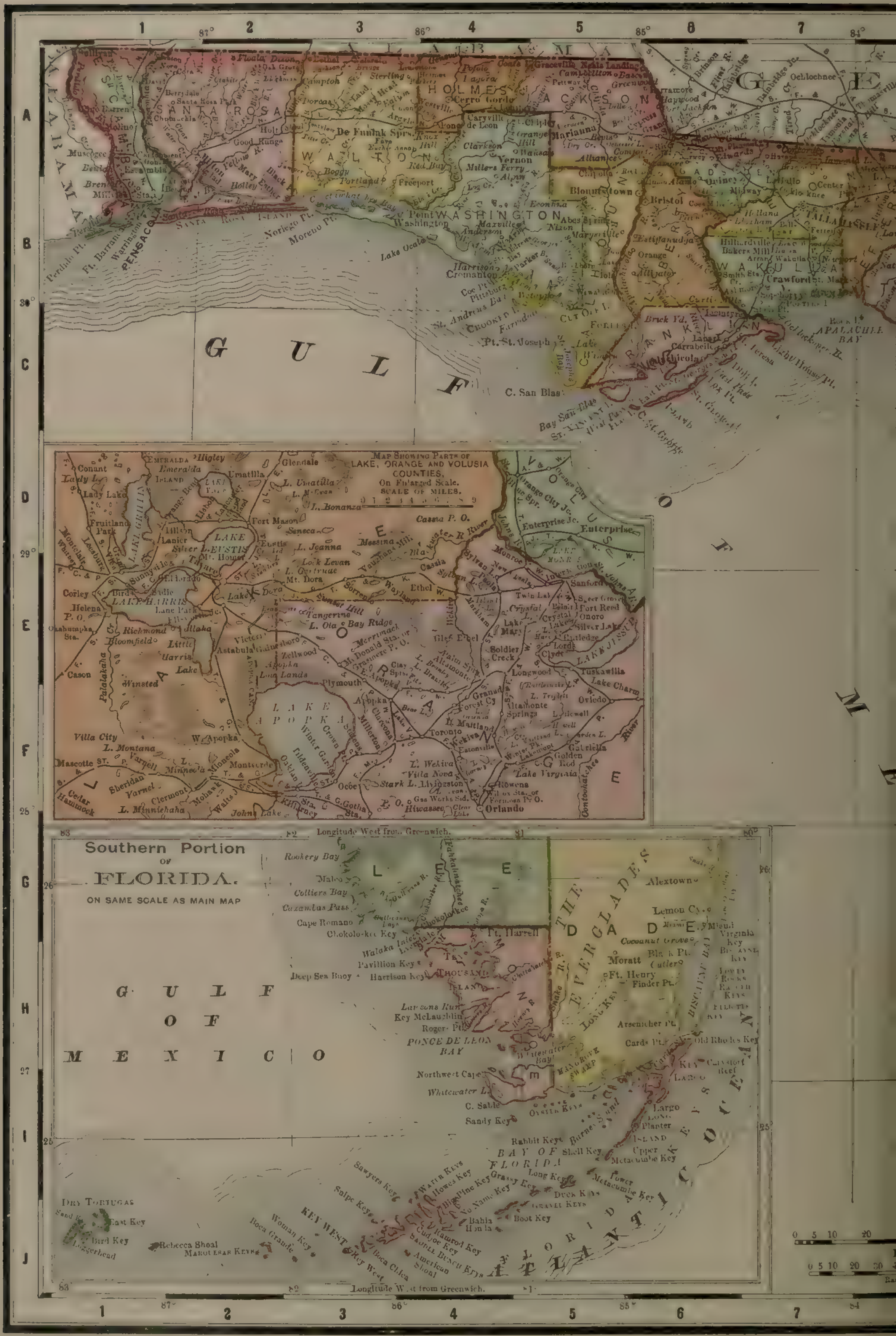
EUROPE.

Scale of English Miles.

100 0 100 200 300 400

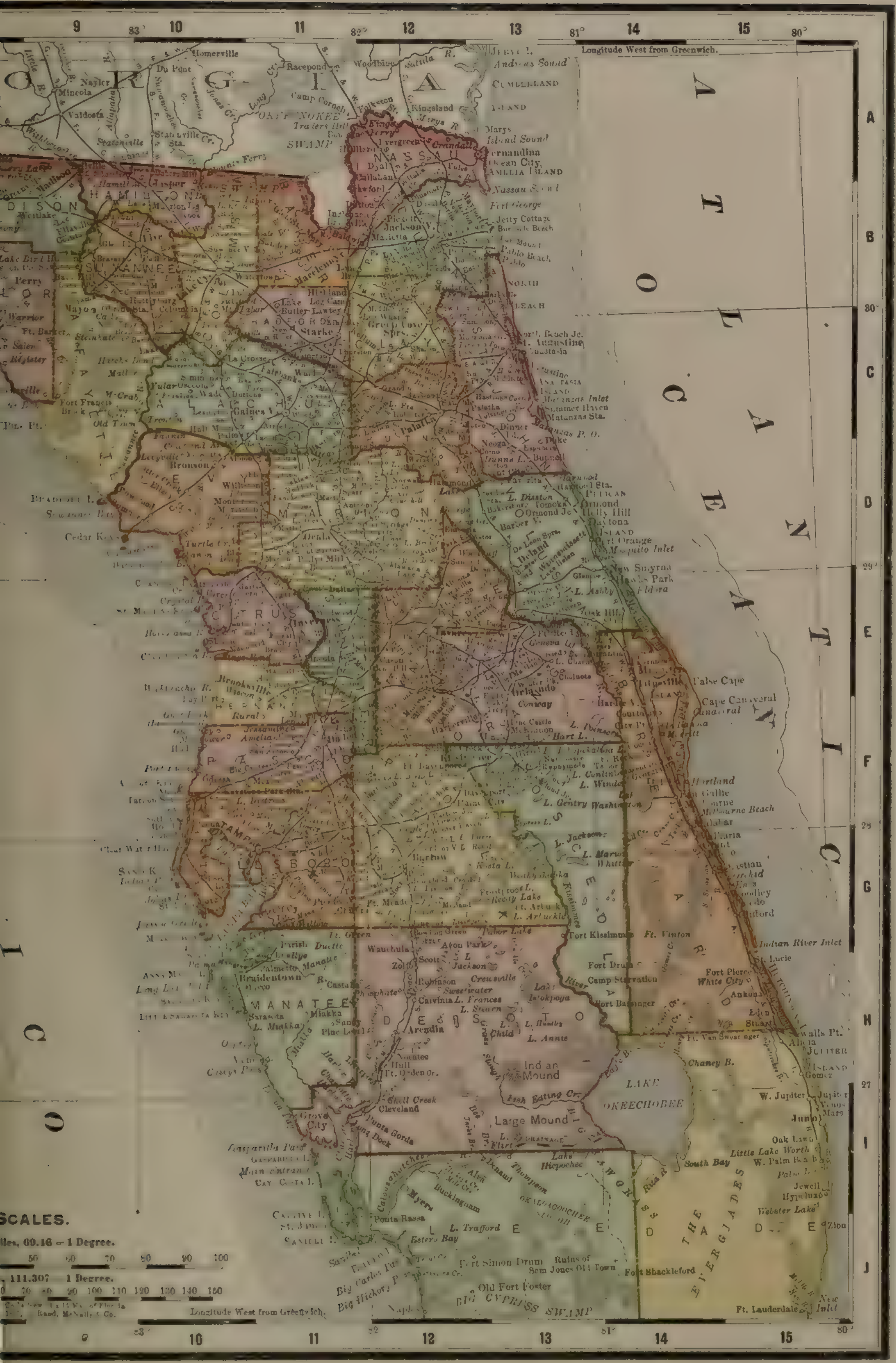
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

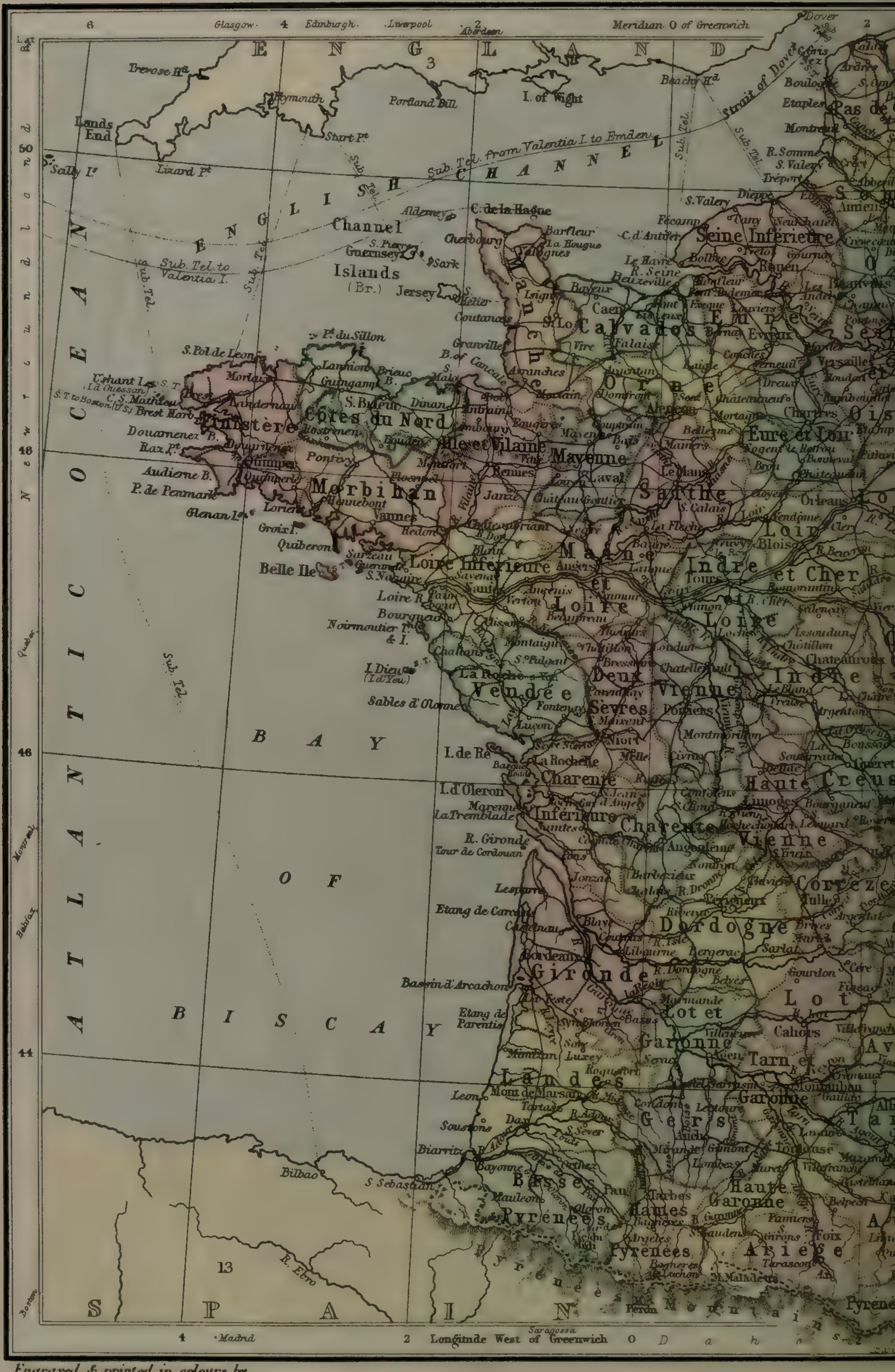
FLO



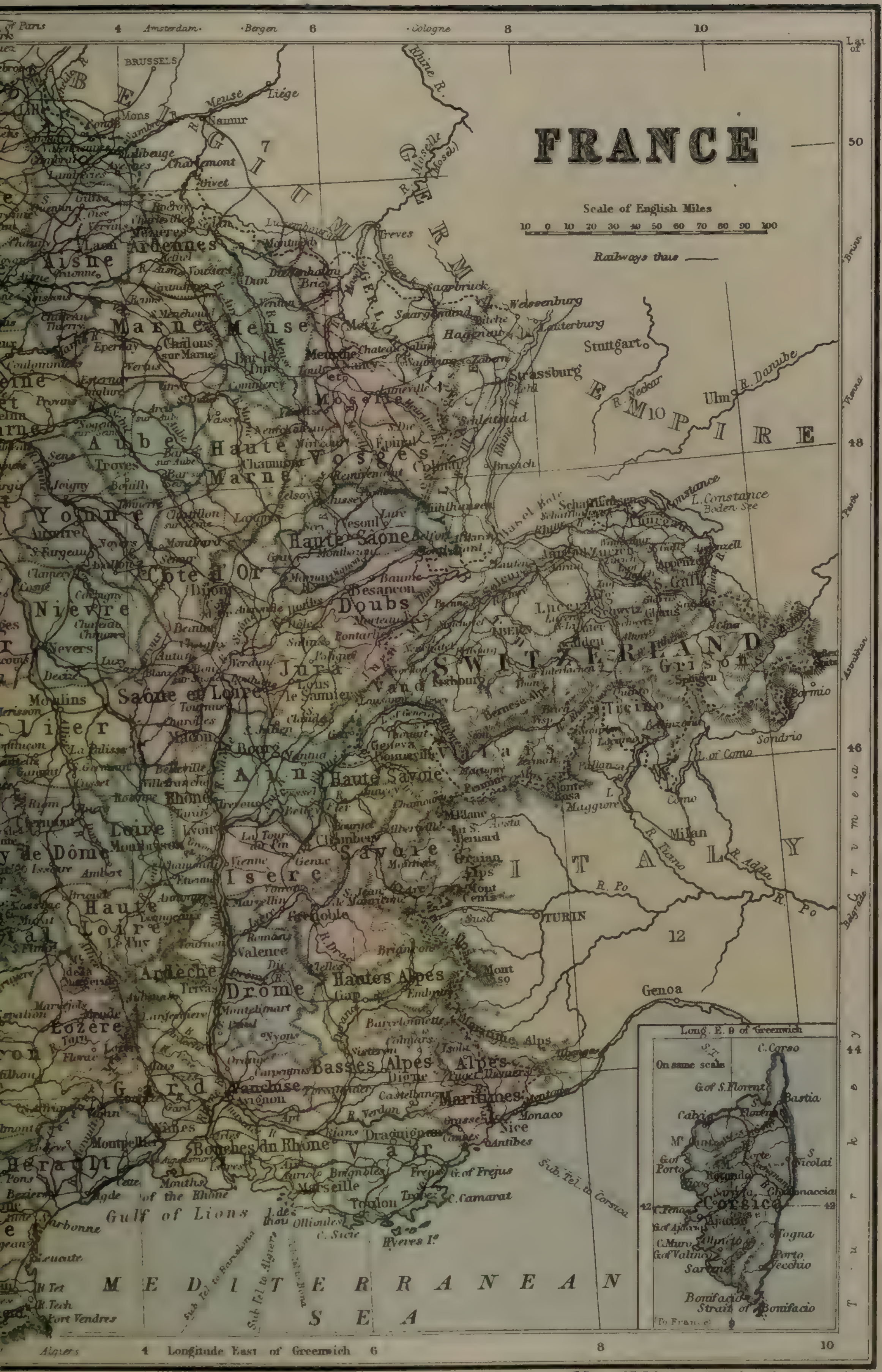
Southern Portion of FLORIDA.
ON SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
MAP SHOWING PARTS OF LAKE, ORANGE AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES.
On Enlarged Scale.
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
WALTON
HOLMES
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
CALHOUN
LIBERTY
GADSDEN
WAKULLA
FRANKLIN
LAKE
ORANGE
VOLUSIA
LEE
DADE
PENSACOLA
De Funiak Sprs.
Marianna
Quincy
Apalachicola
C. San Blas
APALACHEE BAY
GULF OF MEXICO
Orlando
Sanford
Enterprise
Eustis
LAKE EUSTIS
LAKE HARRIS
LAKE APOPKA
THE EVERGLADES
THOUSAND ISLANDS
PONCE DE LEON BAY
C. Sable
BAY OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA KEYS
KEY WEST
DRY TORTUGAS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
87°
86°
85°
84°
30°
29°
28°

DA.

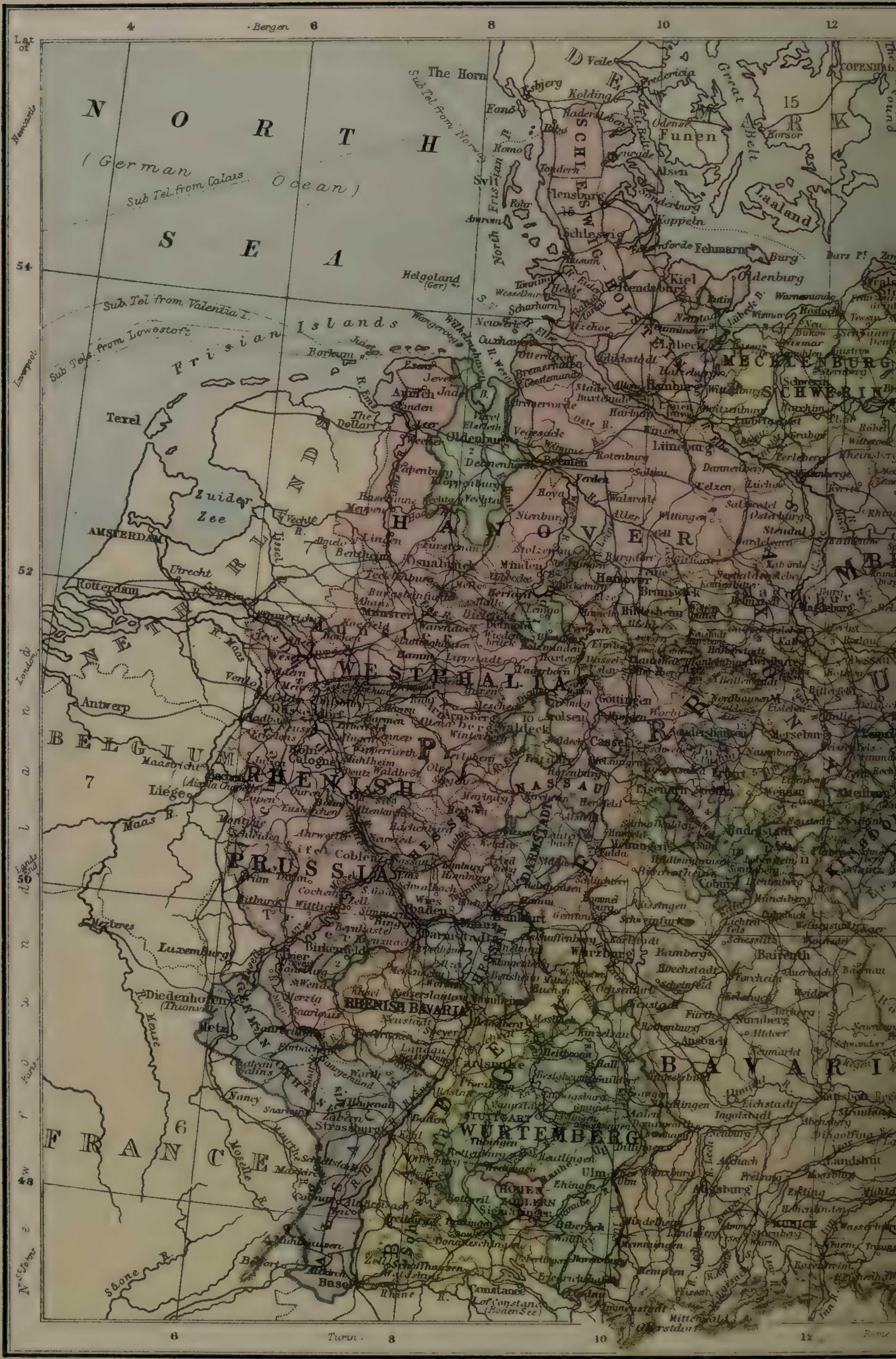

G E O R G I A
Homerville
Racepond
Woodbine
Valdosta
Naylor
Mineola
Statenville
Du Pont
Okefenokee Swamp
Kingsland
Cumberland Island
St. Marys
Fernandina
Amelia Island
Nassau
Callahan
Hamilton
Madison
Jasper
Suwannee
Baker
Jacksonville
Mayport
Pablo Beach
Lake City
Columbia
Starke
Bradford
Clay
Green Cove Springs
St. Augustine
St. Johns
Anastasia Island
Matanzas Inlet
Palatka
Putnam
Alachua
Gainesville
Levy
Bronson
Cedar Keys
Marion
Ocala
Volusia
Deland
Ormond
Daytona
New Smyrna
Mosquito Inlet
Citrus
Lake
Hernando
Brooksville
Orange
Orlando
Sanford
Pasco
Hillsborough
Tampa
Polk
Bartow
Osceola
Kissimmee
Brevard
Cape Canaveral
False Cape
Titusville
Melbourne
Indian River Inlet
Fort Pierce
St. Lucie
Manatee
Braidentown
Sarasota
DeSoto
Arcadia
Punta Gorda
Lake Okeechobee
Jupiter
Lake Worth
Lee
Fort Myers
Dade
The Everglades
Big Cypress Swamp
Ft. Lauderdale
New River Inlet
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Longitude West from Greenwich
SCALES.
Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometers, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Copyright by Rand, McNally & Co.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
83°
82°
81°
80°
30°
29°
28°
27°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J


Meridian 0 of Greenwich
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Liverpool
Aberdeen
Dover
E N G L A N D
Lands End
Scilly Is
Lizard Pt
Plymouth
Start Pt
Portland Bill
I. of Wight
Beachy Hd
Strait of Dover
Sub. Tel. from Valentia I. to Emden
E N G L I S H C H A N N E L
Channel Islands (Br.)
Alderney
Guernsey
Sark
Jersey
C. de la Hague
Cherbourg
Boulogne
Calais
Pas de Calais
Seine Inférieure
Le Havre
Calvados
Manche
Eure
Orne
Eure et Loir
Finistère
Côtes du Nord
Ille et Vilaine
Mayenne
Sarthe
Morbihan
Brest
Ushant I.
Loire Inférieure
Maine et Loire
Indre et Loire
Loir et Cher
Indre
Vendée
Deux Sèvres
Vienne
Haute Vienne
Creuse
Charente Inférieure
Charente
Corrèze
Dordogne
Gironde
Bordeaux
Lot
Lot et Garonne
Tarn et Garonne
Landes
Gers
Basses Pyrénées
Hautes Pyrénées
Haute Garonne
Ariège
Toulouse
Bayonne
Biarritz
Bilbao
S Sebastian
A T L A N T I C O C E A N
Newfoundland
B A Y O F B I S C A Y
I. de Ré
I. d'Oléron
Belle Ile
S P A I N
R. Ebro
Madrid
Saragossa
P y r é n é e s M o u n t a i n s
Longitude West of Greenwich
48
46
44
50
13
3

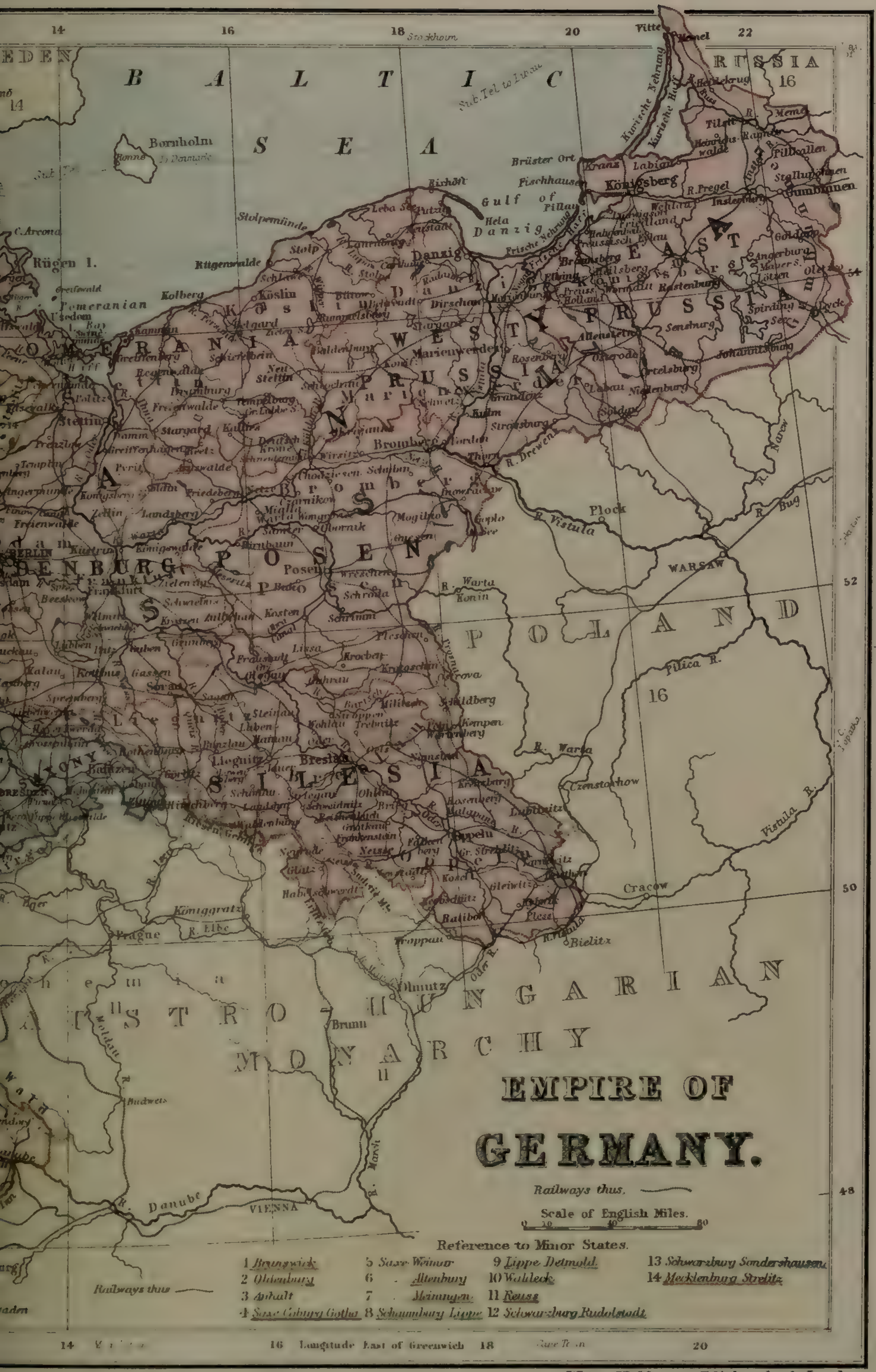
Engraved & printed in colours by


FRANCE
Scale of English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Railways thus
Long. E. 9 of Greenwich
On same scale
4 Longitude East of Greenwich 6
8
10
BELGIUM
GERMAN EMPIRE
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of Lions
Corsica
Ardennes
Aisne
Marne
Meuse
Meurthe et Moselle
Aube
Haute Marne
Vosges
Yonne
Haute Saone
Cote d'Or
Doubs
Nievre
Jura
Saone et Loire
Ain
Haute Savoie
Savoie
Rhone
Loire
Isere
Haute Loire
Ardeche
Drome
Hautes Alpes
Lozere
Gard
Vaucluse
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Bouches du Rhone
Var
Herault
BRUSSELS
Liége
Strassburg
Stuttgart
Ulm
R. Danube
Lyon
Marseille
Toulon
Nice
Monaco
Genoa
TURIN
Milan
Geneva
Dijon
Besançon
Grenoble
Avignon
Montpellier
Nîmes
Narbonne
Sub. Tel. to Corsica
Sub. Tel. to Algiers
Sub. Tel. to Barcelona

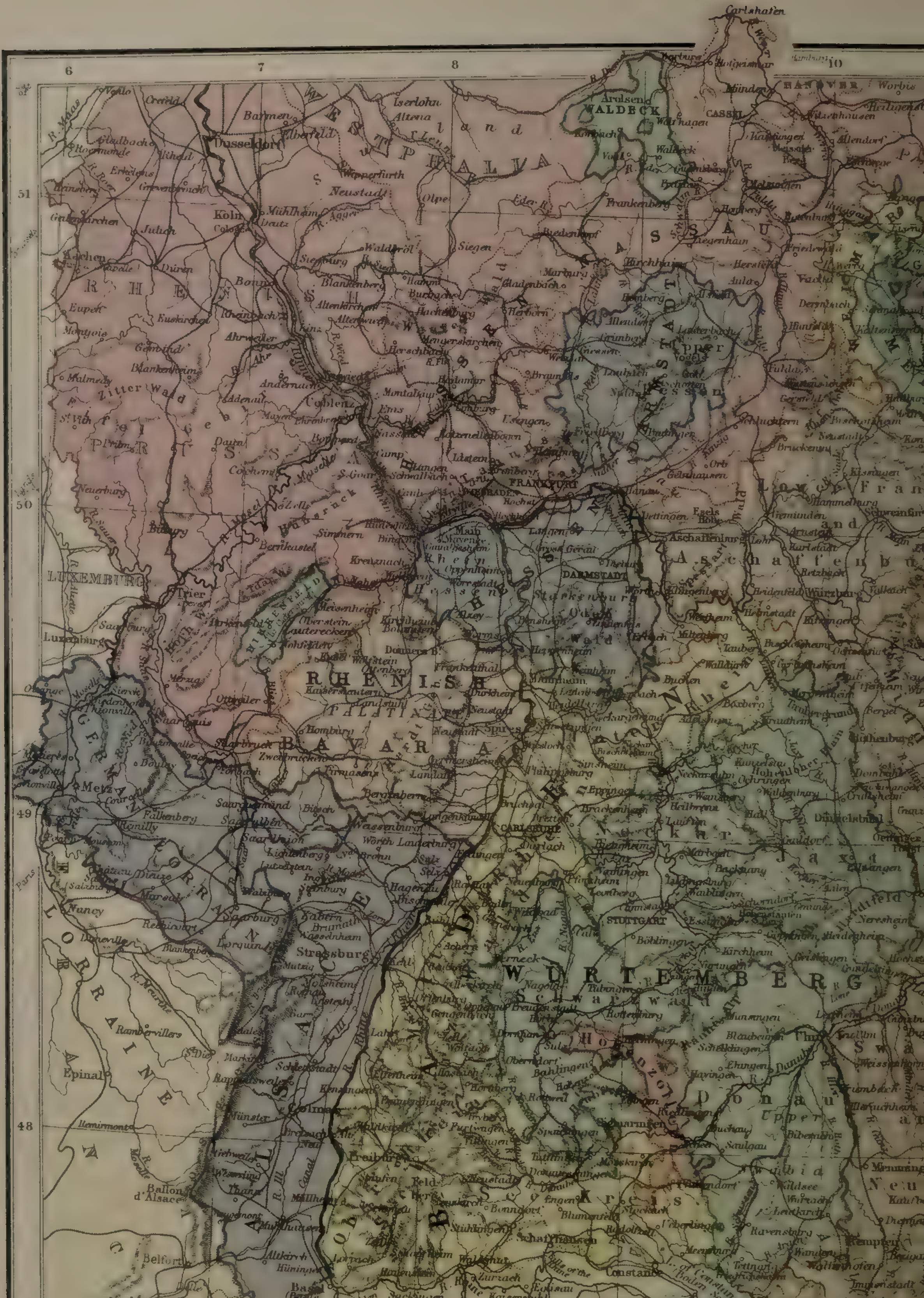
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.


NORTH SEA
(German Ocean)
Sub Tel. from Calais
Sub Tel. from Valentia I.
Sub Tel. from Lowestoft
Sub Tel. from Norway
Frisian Islands
Helgoland (Ger)
Terel
Zuider Zee
AMSTERDAM
Rotterdam
Utrecht
NETHERLANDS
Antwerp
BELGIUM
Liege
Maastricht
Luxemburg
FRANCE
Metz
Nancy
Strassburg
Basel
DENMARK
Funen
Laaland
Fehmarn
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
Kiel
Lubeck
Hamburg
MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN
HANOVER
Bremen
Oldenburg
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Minden
Osnabruck
Munster
WESTPHALIA
RHENISH PRUSSIA
Cologne
Bonn
Coblenz
Aachen (Aix la Chapelle)
Trier
NASSAU
HESSE DARMSTADT
Cassel
Frankfurt
Mainz
Wiesbaden
Darmstadt
Mannheim
RHENISH BAVARIA
Speyer
Carlsruhe
BADEN
Freiburg
STUTTGART
WURTEMBERG
Ulm
HOHENZOLLERN
Constance
Augsburg
MUNICH
BAVARIA
Nurnberg
Bamberg
Wurzburg
Gottingen
Erfurt
Leipzig
Halle
SAXONY
4
6
8
10
12
54
52
50
48
Bergen
Turin
Lat. of
Newcastle
Liverpool
London
Lands End
N. S. Johns
Newfoundland

Engraved & printed in colours by


EMPIRE OF GERMANY.
Railways thus.
Scale of English Miles.
0 10 40 60
Reference to Minor States.
1 Brunswick
2 Oldenburg
3 Anhalt
4 Saxe Coburg Gotha
5 Saxe Weimar
6 " Altenburg
7 " Meiningen
8 Schaumburg Lippe
9 Lippe Detmold
10 Waldeck
11 Reuss
12 Schwarzburg Rudolstadt
13 Schwarzburg Sondershausen
14 Mecklenburg Strelitz
Railways thus
B A L T I C S E A
RUSSIA
16
POLAND
WARSAW
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY
EAST PRUSSIA
WEST PRUSSIA
POSEN
SILESIA
POMERANIA
BRANDENBURG
SAXONY
Bornholm
Rügen I.
Gulf of Danzig
Königsberg
Danzig
Memel
Tilsit
Gumbinnen
Stettin
Posen
Bromberg
Breslau
Oppeln
Thorn
Kulm
Marienwerder
Köslin
Kolberg
Stolp
Frankfurt
Liegnitz
Glatz
Ratibor
Kattowitz
Cracow
Prague
Brunn
Olmutz
Troppau
VIENNA
R. Danube
R. Vistula
R. Warta
R. Bug
R. Narew
R. Oder
R. Elbe
Plock
Czenstochow
Pilica R.
Bielitz
Königgratz
Budweis
Stockholm
Sub. Tel. to Libau
14
16
18
20
22
52
50
48
16 Longitude East of Greenwich 18
20

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.


6
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51
50
49
48
Carlshafen
WALDECK
Arolsen
CASSEL
HANOVER
Worbis
WESTPHALIA
Düsseldorf
Barmen
Elberfeld
Iserlohn
Altena
Köln
Cologne
Mühlheim
Deutz
Aachen
Jülich
Düren
Bonn
Siegburg
Siegen
Marburg
Frankenberg
NASSAU
Coblenz
Ems
Limburg
Wiesbaden
Mainz
FRANKFURT
Hanau
Aschaffenburg
DARMSTADT
Worms
Mannheim
Heidelberg
Speyer
RHENISH PALATIA
BAVARIA
Kaiserslautern
Zweibrücken
Landau
Trier
LUXEMBURG
Luxemburg
Saarlouis
Saarbrück
Metz
LORRAINE
Nancy
Lunéville
Saarburg
Strassburg
Zabern
CARLSRUHE
Rastatt
STUTTGART
WÜRTEMBERG
Schwarzwald
Tübingen
Hohenzollern
Sigmaringen
Ulm
Donau
Colmar
Freiburg
Mülhausen
Belfort
Basel
Schaffhausen
Constance
Epinal
Ballon d'Alsace
Zurich
SWITZERLAND
Soleure
Aarau
St Gall
Würzburg
Lower Franconia
Aschaffenburg
Kempten
Memmingen
Ravensburg
Friedrichshafen
Bern
Turin
Milan
Paris

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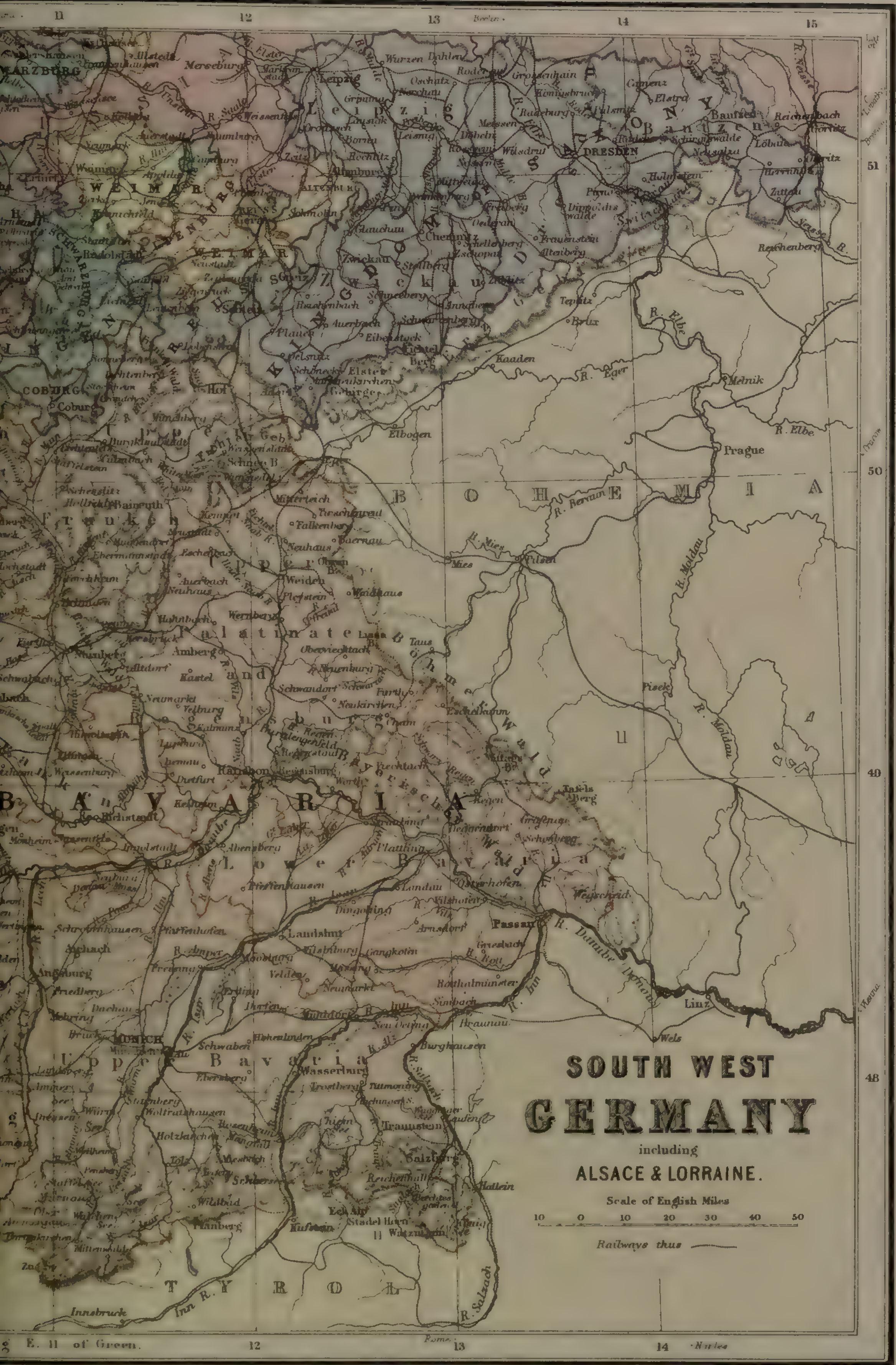
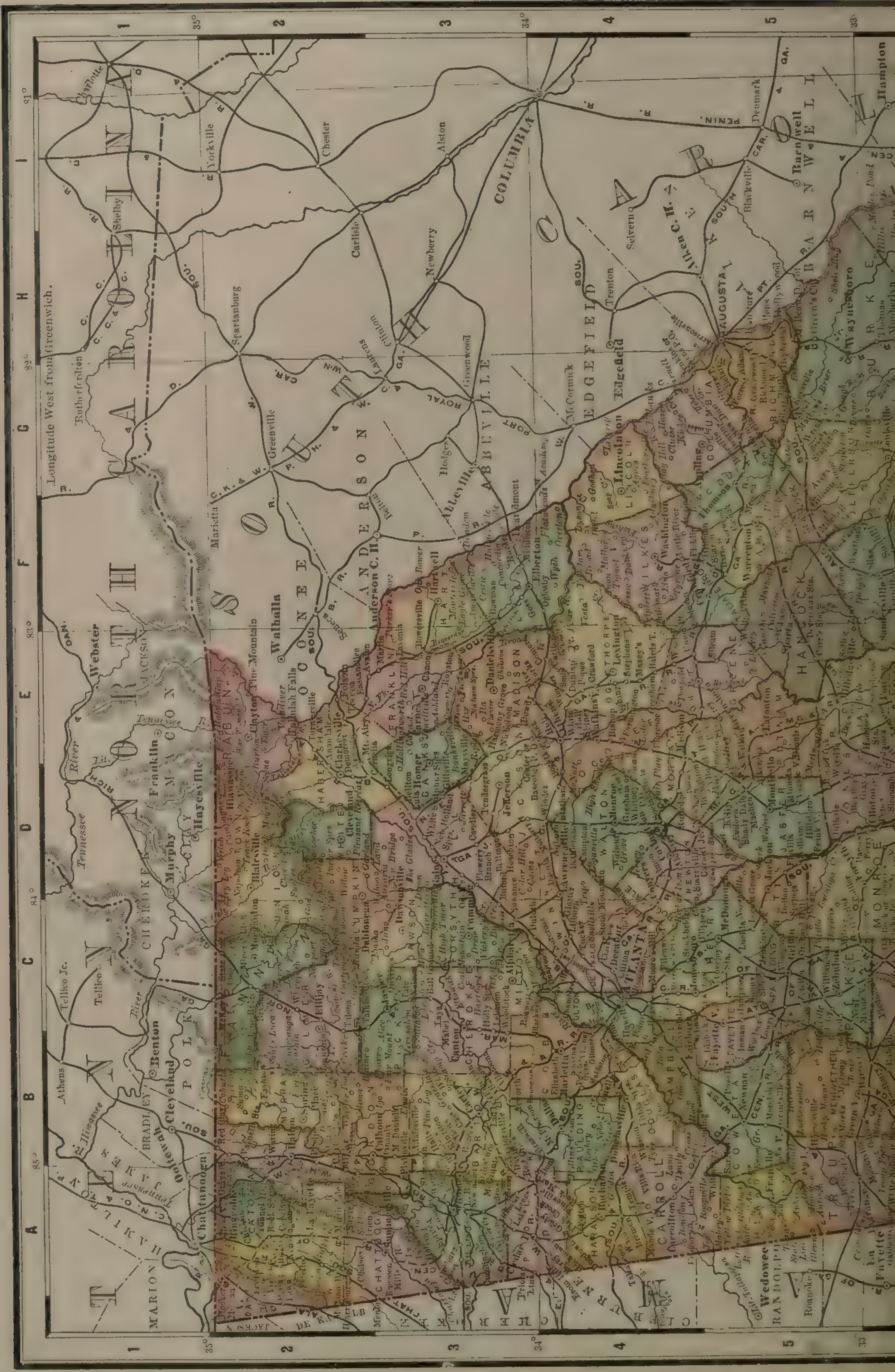


11
12
13
14
15
51
50
49
48
Leipzig
Merseburg
Weissenfels
Naumburg
Weimar
WEIMAR
Altenburg
Zwickau
Chemnitz
Freiberg
DRESDEN
Meissen
Bautzen
Görlitz
Zittau
Reichenberg
K I N G D O M O F S A X O N Y
Leipzig
Zwickau
Dresden
Bautzen
Plauen
Hof
COBURG
Coburg
Bamberg
Baireuth
Franken
Amberg
Nürnberg
Neumarkt
Schwandorf
Regensburg
Ratisbon
Straubing
Deggendorf
Plattling
Landshut
Landau
Passau
Dingolfing
Ingolstadt
Eichstädt
MÜNCH
Freising
Erding
Wasserburg
Rosenheim
Traunstein
Salzburg
Reichenhall
Hallein
Berchtesgaden
Kufstein
Innsbruck
T Y R O L
B A V A R I A
Upper Palatinate and Regensburg
Lower Bavaria
Upper Bavaria
Böhmer Wald
B O H E M I A
Prague
Melnik
Pilsen
Mies
Eger
Elbogen
Kaaden
Teplitz
Brüx
Pisek
R. Elbe
R. Eger
R. Moldau
R. Beraun
R. Danube
R. Inn
R. Isar
R. Salzach
R. Saale
R. Mulde
Linz
Wels
Braunau
Burghausen
Simbach
Altötting
Mühldorf
Weiden
Tachau
Taus
Cham
Furth
Regen
Fichtel Geb.
Erz Gebirge
Thüringer Wald
Long. E. 11 of Green.
Scale of English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
Railways thus

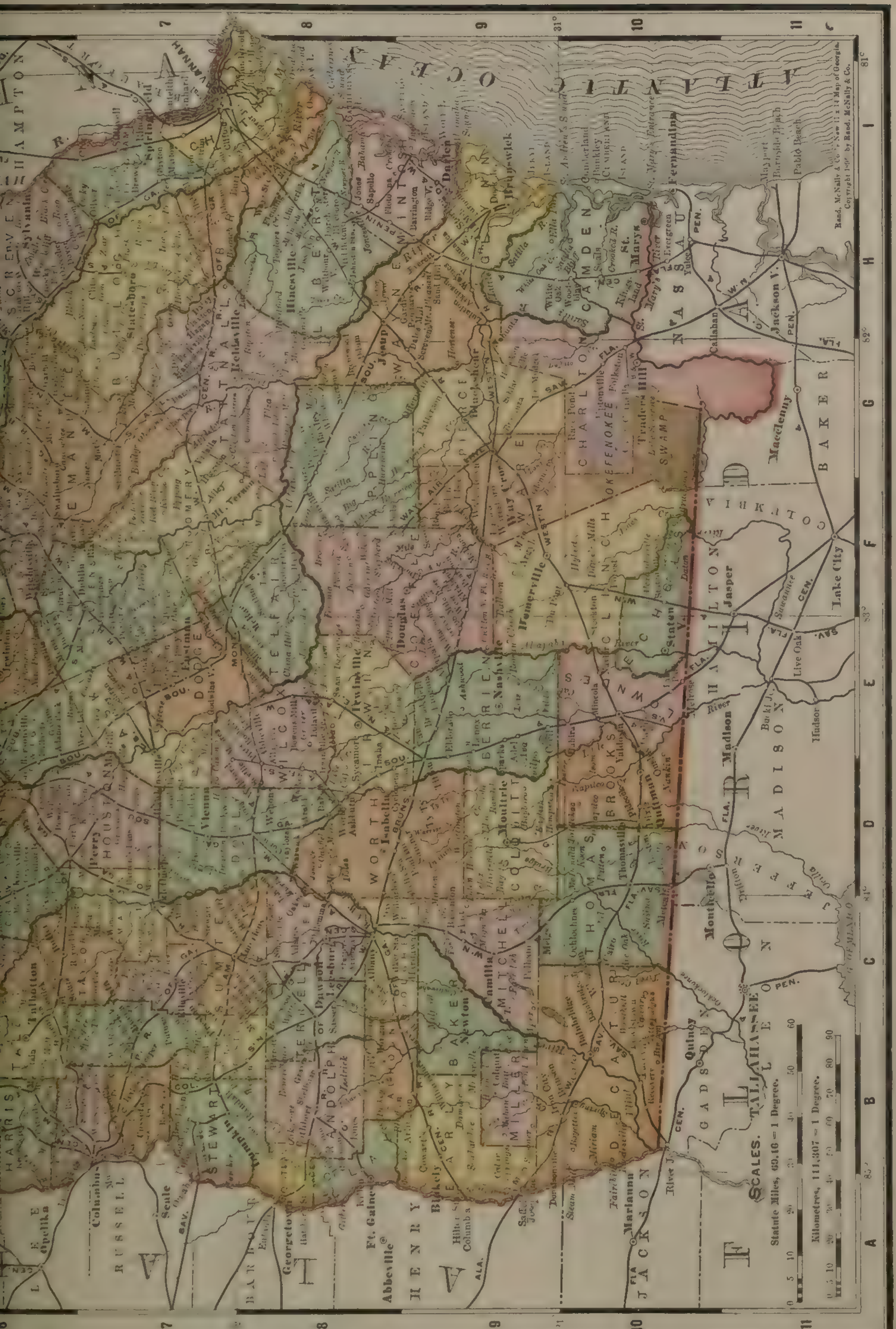
SOUTH WEST
GERMANY
including
ALSACE & LORRAINE.

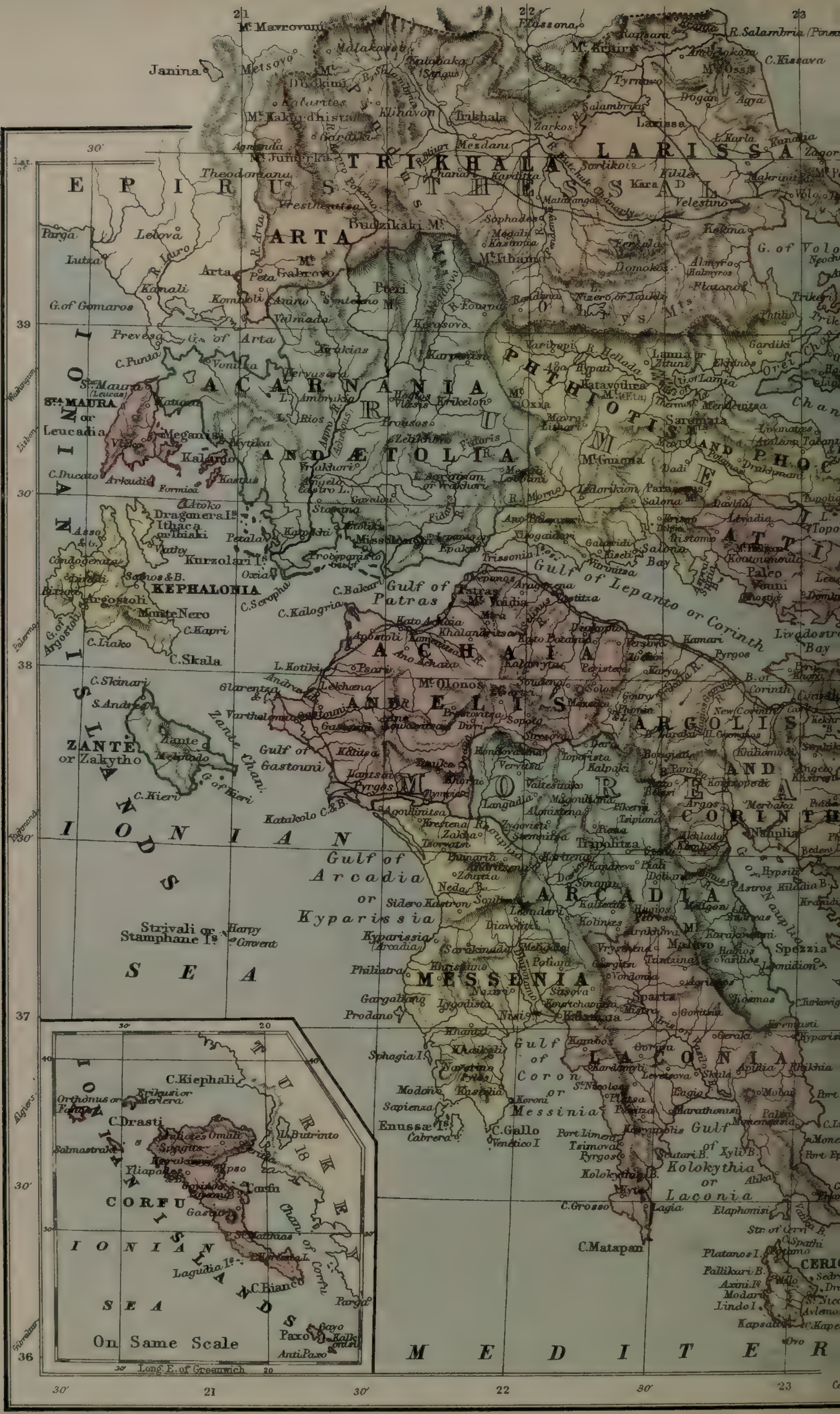
W.& A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

GEO


Longitude West from Greenwich.
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
COLUMBIA
AUGUSTA
ATLANTA
Chattanooga
Charlotte
Spartanburg
Greenville
Anderson C.H.
Abbeville
Edgefield
Aiken C.H.
Barnwell
Waynesboro
Walhalla
Murphy
Hayesville
Franklin
Webster
Cleveland
Benton
Athens
Chester
Newberry
Yorkville
Shelby
Rutherfordton
Clayton
Dahlonega
Marietta
Carrollton
Hampton
35°
34°
33°
85°
84°
83°
82°
81°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
1
2
3
4
5

GIA.


ATLANTIC OCEAN
FLORIDA
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111,307 = 1 Degree.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Georgia.
Copyright by Rand, McNally & Co.
TALLAHASSEE
Jacksonville
Fernandina
Brunswick
Darien
Savannah
Thomasville
Valdosta
Waycross
Albany
Americus
Columbus


EPIRUS
ARTA
TRIKHALA
LARISSA
THESSALY
ACARNANIA AND ÆTOLIA
RUMELIA
PHTHIOTIS AND PHOCIS
ATTICA
ACHAIA AND ELIS
ARGOLIS AND CORINTH
ARCADIA
MESSENIA
LACONIA
MOREA
IONIAN ISLANDS
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
ST. MAURA (Leucas) or Leucadia
KEPHALONIA
ZANTE or Zakytho
Ithaca or Thiaki
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth
Gulf of Arcadia or Kyparissia
Gulf of Coron or Messinia
Gulf of Kolokythia or Laconia
Gulf of Nauplia
G. of Volo
Janina
Arta
Prevesa
Missolonghi
Patras
Tripolitza
Sparta
Kalamata
Navarino
Nauplia
Argos
Corinth
Larissa
Trikhala
C. Matapan
Strivali or Stamphane Is.
CORFU
IONIAN ISLANDS
IONIAN SEA
TURKEY
Paxo
Anti Paxo
On Same Scale
Long. E. of Greenwich
39
38
37
36
21
22
23

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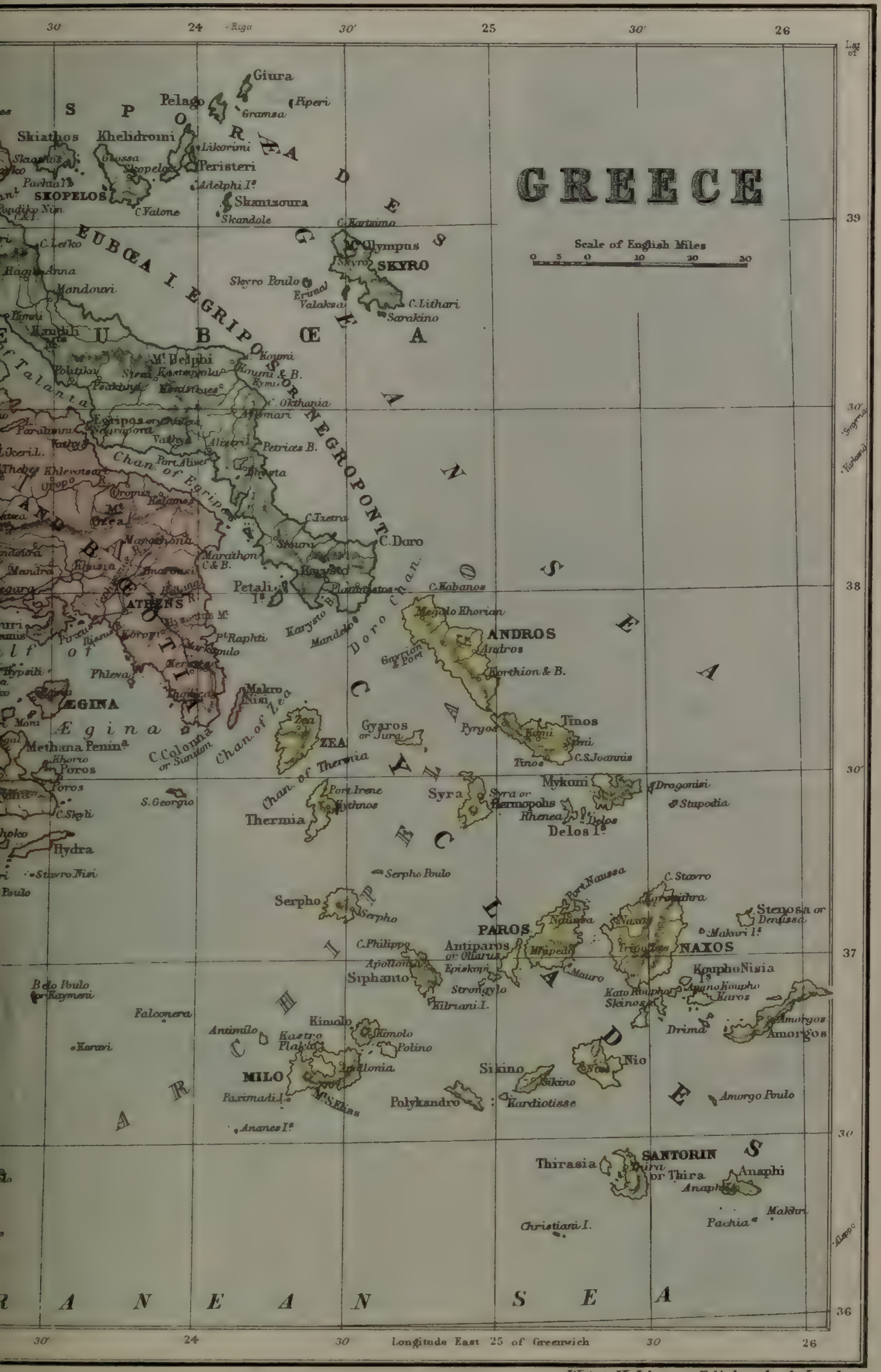
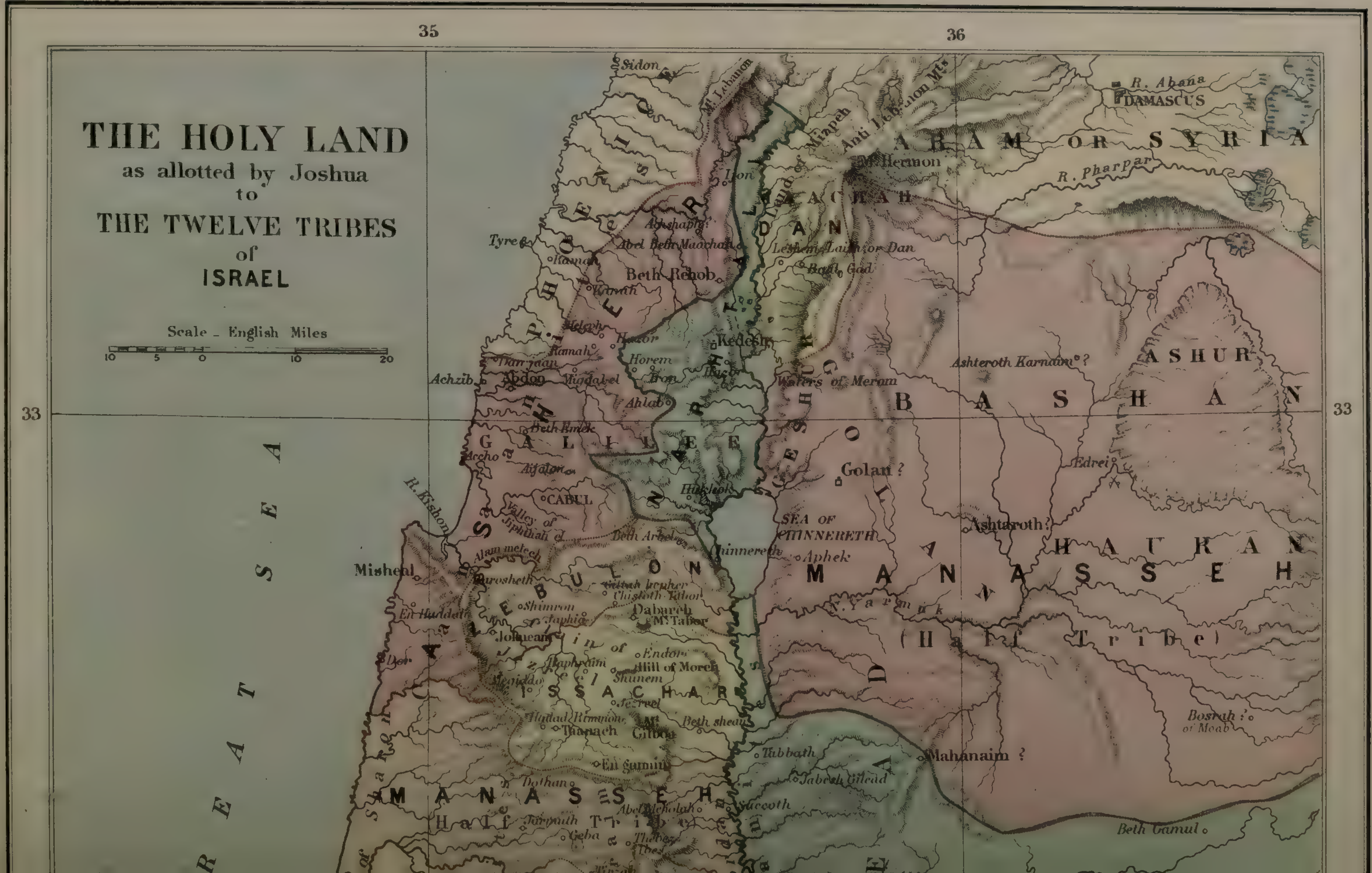

GREECE
Scale of English Miles
0 5 0 10 20 30
Longitude East 25 of Greenwich
24
25
26
30′
39
38
37
36
SPORADES
EGEAN SEA
CYCLADES
ARCHIPELAGO
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
EUBŒA I. EGRIPOS OR NEGROPONT
EUBŒA
BŒOTIA
Giura
Pelago
Gramsa
Piperi
Skiathos
Khelidromi
Likorimi
Peristeri
Adelphi Is.
SKOPELOS
Skantzoura
Skandole
C. Valone
C. Lefko
C. Kartsimo
Mt. Olympus
Skyro
SKYRO
Skyro Poulo
Valaksa
C. Lithari
Sarakino
Mandouri
Mt. Delphi
Kastrovola
Kumi & B.
Kymi
C. Okthania
Petrices B.
C. Tzetra
C. Doro
Egripos or Negropont
Chan. of Egripo
Thebes
Mt. Ozea
Marathon C. & B.
Karystos
Petali Is.
C. Kabanos
Doro Chan.
ATHENS
Pt. Raphti
Phleva
ÆGINA
Ægina
Gulf of Ægina
Methana Penina.
Poros
C. Skyli
Hydra
Stavro Nisi
C. Colonna or Sunium
Makro Nisi
Chan. of Zea
ZEA
Chan. of Thermia
S. Georgio
Thermia
Kythnos
Port Irene
Gyaros or Jura
Megalo Khorion
ANDROS
Andros
Korthion & B.
Gavrion Port
Tinos
Pyrgos
C. S. Joannis
Syra
Syra or Hermopolis
Mykoni
Dragonisi
Stapodia
Rhenea
Delos
Delos Is.
Serpho Poulo
Serpho
C. Philippo
Apollonia
Siphanto
Antiparos or Oliarus
Episkopi
Strongylo
Kitriani I.
PAROS
Port Naussa
Naussa
Mt. Elias
C. Mauro
C. Stavro
NAXOS
Naxos
Stenosa or Denussa
Makari Is.
Koupho Nisia
Ano Koupho
Kato Koupho
Skinosa
Keros
Drima
Amorgos
Amorgo Poulo
Belo Poulo or Kaymeni
Falconera
Karavi
Antimilo
Kimolo
Polino
Kastro
MILO
Apollonia
Parimadi I.
Ananes Is.
Sikino
Polykandro
Kardiotisse
Nio
Thirasia
SANTORIN
Thira or Thira
Anaphi
Christiani I.
Pachia
Makhri

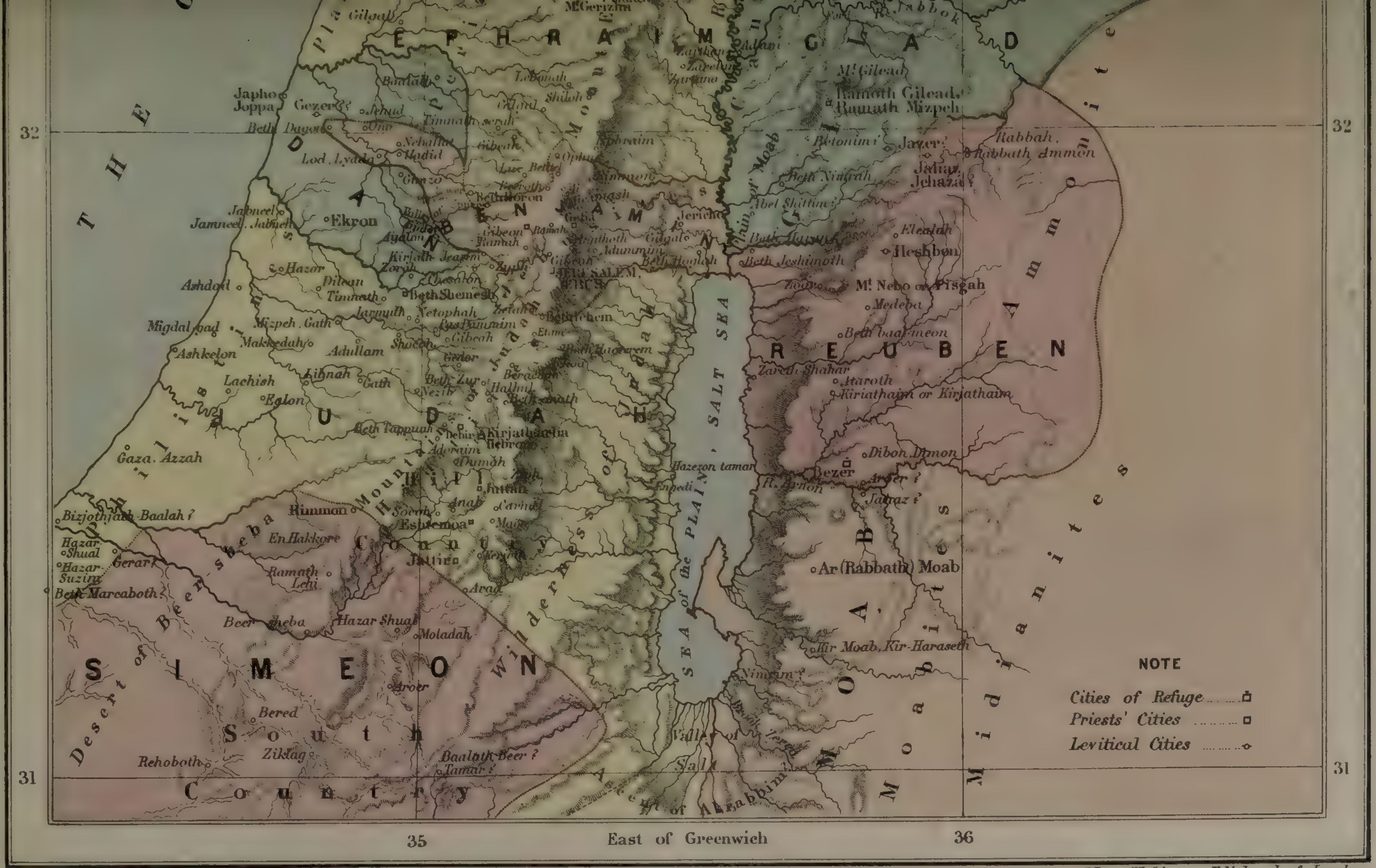
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.



THE HOLY LAND
as allotted by Joshua
to
THE TWELVE TRIBES
of
ISRAEL

Scale _ English Miles

10 5 0 10 20
35
36
33
33
GREAT SEA
Sidon
Tyre
Achzib
Accho
Mishehal
R. Kishon
Mt Lebanon
Anti Lebanon Mts
Mizpeh
Mt Hermon
ARAM OR SYRIA
R. Abana
DAMASCUS
R. Pharpar
PHOENICIA
ASHER
Ijon
MAACHAH
DAN
Leshem, Laish or Dan
Baal Gad
Achshaph
Abel Beth Maachah
Beth Rehob
Ramah
Kanah
Helkath
Hazor
Ramah
Horem
Iron
Kedesh
Waters of Merom
Hammon
Abdon
Migdal-el
Ahlab
NAPHTALI
Beth Emek
GALILEE
Aijalon
CABUL
Valley of Jiphthah el
Hukkok
Beth Arbel
SEA OF CHINNERETH
Chinnereth
Aphek
GESHUR
Golan ?
Ashteroth Karnaim ?
BASHAN
ASHUR
Edrei
Ashtaroth ?
HAURAN
MANASSEH
(Half Tribe)
R. Yarmuk
Alam melech
Harosheth
ZEBULON
Gittah hepher
Chisloth Tabor
Dabareh
Mt Tabor
Shimron
Japhia
Jokneam
En Haddah
Dor
Plain of Jezreel
Endor
Hill of Moreh
Shunem
Jezreel
Megiddo
Haphraim
ISSACHAR
Hadad Rimmon
Taanach
Mt Gilboa
Beth shean
En Gannim
Dothan
Sharon
MANASSEH
Half Tribe
Jarmuth
Geba
Abel Meholah
Thebez
Tirzah
Tabbath
Jabesh Gilead
Succoth
Mahanaim ?
GAD
Bosrah ? of Moab
Beth Gamul


THE
EPHRAIM
GILEAD
DAN
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
REUBEN
SIMEON
MOAB
Ammonites
Midianites
Moabites
SALT SEA
SEA of the PLAIN
Wilderness of Judah
Mountains of Judah
Hill Country
South Country
Desert of Beer-sheba
Plain of Moab
Ascent of Akrabbim
Valley of Salt
Japho
Joppa
Gezer
Beth Dagon
Lod, Lydda
Ekron
Jabneel
Jamneel, Jabneh
Ashdod
Migdal gad
Ashkelon
Lachish
Eglon
Gaza, Azzah
Bizjothjah Baalah ?
Hazar Shual
Hazar Susim
Gerar
Beth Marcaboth
Beer-sheba
Rehoboth
Ziklag
Bered
Aroer
Moladah
Hazar Shual
Baalath Beer ?
Tamar ?
Rimmon
En Hakkore
Ramath Lehi
Jattir
Arad
Eshtemoa
Anab
Juttah
Carmel
Maon
Ziph
Dumah
Adoraim
Hebron
Kirjatharba
Beth Tappuah
Gath
Libnah
Adullam
Shocoh
Makkedah
Mizpeh, Gath
Jarmuth
Netophah
Bethlehem
Beth Shemesh
Timnath
Dilean
Hazar
Zorah
Kirjath Jearim
Aijalon
Gibeon
Ramah
Beth Horon
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Jebus
Jericho
Gilgal
Beth Hoglah
Shiloh
Lebonah
Timnath serah
Baalah
Ono
Jehud
Hadid
Neballat
Gimzo
Ophrah
Mt. Gerizim
Adami
Zaretan
Zarthan
Jabbok
Mt. Gilead
Ramoth Gilead
Ramath Mizpeh
Betonim
Jazer
Rabbah
Rabbath Ammon
Jahaz
Jehaza
Beth Nimrah
Abel Shittim
Beth Haran
Beth Jeshimoth
Elealah
Heshbon
Zoar
Mt. Nebo or Pisgah
Medeba
Beth baalmeon
Zareth Shahar
Ataroth
Kiriathaim or Kirjathaim
Dibon
Dimon
Bezer
Aroer ?
Jahaz ?
R. Arnon
Ar (Rabbath) Moab
Kir Moab, Kir-Haraseth
Hazezon tamar
Engedi
Nimrim
Brook Zered
32
31
35
36
East of Greenwich
NOTE
Cities of Refuge
Priests' Cities
Levitical Cities

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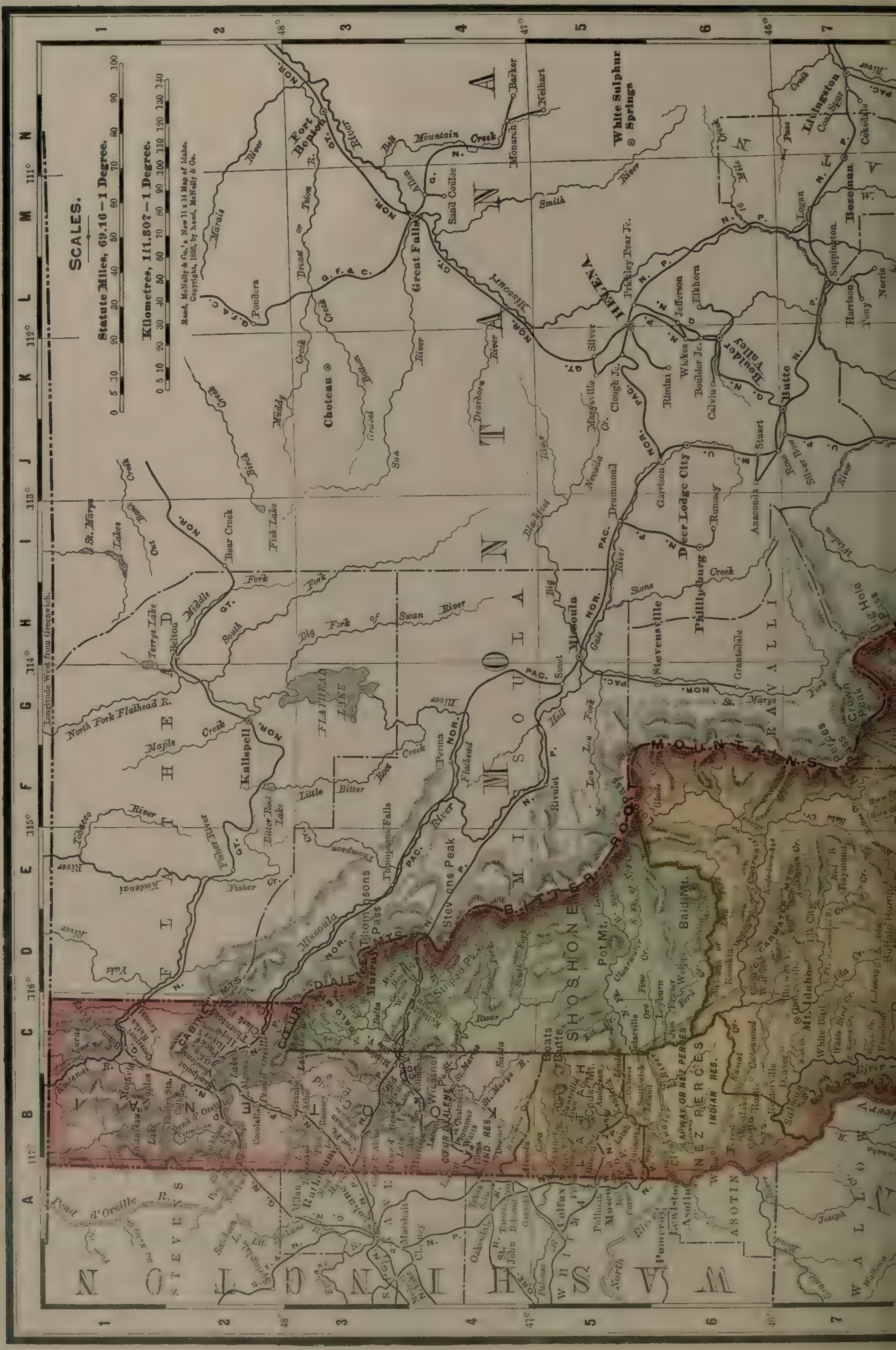
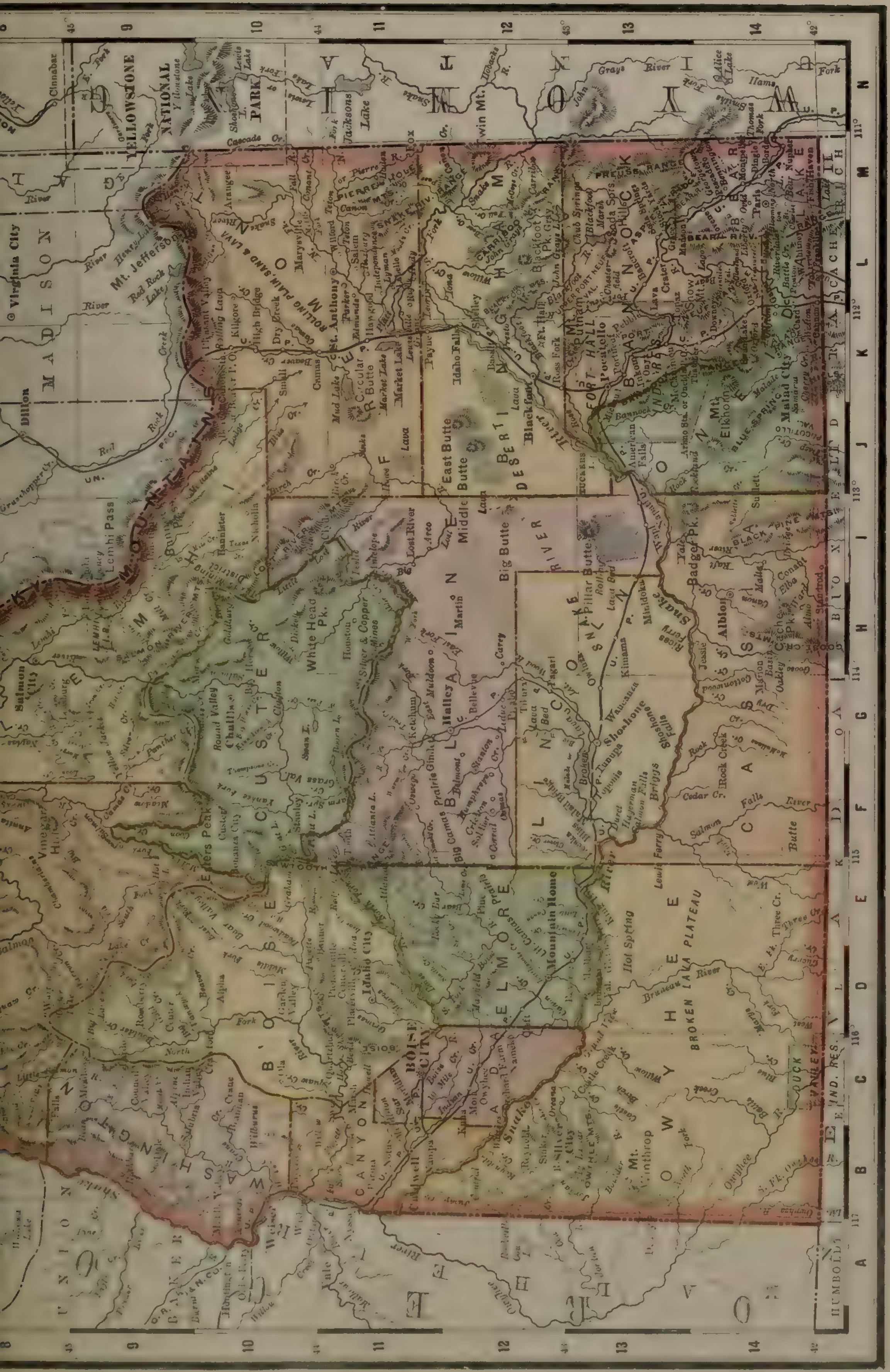
IDA

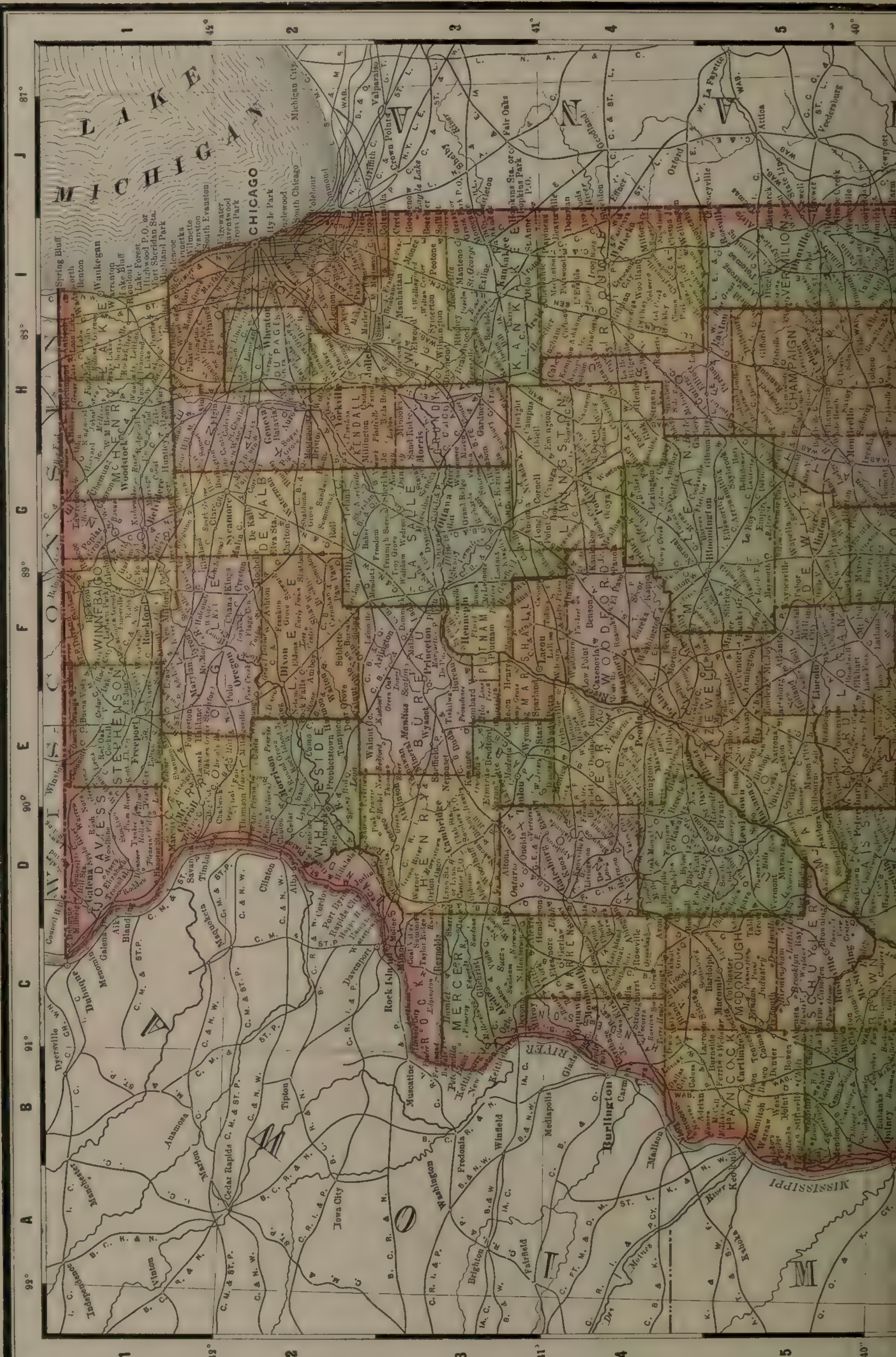

SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Idaho. Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich
M O N T A N A
W A S H I N G T O N
HELENA
Great Falls
Fort Benton
Missoula
Butte
Bozeman
Deer Lodge City
Kalispell
FLATHEAD LAKE
BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS
COEUR D'ALENE MTS.
CABINET MTS.
SHOSHONE
NEZ PERCES
Lewiston
Moscow
Pullman
Colfax
ASOTIN
STEVENS
WHITMAN

IO.



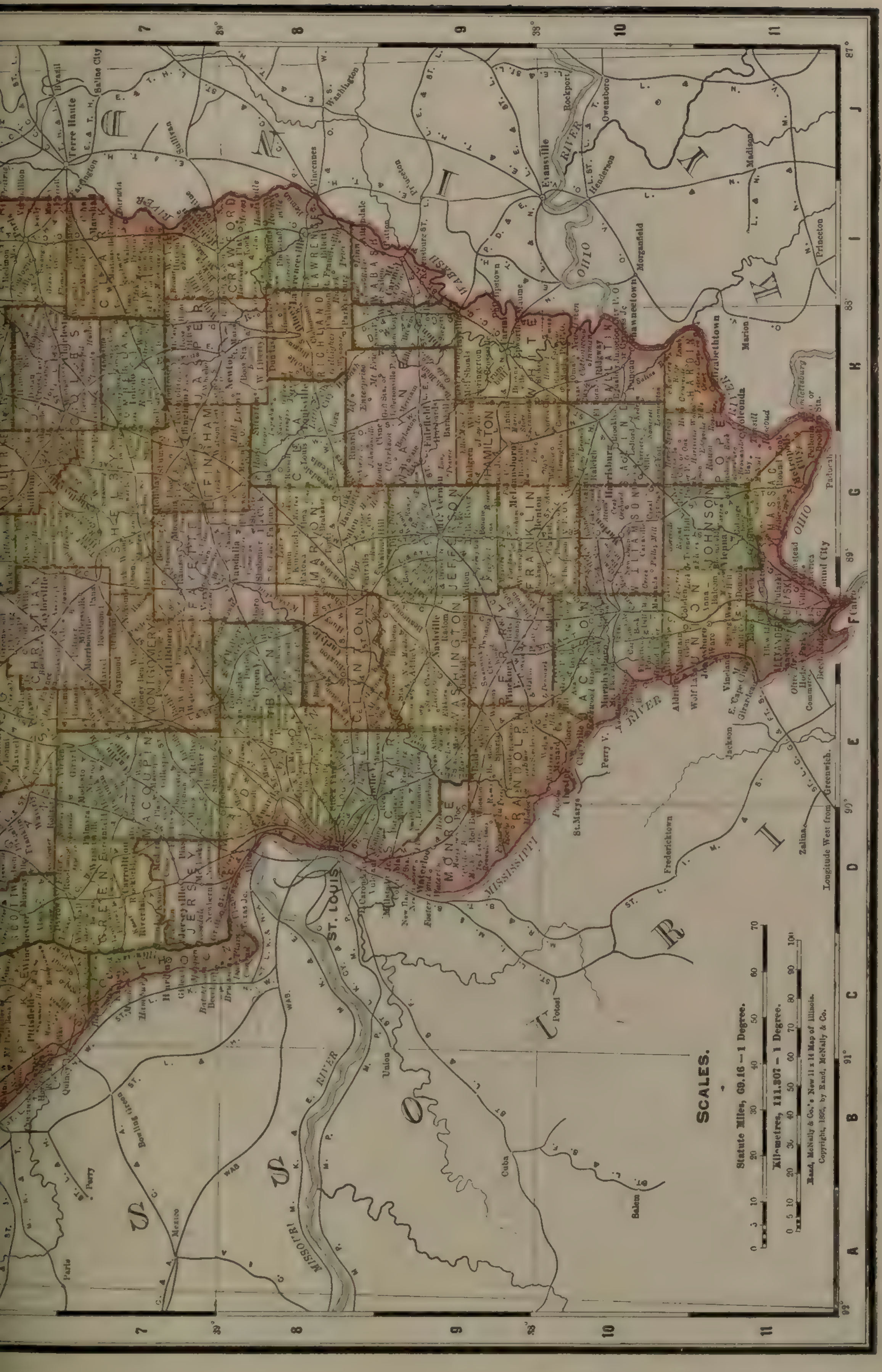
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
MADISON
Virginia City
Mt. Jefferson
Red Rock Lake
Dillon
Lemhi Pass
Salmon City
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
LEMHI
CUSTER
Challis
Round Valley
White Head Pk.
Bonanza City
Custer
Stanley
SAWTOOTH RANGE
FREMONT
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Market Lake
Egin
Idaho Falls
BINGHAM
Blackfoot
FORT HALL IND. RES.
Pocatello
American Falls
Eagle Rock
East Butte
Middle Butte
Big Butte
ALTURAS
Hailey
Ketchum
Bellevue
Carey
LOGAN
LINCOLN
Shoshone
Shoshone Falls
SNAKE RIVER
BEAR LAKE
Paris
Montpelier
ONEIDA
Malad City
CASSIA
Albion
Oakley
ELMORE
Mountain Home
Rocky Bar
BOISE
Idaho City
Placerville
Centerville
Pioneerville
BOISE CITY
ADA
CANYON
Caldwell
WASHINGTON
Weiser
OWYHEE
Silver City
Mt. Winthrop
BROKEN LAVA PLATEAU
Hot Spring
Bruneau River
DUCK VALLEY IND. RES.
WYOMING
UTAH
NEVADA
OREGON
BAKER
UNION
MALHEUR
BOX ELDER
CACHE
HUMBOLDT
ELKO
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
45°
44°
43°
42°
111°
112°
113°
114°
115°
116°
117°

ILL



LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
WISCONSIN
IOWA
INDIANA
MISSOURI
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Rock Island
Davenport
Burlington
Peoria
Joliet
Rockford
Freeport
Galena
Dubuque
Waukegan
Kankakee
Champaign
Bloomington
Ottawa
Aurora
Elgin
Wheaton
Sycamore
Dixon
Quincy
La Fayette
Valparaiso
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Muscatine
JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
OGLE
DE KALB
KANE
DU PAGE
COOK
LEE
WHITESIDE
ROCK ISLAND
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
KENDALL
GRUNDY
WILL
KANKAKEE
IROQUOIS
LIVINGSTON
PUTNAM
MARSHALL
STARK
KNOX
MERCER
WARREN
HENDERSON
PEORIA
WOODFORD
TAZEWELL
McLEAN
FORD
VERMILION
CHAMPAIGN
DE WITT
LOGAN
MENARD
MASON
FULTON
McDONOUGH
HANCOCK
SCHUYLER
BROWN
ADAMS
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
87°
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
42°
41°
40°

OIS.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 – 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 – 1 Degree.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Illinois.
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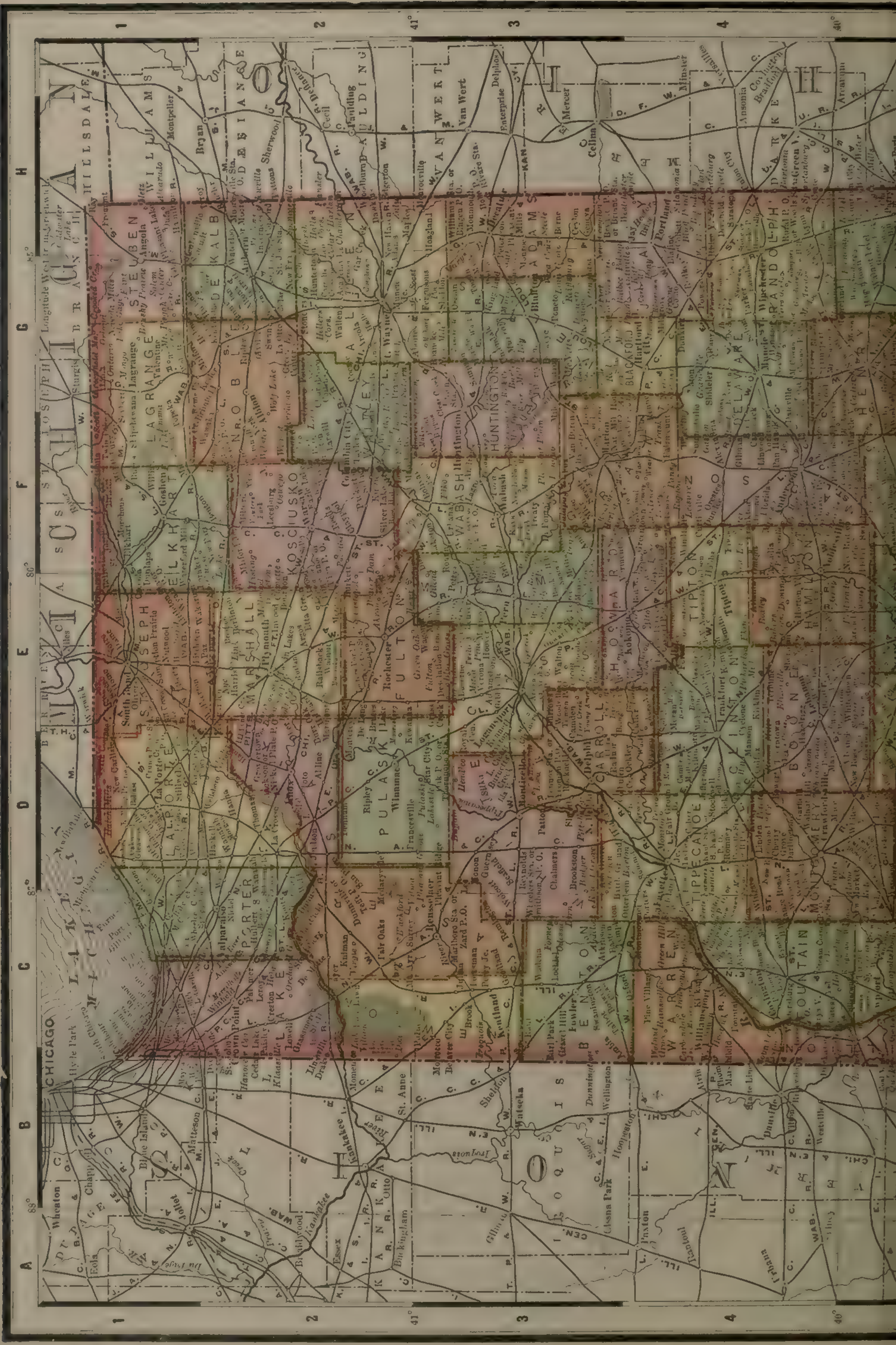
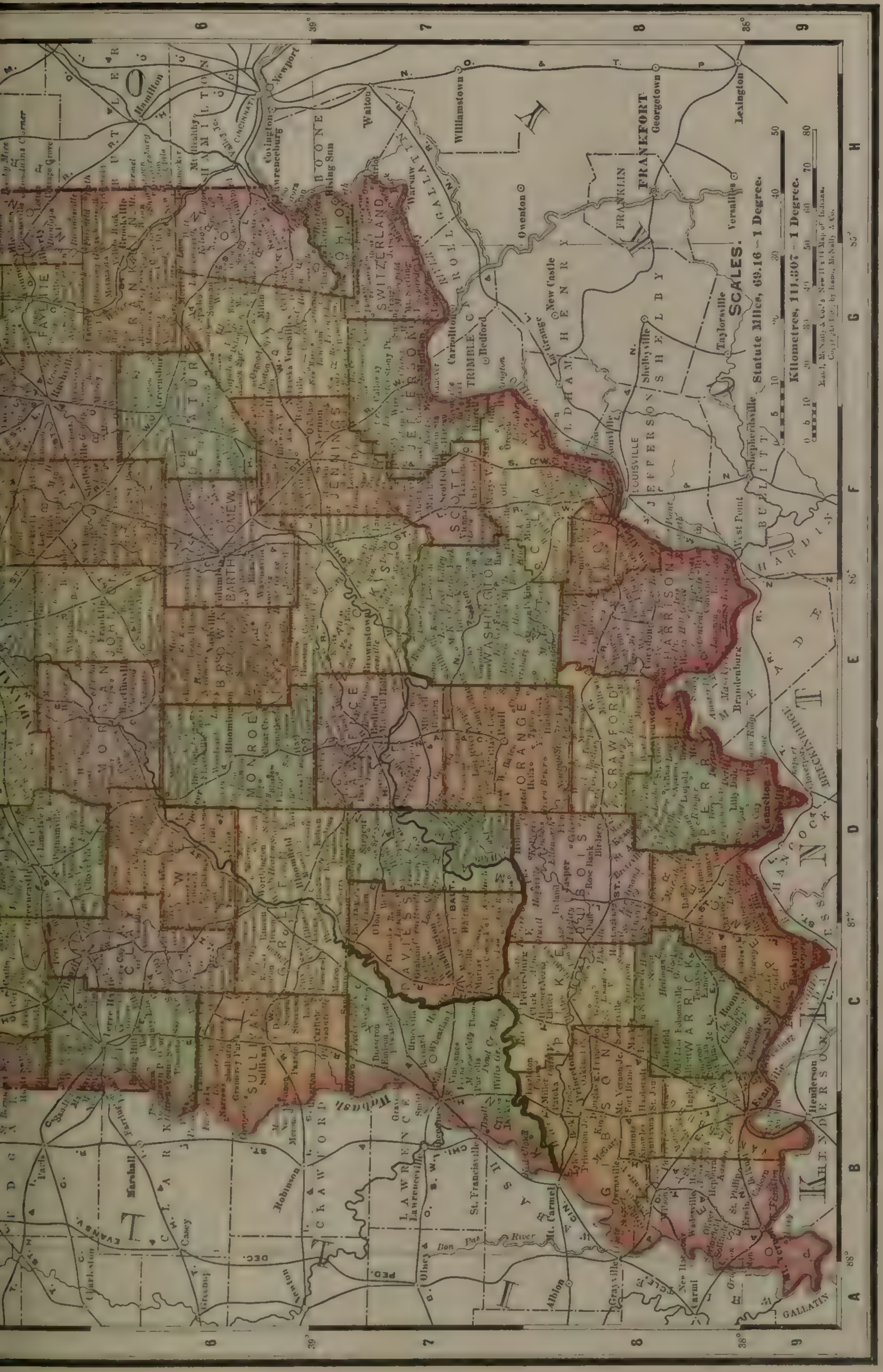
Longitude West from Greenwich.
ST. LOUIS
MISSISSIPPI
RIVER
OHIO
RIVER
MISSOURI
RIVER
WABASH
Evansville
Henderson
Vincennes
Terre Haute
Cairo
Paducah
Metropolis
Shawneetown
Golconda
Elizabethtown
Marion
Princeton
Madison
Morganfield
Owensboro
Rockport
Washington
Sullivan
Brazil
Quincy
Bowling Green
Mexico
Paris
Cuba
Salem
Potosi
Fredericktown
Jackson
Union
ST. CLAIR
MONROE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
CLINTON
BOND
MADISON
JERSEY
GREENE
MACOUPIN
MONTGOMERY
CHRISTIAN
SHELBY
FAYETTE
MARION
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN
WILLIAMSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
HARDIN
POPE
JOHNSON
UNION
PULASKI
ALEXANDER
MASSAC
HAMILTON
WHITE
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
CLAY
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
CRAWFORD
JASPER
EFFINGHAM
CUMBERLAND
CLARK
CALHOUN
PIKE
SCOTT
MORGAN
SANGAMON
7
8
9
10
11
39°
38°
37°
87°
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K

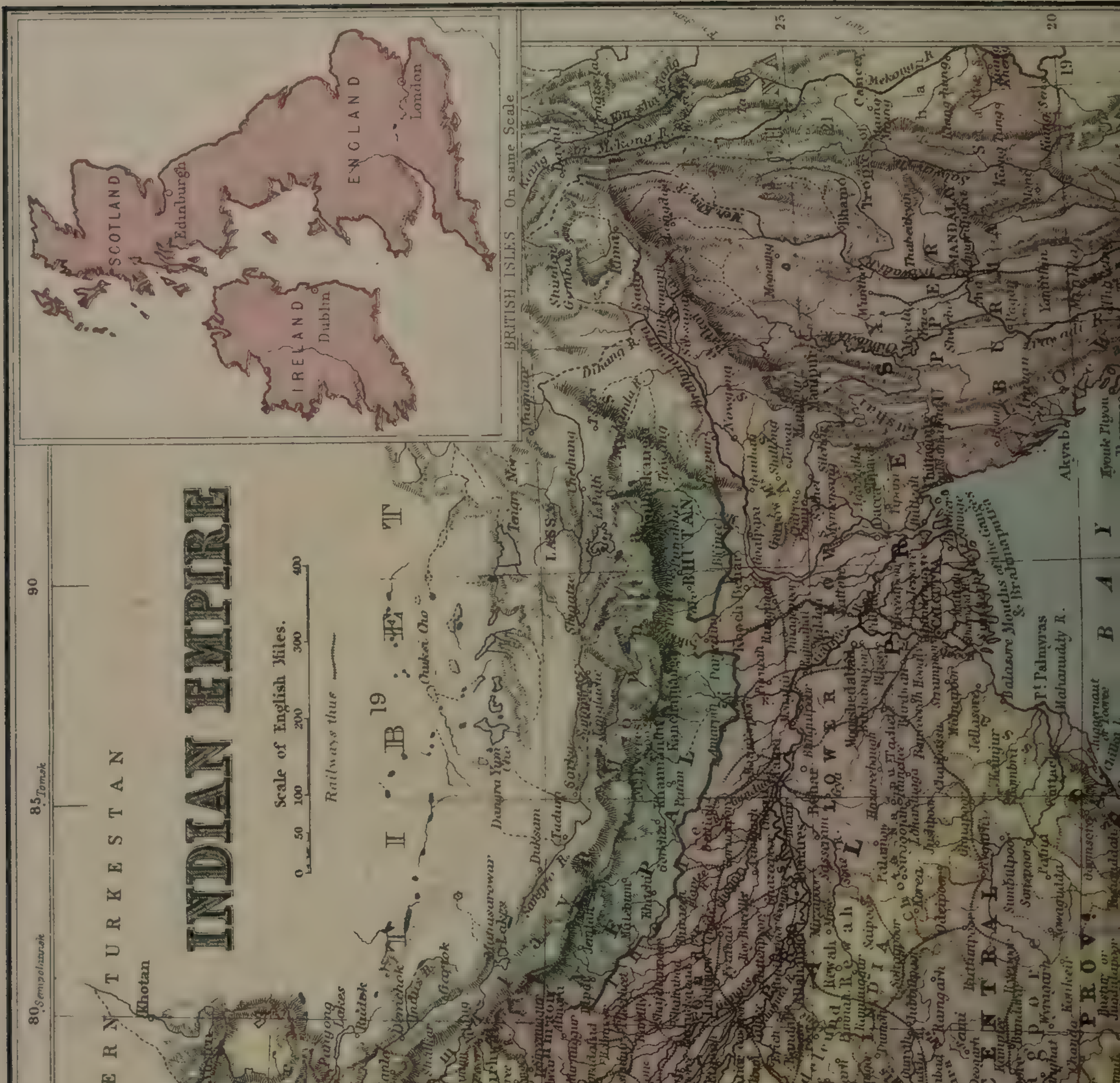
IND



CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN
OHIO
ILLINOIS
HILLSDALE
BRANCH
ST. JOSEPH
CASS
BERRIEN
WILLIAMS
DEFIANCE
PAULDING
VAN WERT
MERCER
DARKE
STEUBEN
LAGRANGE
ELKHART
ST. JOSEPH
LAPORTE
PORTER
LAKE
DE KALB
NOBLE
KOSCIUSKO
MARSHALL
STARKE
JASPER
NEWTON
ALLEN
WHITLEY
HUNTINGTON
WABASH
MIAMI
FULTON
PULASKI
CASS
WHITE
BENTON
CARROLL
ADAMS
WELLS
GRANT
HOWARD
TIPTON
CLINTON
TIPPECANOE
WARREN
FOUNTAIN
MONTGOMERY
BOONE
HAMILTON
MADISON
DELAWARE
RANDOLPH
JAY
BLACKFORD
IROQUOIS
KANKAKEE
Longitude West from Greenwich
Kankakee
Joliet
Wheaton
Rantoul
Paxton
Urbana
Fort Wayne
South Bend
Logansport
Lafayette
Kokomo
Muncie
Goshen
Elkhart
Valparaiso
La Porte
Michigan City
Crown Point
Rochester
Warsaw
Plymouth
Winamac
Delphi
Peru
Marion
Huntington
Wabash
Bluffton
Decatur
Portland
Winchester
Hartford City
Frankfort
Tipton
Noblesville
Lebanon
Anderson
Crawfordsville
Covington
Williamsport
Fowler
Kentland
Rensselaer
Monticello
Knox
Angola
Auburn
Albion
Columbia City
Bryan
Van Wert
Celina
Montpelier
Watseka
Momence
St. Anne
85°
86°
87°
88°
41°
40°
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

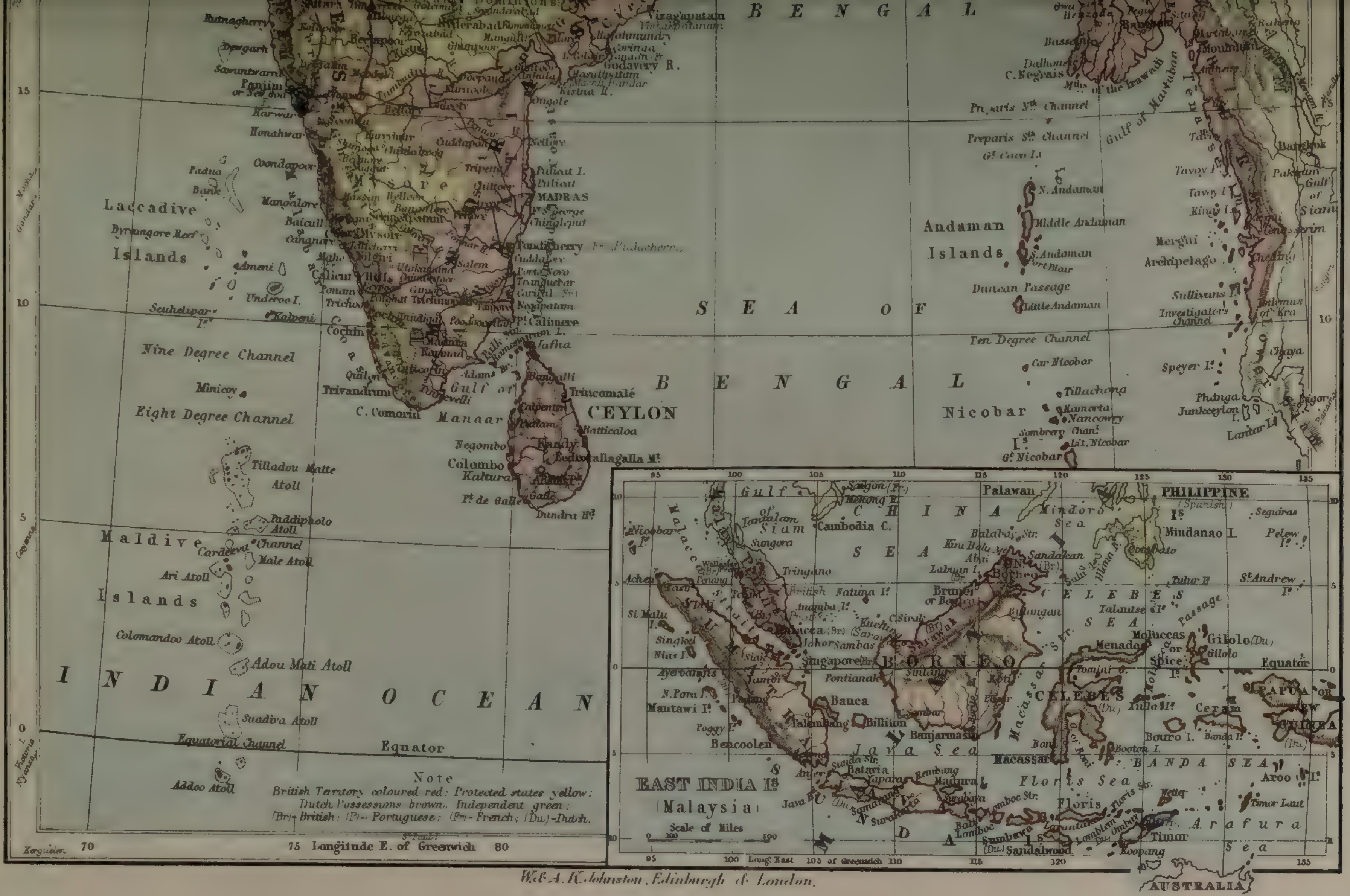
NA.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Indiana.
Copyright [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co.
FAYETTE
FRANKLIN
DEARBORN
OHIO
SWITZERLAND
DECATUR
RIPLEY
JENNINGS
JEFFERSON
BARTHOLOMEW
JOHNSON
BROWN
MORGAN
MONROE
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
SCOTT
CLARK
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
FLOYD
HARRISON
CRAWFORD
PERRY
DUBOIS
MARTIN
DAVIESS
GREENE
OWEN
CLAY
SULLIVAN
KNOX
PIKE
GIBSON
WARRICK
SPENCER
VANDERBURGH
POSEY
VIGO
Hamilton
Cincinnati
Covington
Newport
Lawrenceburg
Rising Sun
Madison
Louisville
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Evansville
Vincennes
Terre Haute
Bloomington
Columbus
Bedford
Corydon
Henderson
Mt. Carmel
Robinson
Marshall
Olney
Albion
Grayville
Carmi
Shawneetown
Owensboro
Brandenburg
Frankfort
FRANKFORT
Georgetown
Lexington
Versailles
Shelbyville
Taylorsville
Shepherdsville
West Point
Williamstown
Owenton
New Castle
La Grange
Carrollton
Bedford
Walton
BOONE
GALLATIN
CARROLL
TRIMBLE
HENRY
OLDHAM
SHELBY
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
BULLITT
HARDIN
MEADE
BRECKINRIDGE
HANCOCK
DAVIESS
HENDERSON
UNION
CRAWFORD
LAWRENCE
CLARK
Wabash
KENTUCKY
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
6
7
8
9
39°
38°
88°
87°
86°
85°



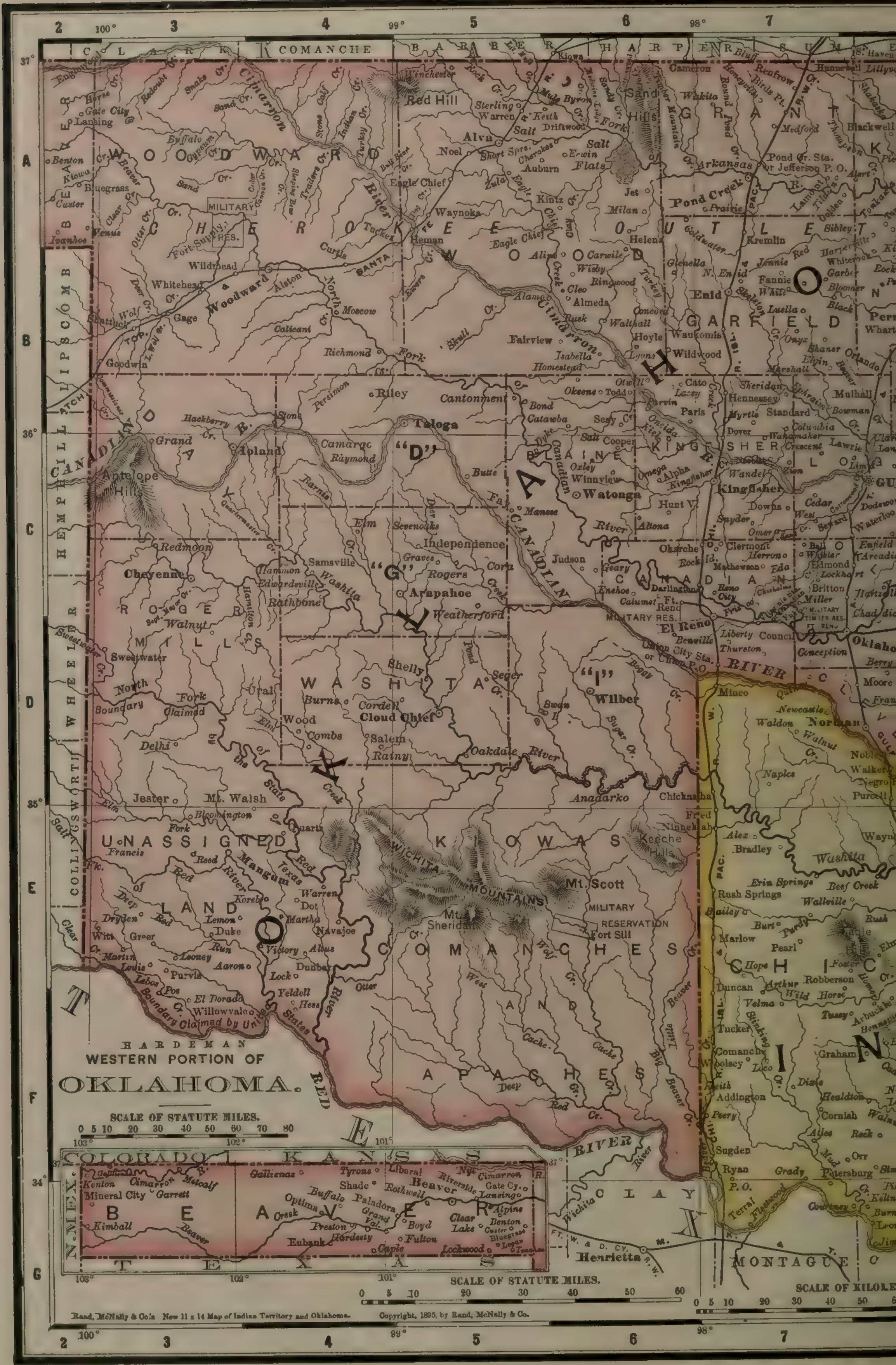
INDIAN EMPIRE

Scale of English Miles.
0 50 100 200 300 400
Railways thus
BRITISH ISLES On same Scale
SCOTLAND
Edinburgh
IRELAND
Dublin
ENGLAND
London
TURKESTAN
EASTERN TURKESTAN
Yarkand
Khotan
TIBET
BALUCHISTAN
Kandahar
Quetta
Kelat
PUNJAB
RAJPOOTANA
CENTRAL INDIA
CENTRAL PROV.
BOMBAY
Mths. of the Indus
Gulf of Cutch
ARABIAN
BAY
Calcutta
BHUTAN
LOWER
BURMA
UPPER
MANDALAY
Akyab
Pt. Palmyras
Balasore
Mouths of the Ganges
Mahanuddy R.
Thar or Indian Desert
LASSA
35
30
25
20
70
75
80
85
90


BENGAL
SEA OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
CEYLON
Laccadive Islands
Maldive Islands
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Is
Nine Degree Channel
Eight Degree Channel
Ten Degree Channel
Duncan Passage
Gulf of Manaar
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Siam
MADRAS
Mysore
Colombo
Trincomalé
Kandy
C. Comorin
Equator
Equatorial Channel
75 Longitude E. of Greenwich 80
70
15
10
5
0
Note
British Territory coloured red: Protected states yellow;
Dutch Possessions brown. Independent green:
(Br)-British; (P)-Portuguese; (Fr)-French; (Du)-Dutch.
EAST INDIA Is
(Malaysia)
Scale of Miles
PHILIPPINE Is (Spanish)
CHINA SEA
CELEBES SEA
Java Sea
BANDA SEA
Arafura Sea
BORNEO
CELEBES
SUMATRA
JAVA
Macassar Str.
PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
Long: East 105 of Greenwich 110

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

INDIAN TERRITOR


WESTERN PORTION OF
OKLAHOMA.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
WOODWARD
DAY
ROGER MILLS
WASHITA
"D"
"G"
"I"
UNASSIGNED LAND
KIOWAS COMANCHES AND APACHES
WICHITA MOUNTAINS
MILITARY RESERVATION
Fort Sill
Mt. Scott
GRANT
GARFIELD
KINGFISHER
BLAINE
CANADIAN
OKLAHOMA
CHEROKEE OUTLET
CHICKASAW NATION
Boundary Claimed by United States
HARDEMAN
TEXAS
Cimarron R.
Canadian R.
Washita R.
Red River
Woodward
Alva
Enid
Kingfisher
Taloga
Cheyenne
Arapahoe
Mangum
El Reno
Anadarko
Watonga
Norman
Minco
COMANCHE
BARBER
HARPER
SUMNER
CLARK
BEAVER
LIPSCOMB
HEMPHILL
WHEELER
COLLINGSWORTH
COLORADO
KANSAS
N. MEX.
BEAVER
Beaver
Kenton
Henrietta
CLAY
MONTAGUE
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
SCALE OF KILOME
100° 99° 98° 101° 102° 103°
37° 36° 35° 34°
2 3 4 5 6 7
A B C D E F G

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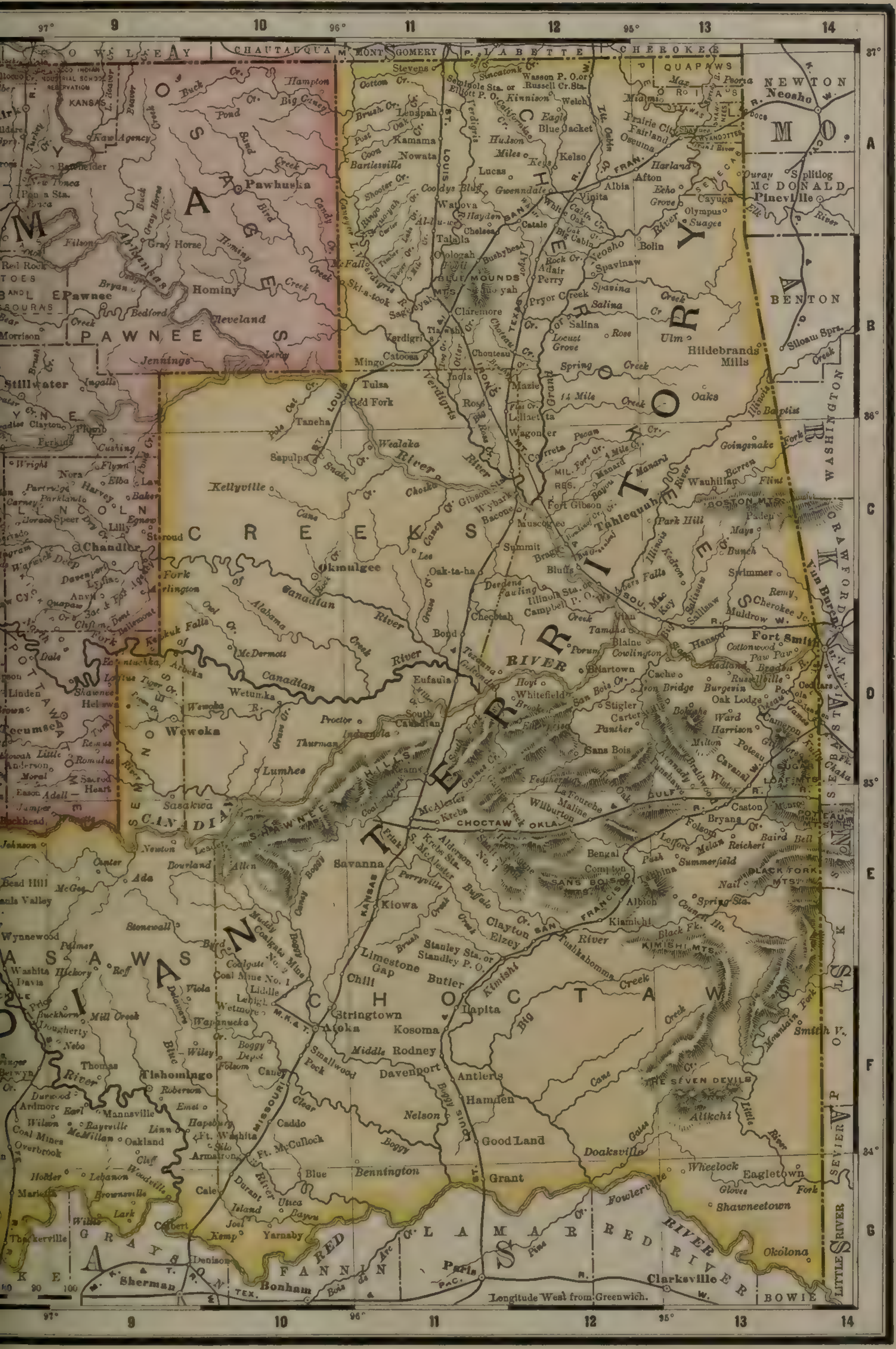
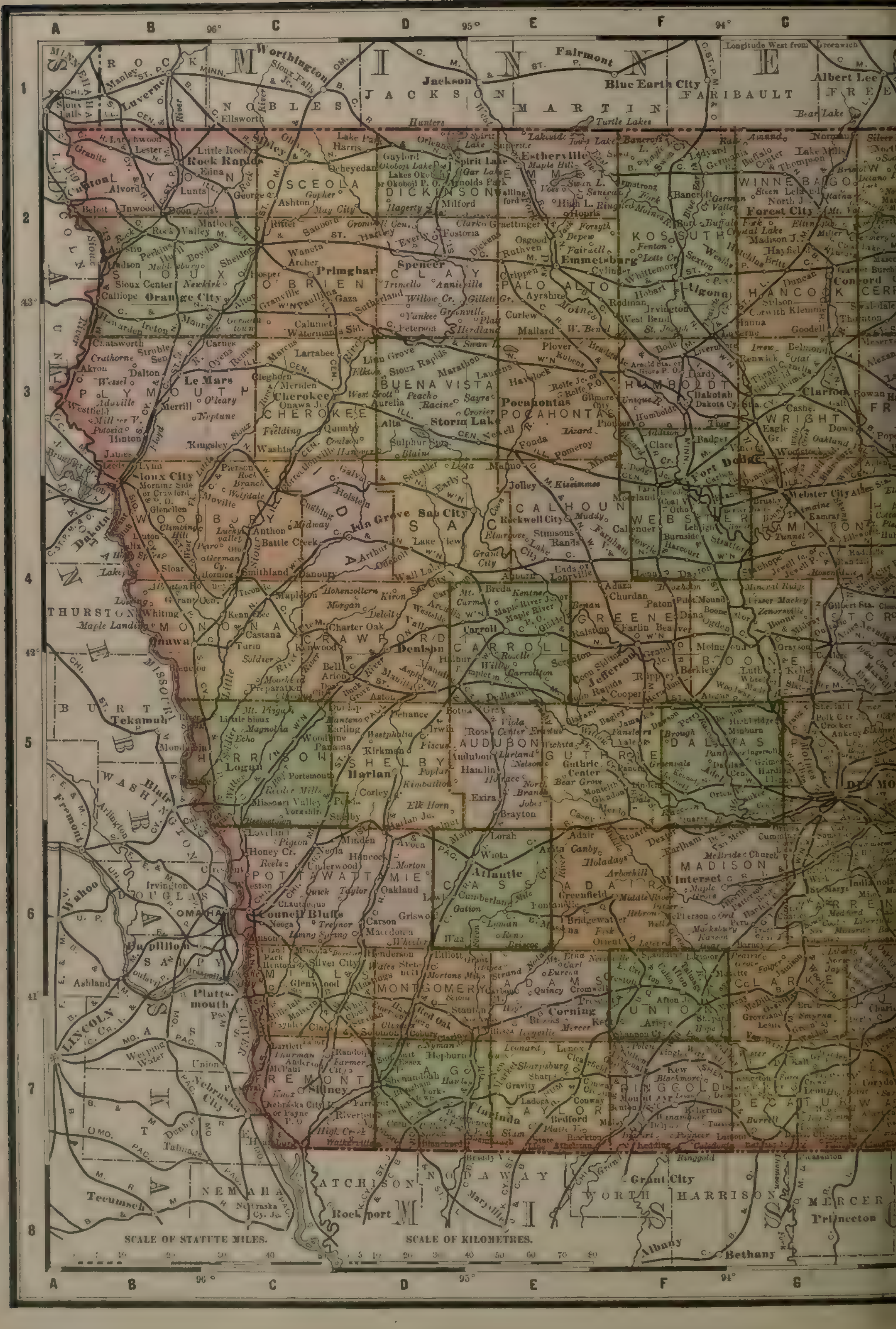
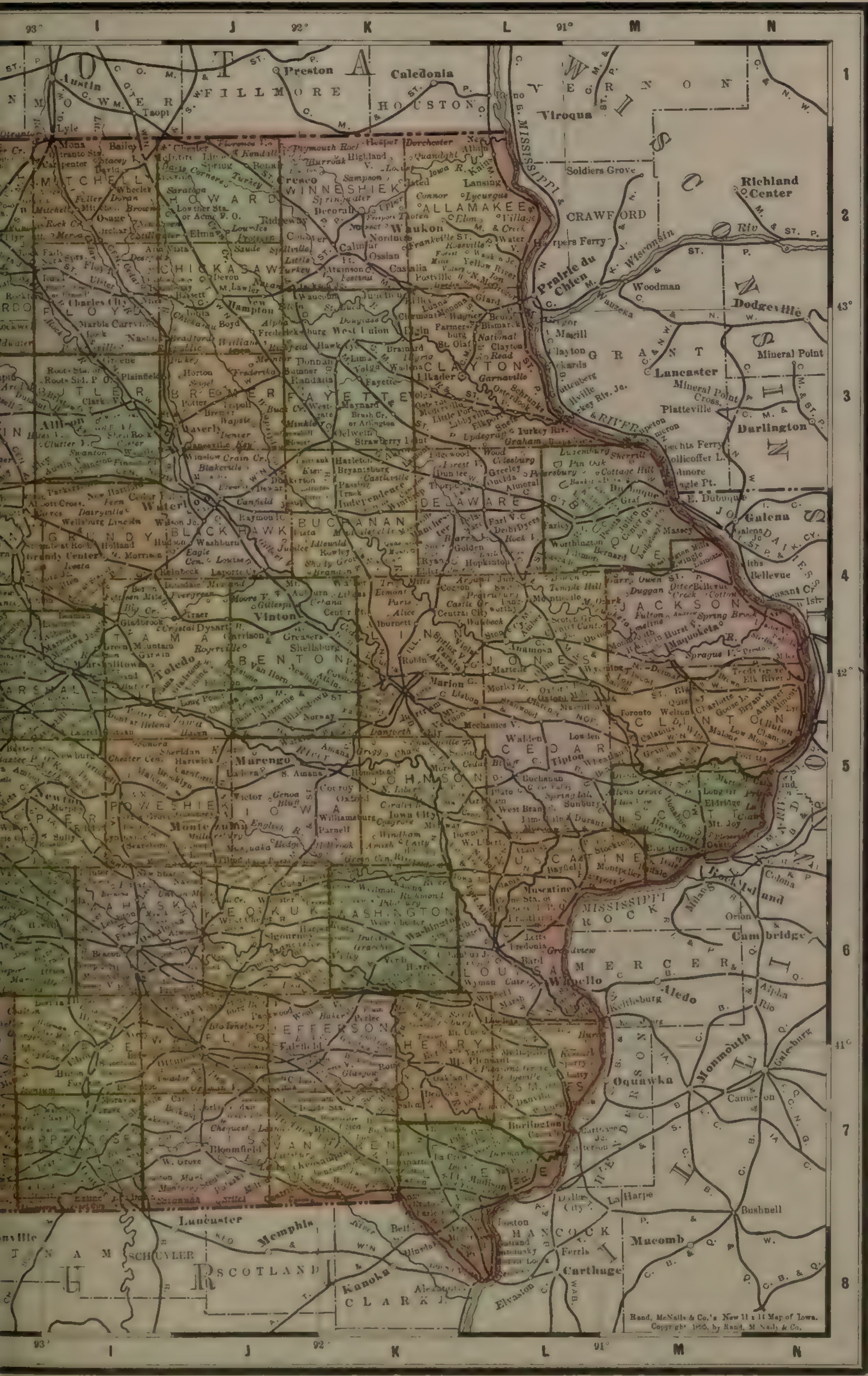
AND OKLAHOMA.


97°
9
10
96°
11
12
95°
13
14
37°
36°
35°
34°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
QUAPAWS
PEORIAS
MIAMIS
NEWTON
Neosho
MO.
McDONALD
Pineville
BENTON
Siloam Sprs.
WASHINGTON
CRAWFORD
Van Buren
SEBASTIAN
Fort Smith
SCOTT
POLK
SEVIER
LITTLE RIVER
BOWIE
LAMAR
Paris
Clarksville
RED RIVER
FANNIN
Bonham
GRAYSON
Sherman
Denison
OSAGES
Pawhuska
Hominy
Cleveland
PAWNEE
Pawnee
Stillwater
LINCOLN
Chandler
Tecumseh
Kaw Agency
CHEROKEES
Bartlesville
Nowata
Vinita
Afton
Claremore
Pryor Creek
Salina
Tahlequah
Fort Gibson
Muscogee
Wagoner
Tulsa
Red Fork
Sapulpa
CREEKS
Okmulgee
Eufaula
Checotah
Sallisaw
Webbers Falls
INDIAN TERRITORY
CANADIAN RIVER
SEMINOLES
Wewoka
Sasakwa
CHOCTAWS
McAlester
Krebs
Savanna
Atoka
Stringtown
Lehigh
Caddo
Durant
Colbert
Antlers
Kiamichi
Tuskahoma
Poteau
Cameron
Wister
Hartshorne
Wilburton
Doaksville
Good Land
Grant
Eagletown
BOSTON MTS.
SANS BOIS MTS.
KIMISHI MTS.
BLACK FORK MTS.
THE SEVEN DEVILS
CHICKASAWS
Ada
Tishomingo
Ardmore
Stonewall
SAN FRANCISCO
CHOCTAW OKLA. & GULF R.R.
M.K. & T.
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO
Longitude West from Greenwich.

IOW



A
B
96°
C
D
95°
E
F
94°
G
Longitude West from Greenwich
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
43°
42°
41°
MINNESOTA
ROCK
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
FARIBAULT
FREEBORN
LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
KOSSUTH
WINNEBAGO
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
WOODBURY
IDA
SAC
CALHOUN
WEBSTER
HAMILTON
MONONA
CRAWFORD
CARROLL
GREENE
BOONE
STORY
HARRISON
SHELBY
AUDUBON
GUTHRIE
DALLAS
POLK
POTTAWATTAMIE
CASS
ADAIR
MADISON
WARREN
MILLS
MONTGOMERY
ADAMS
UNION
CLARKE
FREMONT
PAGE
TAYLOR
RINGGOLD
DECATUR
WAYNE
NEBRASKA
DAKOTA
THURSTON
BURT
WASHINGTON
DOUGLAS
SARPY
CASS
OTOE
LINCOLN
NEMAHA
MISSOURI
ATCHISON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
Sioux City
Le Mars
Cherokee
Storm Lake
Fort Dodge
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Des Moines
Worthington
Fairmont
Jackson
Blue Earth City
Albert Lea
Estherville
Emmetsburg
Algona
Spencer
Primghar
Sac City
Denison
Harlan
Atlantic
Red Oak
Clarinda
Sidney
Glenwood
Logan
Onawa
Jefferson
Boone
Winterset
Greenfield
Corning
Bedford
Mount Ayr
Plattsmouth
Nebraska City
Tecumseh
Rock Port
Maryville
Grant City
Bethany
Princeton
Albany
Tekamah
Blair
Fremont
Wahoo
Lincoln
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
10
20
30
40
SCALE OF KILOMETRES.
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80


93°
I
J
92°
K
L
91°
M
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
43°
42°
41°
Austin
Preston
Caledonia
FILLMORE
HOUSTON
Taopi
Lyle
Viroqua
VERNON
WISCONSIN
Soldiers Grove
Richland Center
CRAWFORD
Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin Riv.
Woodman
Dodgeville
Mineral Point
GRANT
Lancaster
Platteville
Darlington
Galena
JO DAVIESS
E. Dubuque
Bellevue
MITCHELL
HOWARD
Cresco
WINNESHIEK
Decorah
ALLAMAKEE
Waukon
Lansing
CHICKASAW
New Hampton
FLOYD
Charles City
BREMER
Waverly
FAYETTE
West Union
CLAYTON
McGregor
Elkader
BUTLER
Allison
GRUNDY
Grundy Center
BLACK HAWK
Waterloo
BUCHANAN
Independence
DELAWARE
Manchester
DUBUQUE
Dubuque
TAMA
Toledo
BENTON
Vinton
LINN
Marion
Cedar Rapids
JONES
Anamosa
JACKSON
Maquoketa
MARSHALL
Marshalltown
POWESHIEK
Montezuma
IOWA
Marengo
JOHNSON
Iowa City
CEDAR
Tipton
CLINTON
Clinton
SCOTT
Davenport
MUSCATINE
Muscatine
MAHASKA
KEOKUK
Sigourney
WASHINGTON
Washington
LOUISA
Wapello
JEFFERSON
Fairfield
HENRY
Mt. Pleasant
DES MOINES
Burlington
VAN BUREN
Keosauqua
LEE
Keokuk
Fort Madison
DAVIS
Bloomfield
WAPELLO
Ottumwa
ROCK ISLAND
Rock Island
Cambridge
MERCER
Aledo
Keithsburg
HENDERSON
Oquawka
WARREN
Monmouth
Galesburg
HANCOCK
Carthage
McDONOUGH
Macomb
Bushnell
La Harpe
ILLINOIS
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
Memphis
Lancaster
Kahoka
Alexandria
Warsaw
MISSISSIPPI R.
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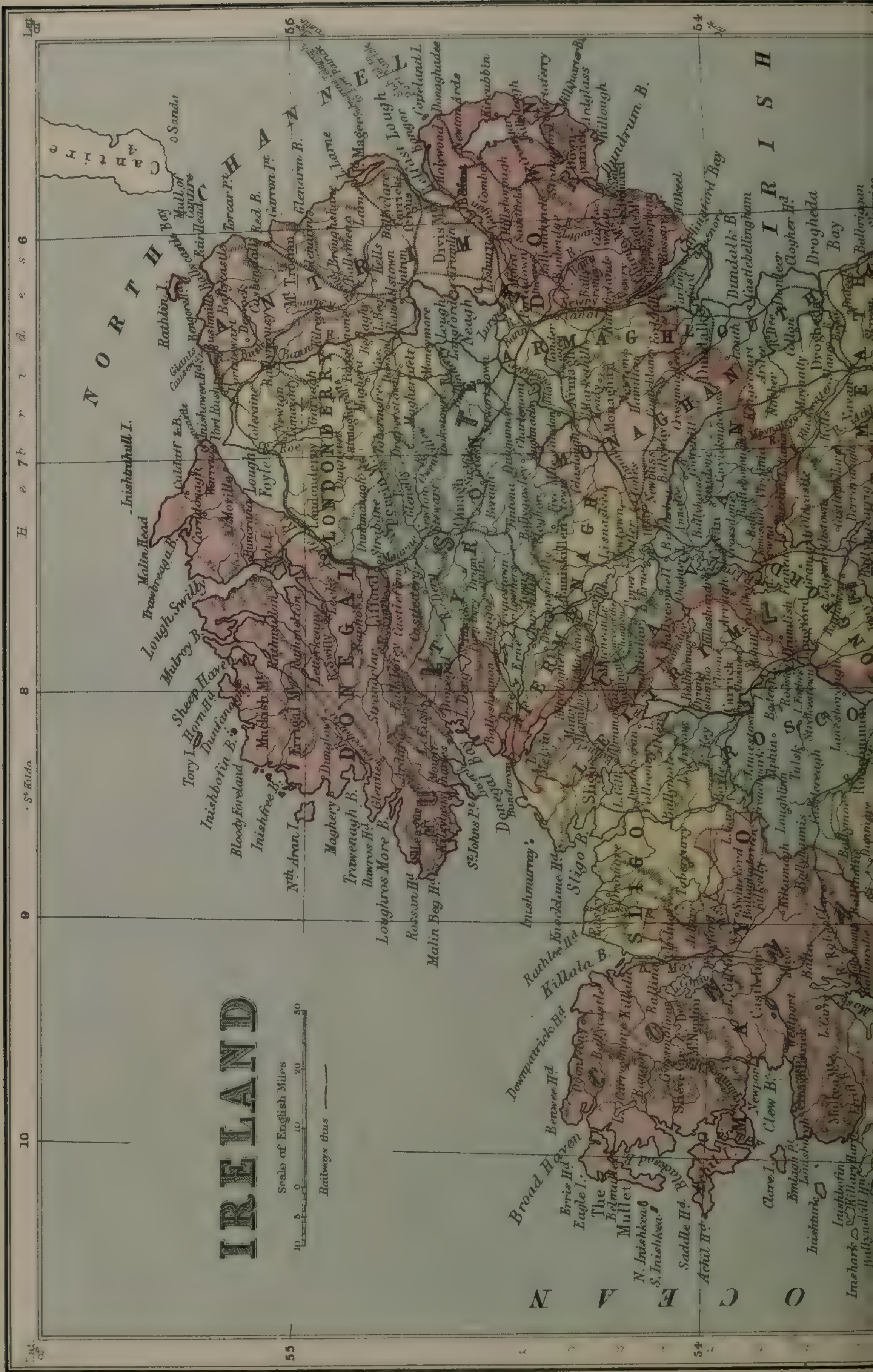
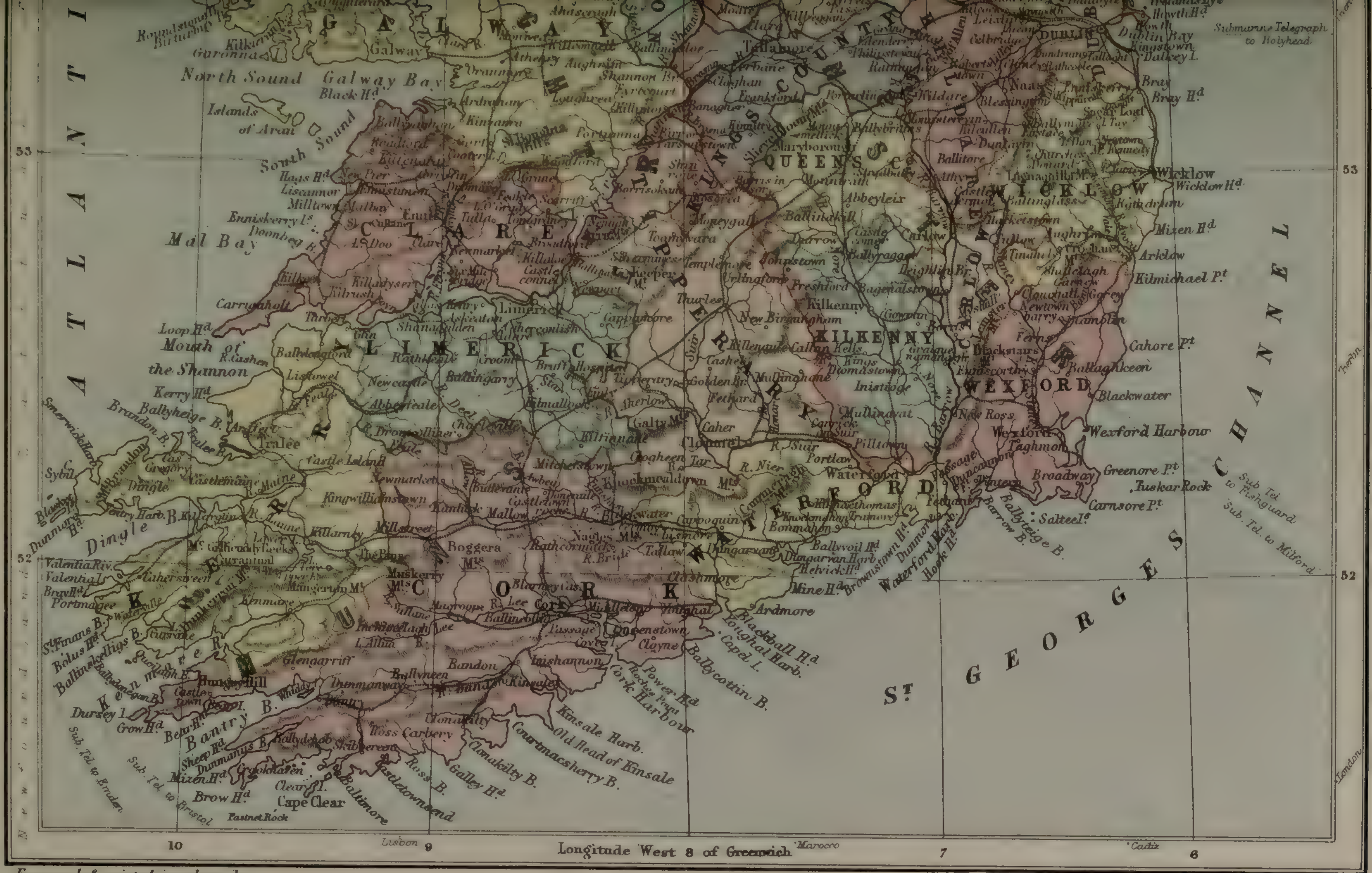
IRELAND



Scale of English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30
Railways thus
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
OCEAN
Hebrides
Cantire
ANTRIM
LONDONDERRY
DONEGAL
TYRONE
FERMANAGH
ARMAGH
MONAGHAN
DOWN
LOUTH
MEATH
CAVAN
LEITRIM
SLIGO
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
Lough Neagh
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Malin Head
Tory I.
Rathlin I.
Belfast
Londonderry
Sligo B.
Clew B.
Donegal Bay
Killala B.
Dundalk B.
Drogheda Bay
Broad Haven
Achill Hd.
55
54
6
7
8
9
10


ATLANTIC
ST GEORGES CHANNEL
GALWAY
CLARE
LIMERICK
KERRY
CORK
TIPPERARY
WATERFORD
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
CARLOW
WICKLOW
QUEENS Co
KINGS Co
KILDARE
DUBLIN
Galway Bay
North Sound
South Sound
Islands of Arran
Mal Bay
Mouth of the Shannon
Dingle
Bantry B.
Cape Clear
Cork Harbour
Kinsale Harb.
Old Head of Kinsale
Wexford Harbour
Tuskar Rock
Carnsore Pt
Submarine Telegraph to Holyhead
Sub. Tel. to Fishguard
Sub. Tel. to Milford
Sub. Tel. to Bristol
Sub. Tel. to Emden
Longitude West 8 of Greenwich
10
9
7
6
53
52

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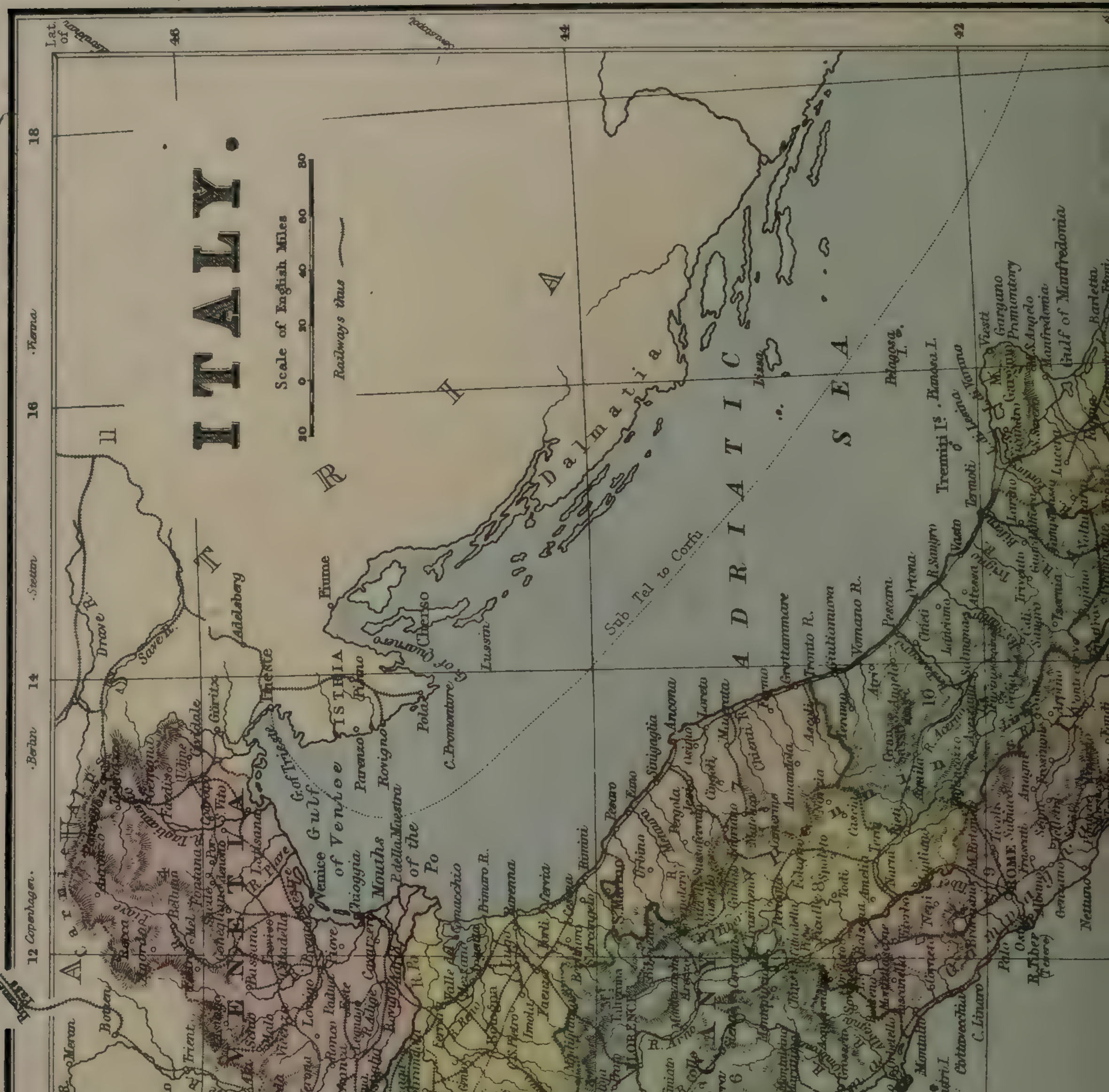
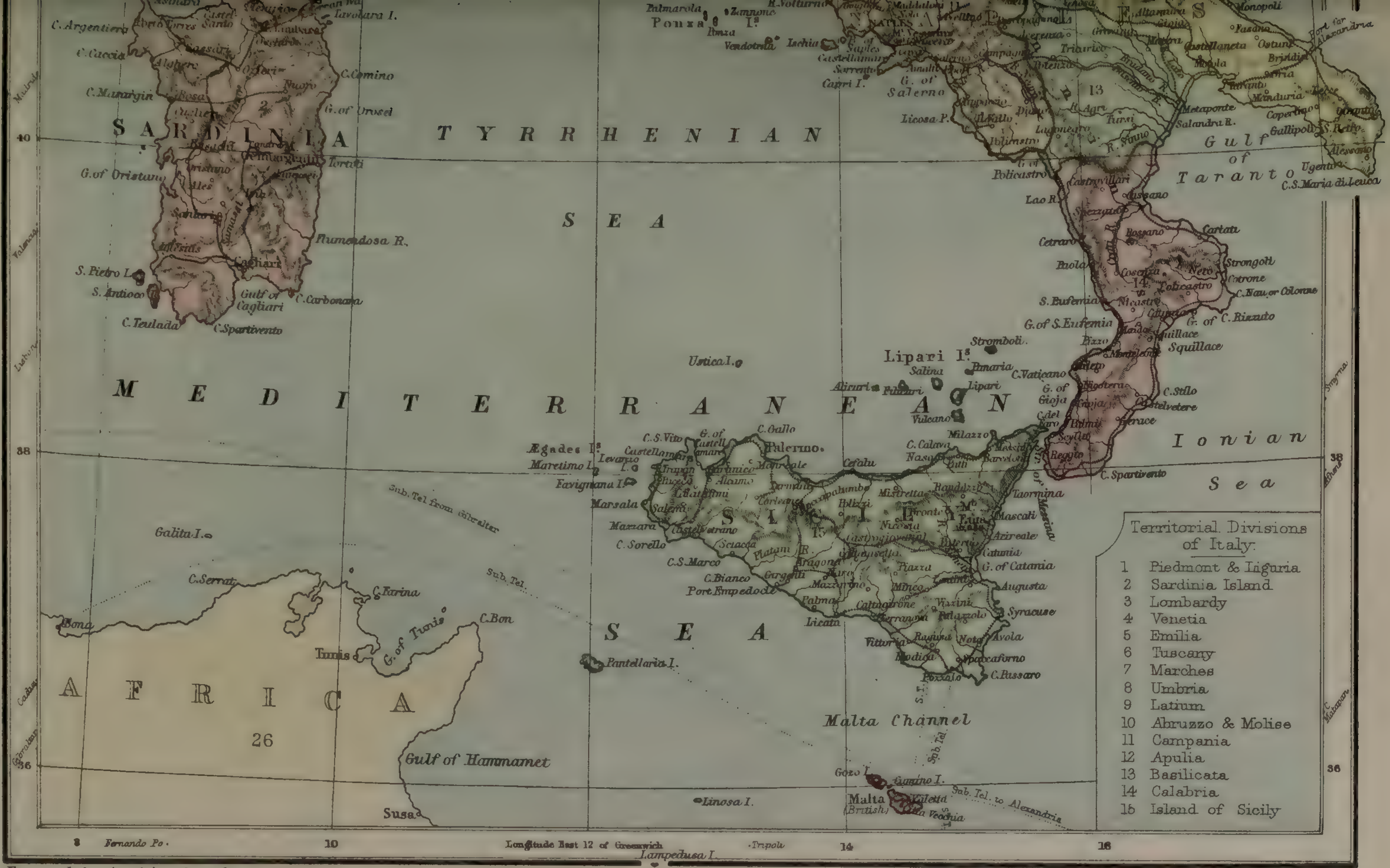

ITALY.
Scale of English Miles
Railways thus
SWITZERLAND
LOMBARDY
VENETIA
PIEDMONT
TUSCANY
ADRIATIC SEA
Ligurian Sea
Gulf of Venice
ISTRIA
Dalmatia
CORSICA
ROME
FLORENCE
Genoa
Venice
Sub Tel to Corfu


Territorial Divisions of Italy.
1 Piedmont & Liguria
2 Sardinia Island
3 Lombardy
4 Venetia
5 Emilia
6 Tuscany
7 Marches
8 Umbria
9 Latium
10 Abruzzo & Molise
11 Campania
12 Apulia
13 Basilicata
14 Calabria
15 Island of Sicily
SARDINIA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ionian Sea
Gulf of Taranto
AFRICA
26
Malta Channel
Gulf of Hammamet
Lipari Is.
Stromboli
Salina
Panaria
Lipari
Vulcano
Alicuri
Filicuri
Ustica I.
Ægades Is.
Maretimo I.
Levanzo I.
Favignana I.
Pantellaria I.
Linosa I.
Lampedusa I.
Malta (British)
Gozo I.
Comino I.
Valetta
Citta Vecchia
Palermo
Messina
Reggio
Catania
Syracuse
Augusta
Taormina
Milazzo
Cefalu
Marsala
Mazzara
Trapani
Licata
Port Empedocle
Noto
Modica
Ragusa
Vittoria
Caltagirone
Terranova
C. Passaro
C. Spartivento
C.S. Vito
C. Gallo
C. Sorello
C.S. Marco
C. Bianco
C. Calava
G. of Catania
G. of Castellamare
Cagliari
Gulf of Cagliari
C. Carbonara
C. Teulada
S. Pietro I.
S. Antioco
G. of Oristano
Oristano
C. Argentiera
C. Caccia
C. Marargiu
C. Comino
G. of Orosei
Tortoli
Flumendosa R.
Tavolara I.
Sassari
Alghero
Nuoro
Galita I.
Bona
C. Serrat
C. Farina
Tunis
G. of Tunis
C. Bon
Susa
Ponza Is.
Palmarola
Zannone
Ventotene
Ischia
Naples
Capri I.
Sorrento
Castellamare
Amalfi
G. of Salerno
Licosa P.
Policastro
Lao R.
Cetraro
Paola
Cosenza
Rossano
Cariati
Strongoli
Cotrone
C. Nau or Colonne
C. Rizzuto
G. of Squillace
Squillace
Catanzaro
Nicastro
S. Eufemia
G. of S. Eufemia
Pizzo
Monteleone
Tropea
C. Vaticano
G. of Gioja
Gioja
C. del Faro
Scilla
Gerace
C. Stilo
Castelvetere
Castrovillari
Cassano
Metaponte
Salandra R.
Gallipoli
Otranto
Ugento
C.S. Maria di Leuca
Taranto
Monopoli
Fasano
Ostuni
Brindisi
Castellaneta
Manduria
Copertino
Potenza
Lagonegro
Tursi
R. Agri
R. Sinno
40
38
36
8
10
14
16
Fernando Po
Longitude East 12 of Greenwich
Tripoli
Sub. Tel. from Gibraltar
Sub. Tel.
Sub. Tel. to Alexandria
Malta
Valencia
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Cadiz
Smyrna
Athens
C. Matapan

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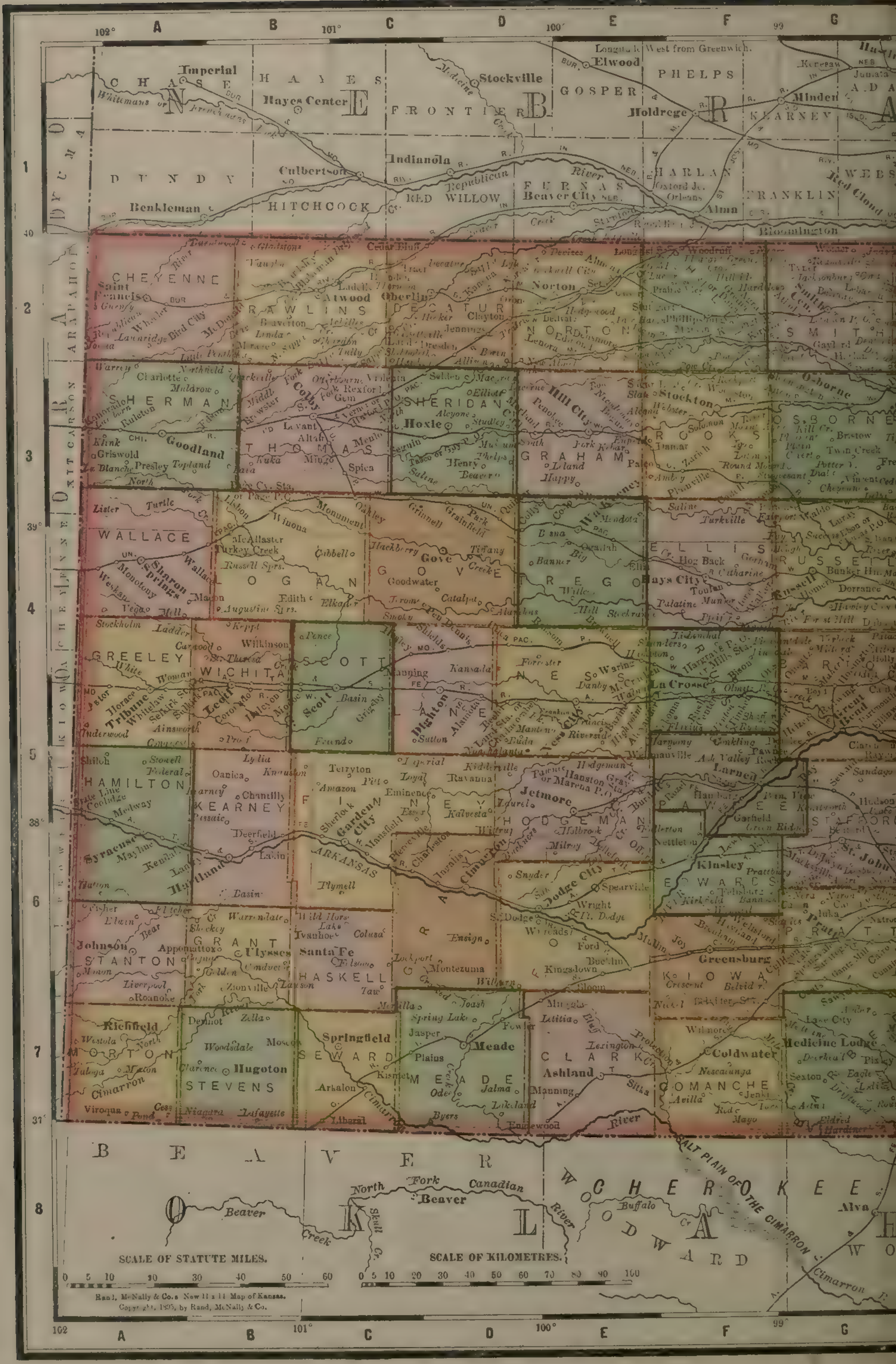
KA



102° A B 101° C D 100° E F 99° G
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
40 39° 38° 37°
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NEBRASKA
Imperial
Hayes Center
Stockville
Elwood
Holdrege
Minden
Indianola
Culbertson
Benkleman
Beaver City
Republican River
Longitude West from Greenwich.
YUMA
ARAPAHOE
KIT CARSON
CHEYENNE
KIOWA
PROWERS
BACA
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
HAMILTON
KEARNEY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
EDWARDS
FORD
GRAY
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
PRATT
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER
Saint Francis
Atwood
Oberlin
Norton
Goodland
Colby
Hoxie
Hill City
Stockton
Wakeeney
Hays City
Oakley
Gove
Sharon Springs
Tribune
Leoti
Scott
Dighton
La Crosse
Great Bend
Larned
Syracuse
Hartland
Garden City
Cimarron
Jetmore
Kinsley
Dodge City
Ulysses
Santa Fe
Johnson
Greensburg
Richfield
Hugoton
Springfield
Meade
Ashland
Coldwater
Medicine Lodge
ARKANSAS
SALT PLAIN OF THE CIMARRON
BEAVER
CHEROKEE
WOODWARD
OKLAHOMA
North Fork Canadian River
Beaver Creek
Cimarron
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
SCALE OF KILOMETRES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Kansas.
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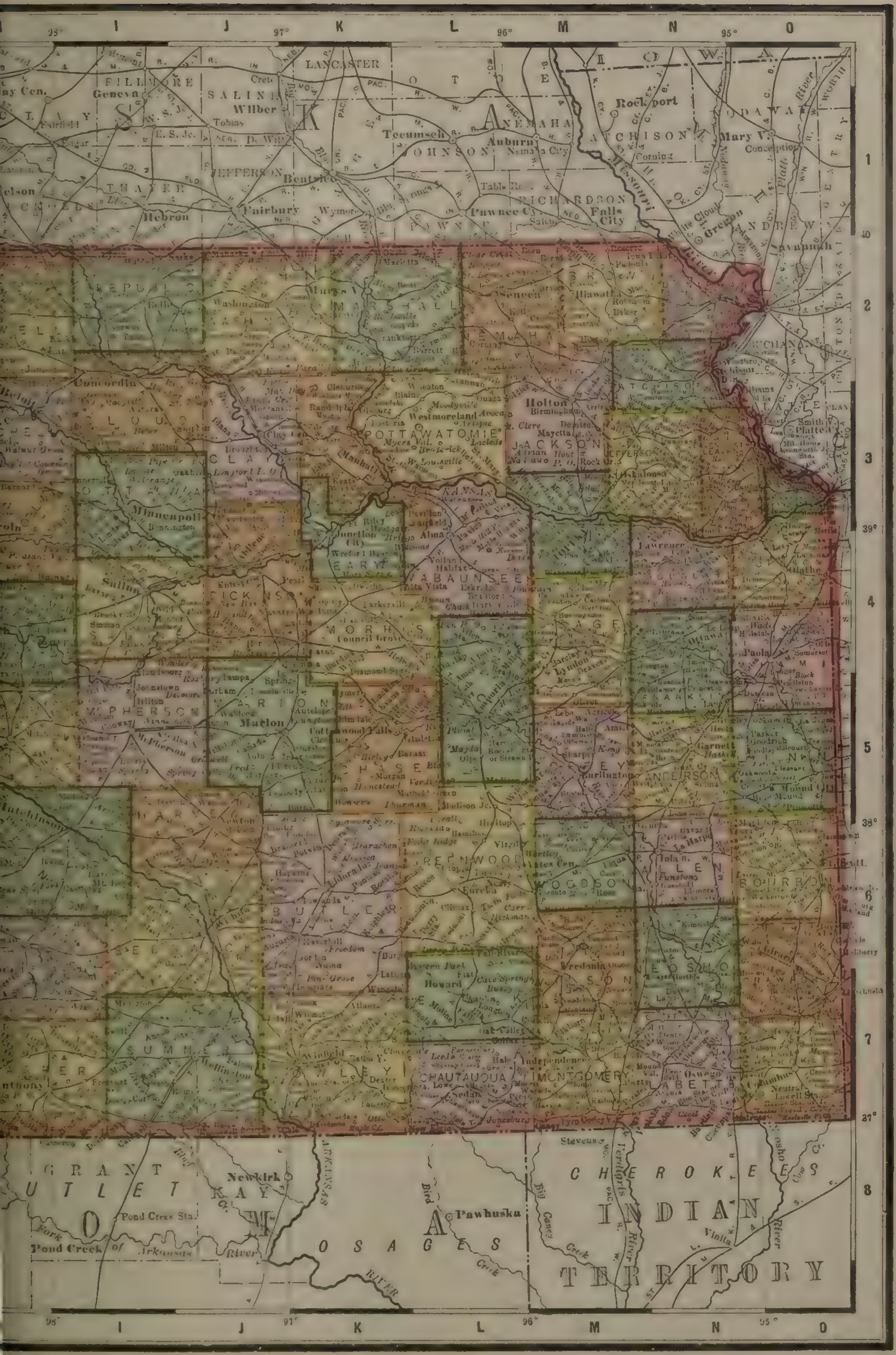
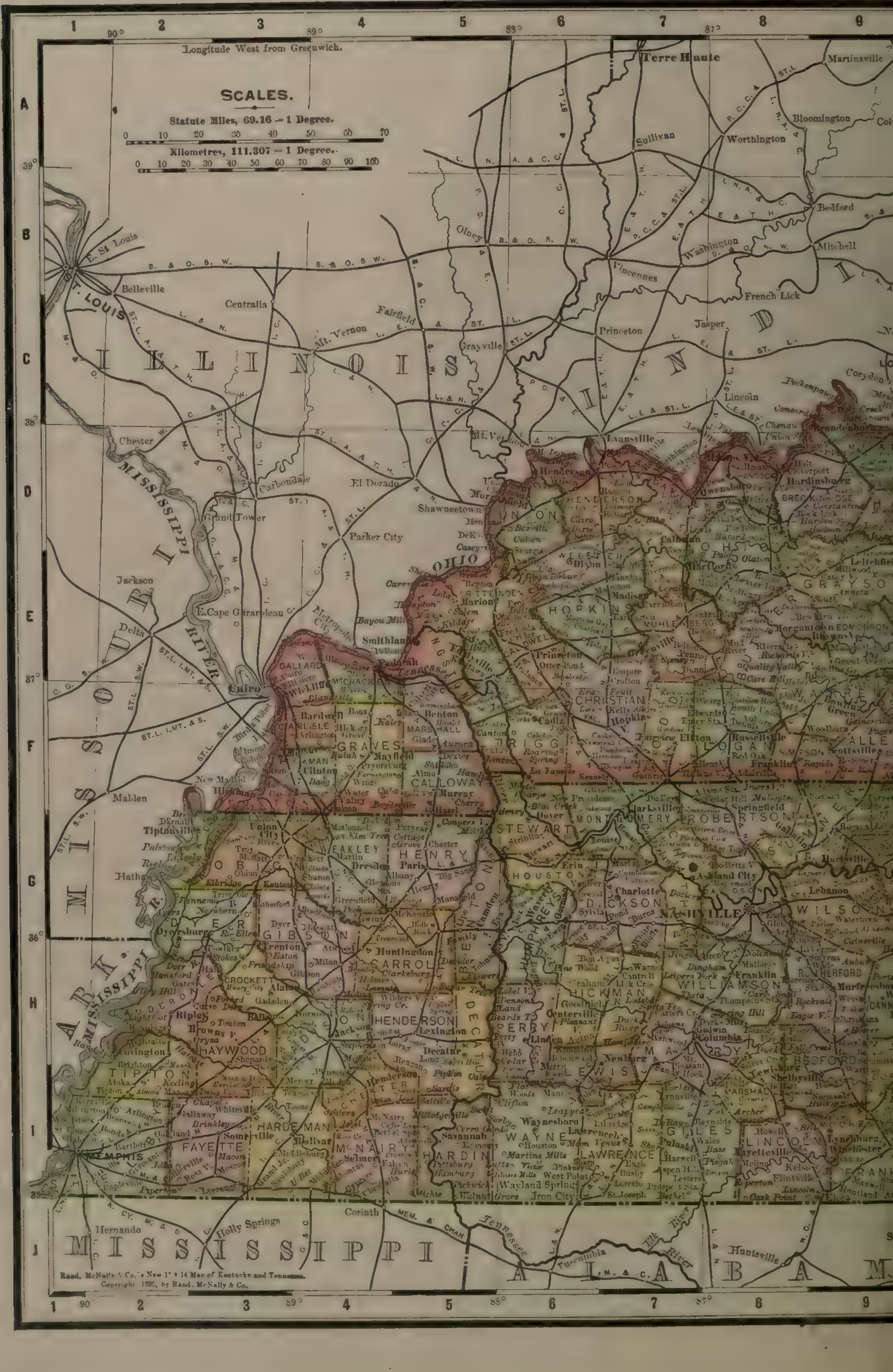
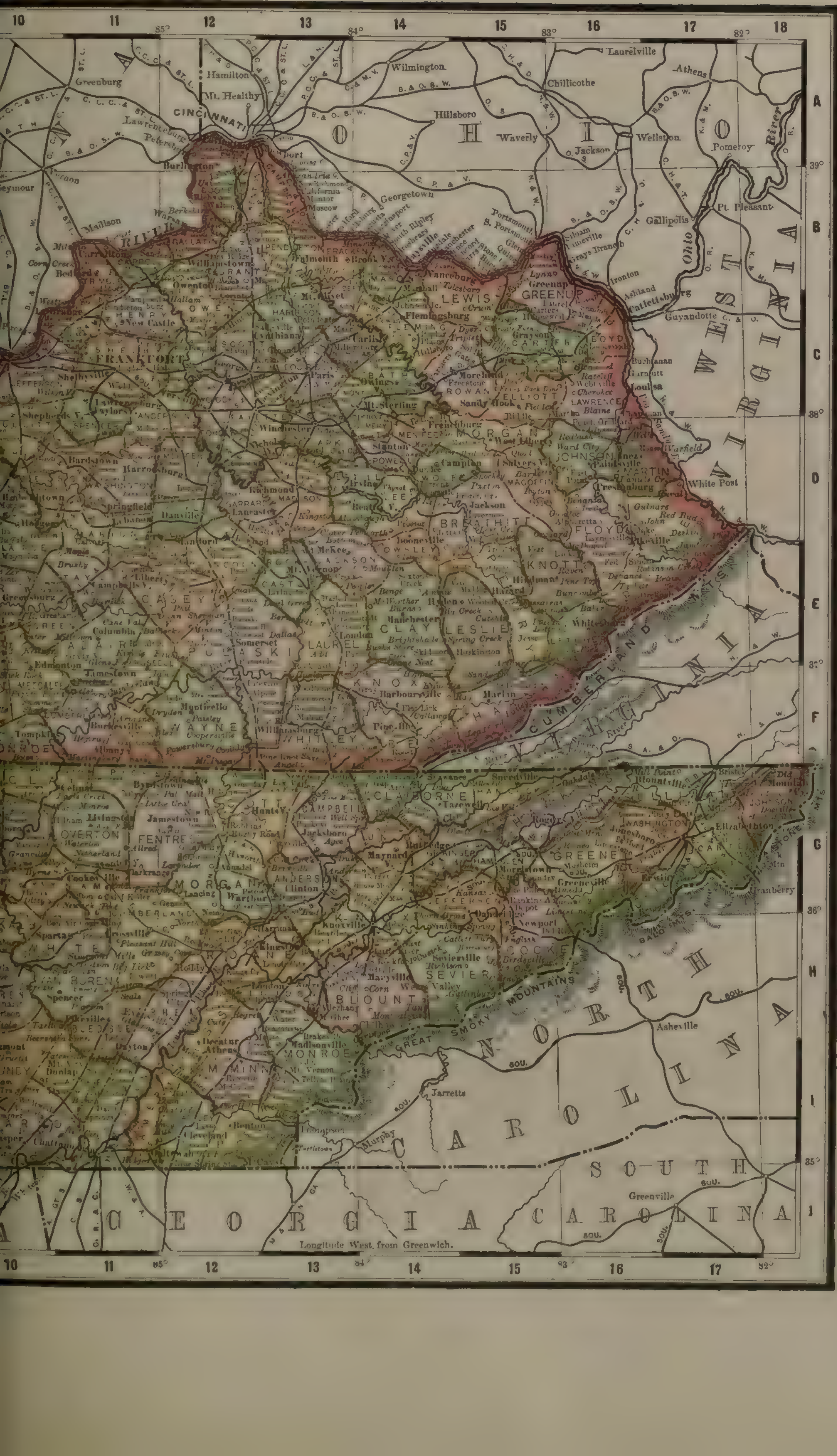
SAS.


I
J
K
L
M
N
O
97°
96°
95°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
40
39°
38°
37°
IOWA
FILLMORE
Geneva
SALINE
Wilber
LANCASTER
Crete
OTOE
NEMAHA
Tecumseh
Auburn
JOHNSON
ATCHISON
Rock port
Mary V.
THAYER
Hebron
JEFFERSON
Beatrice
Fairbury
Wymore
PAWNEE
Pawnee C.
RICHARDSON
Falls City
Missouri
Oregon
ANDREW
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
Seneca
BROWN
Hiawatha
CLOUD
Concordia
CLAY
POTTAWATOMIE
Westmoreland
JACKSON
Holton
OTTAWA
Minneapolis
Manhattan
Alma
WABAUNSEE
Lawrence
Olathe
DICKINSON
Abilene
Salina
Junction City
MORRIS
Council Grove
OSAGE
Lyndon
Ottawa
Paola
MCPHERSON
MARION
Marion
Cottonwood Falls
CHASE
Emporia
COFFEY
Burlington
ANDERSON
Garnett
HARVEY
Newton
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
Eureka
WOODSON
ALLEN
Iola
BOURBON
Ft. Scott
Howard
Fredonia
NEOSHO
SUMNER
Wellington
COWLEY
Winfield
CHAUTAUQUA
Sedan
Independence
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
Oswego
Columbus
GRANT
KAY
Newkirk
OUTLET
OKLA
Pond Creek Sta.
Pond Creek
ARKANSAS
River
OSAGES
Pawhuska
Bird Creek
CHEROKEES
INDIAN
TERRITORY
Vinita
Verdigris River
Neosho River

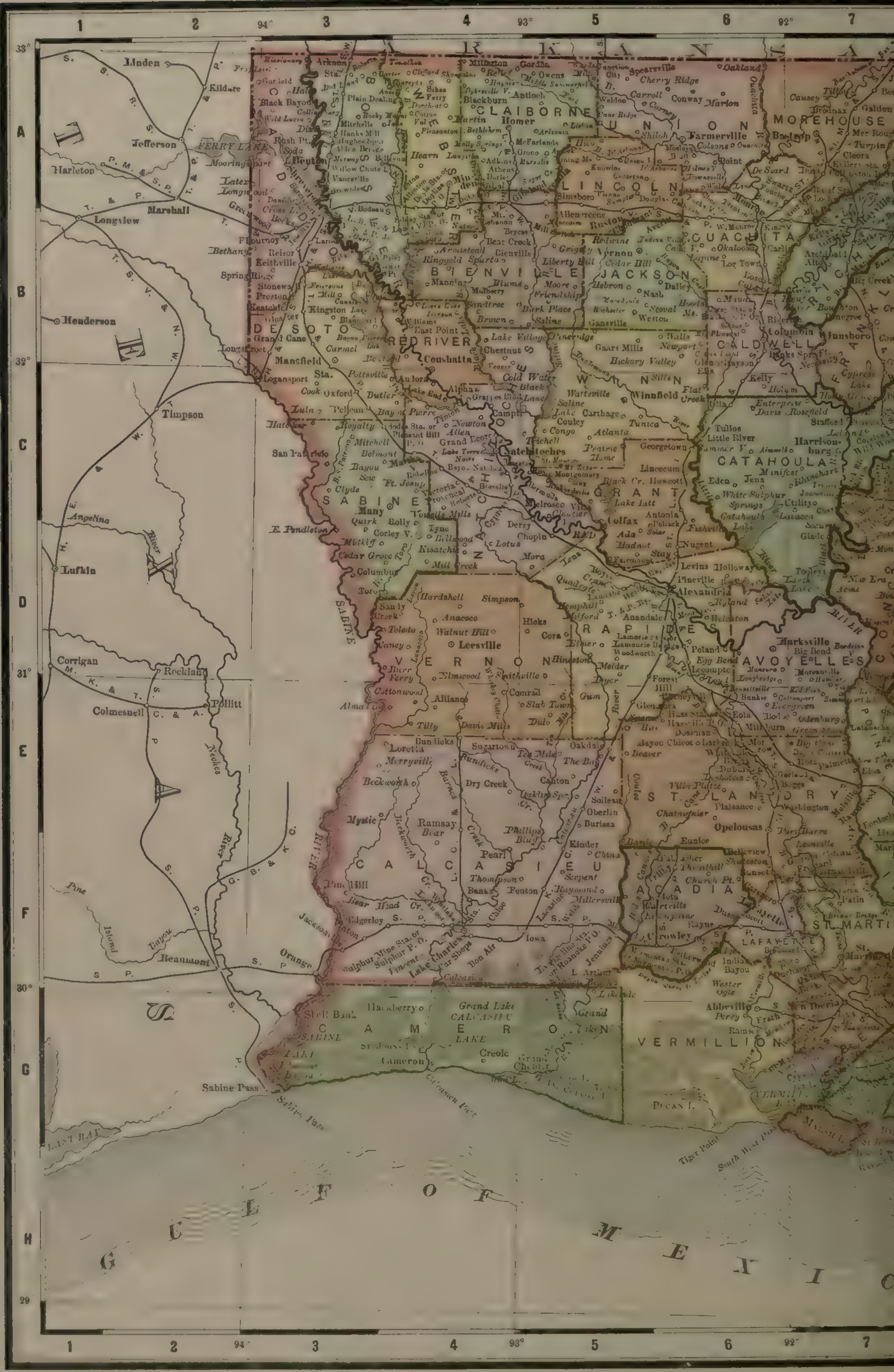
KENTUCKY AN


Longitude West from Greenwich.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARK.
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
OHIO
St. Louis
Belleville
Centralia
Mt. Vernon
Fairfield
Grayville
Olney
Terre Haute
Sullivan
Worthington
Bloomington
Martinsville
Bedford
Mitchell
Vincennes
Washington
French Lick
Princeton
Jasper
Lincoln
Evansville
Chester
Carbondale
El Dorado
Shawneetown
Parker City
Grand Tower
Jackson
Cape Girardeau
Cairo
Delta
Malden
Owensboro
Henderson
Paducah
Hopkinsville
Nashville
Clarksville
Columbia
Memphis
Jackson
Huntsville
Corinth
Holly Springs
Hernando
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Kentucky and Tennessee.
Copyright 1892, by Rand, McNally & Co.

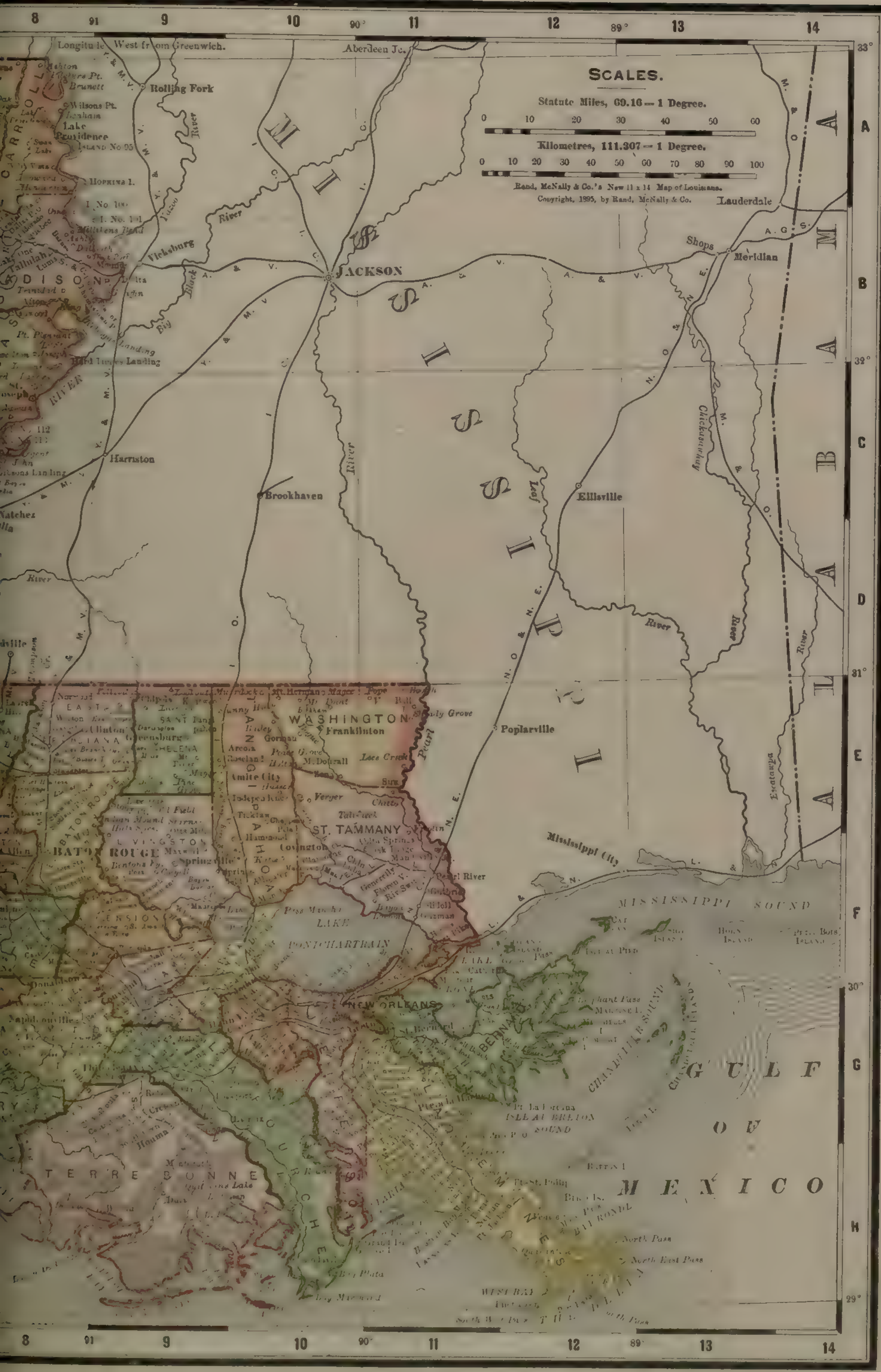
TENNESSEE.


OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Cincinnati
Frankfort
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Asheville
Greenville
Chillicothe
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
Pt. Pleasant
Bristol
CUMBERLAND MTS.
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
Ohio River
Longitude West from Greenwich.
39°
38°
37°
36°
35°
85°
84°
83°
82°
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J

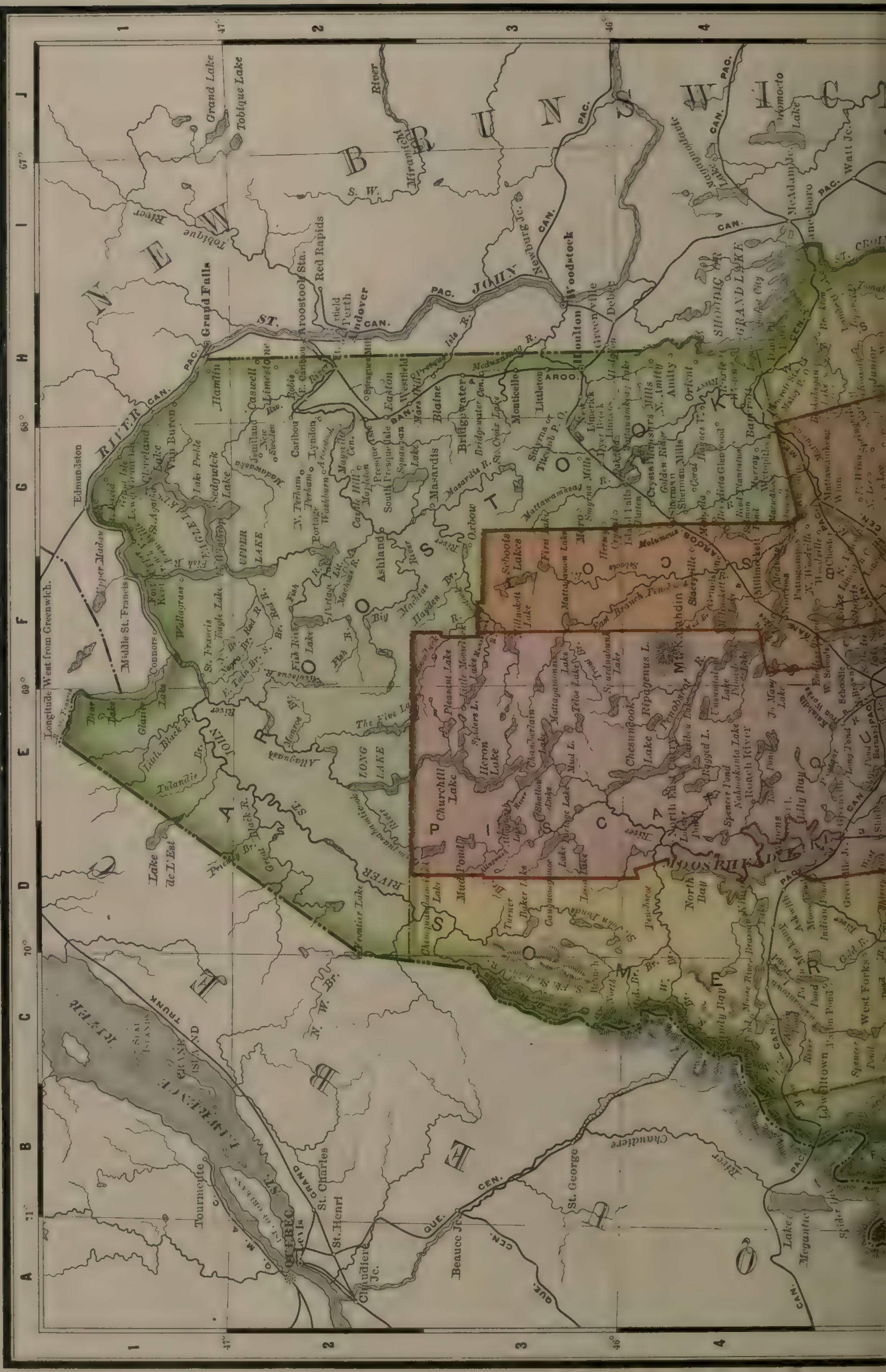
LOU


1
2
94°
3
4
93°
5
6
92°
7
33°
32°
31°
30°
29
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
T
E
X
A
S
CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
CALDWELL
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
WINN
SABINE
NATCHITOCHES
GRANT
CATAHOULA
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
CALCASIEU
ACADIA
ST. LANDRY
LAFAYETTE
ST. MARTIN
CAMERON
VERMILLION
Shreveport
Natchitoches
Alexandria
Lake Charles
Opelousas
Monroe
Homer
Mansfield
Many
Leesville
Colfax
Crowley
Abbeville
Cameron
Sabine Pass
Beaumont
Orange
Marshall
Jefferson
Longview
Henderson
Timpson
Lufkin
Corrigan
Colmesnell
Harleton
Linden
Kildare
FERRY LAKE
SABINE RIVER
Sabine Pass
Calcasieu Pass
Tiger Point
South West Pass
PECAN I.
GULF OF MEXICO

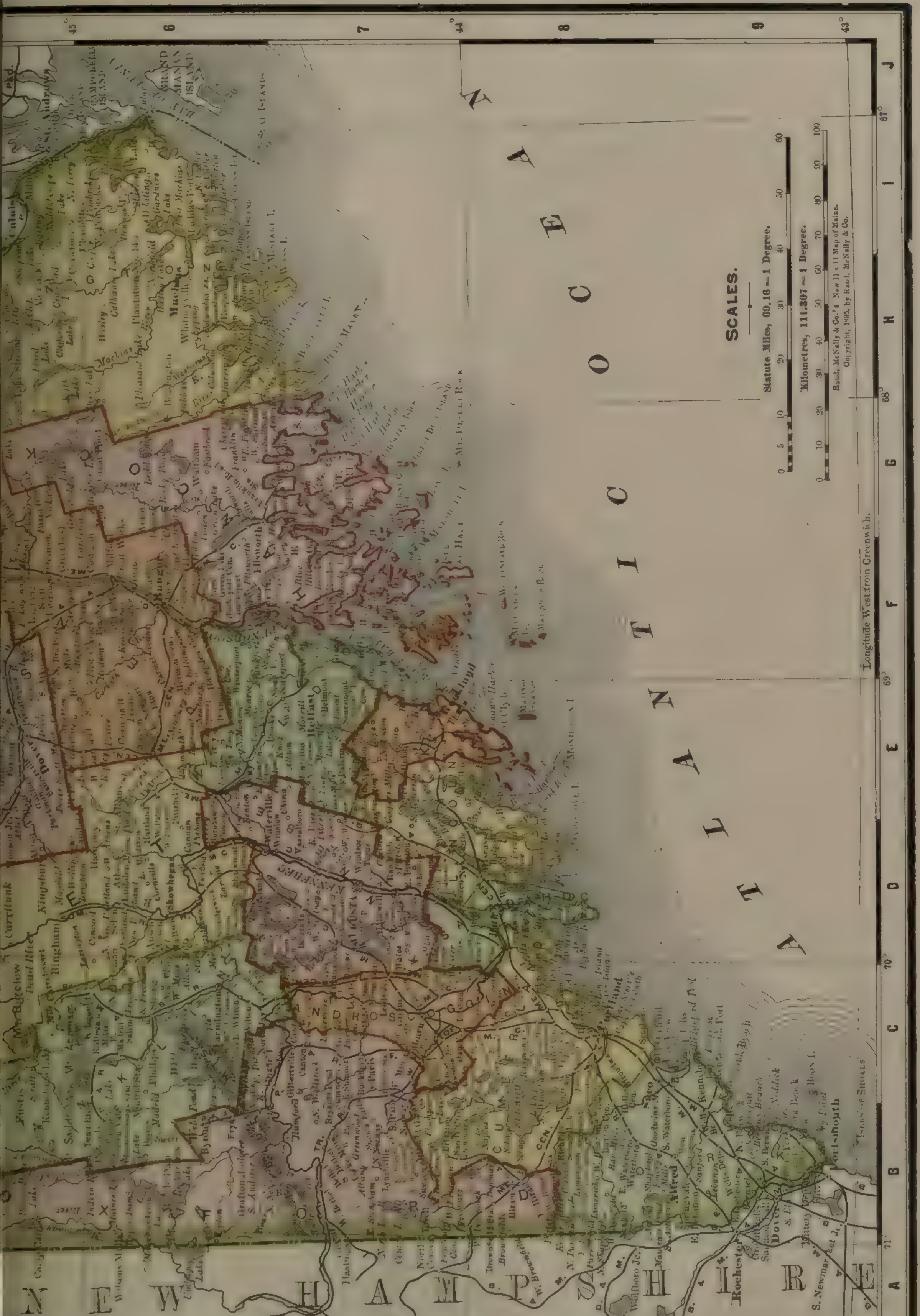
ANA.


Longitude West from Greenwich.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Louisiana.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
8
91
9
10
90°
11
12
89°
13
14
33°
32°
31°
30°
29°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
Aberdeen Jc.
Rolling Fork
Vicksburg
JACKSON
Lauderdale
Shops
Meridian
Harriston
Brookhaven
Ellisville
Poplarville
Natchez
Lake Providence
Wilsons Pt.
Hopkins I.
Tallulah
MADISON
CARROLL
Hard Times Landing
Pearl River
Leaf River
Chickasawhay
Escatawpa
Big Black River
Yazoo River
WASHINGTON
Franklinton
Greensburg
ST. HELENA
TANGIPAHOA
Amite City
ST. TAMMANY
Covington
Mandeville
LIVINGSTON
EAST BATON ROUGE
BATON ROUGE
Springville
ASCENSION
Donaldsonville
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
NEW ORLEANS
ST. BERNARD
PLAQUEMINES
TERREBONNE
Houma
LAFOURCHE
Mississippi City
MISSISSIPPI SOUND
Horn Island
Petit Bois Island
Cat I.
Ship I.
CHANDELEUR SOUND
CHANDELEUR IS.
ILE AU BRETON SOUND
Breton I.
GULF OF MEXICO
North Pass
North East Pass
South West Pass
West Bay
Grand Isle
A. & V.
I. C.
N. O. & N. E.
M. & O.
L. & N.
A. G. S.

MA

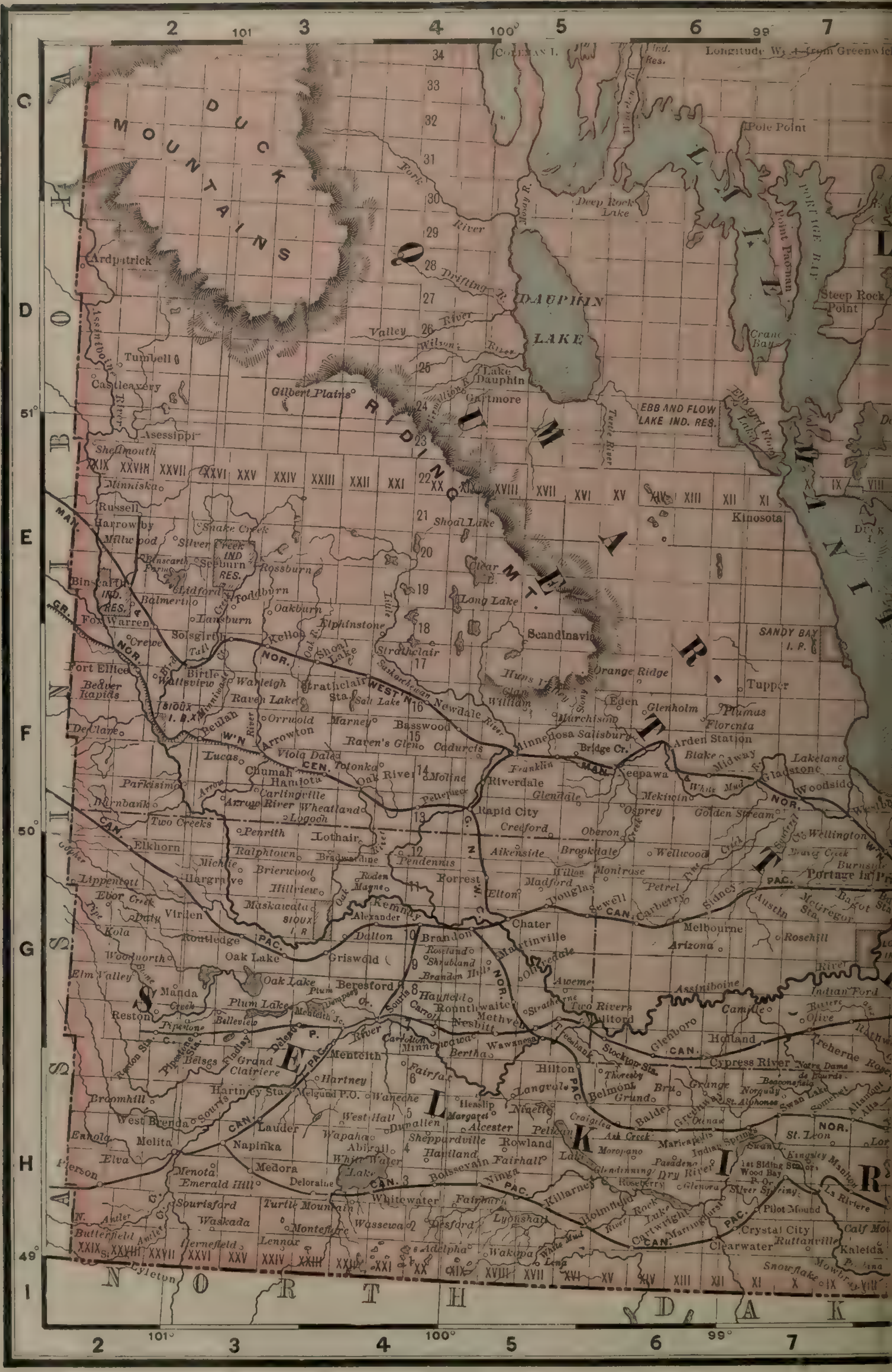

NEW BRUNSWICK
QUEBEC
AROOSTOOK
PISCATAQUIS
SOMERSET
Longitude West from Greenwich.
ST. JOHN RIVER
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
Quebec
Edmundston
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Houlton
Presque Isle
Caribou
Moosehead Lake
Chesuncook Lake
Mt. Katahdin
Lake Megantic

NE.

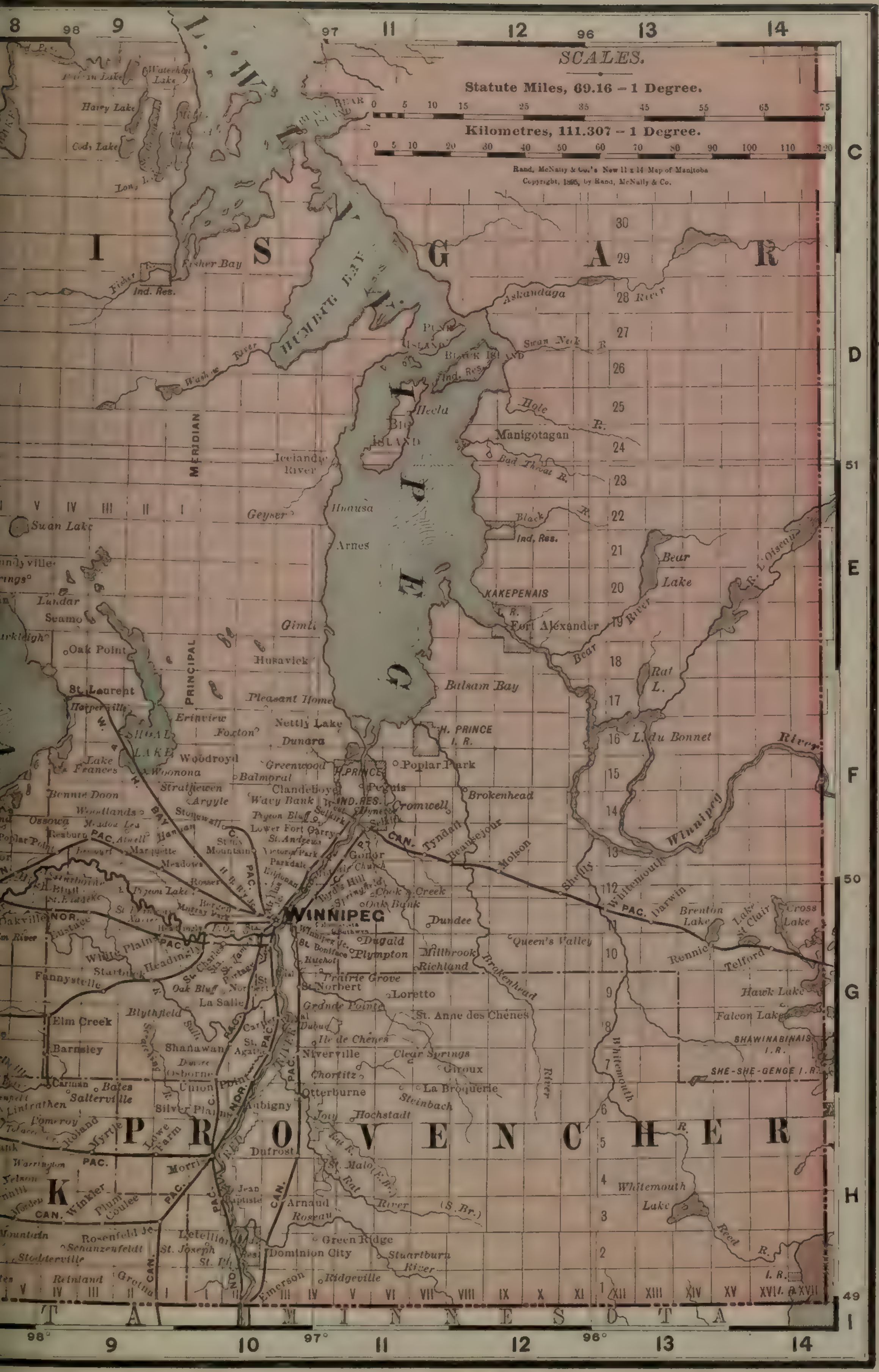


ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW HAMPSHIRE
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Maine.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
43°
44°
45°
67°
68°
69°
70°
71°
6
7
8
9
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Belfast
Ellsworth
Machias
Waterville
Skowhegan
Farmington
Bingham
Dover
Alfred
Rochester
Portsmouth
S. Newmarket
Isles of Shoals
Grand Manan Island
Campobello Island
St. Andrews

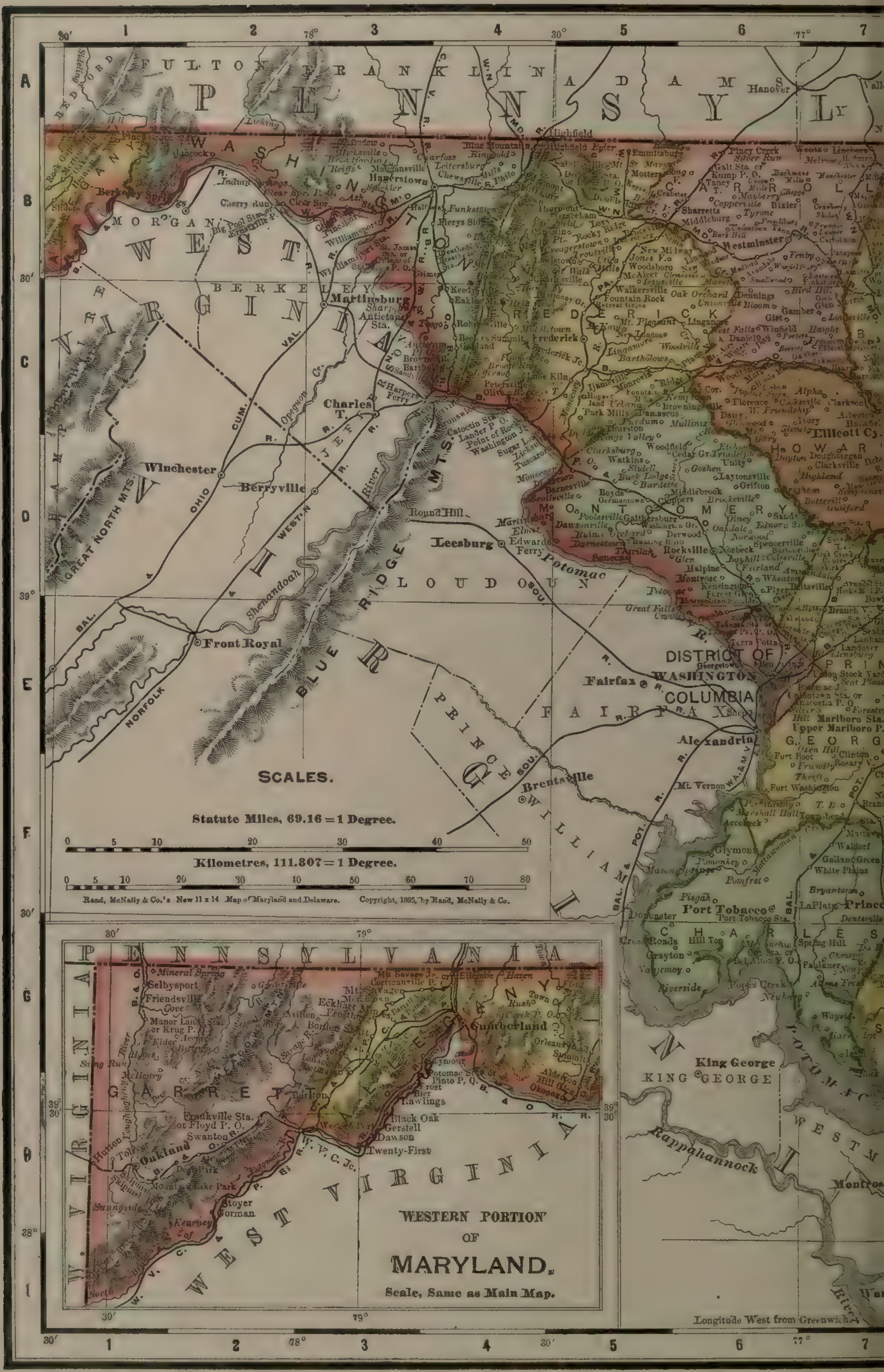
MAN


Longitude W. from Greenwich
DUCK MOUNTAINS
RIDING MT.
Q
MARQUETTE
SELKIRK
DAUPHIN LAKE
Lake Dauphin
Gilbert Plains
EBB AND FLOW LAKE IND. RES.
SANDY BAY I. R.
Deep Rock Lake
Pole Point
Steep Rock Point
Crane Bay
Kinosota
Shoal Lake
Clear L.
Long Lake
Scandinavia
Orange Ridge
Tupper
Valley River
Wilson River
Drifting R.
Fork River
Assiniboine River
Ardpatrick
Tumbell
Castleavery
Asessippi
Shellmouth
Minniska
Russell
Harrowby
Millwood
Binscarth
Silver Creek IND. RES.
Seeburn
Rossburn
Lidford
Foddburn
Oakburn
Balmerino
Fox Warren
Lansburn
Elphinstone
Solsgirth
Strathclair
Birtle
Wattsview
Wadleigh
Raven Lake
Marney
Basswood
Newdale
Minnedosa
Salisbury
Bridge Cr.
Neepawa
Glenholm
Plumas
Florenta
Arden Station
Midway
Gladstone
Lakeland
Woodside
Beulah
Orrwold
Arrowton
Raven's Glen
Cadurcis
Franklin
Riverdale
Glendale
Mekiwin
Osprey
Golden Stream
Wellington
Burnside
Portage la Prairie
Port Ellice
Beaver Rapids
DeClare
Lucas
Viola Dale
Totonka
Chumah
Hamiota
Oak River
Moline
Carlingville
Arrow River
Wheatland
Rapid City
Credford
Oberon
Parkisimo
Burnbank
Two Creeks
Penrith
Lothair
Elkhorn
Ralphtown
Bradwardine
Pendennis
Aikenside
Brookdale
Wellwood
Michlie
Hargrave
Brierwood
Hillview
Forrest
Elton
Madford
Douglas
Montrose
Petrel
Sidney
Austin
McGregor
Lippentott
Ebor
Daly
Virden
Maskawata
SIOUX I. R.
Kemnay
Alexander
Chater
Sewell
Carberry
Melbourne
Arizona
Rosehill
Kola
Routledge
Oak Lake
Dalton
Griswold
Brandon
Martinville
Woodworth
Elm Valley
Manda
Reston
Plum Lake
Belleview
Beresford
Roseland
Shrubland
Brandon Hills
Hayfield
Rounthwaite
Nesbitt
Methven
Awema
Two Rivers
Millford
Glenboro
Camille
Indian Ford
Olive
Treherne
Holland
Cypress River
Pipestone
Belses
Findlay
Grand Clairière
Mentcith
Carroll
Minnedosa
Bertha
Wawanesa
Hilton
Stockton Sta.
Belmont
Grund
Baldur
Grange
Notre Dame de Lourdes
St. Alphonse
Swan Lake
Somerset
Broomhill
Hartney
Hartney Sta.
Melgund P.O.
Wanechi
Fairfax
Langvale
Ninette
Greenway
West Brenda
West Hall
Dunallen
Alcester
Margaret
Pelican Lake
Mariapolis
Indian Springs
St. Leon
Elva
Enoela
Melita
Lauder
Napinka
Wapaha
Abiroil
Sheppardville
Rowland
Hartland
Fairhall
Boissevain
Pierson
Menota
Emerald Hill
Medora
Deloraine
Whitewater
Whitewater Lake
Ninga
Killarney
Glendinning
Dry River
Roseberry
Glenora
Silver Spring
Pilot Mound
La Riviere
Manitou
Sourisford
Waskada
Turtle Mountain
Montefiore
Wassewa
Desford
Fairburn
Lyonshall
Holmfield
Rock Lake
Cartwright
Mather
Crystal City
Ruttanville
Calf Mountain
Kaleida
Butterfield
Antler
Coulter
Lyleton
Clearwater
Snowflake
Mowbray
Wakopa
Lena
Adelpha
Pernefield
Lennar
CAN. PAC.
MAN. & NOR. WEST'N
NOR. PAC.
GR. NOR.
CAN. NOR.
Souris River
Pipestone Creek
Assiniboine
ASSINIBOIA
NORTH DAKOTA
C D E F G H I
2 3 4 5 6 7
101° 100° 99°
51° 50° 49°
XXIX XXVIII XXVII XXVI XXV XXIV XXIII XXII XXI XX XIX XVIII XVII XVI XV XIV XIII XII XI X IX VIII
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

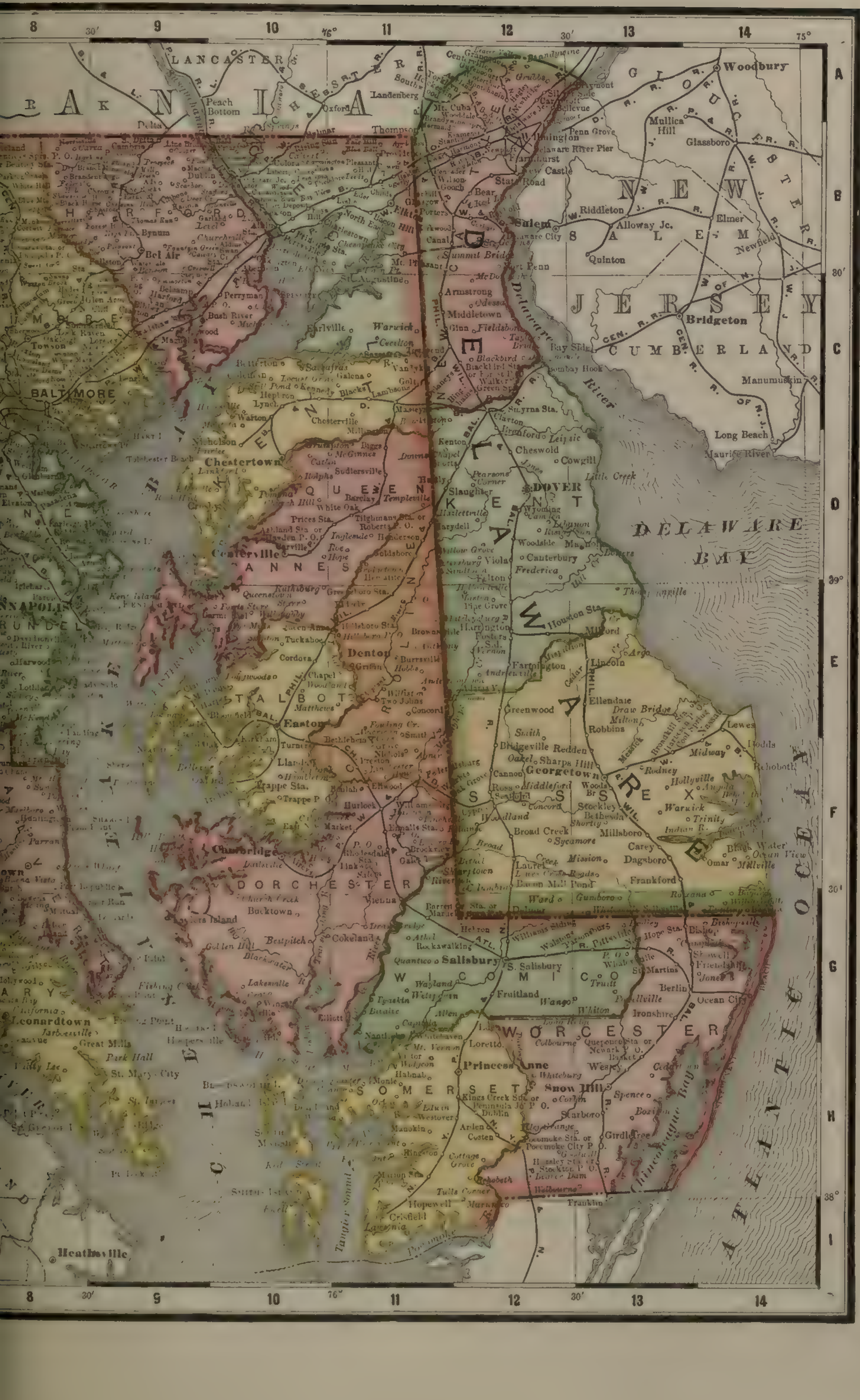
TOBA.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 15 25 35 45 55 65 75
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Manitoba
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
8
98
9
97
11
12
96
13
14
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
51
50
49
LAKE WINNIPEG
Humbug Bay
Fisher Bay
Ind. Res.
Washow River
Harry Lake
Cod Lake
Long L.
Waterhen Lake
Bear Island
Punk Island
Black Island
Ind. Res.
Hecla
Big Island
Icelandic River
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
Geyser
Hnausa
Arnes
Gimli
Husavick
Pleasant Home
Netley Lake
Dunara
Swan Lake
Lundar
Seamo
Oak Point
St. Laurent
Shoal Lake
Lake Frances
Woodroyd
Woonona
Balmoral
Stratheven
Argyle
Stonewall
Greenwood
Clandeboye
Wavy Bank
Selkirk
Lower Fort Garry
St. Andrews
Victoria Park
Parkdale
Peguis
Cromwell
Poplar Park
H. PRINCE I. R.
Brokenhead
Tyndall
Beausejour
Molson
Shelly
Whitemouth
Darwin
Brereton Lake
Lake Clair
Cross Lake
Rennie
Telford
Hawk Lake
Falcon Lake
SHAWINABINAIS I. R.
SHE-SHE-GENGE I. R.
Askandaga
Swan Neck R.
Hole R.
Manigotagan
Bad Throat R.
Black R.
Ind. Res.
KAKEPENAIS I. R.
Fort Alexander
Bear River
Bear Lake
Rat L.
L. du Bonnet
Winnipeg River
R. L'Oiseau
Balsam Bay
WINNIPEG
Bird's Hill
Springfield
Cook's Creek
Oak Bank
Dundee
Dugald
Plympton
Millbrook
Richland
Queen's Valley
St. Boniface
St. Norbert
Prairie Grove
Loretto
Grande Pointe
St. Anne des Chênes
Ile de Chênes
Niverville
Clear Springs
Giroux
Chortitz
Otterburne
La Broquerie
Steinbach
Hochstadt
St. Malo
Rat River
Arnaud
Rosseau
Green Ridge
Dominion City
Stuartburn
Ridgeville
Emerson
St. Joseph
Letellier
St. Jean Baptiste
Morris
Dufrost
Aubigny
Union Point
Silver Plains
St. Agathe
Cartier
Osborne
Shanawan
La Salle
Oak Bluff
Headingly
Starbuck
Fannystelle
Elm Creek
Barnsley
Carman
Bates
Salterville
Lintrathen
Myrtle
Roland
Winkler
Plum Coulee
Rosenfeld Jc.
Schanzenfeldt
Reinland
Gretna
Oakville
Eustace
Poplar Point
Ossowa
Woodlands
Meadow Lea
Marquette
Rosser
Pigeon Lake
Meadows
Stony Mountain
Whitemouth Lake
Reed R.
I. R.
Whitemouth River
Brokenhead River
PROVENCHER
LISGAR
MINNESOTA
CAN. PAC.
NOR. PAC.
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
V IV III II I
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI XVII
98°
97°
96°
10

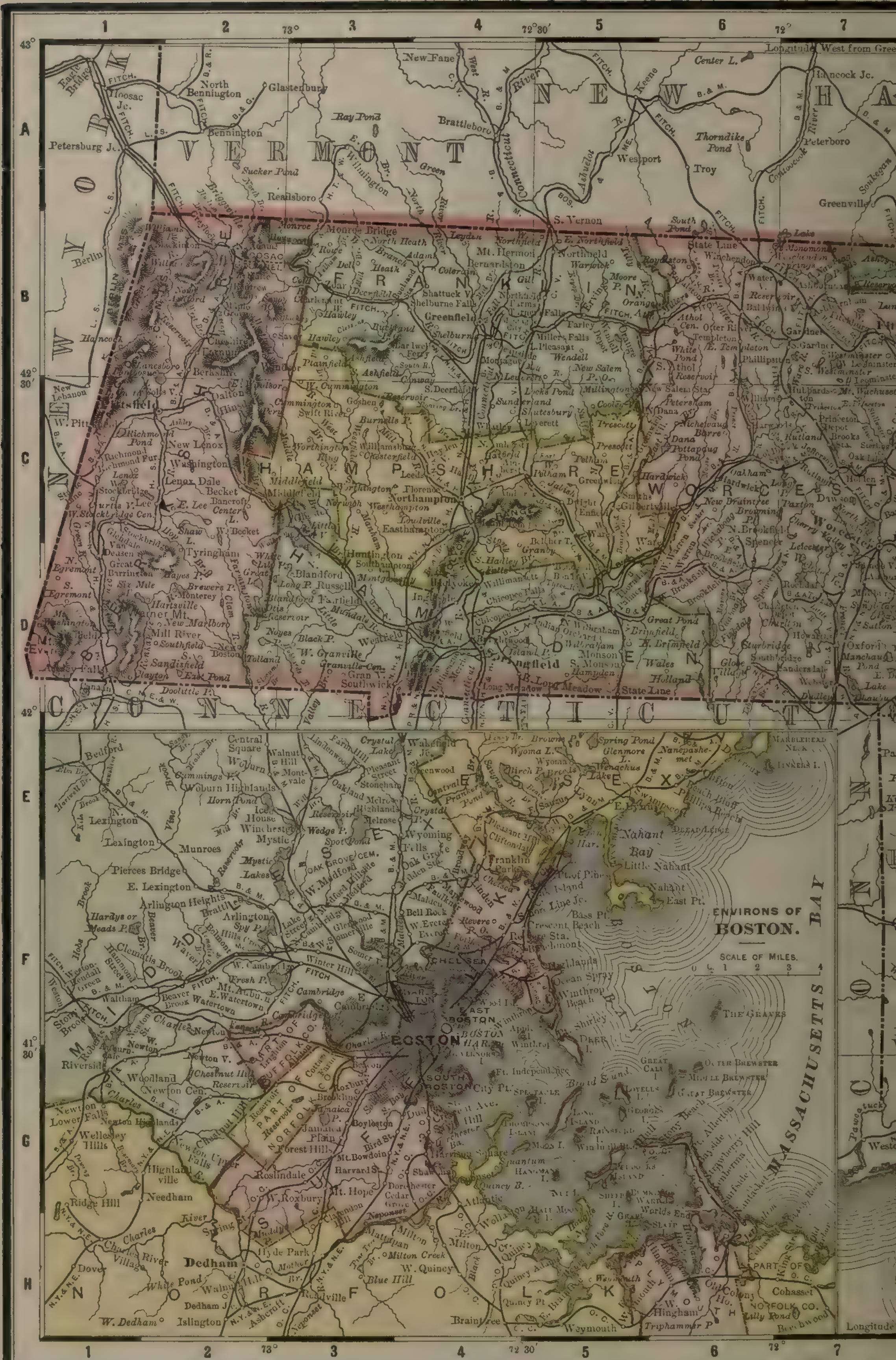
MARYLAND


PENNSYLVANIA
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
BEDFORD
Hanover
WASHINGTON
Hagerstown
Hancock
Berkeley Spr.
MORGAN
BERKELEY
WEST VIRGINIA
Martinsburg
Charles T.
Harpers Ferry
Winchester
Berryville
Front Royal
GREAT NORTH MTS.
BLUE RIDGE MTS.
Shenandoah River
LOUDOUN
Leesburg
Round Hill
FREDERICK
Frederick
Emmitsburg
CARROLL
Westminster
HOWARD
Ellicott Cy.
MONTGOMERY
Rockville
Potomac
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
Georgetown
Fairfax
FAIRFAX
Alexandria
Mt. Vernon
PRINCE WILLIAM
Brentsville
PRINCE GEORGES
Upper Marlboro P.
CHARLES
Port Tobacco
KING GEORGE
King George
Rappahannock
WESTMORELAND
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Maryland and Delaware.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
WESTERN PORTION OF MARYLAND.
Scale, Same as Main Map.
GARRETT
ALLEGANY
Cumberland
Oakland
Frostburg
Longitude West from Greenwich
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
78°
77°
79°
39°
38°
30'

D DELAWARE.

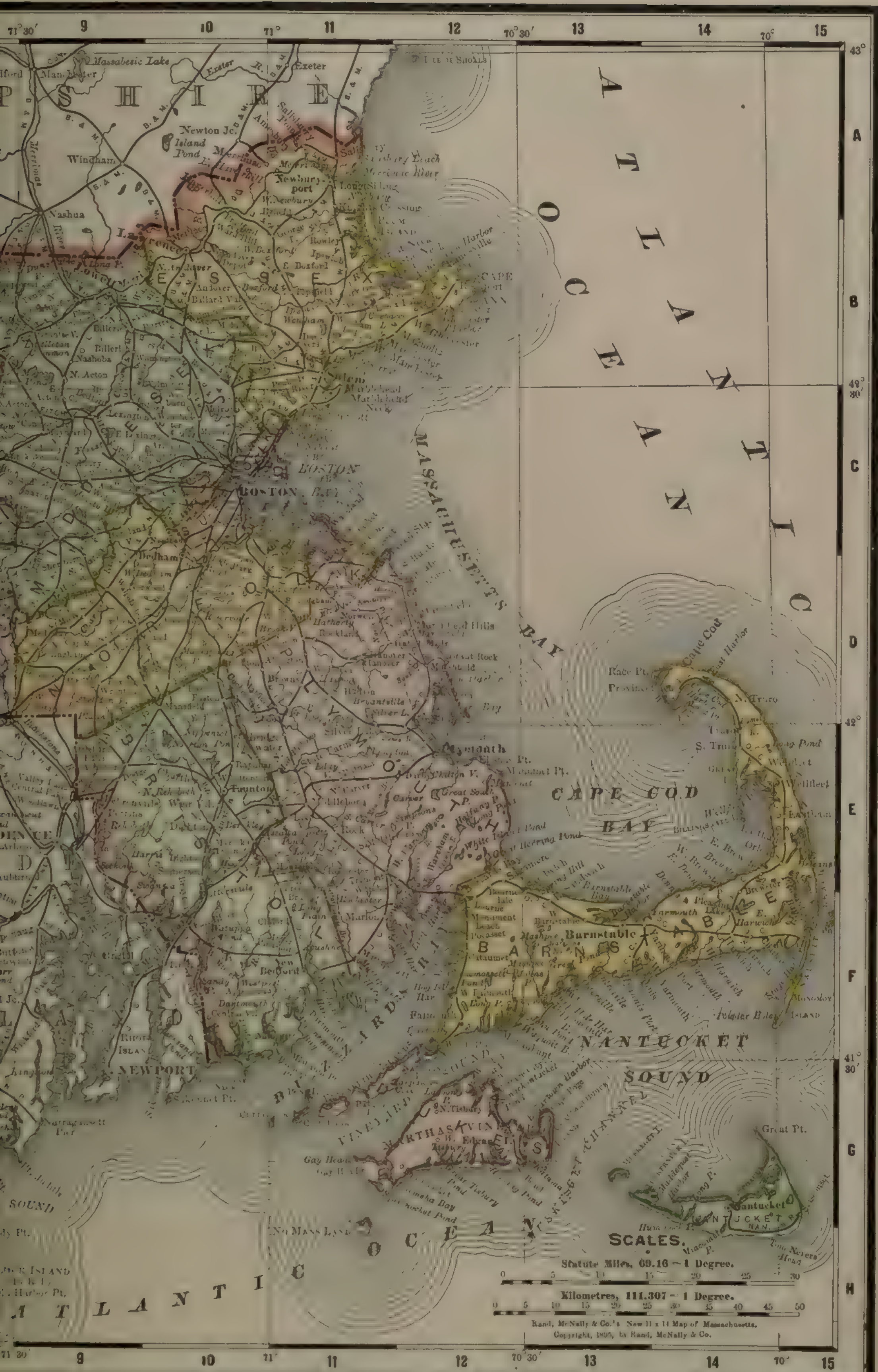

8
30′
9
10
76°
11
12
30′
13
14
75°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
39°
30′
38°
LANCASTER
Peach Bottom
Oxford
Landenberg
Thompson
Delta
Bel Air
Perryman
Bush River
Towson
BALTIMORE
ANNAPOLIS
Chestertown
Centerville
Denton
Easton
Cambridge
Salisbury
Princess Anne
Snow Hill
Crisfield
Leonardtown
Great Mills
Park Hall
St. Mary's City
Heathsville
Elkton
North East
Chesapeake City
Mt. Pleasant
St. Augustine
Middletown
Odessa
Smyrna Sta.
Blackbird
Kenton
Cheswold
DOVER
Wyoming
Camden
Woodside
Canterbury
Frederica
Viola
Felton
Harrington
Houston Sta.
Milford
Lincoln
Farmington
Greenwood
Ellendale
Milton
Robbins
Bridgeville
Redden
Georgetown
Sharps Hill
Seaford
Middleford
Concord
Woodland
Broad Creek
Laurel
Millsboro
Dagsboro
Frankford
Selbyville
Lewes
Rehoboth
Midway
Warwick
Indian R.
Ocean View
Millville
Omar
Bethesda
Stockley
Mission
Gumboro
Carey
Newark
Wilmington
New Castle
Delaware City
Port Penn
State Road
Bear
Glasgow
Newport
Hockessin
Mt. Cuba
Christiana
Summit Bridge
Armstrong
Warwick
Cecilton
Earlville
Galena
Sassafras
Betterton
Lynch
Chesterville
Millington
Massey
Kennedyville
Rock Hall
Sudlersville
Barclay
Templeville
Crumpton
Church Hill
Queenstown
Wye Mills
Tuckahoe
Cordova
Greensboro
Ridgely
Hillsboro
Preston
Hurlock
Federalsburg
Vienna
Bucktown
Sharptown
Hebron
Athol
Rockawalking
Quantico
Fruitland
S. Salisbury
Pittsville
Whaleyville
Berlin
Ocean City
Showell
Ironshire
Powellville
Whiton
Loretto
Westover
Kingston
Pocomoke City
Marion
Hopewell
Kings Creek
Manokin
Cokesbury
Woodbury
Glassboro
Mullica Hill
Penn Grove
Salem
Riddleton
Alloway Jc.
Elmer
Newfield
Quinton
Bridgeton
Manumuskin
Long Beach
Maurice River
Bay Side
Bombay Hook
P E N N S Y L V A N I A
H A R F O R D
C E C I L
K E N T
Q U E E N A N N E S
T A L B O T
C A R O L I N E
D O R C H E S T E R
W I C O M I C O
W O R C E S T E R
S O M E R S E T
N E W C A S T L E
K E N T
S U S S E X
D E L A W A R E
N E W J E R S E Y
S A L E M
C U M B E R L A N D
G L O U C E S T E R
DELAWARE BAY
Delaware River
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Chincoteague Bay
Tangier Sound
CHESAPEAKE BAY
Eastern Bay
Choptank R.
Nanticoke R.
Pocomoke R.

MASSA



ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude West from Gree
VERMONT
NEW YORK
NEW HA
CONNECTICUT
FRANKLIN
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
WORCEST
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
SUFFOLK CO.
NORFOLK
PLYMOUTH
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
BOSTON
Pittsfield
Greenfield
Northampton
Springfield
Holyoke
Westfield
Worcester
Fitchburg
Cambridge
Dedham
Chelsea
Nahant Bay
43°
42° 30'
42°
41° 30'
73°
72° 30'
72°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

SETTS.



ATLANTIC OCEAN
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
CAPE COD BAY
NANTUCKET SOUND
BUZZARDS BAY
VINEYARD SOUND
MARTHAS VINEYARD
NANTUCKET
BOSTON
BOSTON BAY
Salem
Marblehead
Newburyport
Lawrence
Lowell
Nashua
Manchester
Windham
Exeter
Newton Jc.
Andover
N. Andover
Dedham
Brockton
Plymouth
Taunton
Providence
Newport
New Bedford
Fall River
Barnstable
Provincetown
Wellfleet
Truro
Harwich
Chatham
Falmouth
Edgartown
Nantucket
Gay Head
No Mans Land
Great Pt.
Tom Nevers Head
Race Pt.
Cape Cod
ESSEX
MIDDLESEX
NORFOLK
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
BARNSTABLE
DUKES
HAMPSHIRE
RHODE ISLAND
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
71° 30′
71°
70° 30′
70°
43°
42° 30′
42°
41° 30′
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Massachusetts.
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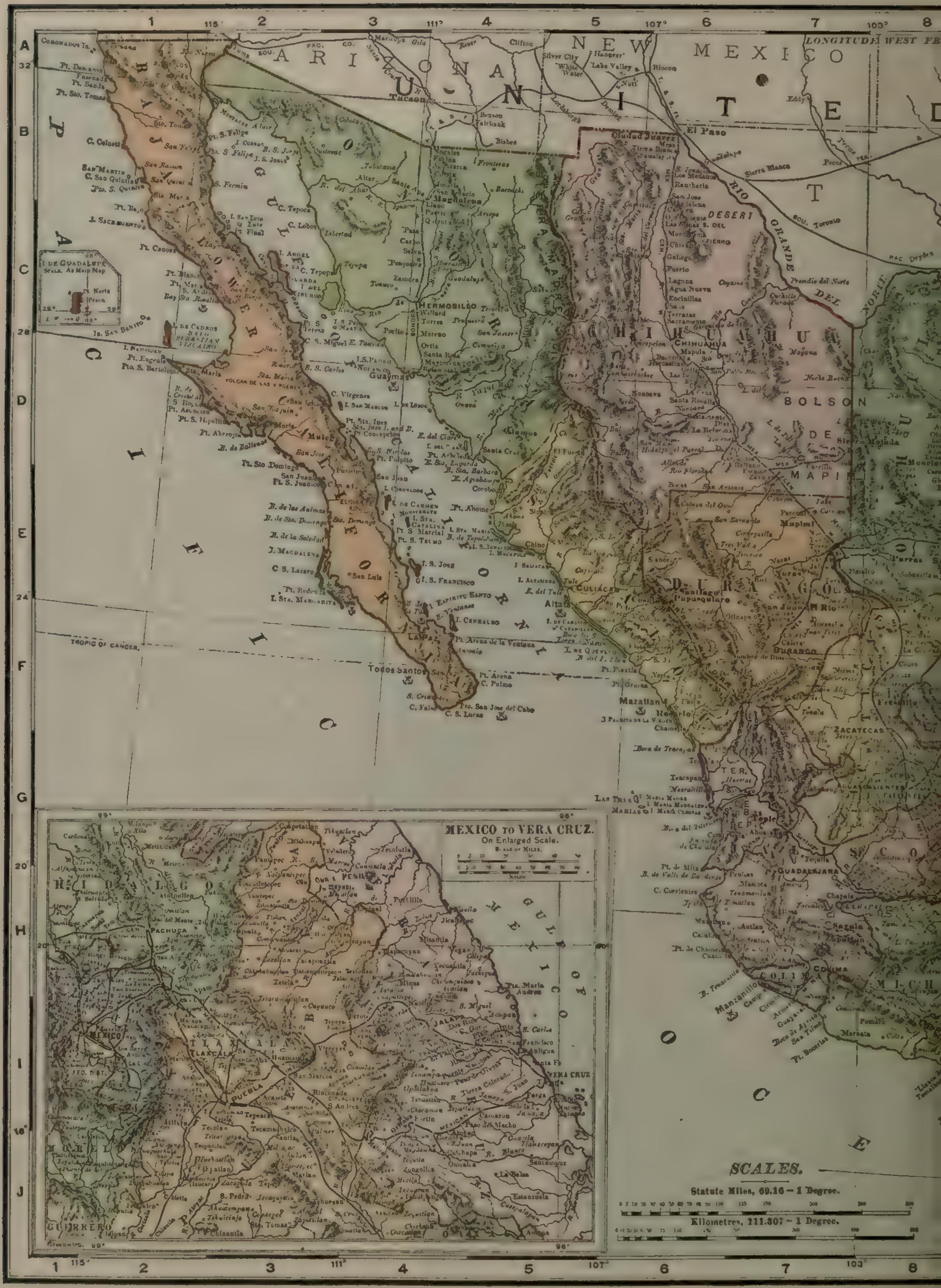
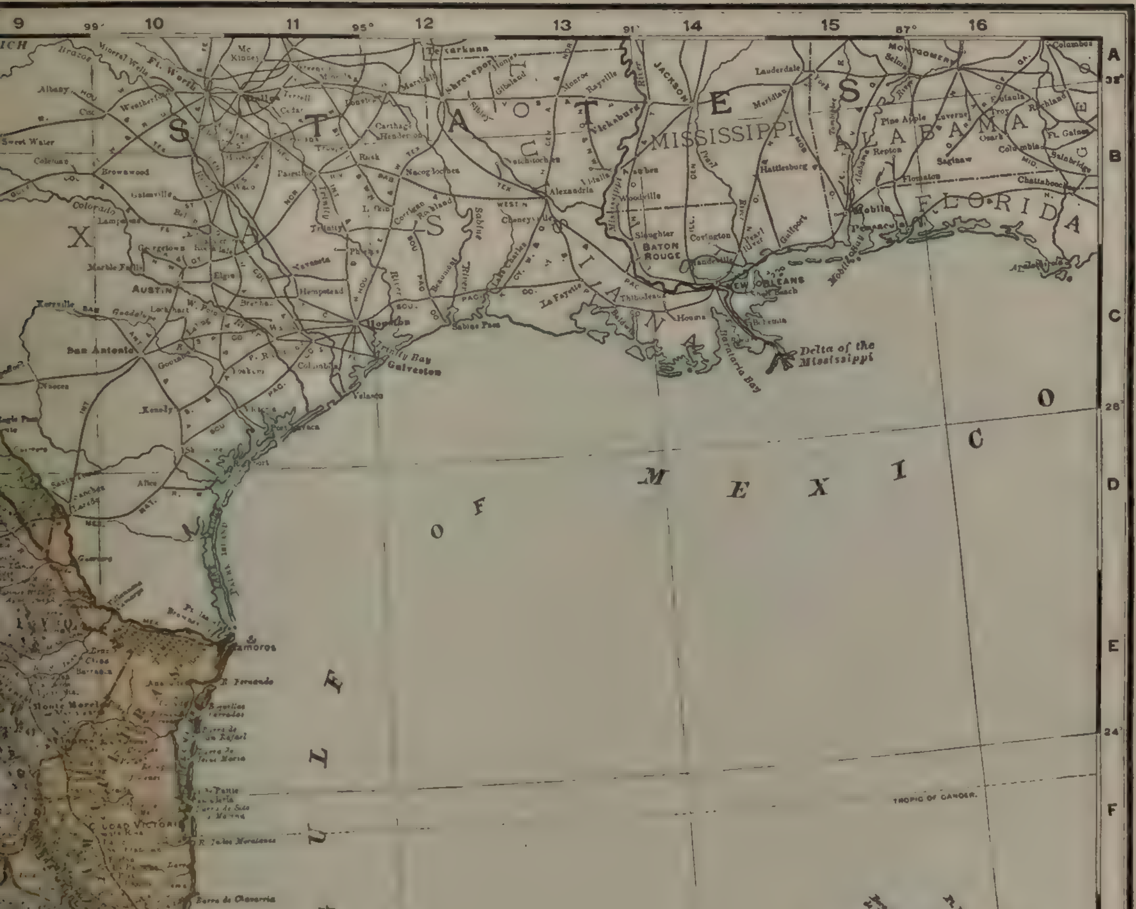
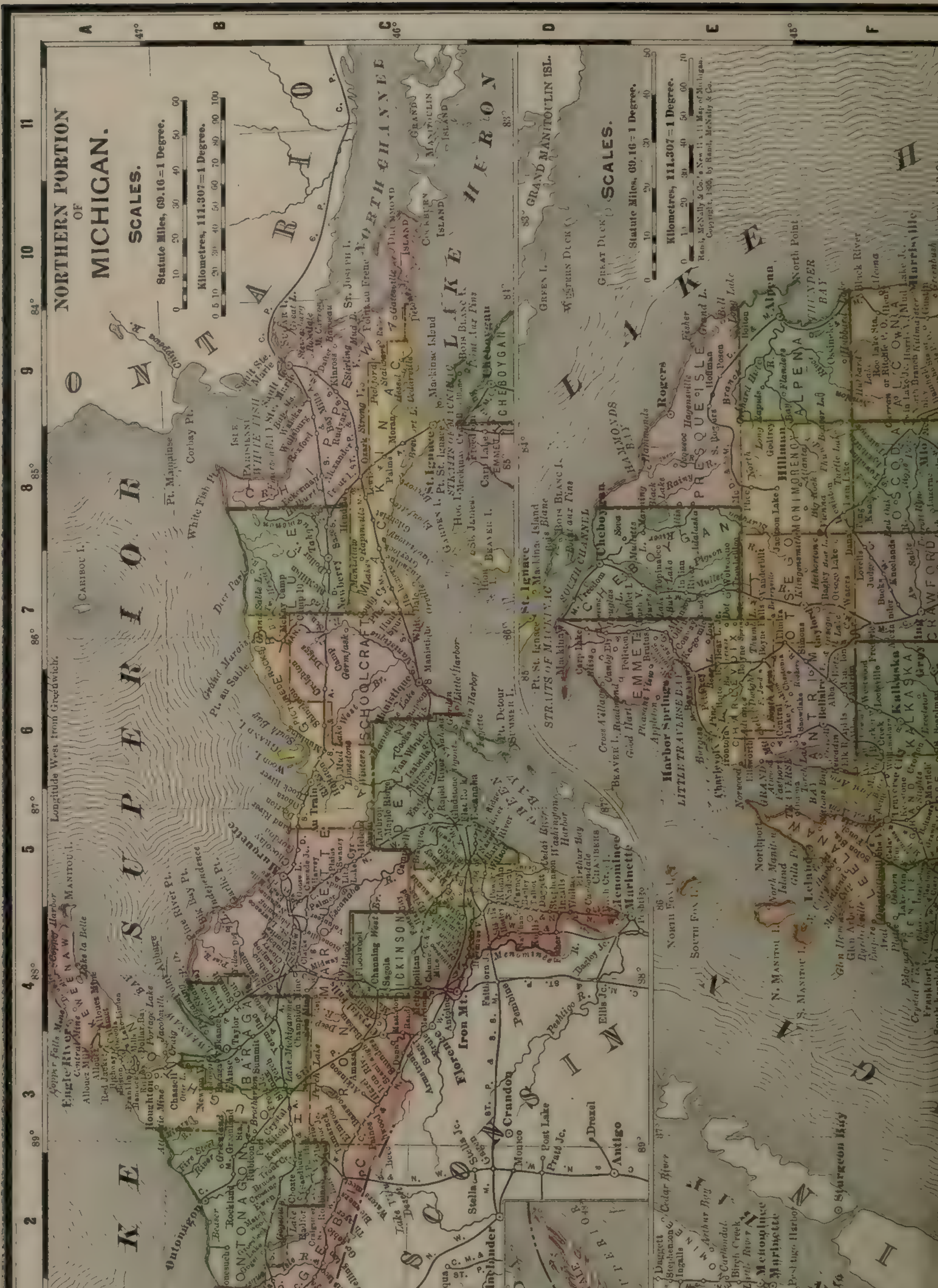
ME


LONGITUDE WEST FR
UNITED
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
DURANGO
SINALOA
TROPIC OF CANCER.
BOLSON DE MAPIMI
RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE
El Paso
Ciudad Juarez
Chihuahua
Hermosillo
Guaymas
La Paz
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Durango
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Colima
Manzanillo
Tucson
I. DE GUADALUPE Scale, As Main Map
MEXICO TO VERA CRUZ.
On Enlarged Scale.
Scale of Miles.
GOLFO DE MEXICO
HIDALGO
PACHUCA
TLAXCALA
PUEBLA
VERA CRUZ
JALAPA
MEXICO
GUERRERO
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
115°
111°
107°
103°
99°
96°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°

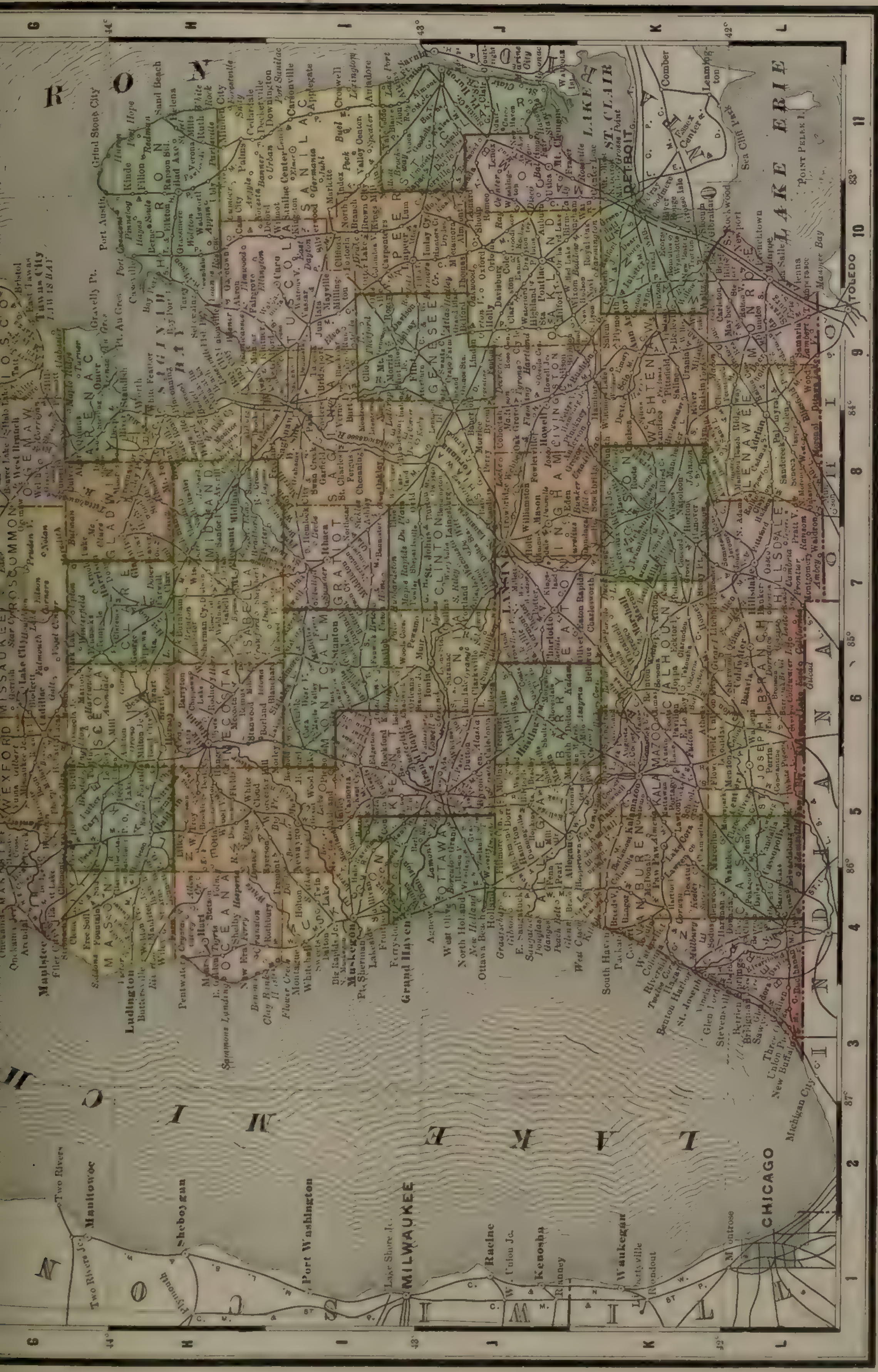
CO.


UNITED STATES
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
AUSTIN
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
NEW ORLEANS
BATON ROUGE
Mobile
Pensacola
Delta of the Mississippi
GULF OF MEXICO
TROPIC OF CANCER.
Matamoros
TAMPICO
Tuxpan
VERA CRUZ
GULF OF CAMPEACHY
CAMPEACHY
MERIDA
Progreso
Valladolid
YUCATAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
I. CONTOY
I. BLANCA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BELIZE
GULF OF HONDURAS
CENTRAL AMERICA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
SAN CRISTOBAL
CHIAPAS
GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC
Acapulco
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 14 x 21 Map of Mexico.
Copyright, [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
99°
95°
91°
87°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°

MICH

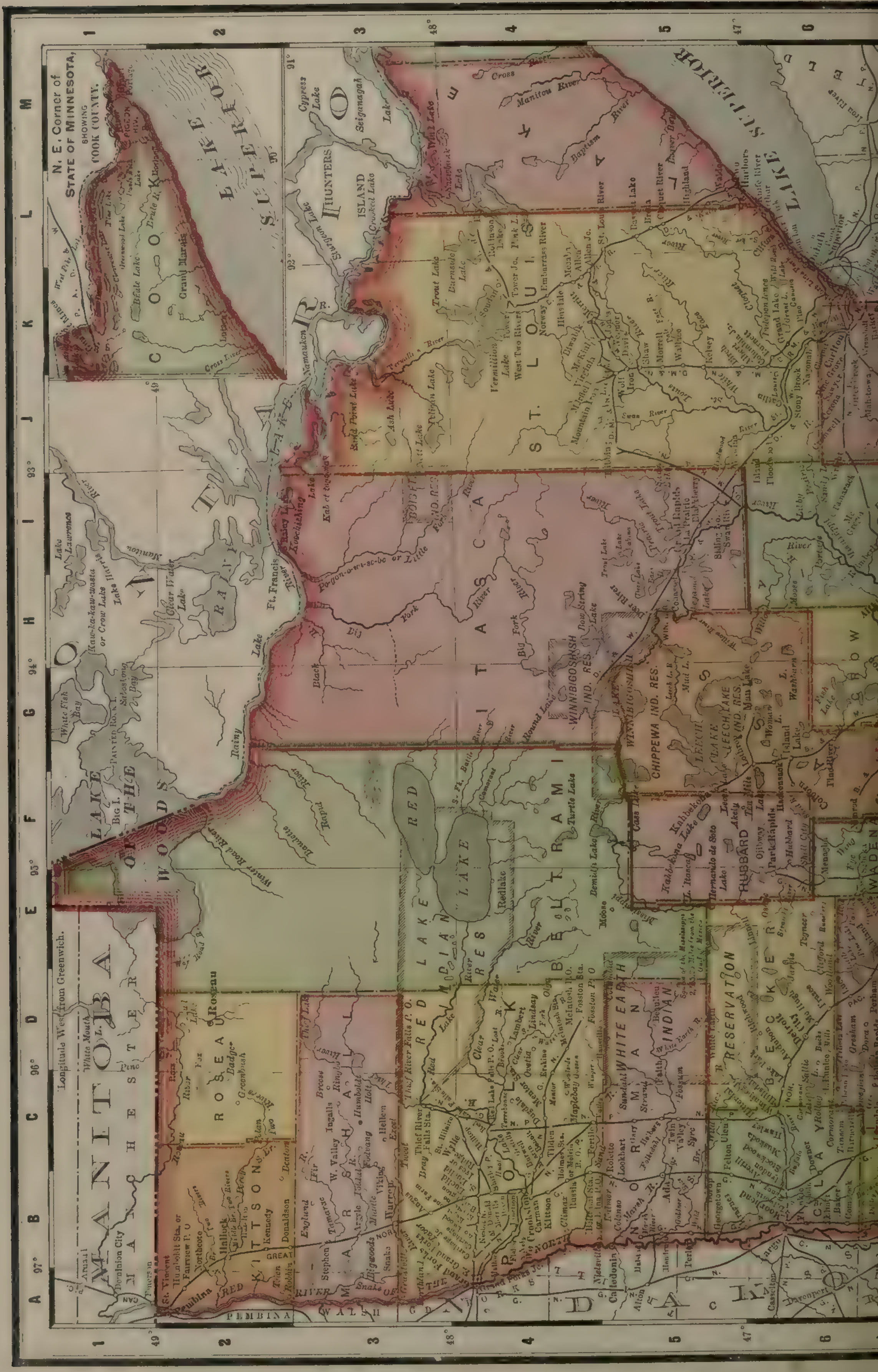

NORTHERN PORTION
OF
MICHIGAN.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
LAKE SUPERIOR
ONTARIO
LAKE HURON
NORTH CHANNEL
GREEN BAY
WISCONSIN
LAKE MICHIGAN
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Michigan.
Copyright, by Rand, McNally & Co.

AN.



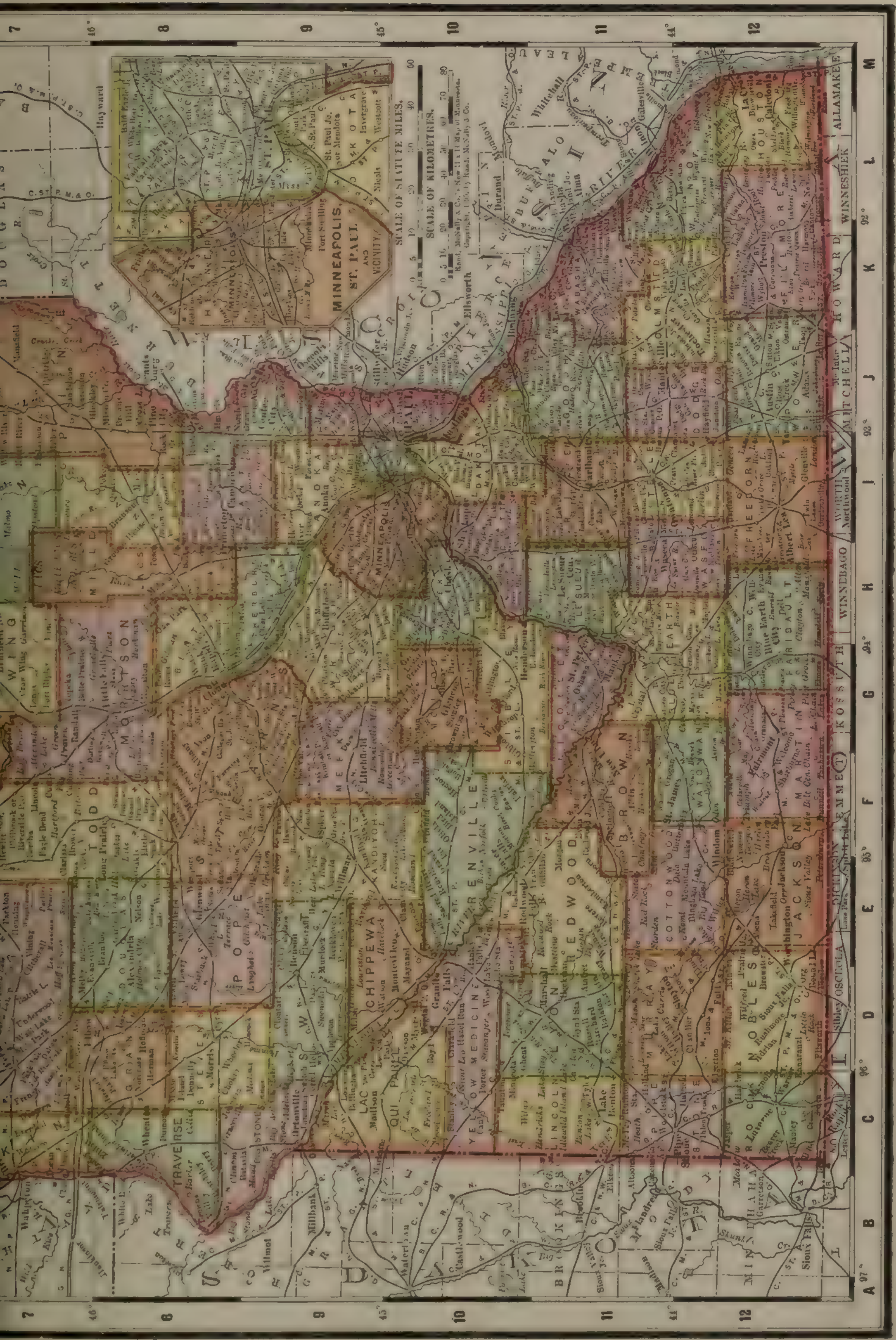
G
H
I
J
K
L
44°
43°
42°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ST. CLAIR
HURON
SAGINAW BAY
DETROIT
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
TOLEDO
Port Huron
Lansing
Grand Rapids
Saginaw
Bay City
Flint
Pontiac
Jackson
Kalamazoo
Battle Creek
Muskegon
Grand Haven
Ludington
Manistee
Sheboygan
Manitowoc
Two Rivers
Port Washington
Racine
Kenosha
Waukegan
Michigan City
Monroe
Adrian
Ann Arbor
Ypsilanti
Windsor
Leamington
Point Pelee
Sea Cliff Park
Maumee Bay
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
ROSCOMMON
OGEMAW
IOSCO
ARENAC
GLADWIN
CLARE
OSCEOLA
LAKE
MASON
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
BAY
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
HURON
ST. CLAIR
LAPEER
GENESEE
SAGINAW
GRATIOT
MONTCALM
KENT
OTTAWA
IONIA
CLINTON
SHIAWASSEE
LIVINGSTON
OAKLAND
MACOMB
WAYNE
WASHTENAW
INGHAM
EATON
BARRY
ALLEGAN
VAN BUREN
KALAMAZOO
CALHOUN
JACKSON
LENAWEE
MONROE
HILLSDALE
BRANCH
ST. JOSEPH
CASS
BERRIEN
INDIANA
OHIO
ILLINOIS
WISCONSIN
ONTARIO
ESSEX

MINN

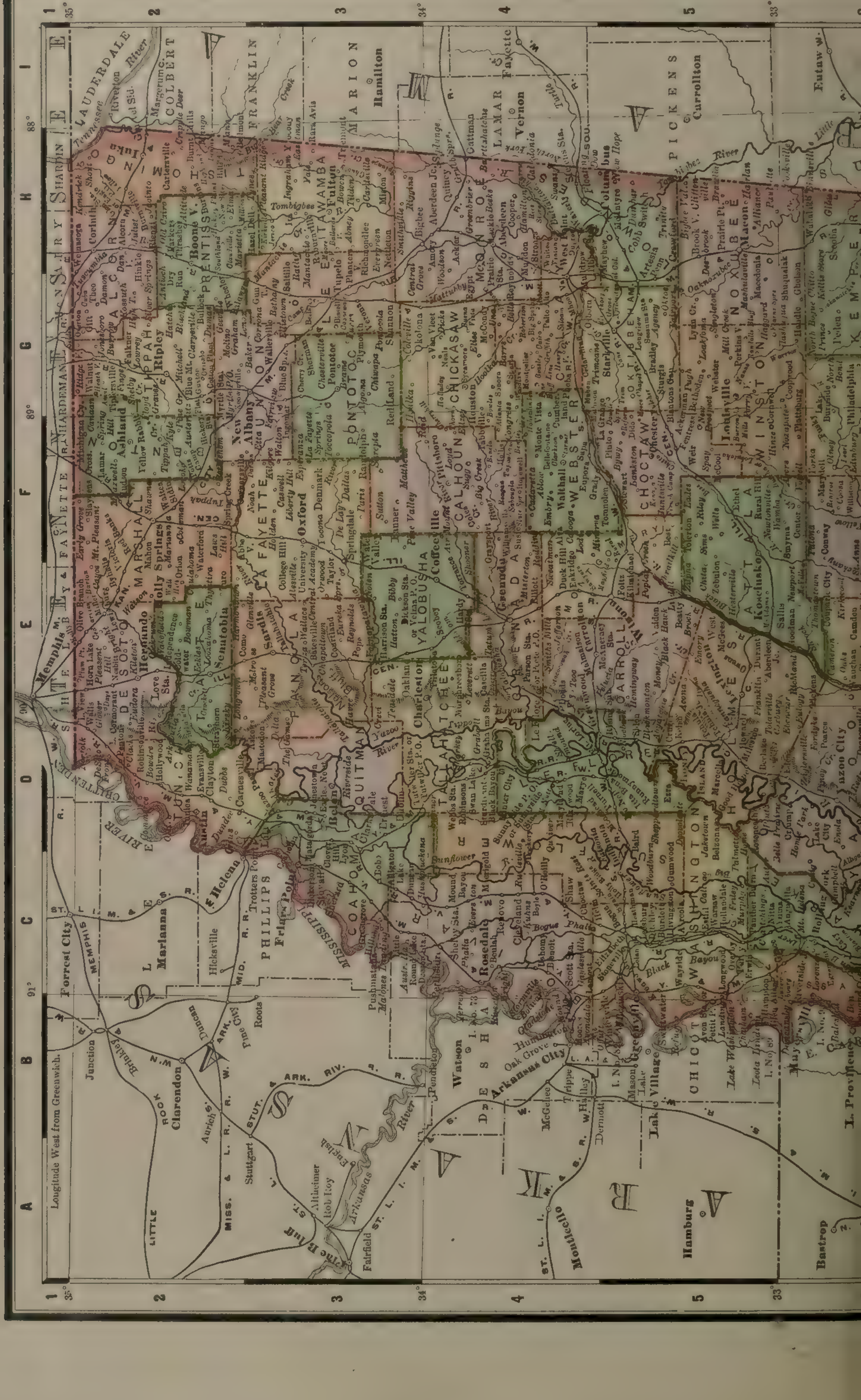


N. E. Corner of STATE OF MINNESOTA, SHOWING COOK COUNTY.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
MANITOBA
MANCHESTER
LAKE OF THE WOODS
RAINY LAKE
LAKE SUPERIOR
HUNTERS ISLAND
ROSEAU
KITTSON
MARSHALL
POLK
NORMAN
CLAY
RED LAKE
BELTRAMI
ITASCA
ST. LOUIS
LAKE
COOK
CASS
HUBBARD
BECKER
WADENA
RED LAKE INDIAN RES.
WHITE EARTH INDIAN RESERVATION
LEECH LAKE IND. RES.
WINNIBIGOSHISH IND. RES.
CHIPPEWA IND. RES.
NORTH DAKOTA
PEMBINA
WALSH
97°
96°
95°
94°
93°
92°
91°
90°
49°
48°
47°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
1
2
3
4
5
6

SOTA.

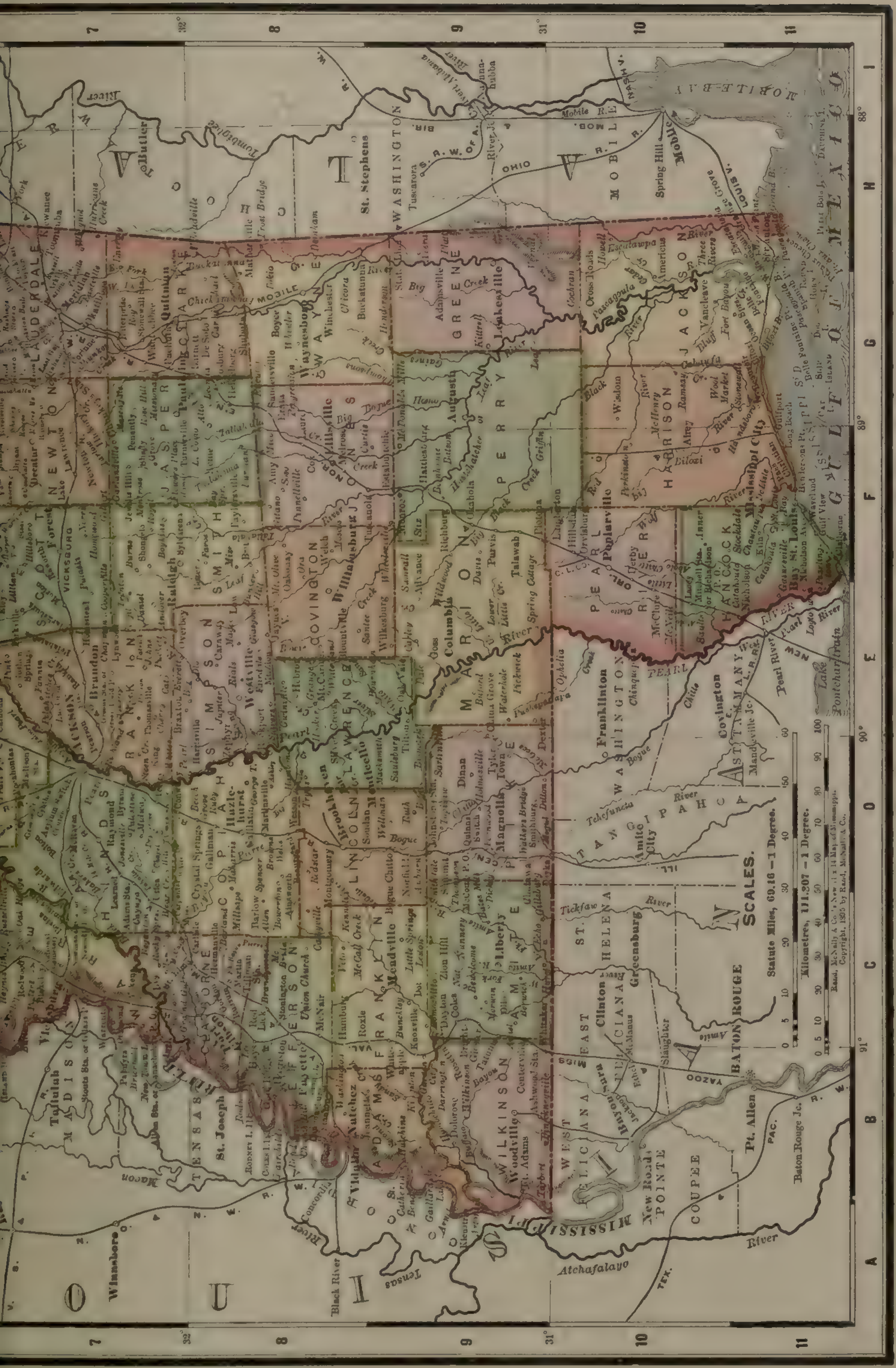

MINNEAPOLIS. ST. PAUL AND VICINITY.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE OF KILOMETRES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Minnesota.
Copyright, by Rand, McNally & Co.
WISCONSIN
IOWA
DAKOTA
MISSISSIPPI R.
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
HENNEPIN
RAMSEY
ANOKA
DAKOTA
WASHINGTON
GOODHUE
WABASHA
WINONA
HOUSTON
FILLMORE
OLMSTED
DODGE
MOWER
FREEBORN
STEELE
WASECA
FARIBAULT
BLUE EARTH
LE SUEUR
RICE
SCOTT
CARVER
NICOLLET
SIBLEY
MCLEOD
WRIGHT
MEEKER
STEARNS
BENTON
SHERBURNE
MILLE LACS
MORRISON
TODD
CROW WING
DOUGLAS
POPE
GRANT
STEVENS
TRAVERSE
BIG STONE
SWIFT
KANDIYOHI
CHIPPEWA
LAC QUI PARLE
YELLOW MEDICINE
RENVILLE
REDWOOD
BROWN
WATONWAN
MARTIN
JACKSON
COTTONWOOD
NOBLES
ROCK
PIPESTONE
MURRAY
LINCOLN
LYON
CHISAGO
ISANTI
WILKIN
OTTER TAIL
7
8
9
10
11
12
46°
45°
44°
97°
96°
95°
94°
93°
92°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
ALLAMAKEE
WINNESHIEK
HOWARD
MITCHELL
WORTH
WINNEBAGO
KOSSUTH
EMMET
DICKINSON
OSCEOLA
LYON
MINNEHAHA
BROOKINGS
DEUEL
GRANT
ROBERTS

MIS

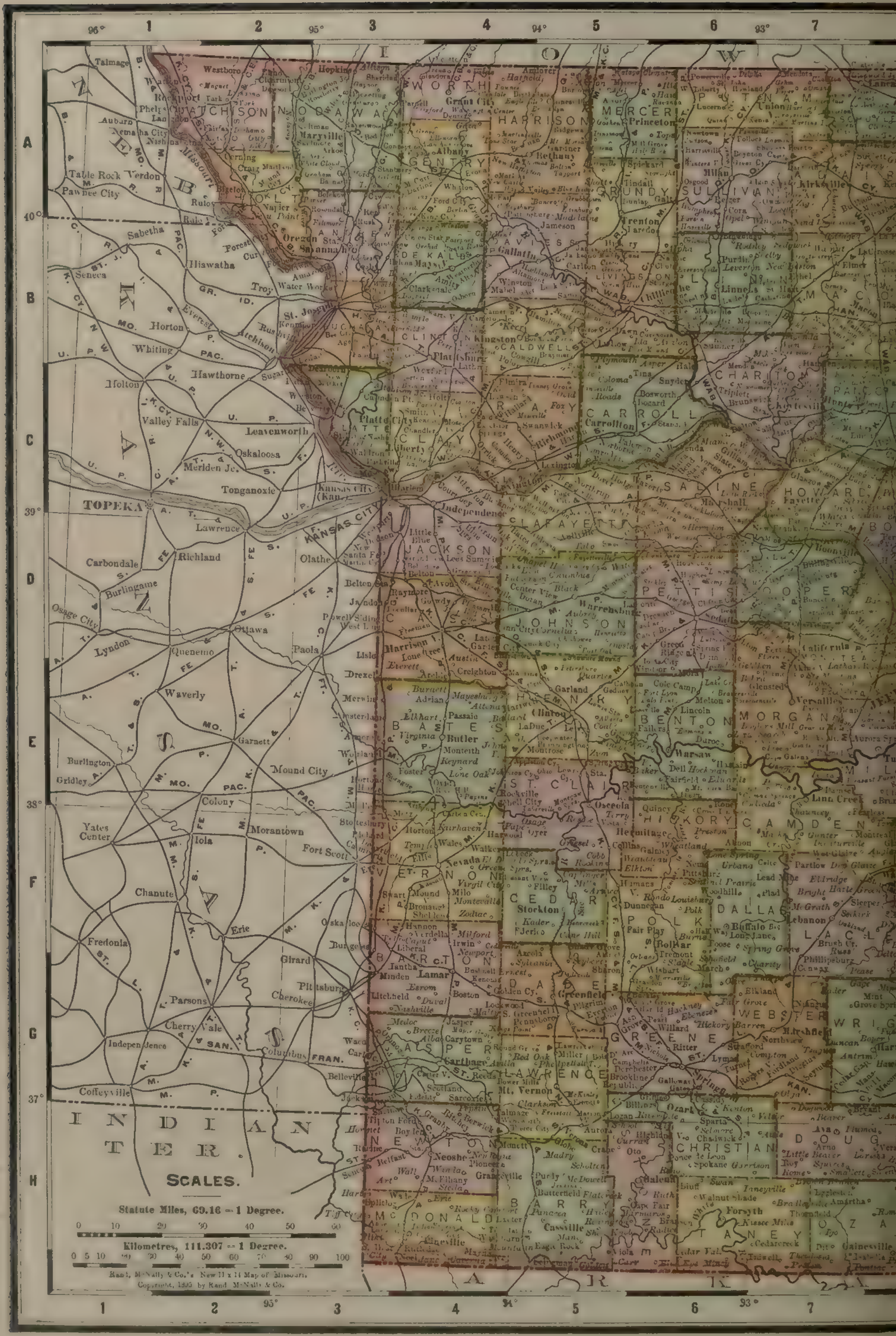


Longitude West from Greenwich.
35°
34°
33°
88°
89°
90°
91°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
1
2
3
4
5
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
ALABAMA
HARDIN
HARDEMAN
FAYETTE
SHELBY
LAUDERDALE
COLBERT
FRANKLIN
MARION
LAMAR
PICKENS
CRITTENDEN
ST. FRANCIS
LEE
PHILLIPS
MONROE
DESHA
CHICOT
DE SOTO
TUNICA
TATE
MARSHALL
BENTON
TIPPAH
ALCORN
TISHOMINGO
PRENTISS
UNION
LAFAYETTE
PANOLA
QUITMAN
COAHOMA
BOLIVAR
TALLAHATCHIE
YALOBUSHA
CALHOUN
PONTOTOC
LEE
ITAWAMBA
MONROE
CHICKASAW
WEBSTER
GRENADA
CARROLL
LEFLORE
SUNFLOWER
WASHINGTON
HOLMES
ATTALA
CHOCTAW
OKTIBBEHA
LOWNDES
NOXUBEE
WINSTON
MISSISSIPPI
Memphis
Hernando
Holly Springs
Ripley
Corinth
Iuka
Booneville
Tupelo
Fulton
Pontotoc
New Albany
Oxford
Sardis
Senatobia
Charleston
Coffeeville
Grenada
Greenwood
Carrollton
Greenville
Rosedale
Friars Point
Helena
Columbus
Starkville
West Point
Aberdeen
Okolona
Houston
Louisville
Macon
Kosciusko
Lexington
Yazoo City
Philadelphia
Arkansas City
Lake Village
Marianna
Forrest City
Clarendon
Stuttgart
Hamburg
Monticello
Bastrop
Vernon
Carrollton
Hamilton
Mississippi River
Arkansas River
Tombigbee River
Yazoo River

IPPI.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Mississippi.
Copyright, 1895 by Rand, McNally & Co.
GULF OF MEXICO
MOBILE BAY
Mobile
Spring Hill
Lake Pontchartrain
Baton Rouge Jc.
Pt. Allen
BATON ROUGE
Clinton
Greensburg
Amite City
Franklinton
Covington
Mandeville Jc.
Pearl River
Natchez
Woodville
Liberty
Magnolia
Brookhaven
Monticello
Columbia
Hazlehurst
Brandon
Meridian
Quitman
Waynesboro
Winchester
Augusta
Leakesville
Williamsburg
Westville
Mississippi City
Biloxi
Bay St. Louis
Gulfport
Scranton
St. Stephens
Butler
St. Joseph
Fayette
Vicksburg
Tallulah
Winnsboro
Black River
Atchafalayo
Tensas
JACKSON
HARRISON
HANCOCK
PEARL RIVER
MARION
PERRY
GREENE
WAYNE
COVINGTON
JONES
JASPER
CLARKE
LAUDERDALE
NEWTON
SCOTT
SMITH
RANKIN
SIMPSON
LAWRENCE
LINCOLN
COPIAH
HINDS
WARREN
CLAIBORNE
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
WILKINSON
AMITE
PIKE
MOBILE
WASHINGTON
TENSAS
MADISON
CONCORDIA
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
TANGIPAHOA
WASHINGTON
ST. TAMMANY
POINTE COUPEE
LOUISIANA
ALABAMA
7
8
9
10
11
32°
31°
91°
90°
89°
88°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I

MISS



I O W A
N E B R.
K A N S A S
I N D I A N T E R.
A R K
TOPEKA
Kansas City
Leavenworth
St. Joseph
Lawrence
Atchison
Fort Scott
ATCHISON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
GENTRY
HOLT
ANDREW
DE KALB
DAVIESS
GRUNDY
SULLIVAN
LIVINGSTON
LINN
BUCHANAN
CLINTON
CALDWELL
PLATTE
CLAY
RAY
CARROLL
CHARITON
HOWARD
SALINE
LAFAYETTE
JACKSON
JOHNSON
PETTIS
COOPER
CASS
HENRY
BENTON
MORGAN
BATES
ST. CLAIR
HICKORY
CAMDEN
VERNON
CEDAR
POLK
DALLAS
LACLEDE
BARTON
DADE
GREENE
WEBSTER
WRIGHT
JASPER
LAWRENCE
CHRISTIAN
DOUGLAS
NEWTON
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
OZARK
McDONALD
96°
95°
94°
93°
40°
39°
38°
37°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Missouri.

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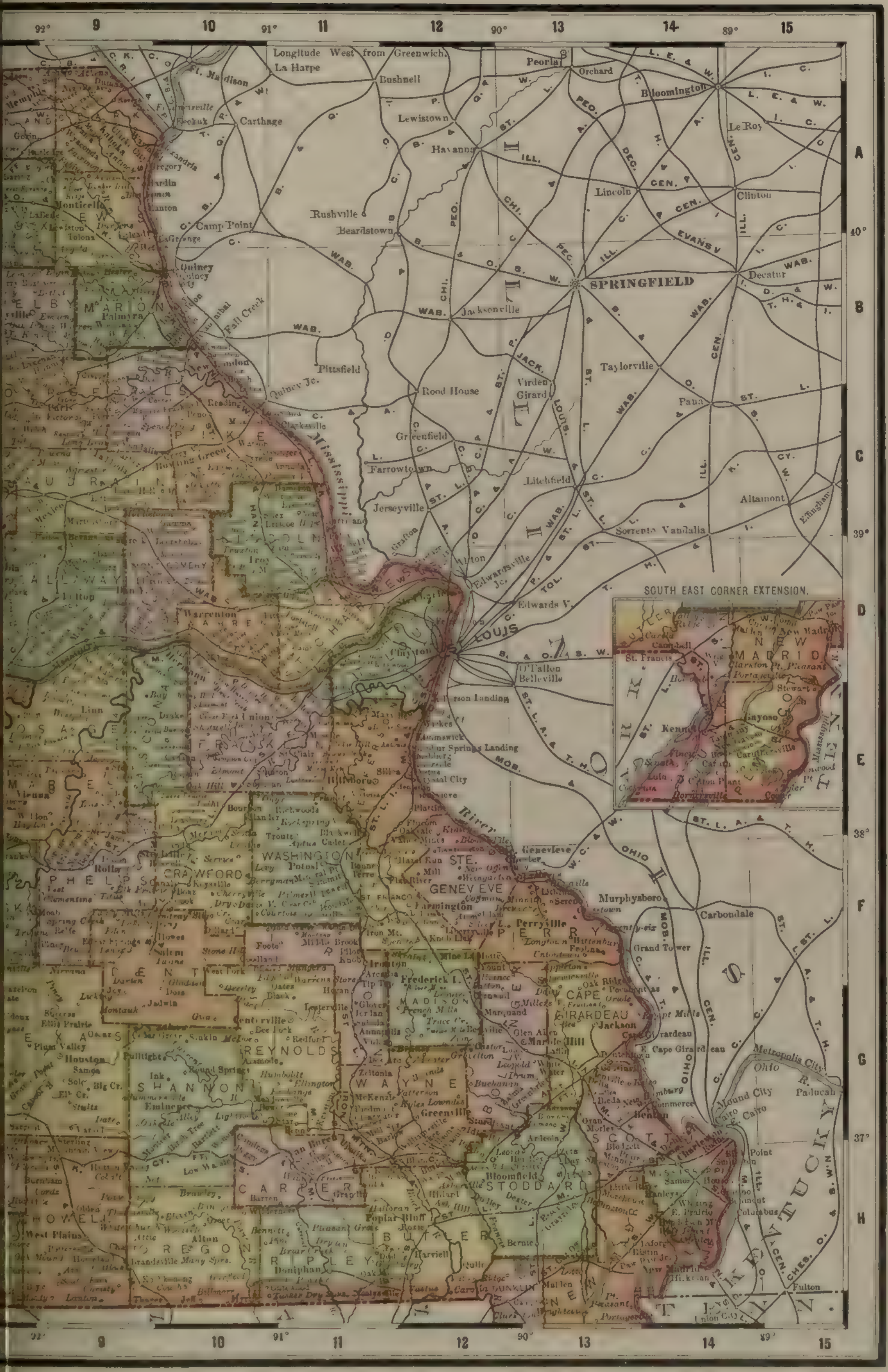
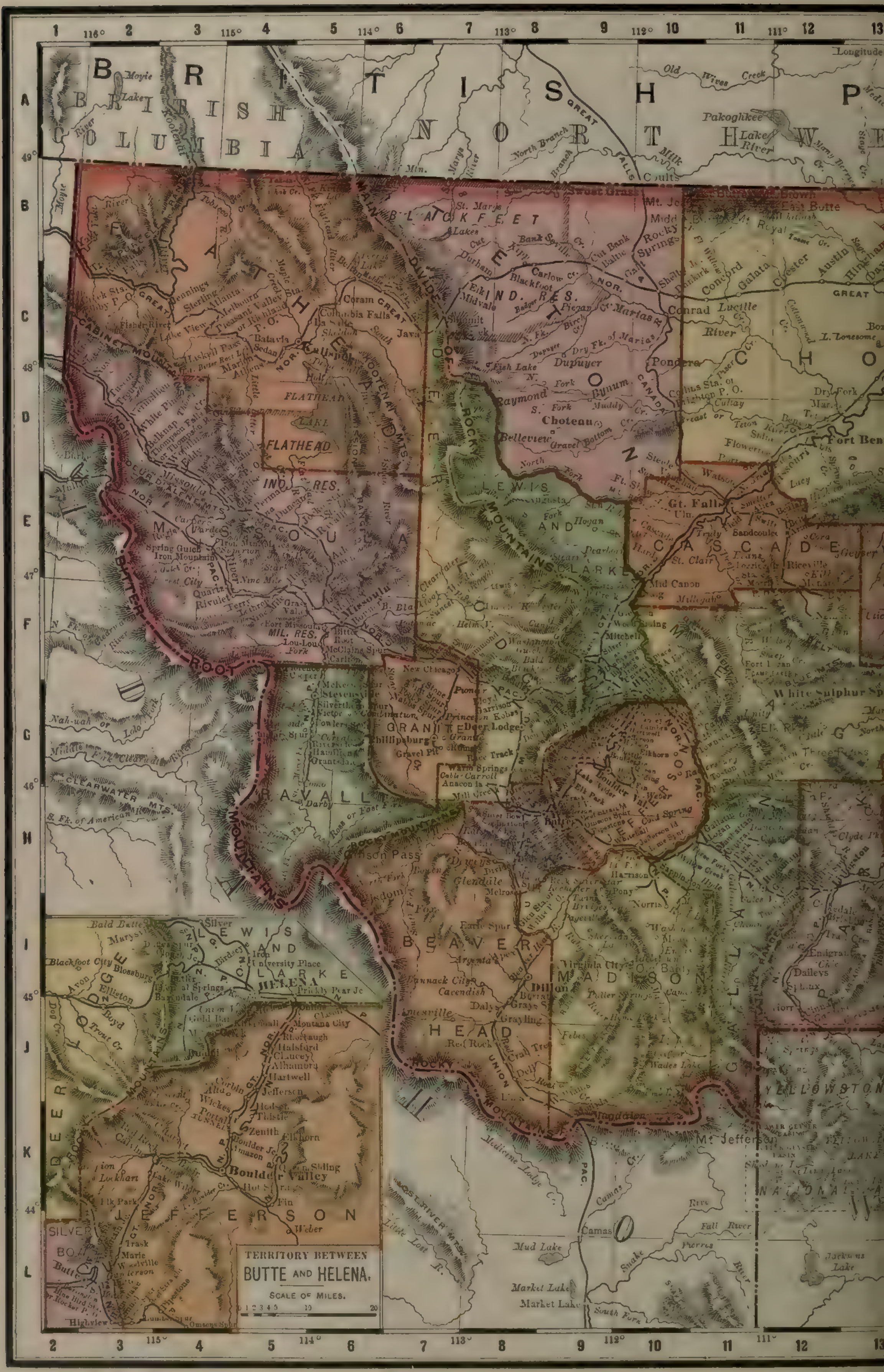
URI.



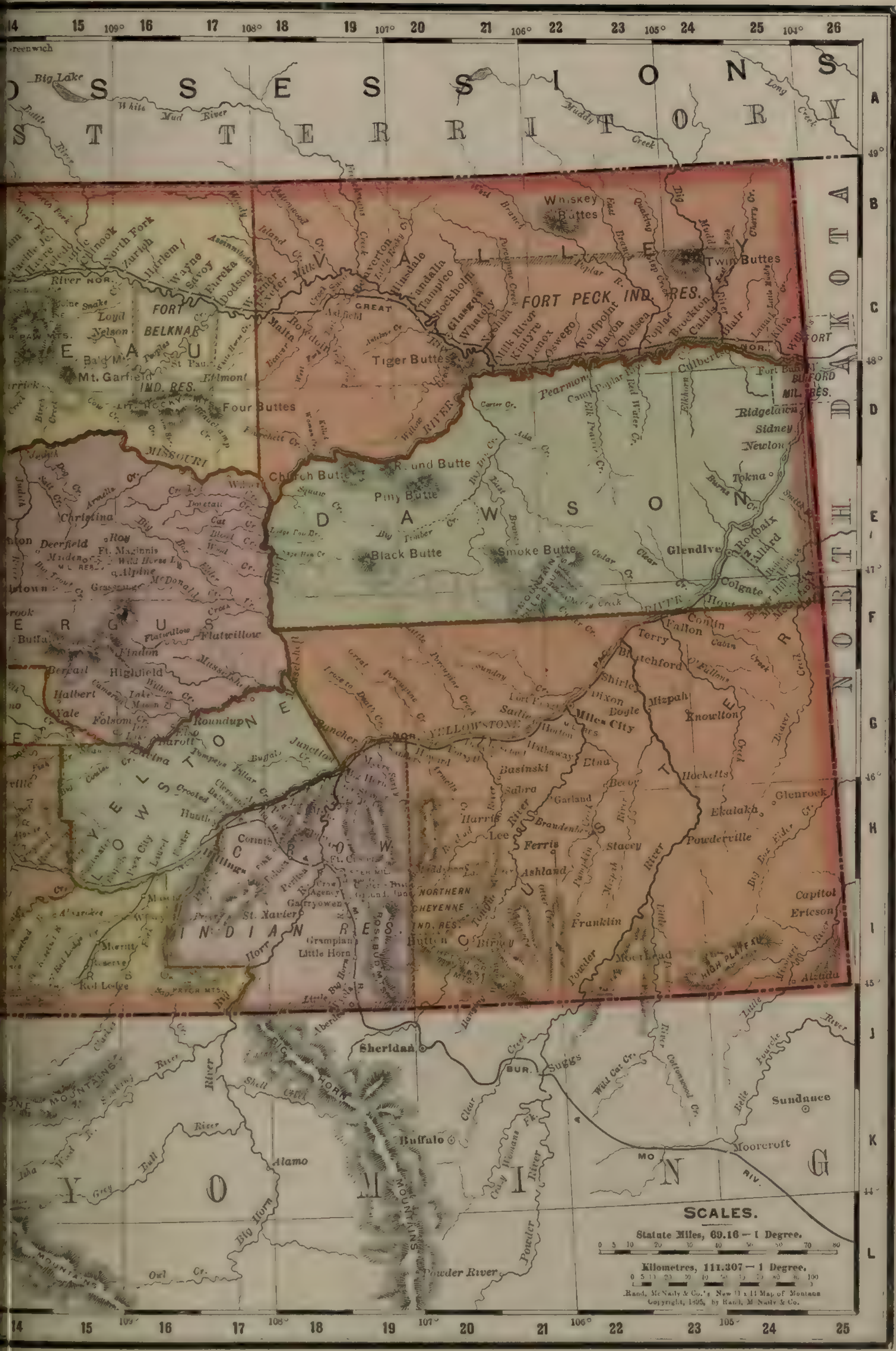
92°
9
10
91°
11
12
90°
13
14
89°
15
Longitude West from Greenwich.
La Harpe
Bushnell
Peoria
Orchard
Bloomington
Le Roy
Ft. Madison
Keokuk
Carthage
Lewistown
Havanna
Lincoln
Clinton
Rushville
Beardstown
Camp Point
Quincy
SPRINGFIELD
Decatur
Jacksonville
MARION
Palmyra
Pittsfield
Taylorville
Rood House
Virden
Girard
Pana
Greenfield
Farrowtown
Litchfield
Jerseyville
Altamont
Effingham
Sorrento
Vandalia
Grafton
Alton
Edwardsville Jc.
Edwards V.
Mississippi
PIKE
Bowling Green
LINCOLN
Warrenton
ST. LOUIS
Clayton
O'Fallon
Belleville
Hermann
Linn
OSAGE
FRANKLIN
Union
Hillsboro
WASHINGTON
Potosi
PHELPS
Rolla
CRAWFORD
STE. GENEVIEVE
Genevieve
Farmington
PERRY
Perryville
Murphysboro
Carbondale
Grand Tower
Iron Mt.
Ironton
Fredericton
MADISON
CAPE GIRARDEAU
Jackson
Cape Girardeau
DENT
REYNOLDS
Centreville
Houston
TEXAS
SHANNON
Eminence
WAYNE
Greenville
CARTER
Van Buren
STODDARD
Bloomfield
SCOTT
Benton
Commerce
Mound City
Cairo
Paducah
Metropolis City
Ohio R.
HOWELL
West Plains
OREGON
Alton
RIPLEY
Doniphan
BUTLER
Poplar Bluff
Dexter
New Madrid
Columbus
Hickman
Fulton
KENTUCKY
Union City
SOUTH EAST CORNER EXTENSION.
NEW MADRID
Kennett
Caruthersville
Cottonwood Pt.
St. Francis
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
40°
39°
38°
37°

MON

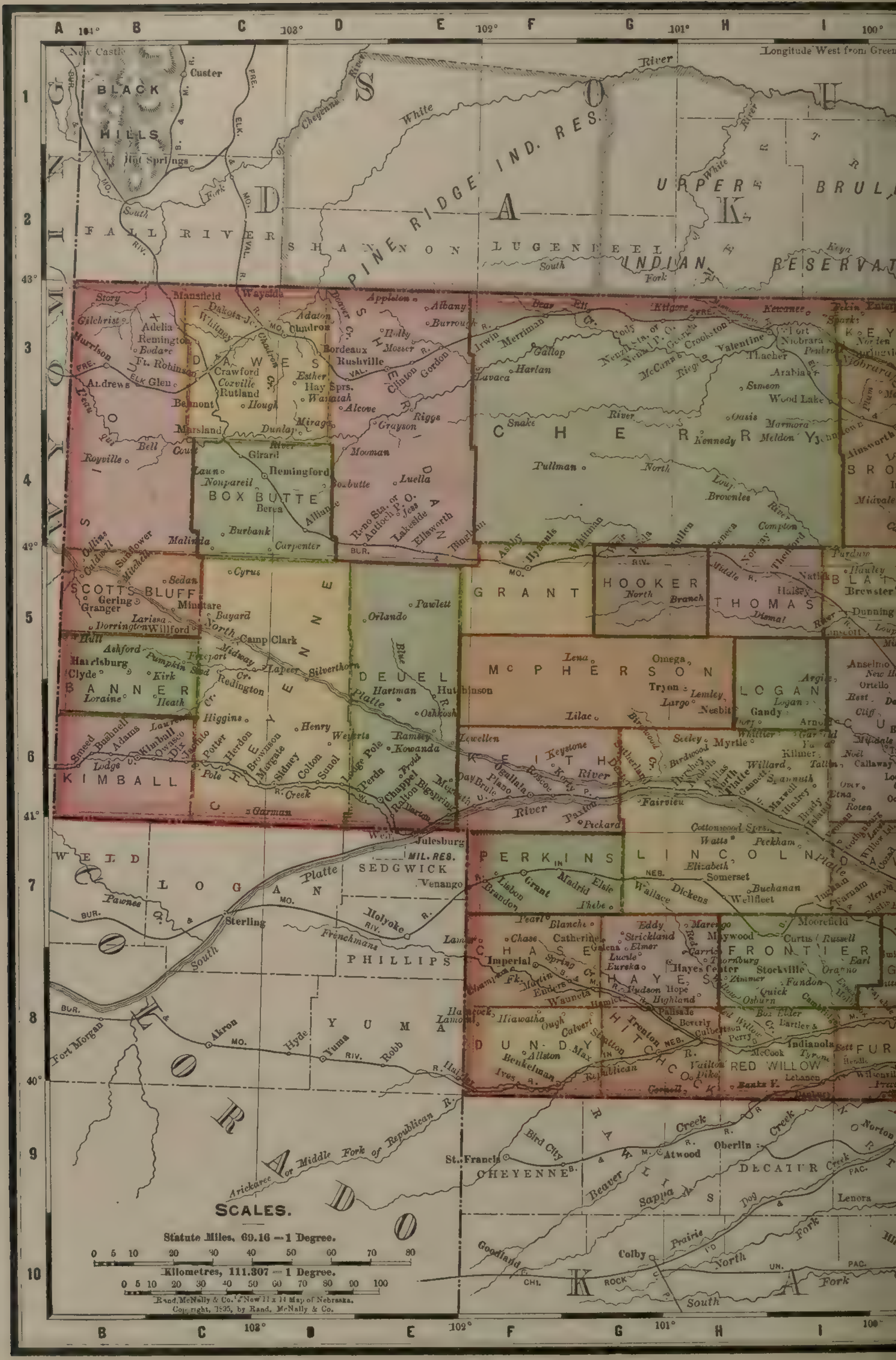


BRITISH COLUMBIA
BRITISH NORTH WEST
FLATHEAD
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
LEWIS AND CLARKE
CASCADE
CHOTEAU
BEAVER HEAD
MADISON
JEFFERSON
SILVER BOW
GALLATIN
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
BLACKFEET IND. RES.
FLATHEAD IND. RES.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS
CABINET MOUNTAINS
CLEARWATER MTS.
Helena
Butte
Missoula
Gt. Falls
Choteau
Dillon
Philipsburg
Deer Lodge
Kalispell
Fort Benton
TERRITORY BETWEEN BUTTE AND HELENA.
SCALE OF MILES.
1 2 3 4 5 10 20
116° 115° 114° 113° 112° 111°
49° 48° 47° 46° 45° 44°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
A B C D E F G H I J K L

ANA.


S S E S S I O N S
T E R R I T O R Y
NORTH DAKOTA
V A L L E Y
D A W S O N
C U S T E R
YELLOWSTONE
FERGUS
FORT PECK IND. RES.
FORT BELKNAP IND. RES.
CROW INDIAN RES.
NORTHERN CHEYENNE IND. RES.
FORT BUFORD MIL. RES.
W Y O M I N G
Big Lake
White Mud River
Muddy Creek
Long Creek
Whiskey Buttes
Twin Buttes
Tiger Buttes
Four Buttes
Church Butte
Round Butte
Piny Butte
Black Butte
Smoke Butte
Chinook
Harlem
Zurich
Wayne
Savoy
Eureka
Dodson
Exeter
Malta
Bowdoin
Ashfield
Beaverton
Hinsdale
Vandalia
Tampico
Stockholm
Glasgow
Wheatly
Nashua
Milk River
Kintyre
Lenox
Oswego
Wolfpoint
Macon
Chelsea
Poplar
Brockton
Calais
Blair
Culbertson
Fort Buford
Ridgelawn
Sidney
Newlon
Tokna
Glendive
Allard
Colgate
Conlin
Fallon
Terry
Blatchford
Shirley
Dixon
Boyle
Miles City
Fort Keogh
Mispah
Knowlton
Etna
Basinski
Sabra
Garland
Berey
Hocketts
Ekalakh
Glenrock
Powderville
Harris
Lee
Ferris
Brandenberg
Stacey
Ashland
Franklin
Moorhead
Capitol
Ericson
Alzada
HIGH PLATEAU
Junction
Roundup
Flatwillow
Findon
Highfield
Halbert
Yale
Folsom
Lake Mason
Billings
Pryor
St. Xavier
Crow Agency
Custer
Fort Custer
Grampian
Little Horn
Busby
Birney
Red Lodge
Deerfield
Roy
Ft. Maginnis
Maiden
Alpine
Christina
Mt. Garfield
Edmont
Lloyd
Nelson
Great Northern
Northern Pacific
Missouri River
Yellowstone River
Powder River
Tongue River
Big Horn River
Rosebud
Little Missouri River
Sheridan
Buffalo
Alamo
Suggs
Moorcroft
Sundance
Powder River
Big Horn Mountains
Little Powder River
Belle Fourche River
Cottonwood Cr.
Wild Cat Cr.
B. & M. R. R.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Montana
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
14 15 109° 16 17 108° 18 19 107° 20 21 106° 22 23 105° 24 25 104° 26
A B C D E F G H I J K L
49° 48° 47° 46° 45° 44°

NEB


A
B
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H
I
104°
103°
102°
101°
100°
43°
42°
41°
40°
1
2
3
4
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6
7
8
9
10
Longitude West from Green
BLACK HILLS
Custer
New Castle
Hot Springs
FALL RIVER
SHANNON
PINE RIDGE IND. RES.
LUGENBEEL
UPPER
BRULE
INDIAN RESERVAT
S O U T H
D A K
White River
Cheyenne
South Fork
W Y O M I N G
S I O U X
Harrison
Story
Gilchrist
Adelia
Remington
Bodarc
Ft. Robinson
Andrews
Glen
Bell
Royville
Collins
D A W E S
Crawford
Cozville
Rutland
Hough
Belmont
Marsland
Dunlap
Mansfield
Wayside
Dakota Jc.
Whitney
Adaton
Chadron
S H E R I D A N
Appleton
Albany
Burrough
Holly
Mosser
Bordeaux
Rushville
Esther
Hay Sprs.
Wasatah
Alcove
Clinton
Gordon
Grayson
Riggs
Mirage
Mooman
Luella
Lakeside
Ellsworth
Bingham
BOX BUTTE
Laun
Nonpareil
Girard
Hemingford
Berea
Alliance
Burbank
Carpenter
Malinda
C H E R R Y
Irwin
Merriman
Gallop
Harlan
Lavaca
Cody
Nenzel
Georgia
Crookston
Valentine
Fort Niobrara
McCann
Kilgore
Thacher
Arabia
Simeon
Wood Lake
Kennedy
Oasis
Marmora
Meldon
Snake
River
Pullman
North Loup
Brownlee
Compton
Ainsworth
K E Y
B R O
SCOTTS BLUFF
Collins
Caldwell
Sunflower
Mitchell
Sedan
Gering
Granger
Minatare
Larissa
Dorrington
Willford
Hull
Ashford
Harrisburg
Clyde
Kirk
Pumpkin Seed
B A N N E R
Loraine
Heath
K I M B A L L
Bushnell
Adams
Lodge
Kimball
Owasco
Dix
Smeed
C H E Y E N N E
Cyrus
Bayard
Camp Clark
North Platte
Midway
Freeport
Redington
Lapeer
Silverthorn
Higgins
Potter
Herdon
Brownson
Sidney
Colton
Sunol
Henry
Weyerts
Lodgepole
Garman
D E U E L
Orlando
Pawlett
Hartman
Hutchinson
Oshkosh
Ramsey
Kowanda
Perdu
Chappel
Ralton
Big Springs
Julesburg
G R A N T
Ashby
Hyannis
Whitman
HOOKER
North Branch
T H O M A S
Dismal
Natick
Halsey
Brewster
Dunning
Hawley
B L A I
McPHERSON
Lena
Omega
Tryon
Lemley
Largo
Nesbit
Lilac
L O G A N
Logan
Gandy
Argo
K E I T H
Lewellen
Keystone
Ogallala
Roscoe
Paxton
Brule
Plano
Sutherland
Birdwood
Seeley
Myrtle
Hershey
Nichols
Dillon
North Platte
Fairview
Willard
Packard
Cottonwood Sprs.
Watts
Peckham
L I N C O L N
Elizabeth
Somerset
Wallace
Dickens
Wellfleet
Buchanan
P E R K I N S
Lisbon
Brandon
Grant
Madrid
Elsie
Venango
SEDGWICK
MIL. RES.
C H A S E
Pearl
Blanche
Chase
Imperial
Champion
Catherine
Eddy
Strickland
Marengo
Maywood
Curtis
Russell
F R O N T I E R
Stockville
Orafino
H A Y E S
Hayes Center
Hope
Highland
Wauneta
D U N D Y
Haigler
Hiawatha
Ough
Calvert
Benkelman
Allston
Max
Ives
H I T C H C O C K
Trenton
Culbertson
Palisade
Beverly
Republican
Cornell
RED WILLOW
McCook
Indianola
Lebanon
Banks V.
F U R
WELD
L O G A N
Sterling
Holyoke
Frenchmans
P H I L L I P S
Y U M A
Fort Morgan
Akron
Hyde
Yuma
Robb
C O L O R A D O
Arickaree or Middle Fork of Republican R.
St. Francis
CHEYENNE
Bird City
R A W L I N S
Atwood
Oberlin
DECATUR
Norton
Beaver
Sappa
Colby
Goodland
Prairie Dog
Lenora
K A N S A S
North Fork
South Fork
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Nebraska.
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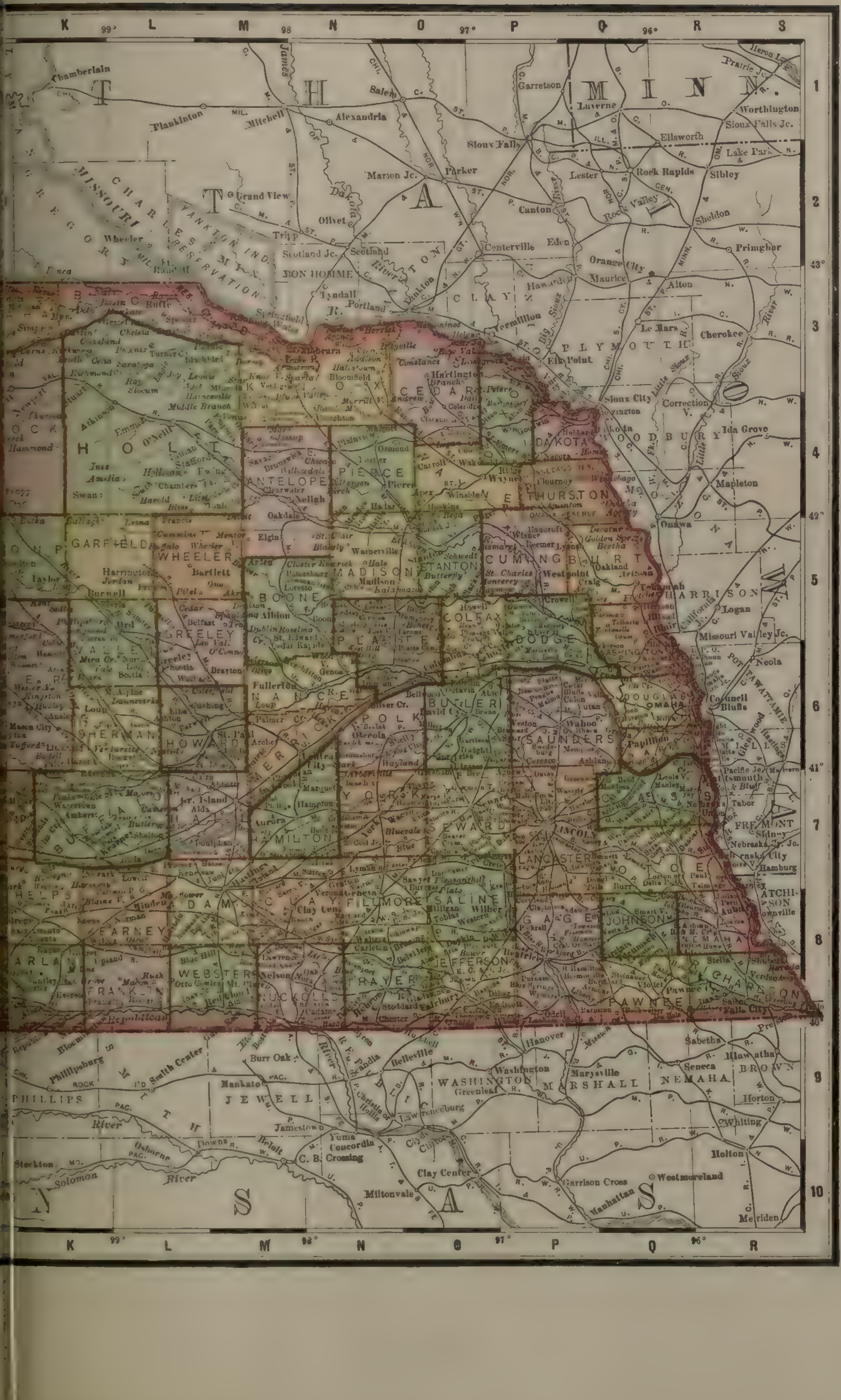
SKA.


K
L
M
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O
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S
99°
98
97°
96°
1
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9
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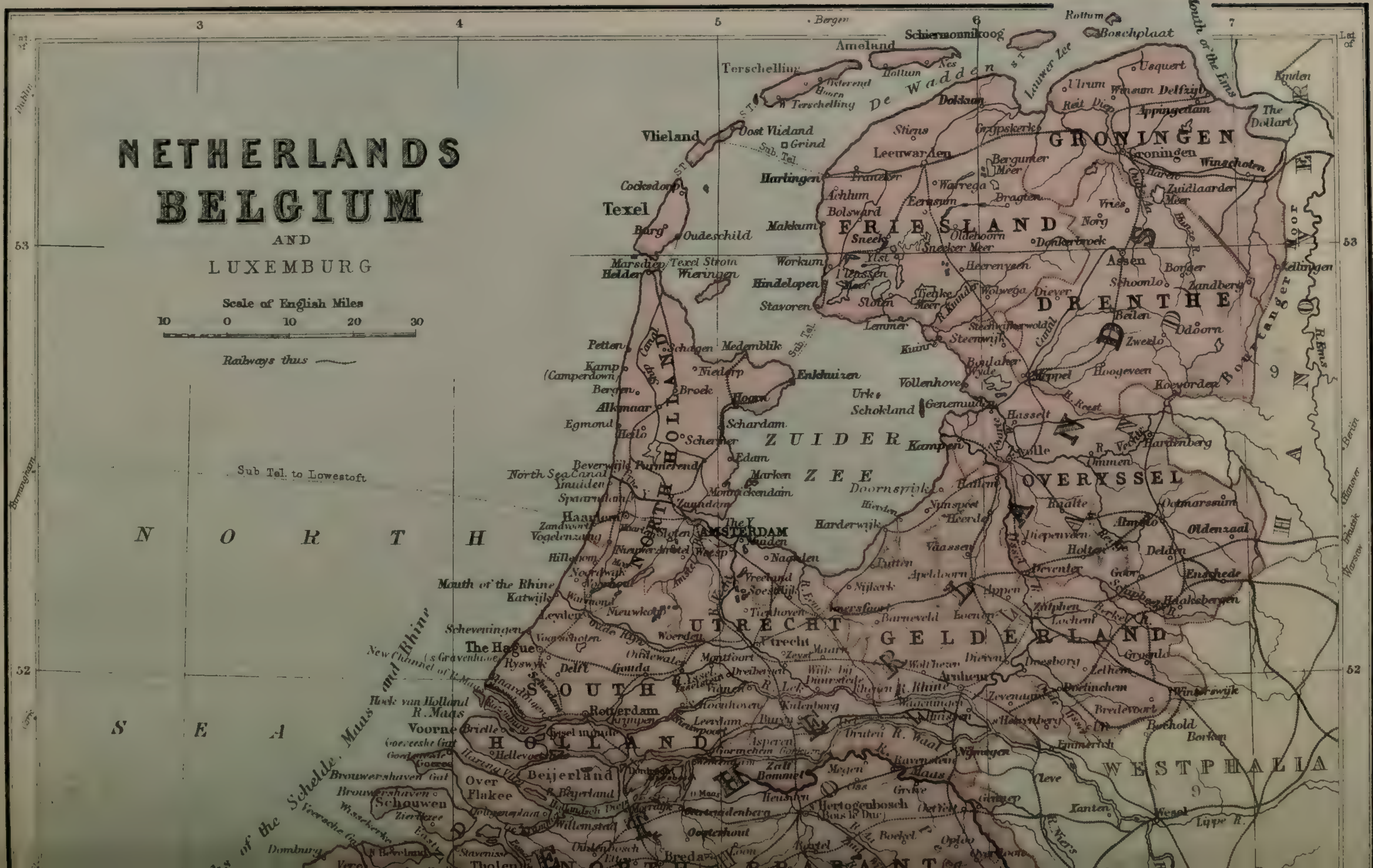
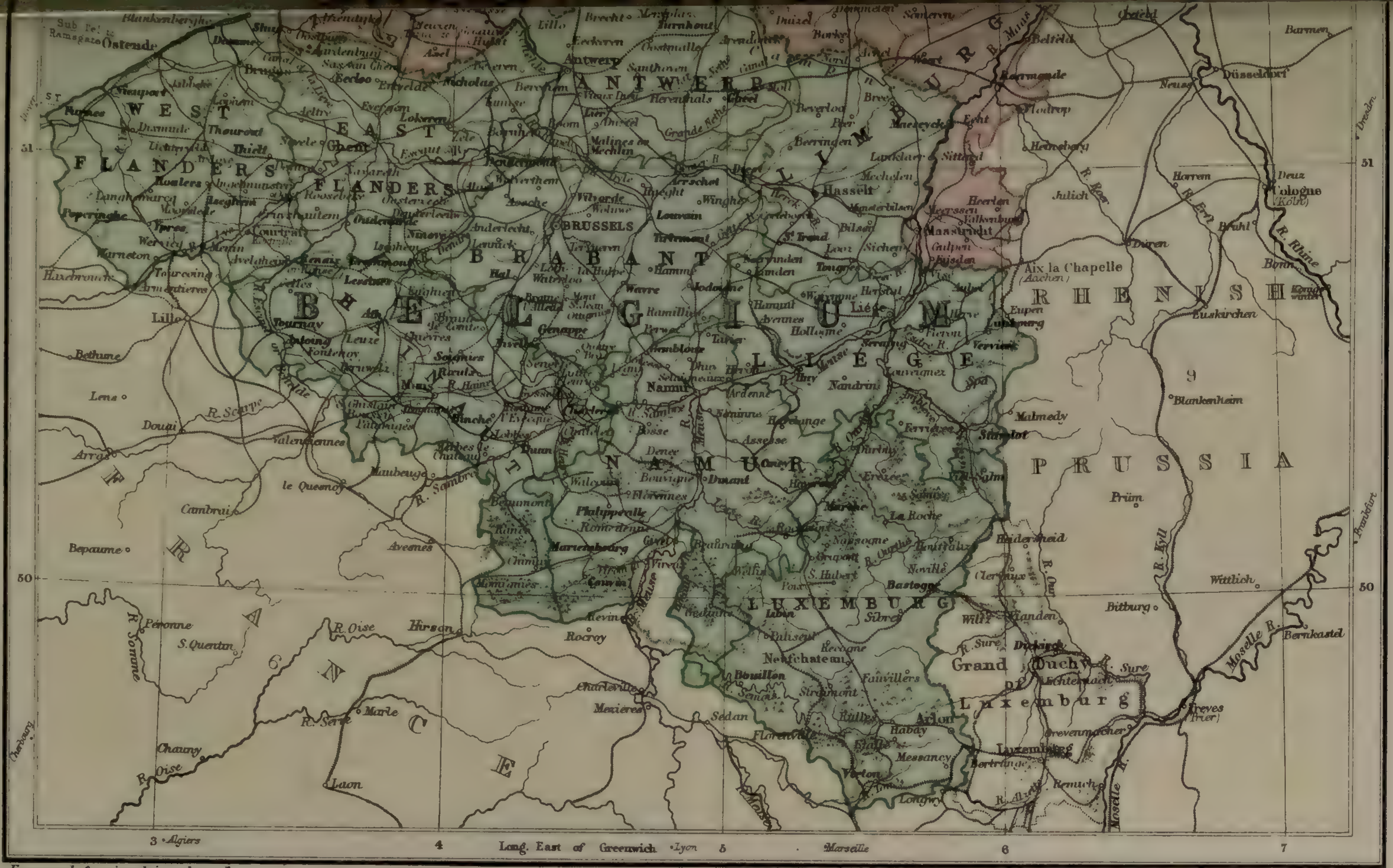
43°
42°
41°
40°
MINN.
IOWA
HARRISON
POTTAWATTAMIE
MILLS
FREMONT
ATCHISON
PLYMOUTH
WOODBURY
MONONA
CLAY
BON HOMME
YANKTON
KANSAS
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
JEWELL
PHILLIPS
SMITH
Chamberlain
Plankinton
Mitchell
Alexandria
Salem
Sioux Falls
Garretson
Luverne
Worthington
Sioux Falls Jc.
Ellsworth
Lake Park
Rock Rapids
Sibley
Lester
Parker
Marion Jc.
Canton
Sheldon
Rock Valley
Grand View
Olivet
Tripp
Scotland Jc.
Scotland
Centerville
Eden
Orange City
Maurice
Primghar
Hawarden
Alton
Yankton
Tyndall
Portland
Vermillion
Elk Point
Le Mars
Cherokee
Sioux City
Correction V.
Ida Grove
Onawa
Mapleton
Logan
Missouri Valley Jc.
Neola
Council Bluffs
Pacific Jc.
Malvern
Plattsmouth
Tabor
Sidney
Nebraska City
Hamburg
Hanover
Washington
Marysville
Seneca
Sabetha
Hiawatha
Horton
Whiting
Holton
Westmoreland
Garrison Cross
Manhattan
Meriden
Clay Center
Miltonvale
Concordia
C. B. Crossing
Clyde
Jamestown
Belleville
Burr Oak
Mankato
Phillipsburg
Smith Center
Downs
Beloit
Stockton
Solomon
River
Republican
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
DAKOTA
THURSTON
WAYNE
PIERCE
ANTELOPE
GARFIELD
WHEELER
BOONE
MADISON
STANTON
CUMING
BURT
PLATTE
COLFAX
DODGE
WASHINGTON
DOUGLAS
OMAHA
SARPY
CASS
OTOE
NEMAHA
RICHARDSON
PAWNEE
JOHNSON
GAGE
LANCASTER
LINCOLN
SAUNDERS
BUTLER
POLK
SEWARD
YORK
SALINE
FILLMORE
JEFFERSON
THAYER
NUCKOLLS
CLAY
ADAMS
WEBSTER
FRANKLIN
KEARNEY
PHELPS
HARLAN
HAMILTON
MERRICK
NANCE
HOWARD
SHERMAN
GREELEY
VALLEY
HALL
BUFFALO
Hartington
Niobrara
O'Neill
Atkinson
Neligh
Wayne
Norfolk
Madison
Albion
Fullerton
Columbus
Fremont
Blair
Tekamah
Oakland
West Point
Wahoo
Ashland
Lincoln
Beatrice
Falls City
Fairbury
Hebron
Crete
Seward
York
Aurora
Central City
St. Paul
Gr. Island
Hastings
Minden
Red Cloud
Superior
Osceola
David City
Papillion
Bartlett
Genoa
Ord
Loup City
Schuyler
Clay Center
Geneva
Wilber
Tecumseh
Auburn
Pawnee City
Humboldt
Plattsmouth
Nebraska City



NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
AND
LUXEMBURG

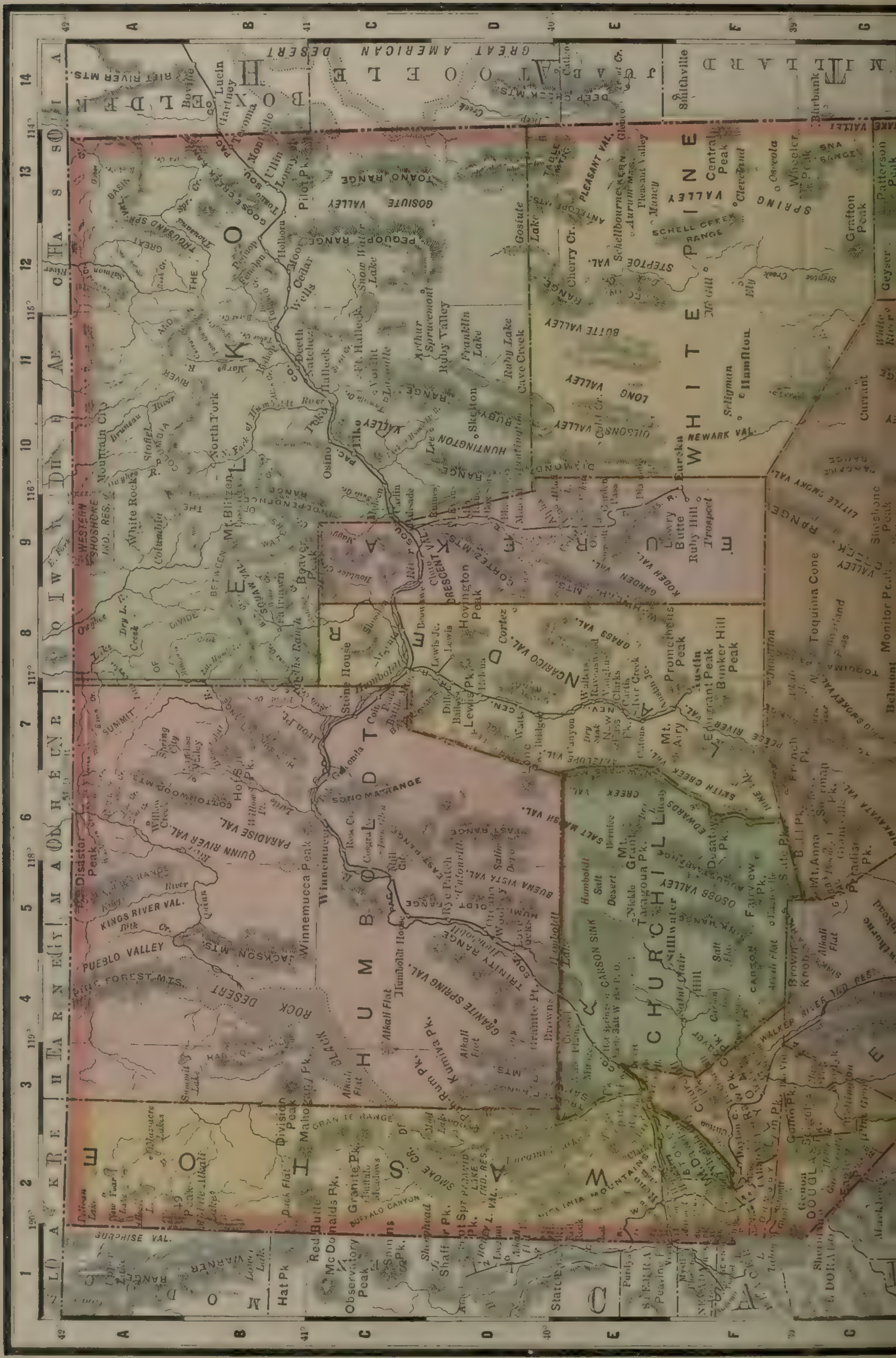
Scale of English Miles
10 0 10 20 30
Railways thus
Sub Tel. to Lowestoft
NORTH SEA
ZUIDER ZEE
De Wadden St
GRONINGEN
FRIESLAND
DRENTHE
OVERYSSEL
GELDERLAND
UTRECHT
NORTH HOLLAND
SOUTH HOLLAND
WESTPHALIA
HANOVER
Mouth of the Ems
Mouth of the Rhine
Mouths of the Schelde, Maas and Rhine
Texel
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnikoog
AMSTERDAM
Rotterdam
The Hague
Utrecht
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Haarlem
Arnheim
Nijmegen
Zwolle
Kampen
Deventer
Assen
Helder
Alkmaar
Leyden
Delft
Gouda
Dordrecht
Breda
Hertogenbosch
Enkhuizen
Harlingen
Emden
The Dollart
3
4
5
6
7
52
53


BELGIUM
WEST FLANDERS
EAST FLANDERS
ANTWERP
LIMBURG
BRABANT
HAINAULT
LIÉGE
NAMUR
LUXEMBURG
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg
RHENISH PRUSSIA
FRANCE
BRUSSELS
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Ostende
Louvain
Mechlin
Liége
Namur
Mons
Tournay
Charleroi
Arlon
Maastricht
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Düsseldorf
Lille
Valenciennes
Sedan
Treves
Luxemburg
Long. East of Greenwich
3
4
5
6
7
50
51

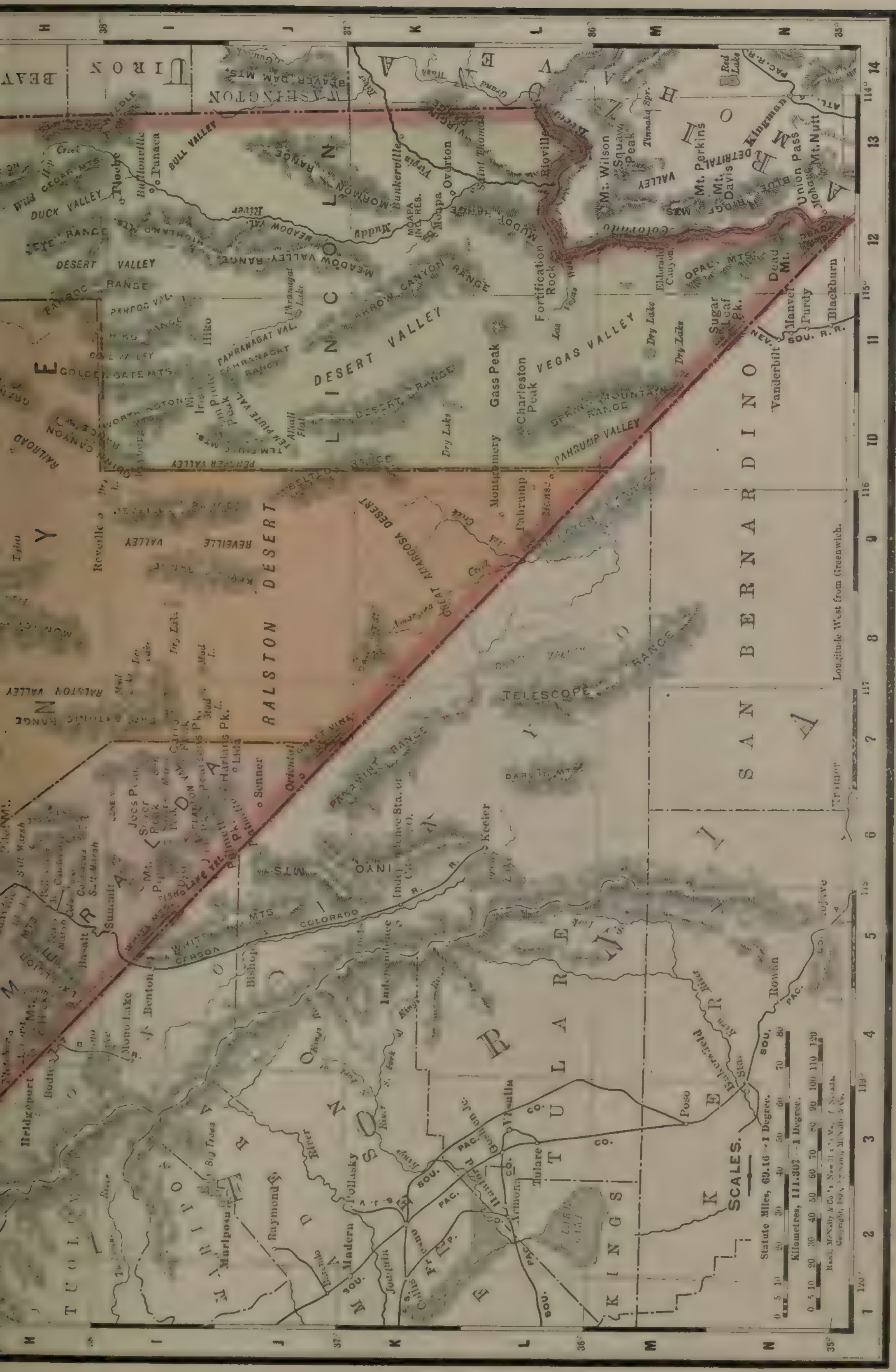
Engraved & printed in colours by

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

NEV


ELKO
WHITE PINE
EUREKA
LANDER
HUMBOLDT
CHURCHILL
WASHOE
BOX ELDER
TOOELE
JUAB
MILLARD
GREAT AMERICAN DESERT
LAKE
HARNEY
MALHEUR
OWYHEE
CASSIA
MODOC
LASSEN
Winnemucca
Eureka
Austin
Hamilton
Elko
Carlin
Toiyabe
Granite Pk.
Mt. Airy
TRINITY RANGE
SONOMA RANGE
HUMBOLDT RANGE
CORTEZ MTS.
RUBY RANGE
TOANO RANGE
PEQUOP RANGE
SCHELL CREEK RANGE
SPRING VALLEY
STEPTOE VAL.
BUTTE VALLEY
LONG VALLEY
NEWARK VAL.
HUNTINGTON VALLEY
GRASS VAL.
REESE RIVER VAL.
QUINN RIVER VAL.
PARADISE VAL.
KINGS RIVER VAL.
PUEBLO VALLEY
BUENA VISTA VAL.
GRANITE SPRING VAL.
BLACK ROCK DESERT
SMOKE CR. DESERT
CARSON SINK
HUMBOLDT SINK
SALT MARSH VAL.
SURPRISE VAL.
Pilot Pk.
Mt. Blitzen
Beaver Peak
Desatoya Pk.
Fairview Pk.
Wheeler Peak
Toquima Cone
Monitor Peak
Shoshone Peak

DA.


LINCOLN
NYE
ESMERALDA
SAN BERNARDINO
INYO
TULARE
KERN
KINGS
FRESNO
MADERA
MARIPOSA
TUOLUMNE
MONO
MOHAVE
WASHINGTON
IRON
BEAVER
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
RALSTON DESERT
DESERT VALLEY
VEGAS VALLEY
PAHRUMP VALLEY
REVEILLE VALLEY
RALSTON VALLEY
GREAT AMARGOSA DESERT
SPRING MOUNTAIN RANGE
TELESCOPE RANGE
PANAMINT RANGE
MEADOW VALLEY RANGE
ARROW CANYON RANGE
MORMON RANGE
OPAL MTS.
Pioche
Panaca
Bullionville
Bunkerville
Overton
St. Thomas
Rioville
Moapa
Hiko
Gass Peak
Charleston Peak
Fortification Rock
Eldorado Canyon
Sugar Loaf Pk.
Dead Mt.
Kingman
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Perkins
Union Pass
Mt. Nutt
Vanderbilt
Manvel
Purdy
Blackburn
Montgomery
Pahrump
Reveille
Tybo
Senner
Lida
Oriental
Keeler
Independence
Bishop
Benton
Mono Lake
Bodie
Bridgeport
Mariposa
Raymond
Madera
Pollasky
Visalia
Tulare
Poso
Bakersfield
Rowen
Mojave
Colorado River
Lake Val.
NEV. SOU. R.R.
ATL. & PAC. R.R.
SOU. PAC.
CARSON & COLORADO R.R.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11x14 Map of Nevada.
Copyright, 189?, by Rand, McNally & Co.
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
38°
37°
36°
35°
114°
115°
116
117
118
119
120
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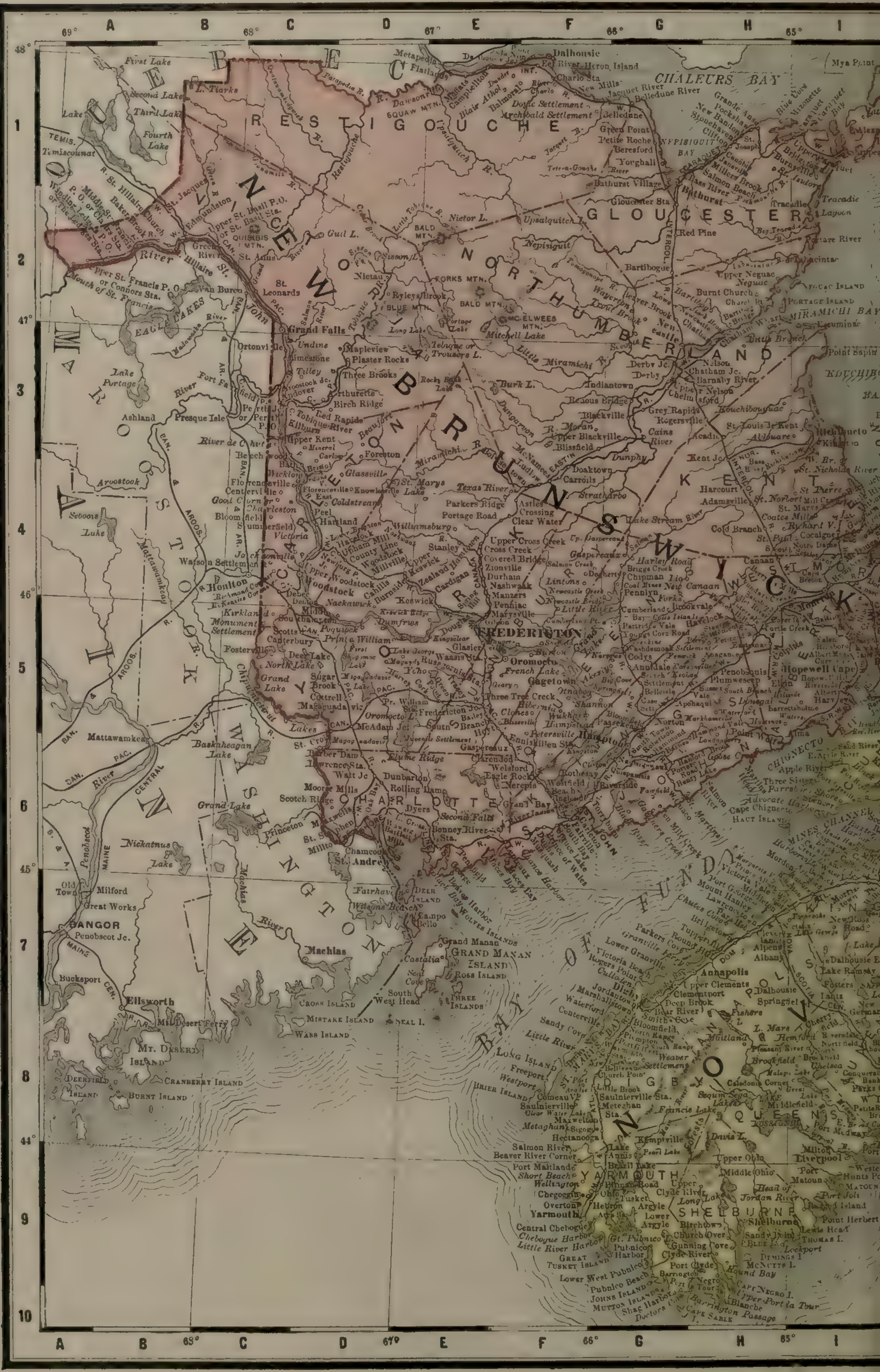
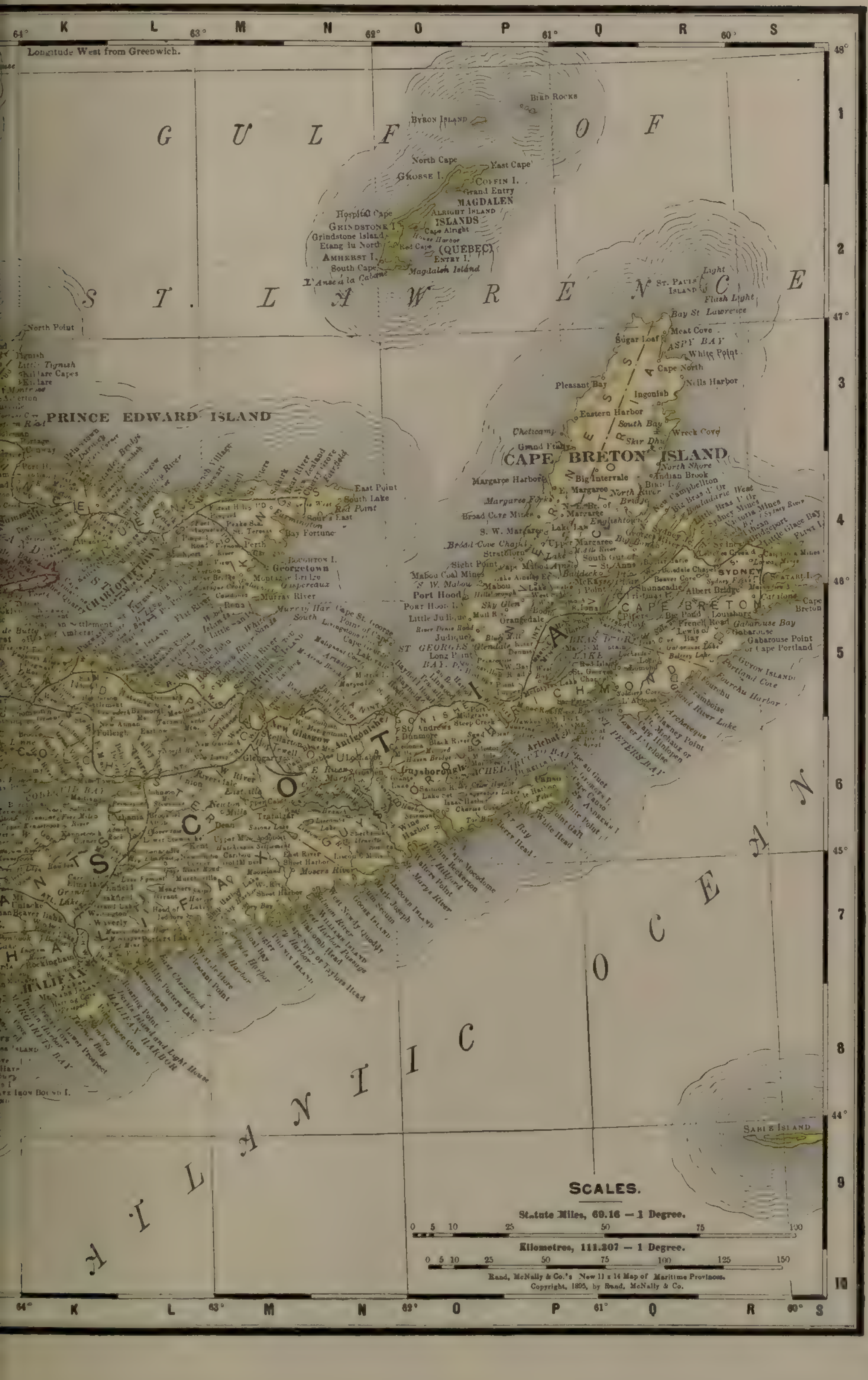
13
14

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTI



A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
69°
68°
67°
66°
65°
48°
47°
46°
45°
44°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
AROOSTOOK
PENOBSCOT
WASHINGTON
RESTIGOUCHE
GLOUCESTER
NORTHUMBERLAND
VICTORIA
CARLETON
YORK
SUNBURY
QUEENS
KINGS
CHARLOTTE
KENT
WESTMORLAND
ALBERT
ST. JOHN
DIGBY
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
QUEENS
ANNAPOLIS
NOVA SCOTIA
CHALEURS BAY
BAY OF FUNDY
CHIGNECTO
MIRAMICHI BAY
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Bathurst
Chatham
Newcastle
Grand Falls
Edmundston
Woodstock
FREDERICTON
Oromocto
Gagetown
St. Andrews
St. Stephen
Houlton
Presque Isle
Ashland
Bangor
Old Town
Milford
Bucksport
Ellsworth
Machias
Grand Manan
Grand Manan Island
Mt. Desert Island
Deer Island
Campobello
Annapolis
Digby
Yarmouth
Shelburne
Liverpool
Hopewell Cape
Richibucto
Moncton
Eagle Lakes
Grand Lake
Temiscouata
Cape Sable
Brier Island
Long Island
Tusket
Barrington
Hampton
Rothesay
Sussex
Bear River
Mattawamkeag

AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



Longitude West from Greenwich.
64° K L 63° M N 62° O P 61° Q R 60° S
48° 47° 46° 45° 44°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bird Rocks
Byron Island
North Cape
East Cape
Grosse I.
Coffin I.
Grand Entry
MAGDALEN ISLANDS
Alright Island
Hospital Cape
Grindstone I.
Grindstone Island
Etang du Nord
Amherst I.
South Cape
Entry I.
Magdalen Island
(QUEBEC)
L'Anse à la Cabane
St. Pauls Island
Light
Flash Light
Bay St Lawrence
Meat Cove
ASPY BAY
White Point
Cape North
Sugar Loaf
Pleasant Bay
Ingonish
Niels Harbor
Eastern Harbor
South Bay
Wreck Cove
Cheticamp
Grand Etang
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
North Shore
Indian Brook
Margaree Harbor
Big Intervale
North River
New Campbellton
Margaree Forks
Broad Cove Mines
S. W. Margaree
Lake Ainslie
Mabou Coal Mines
Mabou
Port Hood
Port Hood I.
Sky Glen
Little Judique
Judique
Orangedale
ST GEORGES BAY
Long Point
Whycocomagh
Baddeck
St Anns
Englishtown
Boularderie
Sydney Mines
North Sydney
Bridgeport
Little Glace Bay
Flint I.
SYDNEY
Scatari I.
Cape Breton
Louisburg
Gabarouse Bay
Gabarouse Point
Cape Portland
Guyon Island
Fourchu
Fourchu Harbor
Framboise
Grand River
Loch Lomond
CAPE BRETON
BRAS D'OR LAKE
Marble Mountain
West Bay
St. Peters
ST. PETERS BAY
Arichat
Lennox Passage
RICHMOND
INVERNESS
VICTORIA
Port Mulgrave
Port Hawkesbury
Canso
Cape Canso
White Point
White Head
Port Felix
Port Hilford
Liscomb Island
Country Harbor
Isaacs Harbor
Wine Harbor
Sherbrooke
Guysborough
GUYSBOROUGH
Antigonish
ANTIGONISH
Cape St. George
Cape George
Tracadie
Havre Boucher
Merigomish
New Glasgow
Stellarton
Westville
Pictou
PICTOU
Trenton
Pictou Island
Pugwash
Tatamagouche
Wallace
Truro
COLCHESTER
Musquodoboit
HALIFAX
Dartmouth
Bedford
Chezzetcook
Sheet Harbor
Tangier
Jeddore
Ship Harbor
Moser River
Ecum Secum
Beaver Harbor
Mushaboom
Port Dufferin
Quoddy
Salmon River
Cape Spry
Halifax Harbor
Sambro
Devils Island
Lawrencetown
Chebucto Head
St Margarets Bay
Shut In Island
Prospect
Sable Island
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
North Point
Tignish
Little Tignish
Kildare Capes
Cascumpec
Alberton
Summerside
Charlottetown
Georgetown
Montague Bridge
Souris
East Point
South Lake
Red Point
Rollo Bay
Bay Fortune
Murray Harbor
Murray River
Wood Islands
Point Prim
St. Peters
QUEENS
KINGS
PRINCE
Hillsborough
Northumberland Strait
Boughton I.
Gaspereaux
Rustico
Tracadie
Pinette

SCALES.

Statute Miles, 69.16 — 1 Degree.

0 5 10 25 50 75 100

Kilometres, 111.307 — 1 Degree.

0 5 10 25 50 75 100 125 150

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Maritime Provinces.

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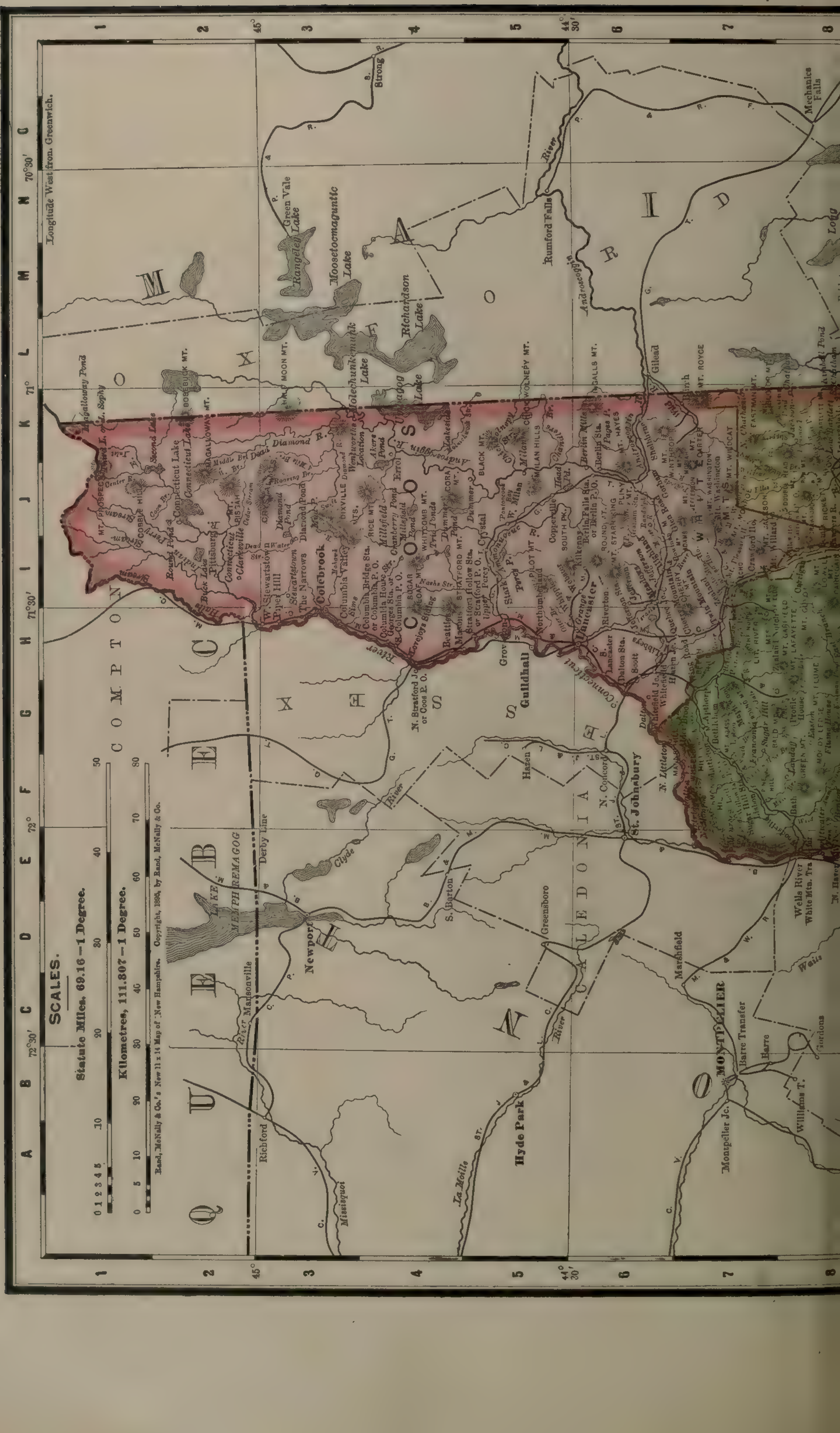
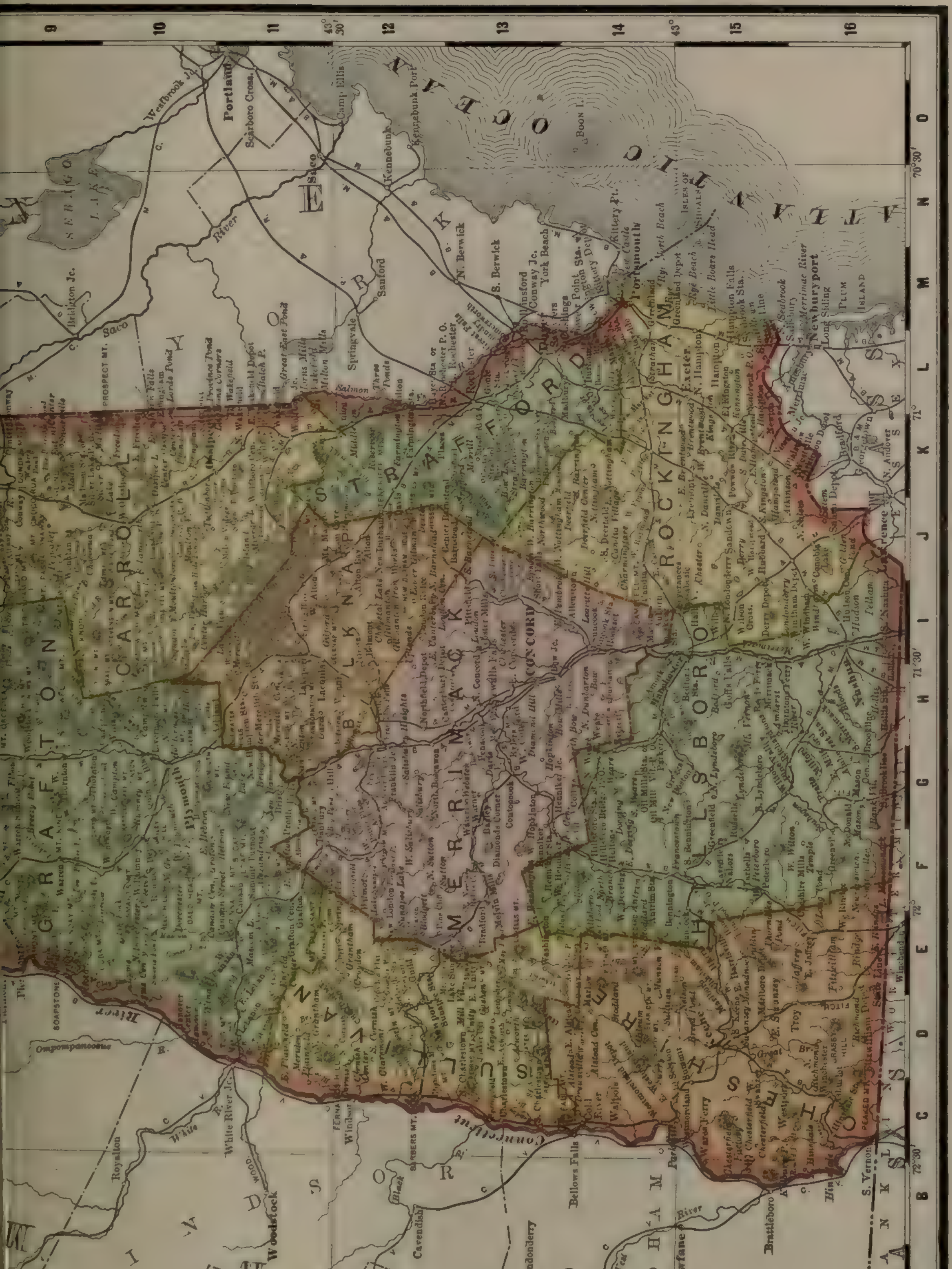
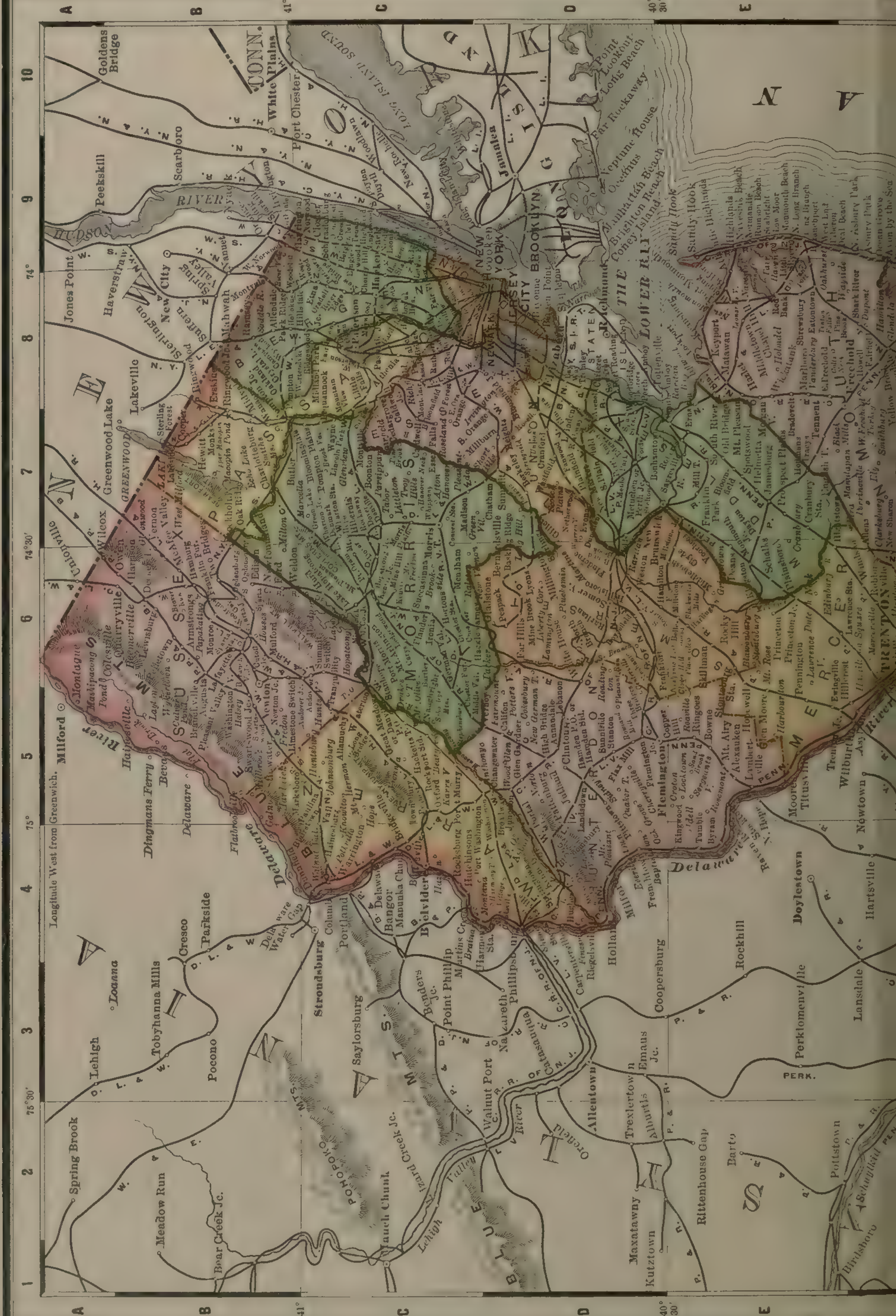
NEW H


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of New Hampshire. Copyright, 1886, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
QUEBEC
COMPTON
OXFORD
COOS
ESSEX
CALEDONIA
ORLEANS
Colebrook
Lancaster
Gorham
Berlin Falls
Errol
Stratford
Guildhall
St. Johnsbury
Newport
MONTPELIER
Hyde Park
Rumford Falls
Mechanics Falls
Rangeley Lake
Mooselucmaguntic Lake
Richardson Lake
Umbagog Lake
Lake Memphremagog
Connecticut Lake
Second Lake
Connecticut River
Androscoggin River
WHITE MTS.

MPSHIRE.

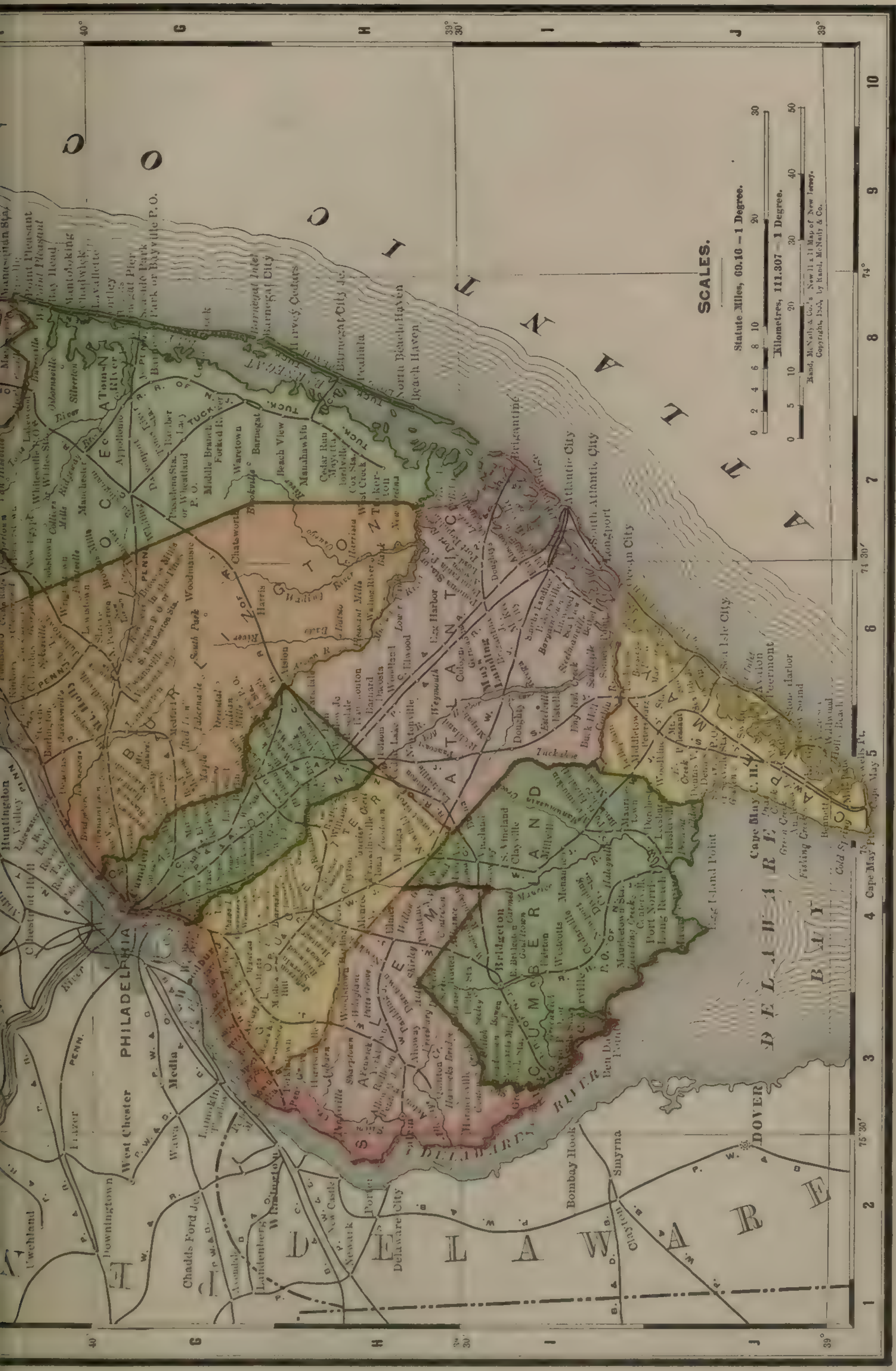

ATLANTIC OCEAN
YORK
ROCKINGHAM
STRAFFORD
BELKNAP
CARROLL
GRAFTON
MERRIMACK
HILLSBORO
SULLIVAN
CHESHIRE
ESSEX
WINDSOR
WINDHAM
CONCORD
Portsmouth
Portland
Saco
Exeter
Newburyport
Lawrence
Nashua
Plymouth
Woodstock
Bellows Falls
Brattleboro
Newfane
Cavendish
S. Londonderry
White River Jc.
Royalton
SEBAGO LAKE
ISLES OF SHOALS
PLUM ISLAND
Connecticut
Merrimack River
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
43° 30'
43°
72° 30'
72°
71° 30'
71°
70° 30'

NEW



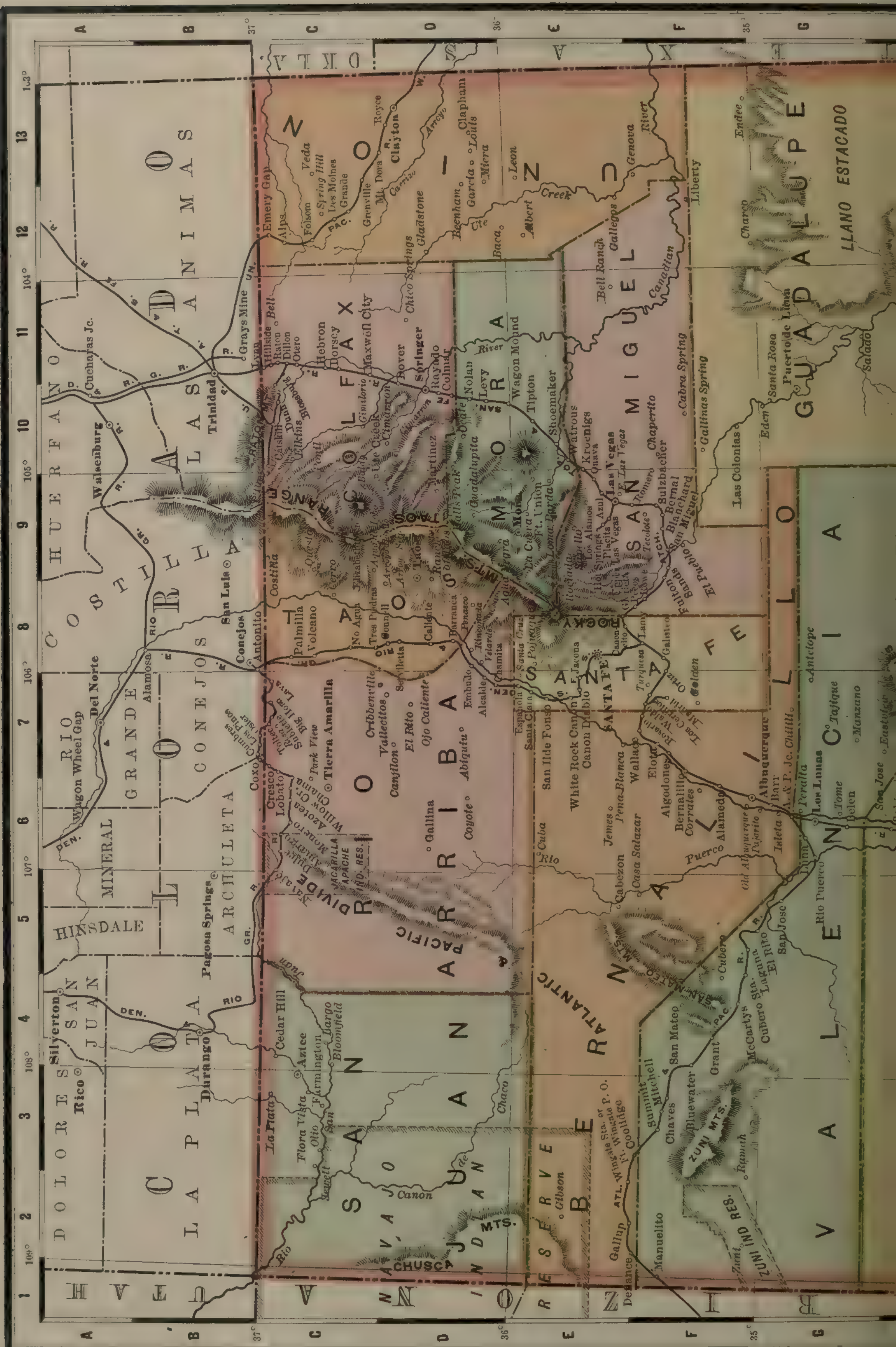
Longitude West from Greenwich.
NEW YORK
CONN.
PENNSYLVANIA
SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
MORRIS
ESSEX
HUDSON
UNION
WARREN
HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
MERCER
LONG ISLAND SOUND
HUDSON RIVER
Delaware River
Lehigh Valley
BLUE MTS.
POHOPOCO MTS.
Schuylkill
NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
JERSEY CITY
NEWARK
TRENTON
Stroudsburg
Allentown
Easton
Phillipsburg
Belvidere
Flemington
New Brunswick
Freehold
Milford
Peekskill
White Plains
Jamaica
Sandy Hook
Coney Island
Doylestown
Pottstown
Kutztown
Mauch Chunk
75°
74°
74°30'
75°30'
41°
40° 30'

RSEY.

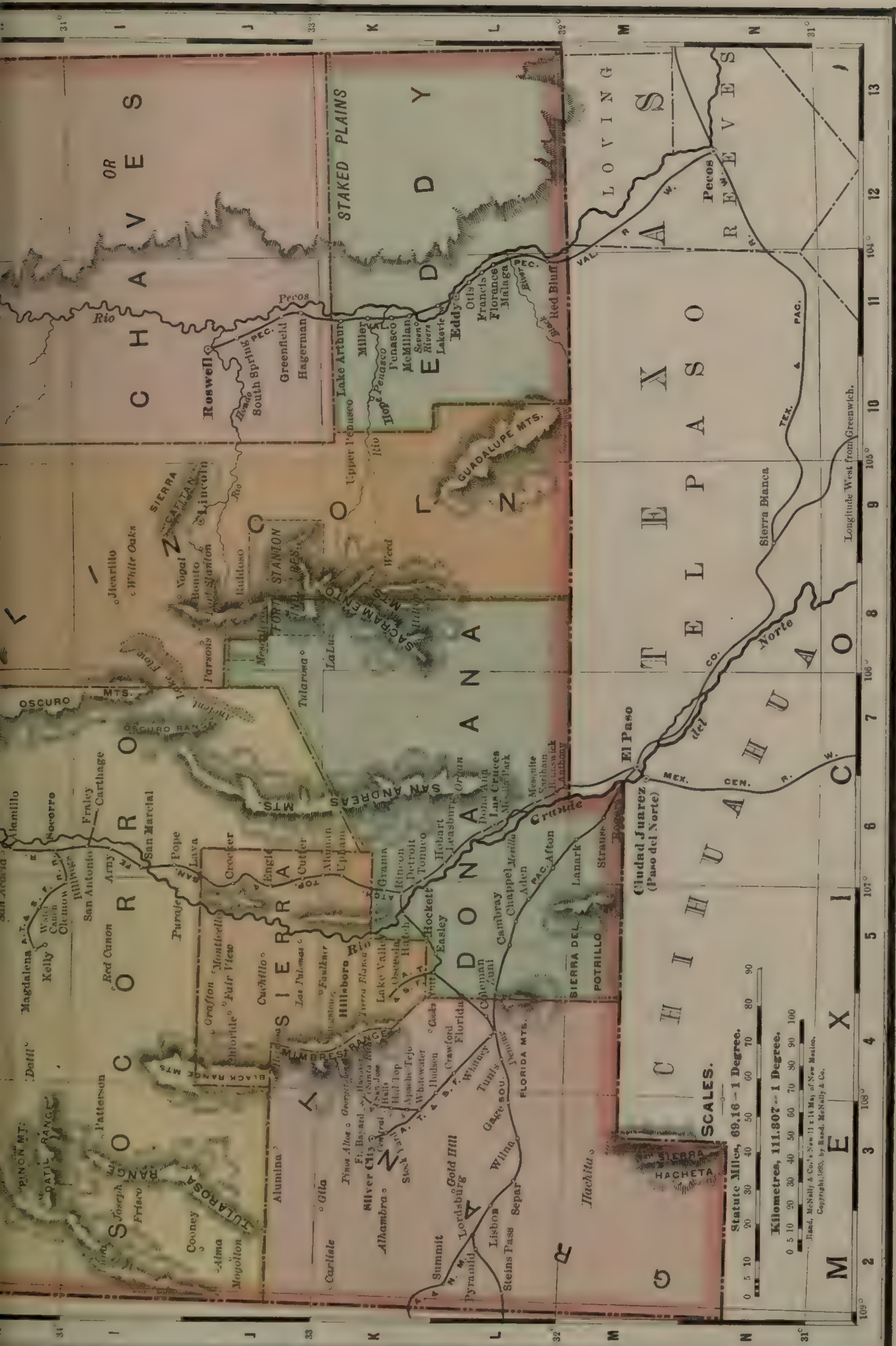


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of New Jersey.
Copyright, 1903, by Rand, McNally & Co.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DELAWARE BAY
DELAWARE RIVER
DELAWARE
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
ATLANTIC
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
SALEM
CUMBERLAND
CAPE MAY
PHILADELPHIA
Atlantic City
Cape May C. H.
Cape May Pt.
Bridgeton
Vineland
Millville
Barnegat
Toms River
Long Beach
Brigantine
Ocean City
Sea Isle City
Dover
Wilmington
West Chester
Media
Chester
Smyrna
Clayton
Delaware City
New Castle
Newark
Downingtown
Uwchland
Chadds Ford Jc.
Landenberg
Bombay Hook
Egg Island Point
Ben Davis Point
Lakewood
Bay Head
Point Pleasant
Manasquan
Barnegat City
Beach Haven
Tuckerton
Egg Harbor
Hammonton
Mays Landing
Pleasantville
Somers Point
Longport
South Atlantic City
Woodbine
Cold Spring
40°
39° 30'
39°
74°
74° 30'
75° 30'
G
H
I
J
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

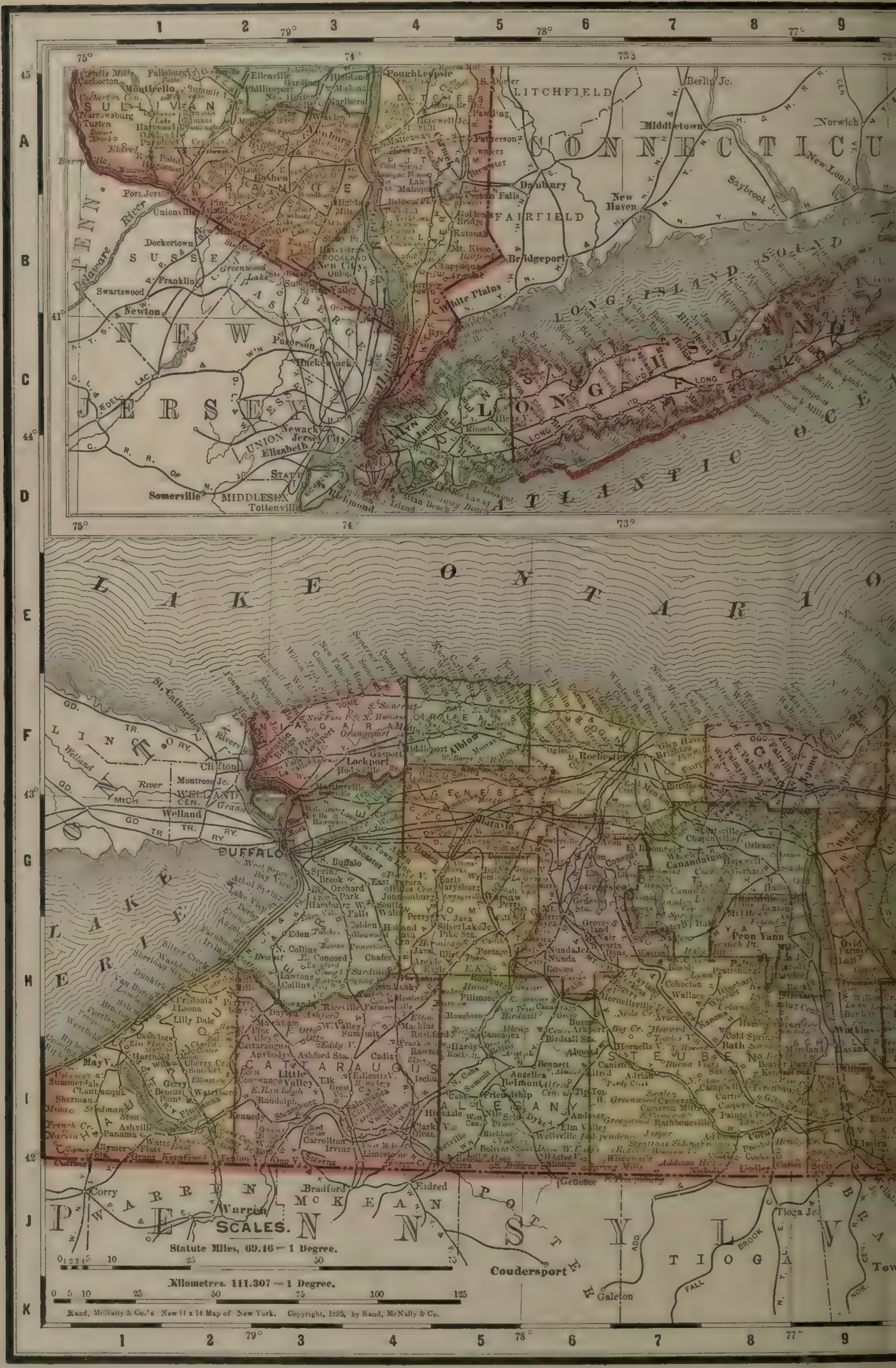
NEW M


COLORADO
UTAH
ARIZONA
OKLA
TEX
DOLORES
LA PLATA
SAN JUAN
HINSDALE
MINERAL
ARCHULETA
RIO GRANDE
CONEJOS
COSTILLA
HUERFANO
LAS ANIMAS
Durango
Silverton
Rico
Pagosa Springs
Del Norte
Wagon Wheel Gap
Alamosa
Walsenburg
Cuchara Jc.
Trinidad
San Luis
Conejos
Antonito
UNION
COLFAX
MORA
SAN MIGUEL
GUADALUPE
RIO ARRIBA
TAOS
SANTA FE
SAN JUAN
BERNALILLO
VALENCIA
LLANO ESTACADO
Clayton
Folsom
Raton
Springer
Maxwell City
Cimarron
Elizabethtown
Taos
Mora
Wagon Mound
Watrous
Las Vegas
San Miguel
Santa Rosa
Puerto de Luna
Liberty
Las Colonias
Tierra Amarilla
Chama
Abiquiu
Ojo Caliente
Embudo
Española
Santa Fe
Cerrillos
Golden
Bernalillo
Albuquerque
Isleta
Los Lunas
Peralta
Tome
Belen
Manzano
Cuba
Jemez
Pena Blanca
Wallace
Farmington
Aztec
Bloomfield
La Plata
Gallup
Defiance
Ft. Wingate
Coolidge
Grant
Bluewater
McCartys
Cubero
Laguna
San Mateo
Manuelito
CHUSCA MTS.
ZUNI MTS.
ZUNI IND. RES.
NAVAJO IND. RES.
JICARILLA APACHE IND. RES.
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
ROCKY MTS.
RATON MTS.
SANGRE DE CRISTO
Canadian River
Rio Grande
Rio Puerco
Pecos
Ute Creek
Chaco
Canon de Chelly
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
37°
36°
35°
103°
104°
105°
106°
107°
108°
109°

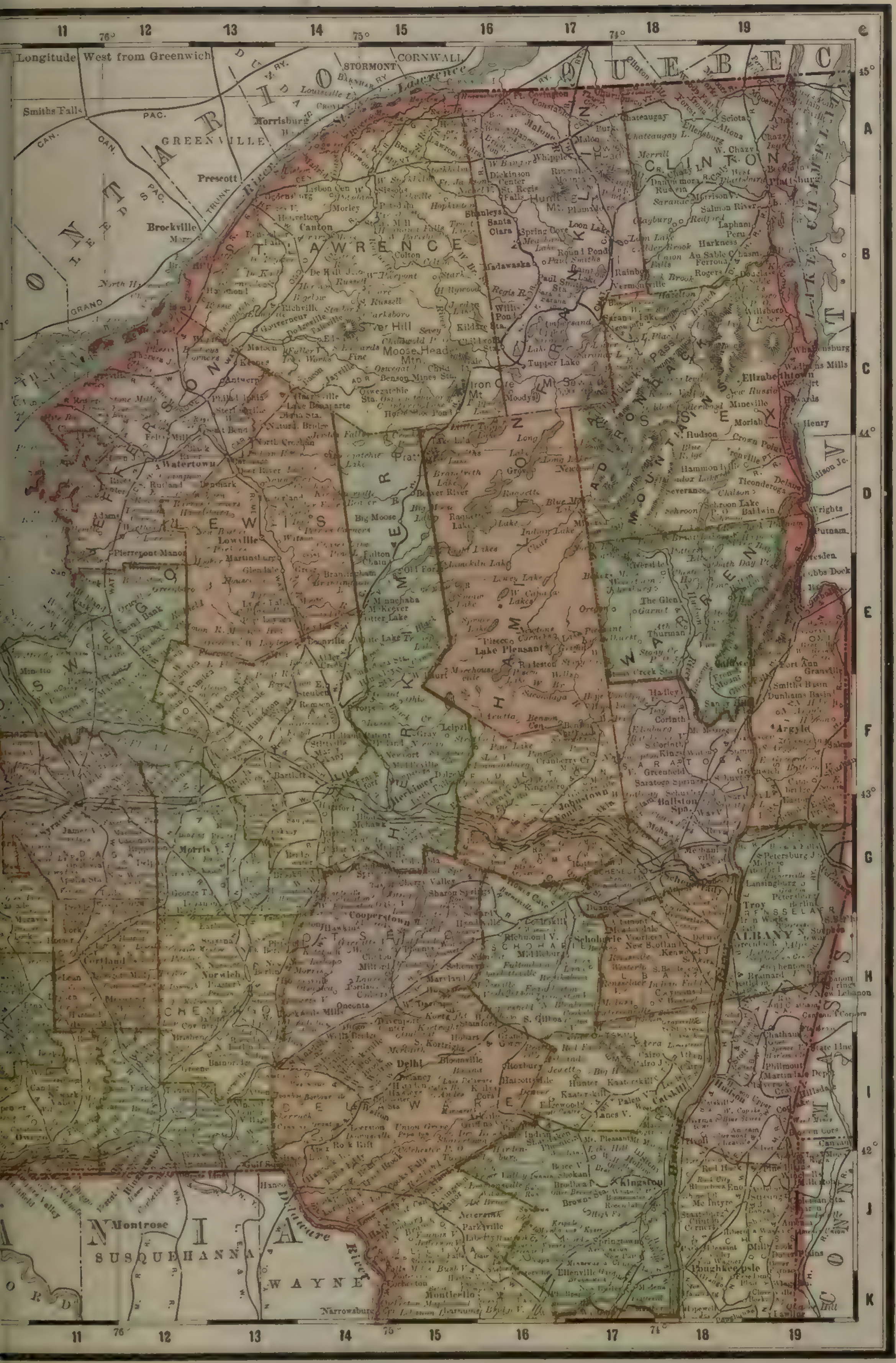
EXICO.


CHAVES
EDDY
LINCOLN
DONA ANA
SOCORRO
SIERRA
GRANT
TEXAS
EL PASO
REEVES
LOVING
CHIHUAHUA
MEXICO
STAKED PLAINS
GUADALUPE MTS.
SACRAMENTO MTS.
SAN ANDREAS MTS.
OSCURO MTS.
SIERRA CAPITAN
BLACK RANGE MTS.
MIMBRES RANGE
FLORIDA MTS.
SIERRA DEL POTRILLO
SIERRA HACHETA
Rio Pecos
Rio Grande
Roswell
Eddy
Lincoln
Socorro
Hillsboro
Las Cruces
Silver City
Lordsburg
Deming
El Paso
Ciudad Juarez (Paso del Norte)
Pecos
Sierra Blanca
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Kilometres, 111.807 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of New Mexico.
Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.

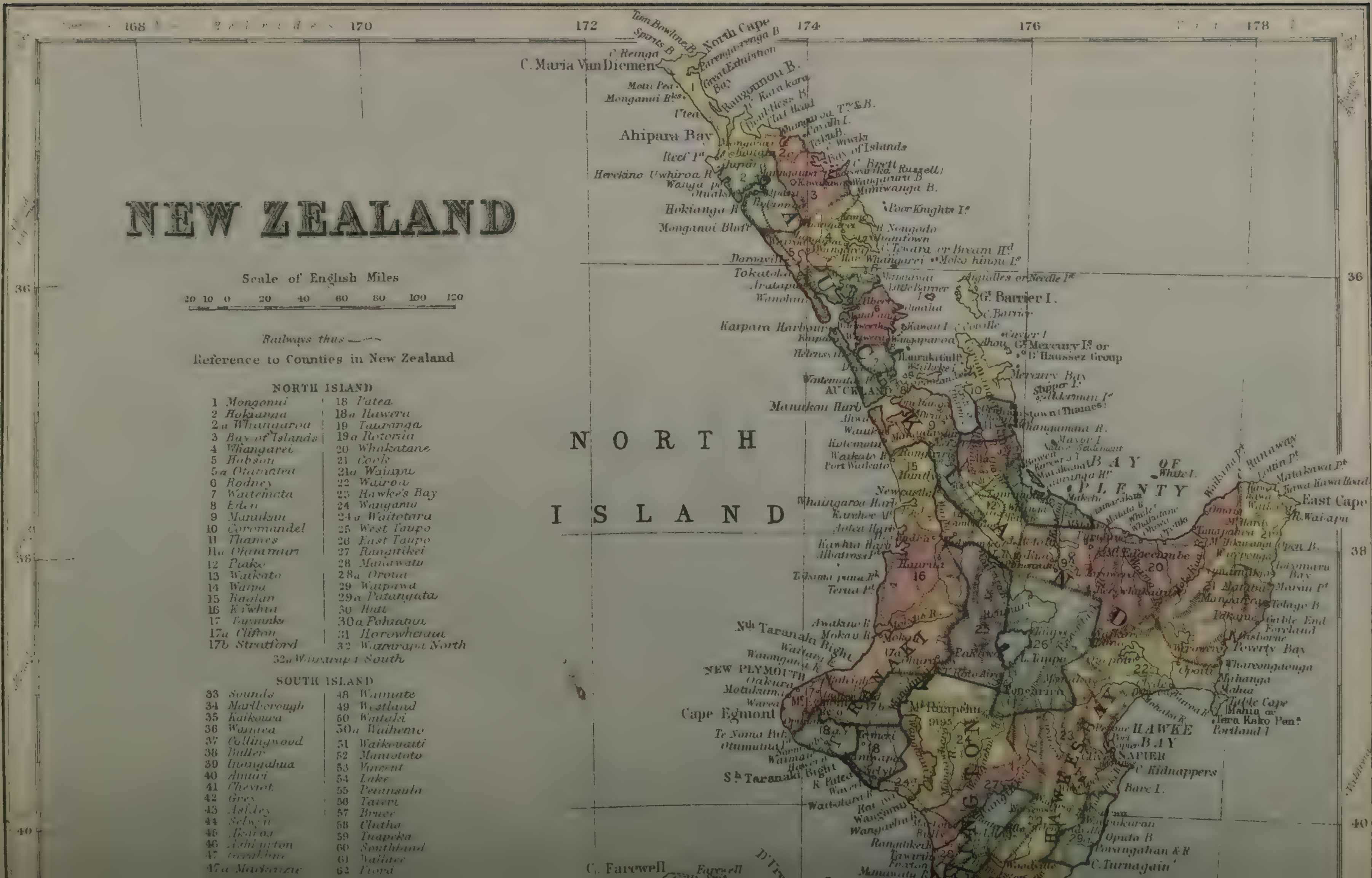
NEW

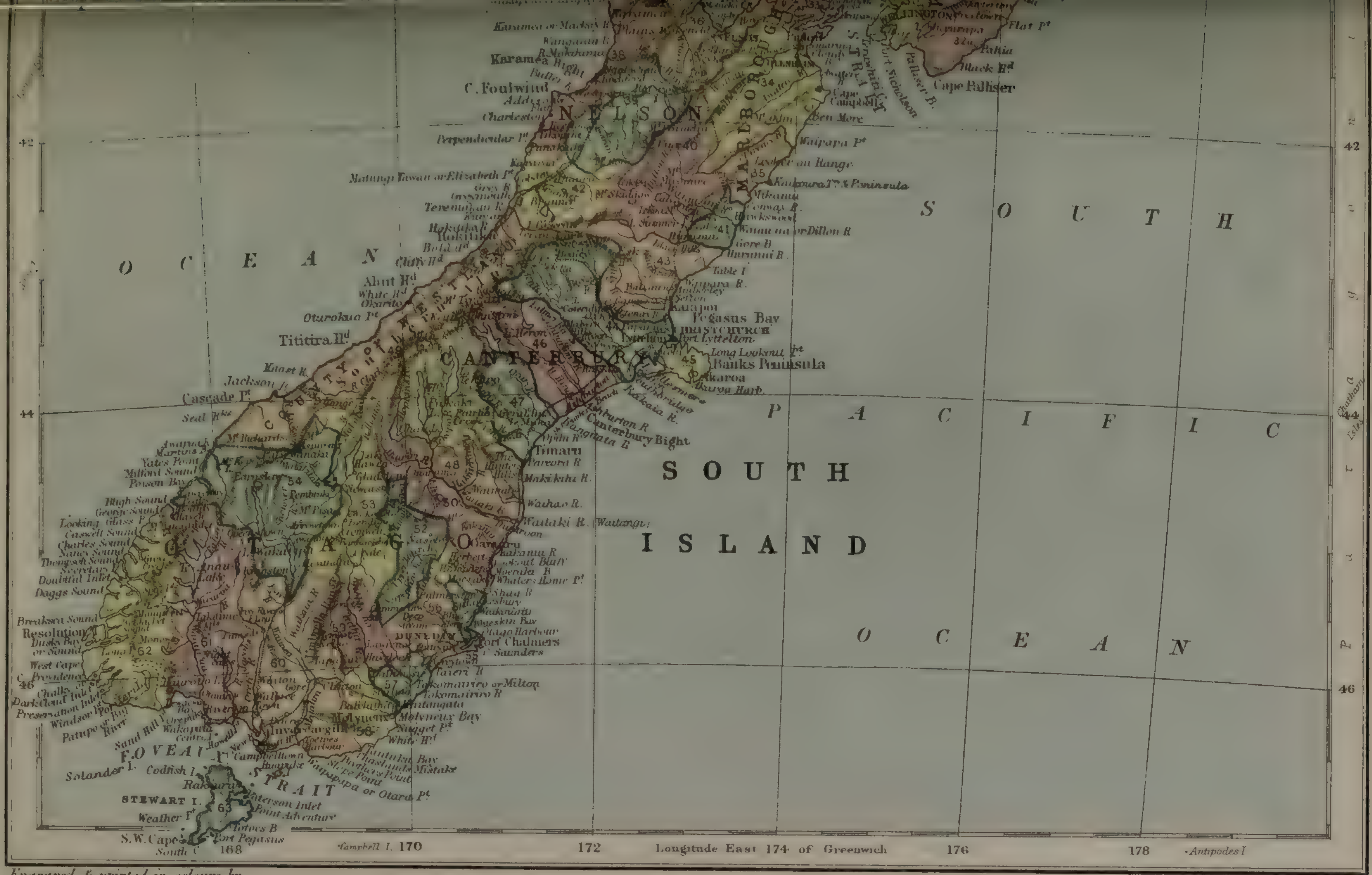

LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
CONNECTICUT
LONG ISLAND SOUND
LONG ISLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW JERSEY
PENN.
PENNSYLVANIA
SULLIVAN
ORANGE
DUTCHESS
LITCHFIELD
FAIRFIELD
SUSSEX
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
GENESEE
CATTARAUGUS
CHAUTAUQUA
ALLEGANY
STEUBEN
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BUFFALO
Rochester
Lockport
Batavia
Poughkeepsie
Danbury
Bridgeport
New Haven
Middletown
Norwich
Newark
Jersey City
Elizabeth
Paterson
Welland
Clifton
Corry
Warren
Bradford
Eldred
Coudersport
Galeton
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 25 50 75
Kilometres. 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 25 50 75 100 125
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of New York. Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.

ORK.



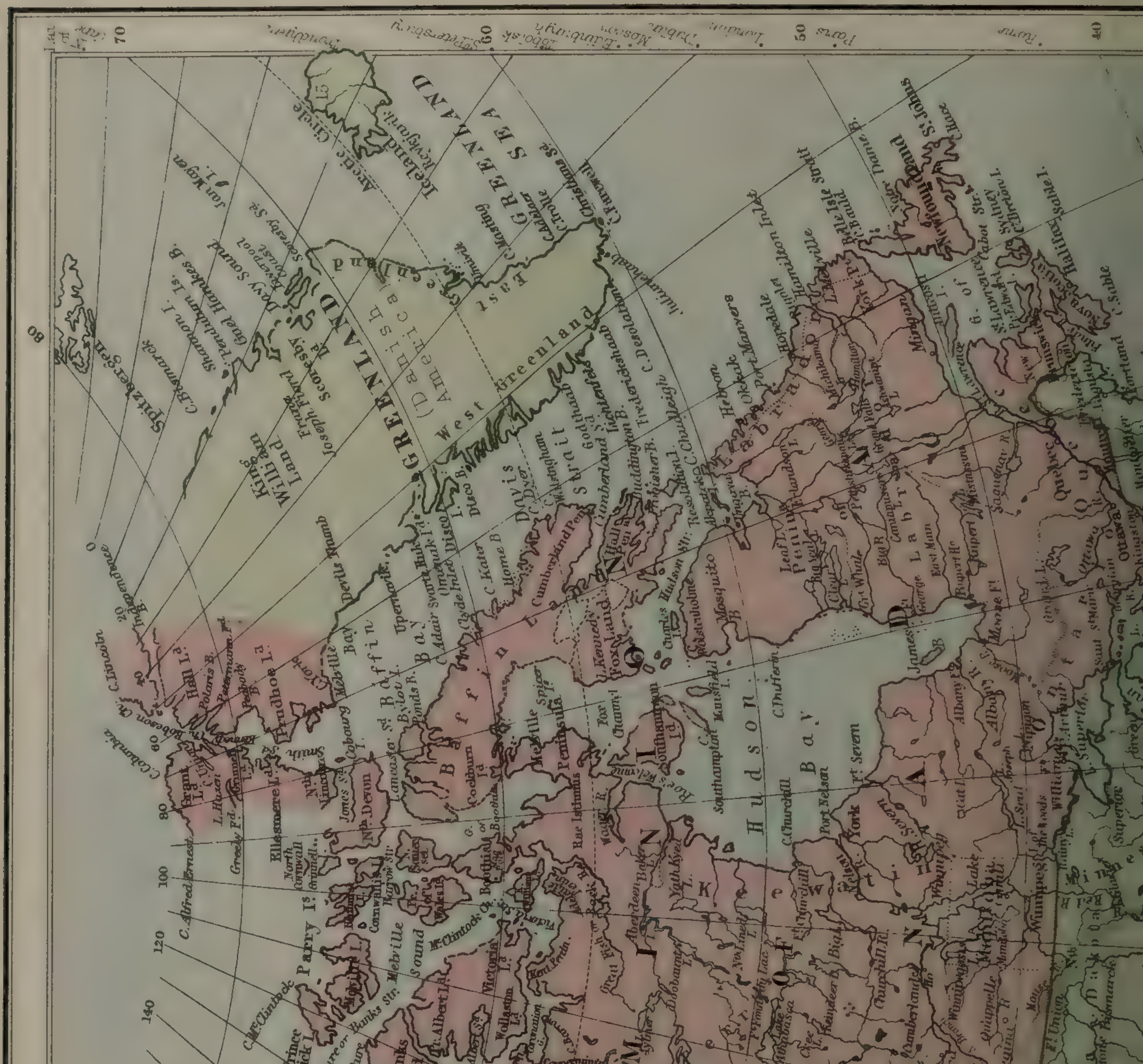
Longitude West from Greenwich
11
76°
12
13
14
75°
15
16
17
74°
18
19
45°
44°
43°
42°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
STORMONT
CORNWALL
DUNDAS
GREENVILLE
LEEDS
GRAND TRUNK RY.
CAN. PAC.
Smiths Falls
Morrisburg
Prescott
Brockville
St. Lawrence River
ST. LAWRENCE
Ogdensburg
Canton
Potsdam
Massena
Gouverneur
Watertown
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
Lowville
OSWEGO
FRANKLIN
Malone
CLINTON
Plattsburg
Chateaugay
Rouses Point
ESSEX
Elizabethtown
Ticonderoga
Crown Point
Port Henry
Westport
Keeseville
Saranac Lake
Tupper Lake
Loon Lake
Paul Smiths
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
HAMILTON
Lake Pleasant
Long Lake
Blue Mt. Lake
HERKIMER
Herkimer
Little Falls
ONEIDA
Boonville
FULTON
Johnstown
Gloversville
WARREN
Lake George
Glens Falls
SARATOGA
Saratoga Springs
Ballston Spa
WASHINGTON
Granville
Whitehall
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
Schenectady
MADISON
OTSEGO
Cooperstown
Oneonta
CHENANGO
Norwich
Sherburne
SCHOHARIE
Schoharie
ALBANY
Albany
RENSSELAER
Troy
COLUMBIA
Hudson
Chatham
GREENE
Catskill
DELAWARE
Delhi
Walton
ULSTER
Kingston
Ellenville
SULLIVAN
Monticello
Liberty
DUTCHESS
Poughkeepsie
Rhinebeck
Narrowsburg
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS
CONN.
PENNSYLVANIA
SUSQUEHANNA
Montrose
WAYNE
Delaware River

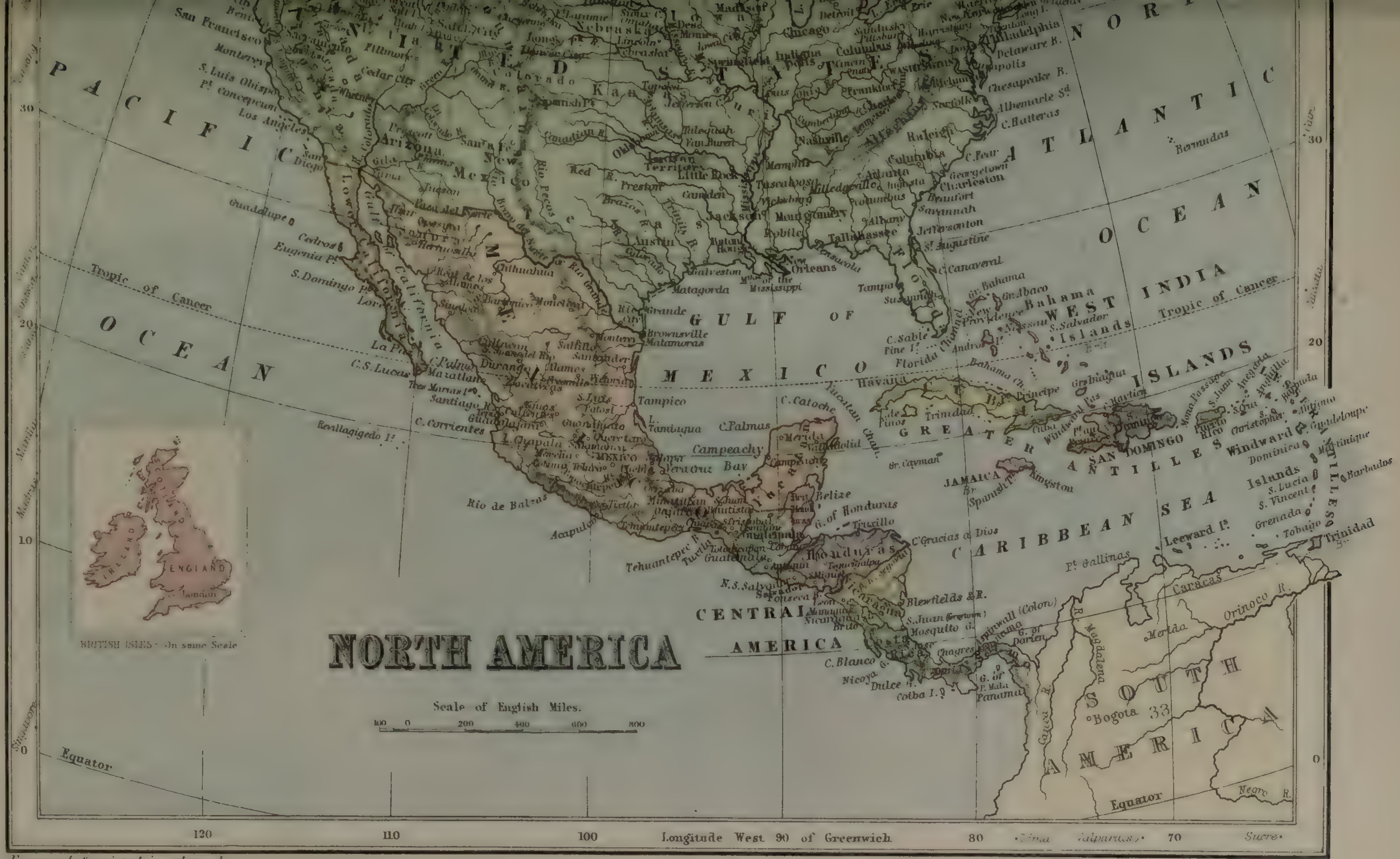

NEW ZEALAND
Scale of English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Railways thus
Reference to Counties in New Zealand
NORTH ISLAND
1 Mongonui
2 Hokianga
2a Whangaroa
3 Bay of Islands
4 Whangarei
5 Hobson
5a Otamatea
6 Rodney
7 Waitemata
8 Eden
9 Manukau
10 Coromandel
11 Thames
11a Ohinemuri
12 Piako
13 Waikato
14 Waipa
15 Raglan
16 Kawhia
17 Taranaki
17a Clifton
17b Stratford
18 Patea
18a Hawera
19 Tauranga
19a Rotorua
20 Whakatane
21 Cook
21a Waiapu
22 Wairoa
23 Hawke's Bay
24 Wanganui
24a Waitotara
25 West Taupo
26 East Taupo
27 Rangitikei
28 Manawatu
28a Oroua
29 Waipawa
29a Patangata
30 Hutt
30a Pahiatua
31 Horowhenua
32 Wairarapa North
32a Wairarapa South
SOUTH ISLAND
33 Sounds
34 Marlborough
35 Kaikoura
36 Waimea
37 Collingwood
38 Buller
39 Inangahua
40 Amuri
41 Cheviot
42 Grey
43 Ashley
44 Selwyn
45 Akaroa
46 Ashburton
47 Geraldine
47a Mackenzie
48 Waimate
49 Westland
50 Waitaki
50a Waihemo
51 Waikouaiti
52 Maniototo
53 Vincent
54 Lake
55 Peninsula
56 Taieri
57 Bruce
58 Clutha
59 Tuapeka
60 Southland
61 Wallace
62 Fiord
NORTH ISLAND
BAY OF PLENTY
HAWKE BAY
AUCKLAND
NEW PLYMOUTH
NAPIER
North Cape
C. Maria Van Diemen
Ahipara Bay
Hokianga R.
Bay of Islands
Russell
Poor Knights Is.
Gt. Barrier I.
Manukau Harb.
Kaipara Harbour
Mercury Bay
East Cape
White I.
Poverty Bay
Table Cape
C. Kidnappers
Cape Egmont
Nth. Taranaki Bight
Sth. Taranaki Bight
L. Taupo
Mt. Ruapehu
C. Turnagain
C. Farewell
168
170
172
174
176
178
36
38
40


SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
OCEAN
SOUTH ISLAND
NELSON
MARLBOROUGH
CANTERBURY
OTAGO
WESTLAND
FOVEAUX STRAIT
STEWART I.
Cape Palliser
Port Nicholson
Palliser B.
C. Foulwind
Karamea Bight
Pegasus Bay
Christchurch
Port Lyttelton
Banks Peninsula
Akaroa
Canterbury Bight
Timaru
Oamaru
Dunedin
Port Chalmers
Otago Harbour
Molyneux Bay
Invercargill
Titi tira Hd
Cascade Pt
Jackson B
Milford Sound
Dusky Bay
Resolution I.
Solander I.
Codfish I.
S.W. Cape
Longitude East 174 of Greenwich
168
170
172
176
178
42
44
46
Campbell I.
Antipodes I
Chatham Isles

Engraved & printed in colours by

W.&A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

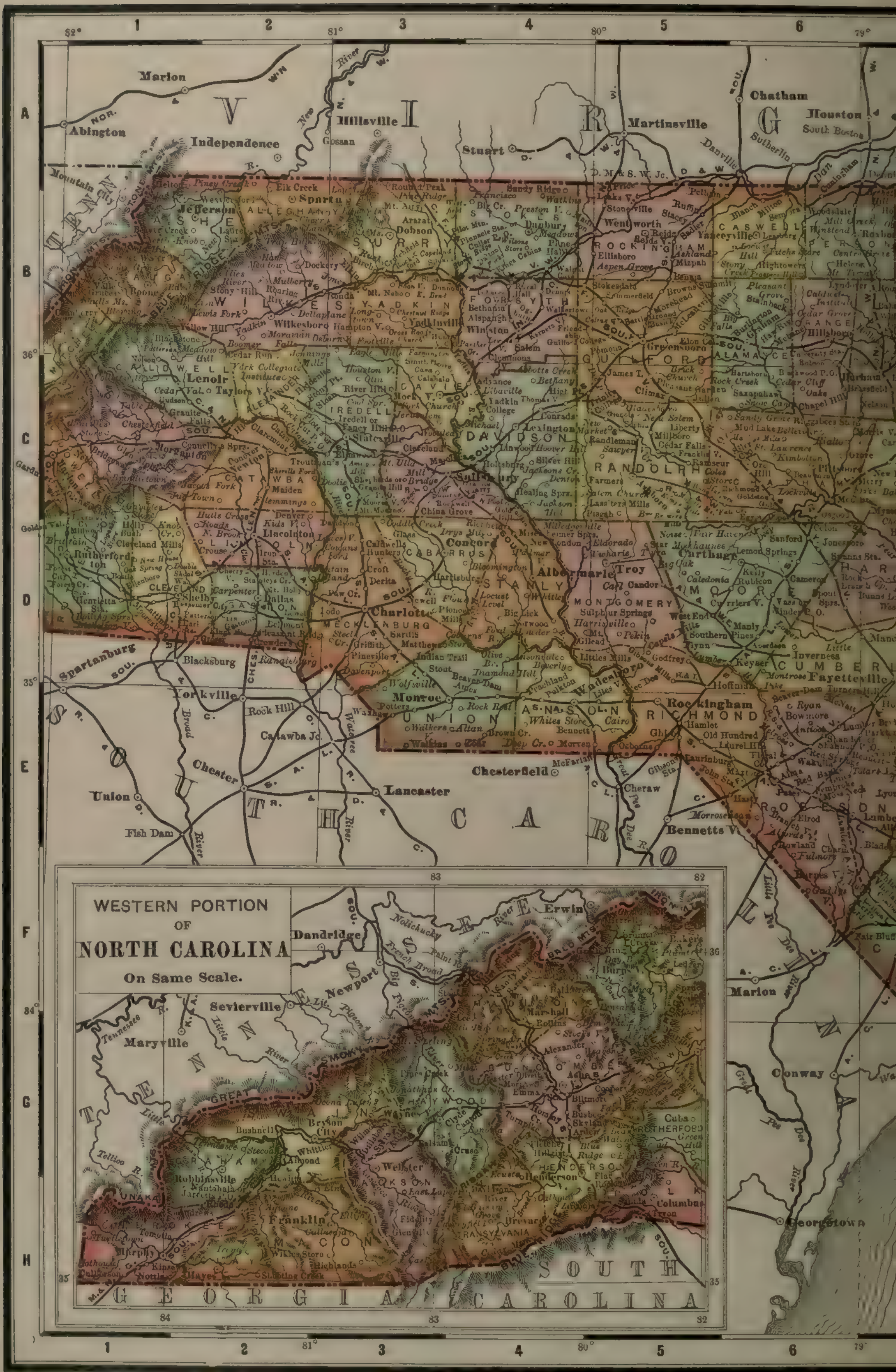

ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
(Danish America)
West Greenland
East Greenland
GREENLAND SEA
Iceland
Reykjavik
Arctic Circle
Spitzbergen
Jan Mayen I.
King William Land
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson Bay
Hudson Str.
Labrador
Newfoundland
St. Johns
Quebec
Ottawa
DOMINION OF CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
Parry Is.
Banks Land
Prince Patrick I.
Melville Sound
Victoria L.
Ellesmere Ld.
N. Devon
Grant Ld.
Smith Sd.
Peak Mt.
Winnipeg
Regina
Montana
Washington
Oregon
Queen Charlotte Is.
Vancouver I.
Sitka
Alaska Penn.
Bristol B.
Kodiak I.
Bering Str.
Wrangell I.
Herald I.
Pt. Barrow
C. Colville
Mackenzie
Yukon
United States
NORTH
ASIA
Paris
London
Dublin
Edinburgh
Moscow
St. Petersburg
70
60
50
40
80


NORTH AMERICA
Scale of English Miles.
100 0 200 400 600 800
BRITISH ISLES · On same Scale
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
London
PACIFIC
OCEAN
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
GREATER ANTILLES
Windward Islands
Leeward Is.
Bahama Islands
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Campeachy Bay
Gulf of California
Lower California
Bermudas
Havana
Jamaica
Kingston
San Domingo
Porto Rico
Trinidad
Barbados
New Orleans
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Caracas
Bogota
Magdalena
Orinoco R.
Panama
120
110
100
Longitude West 90 of Greenwich
80
70
30
20
10
0

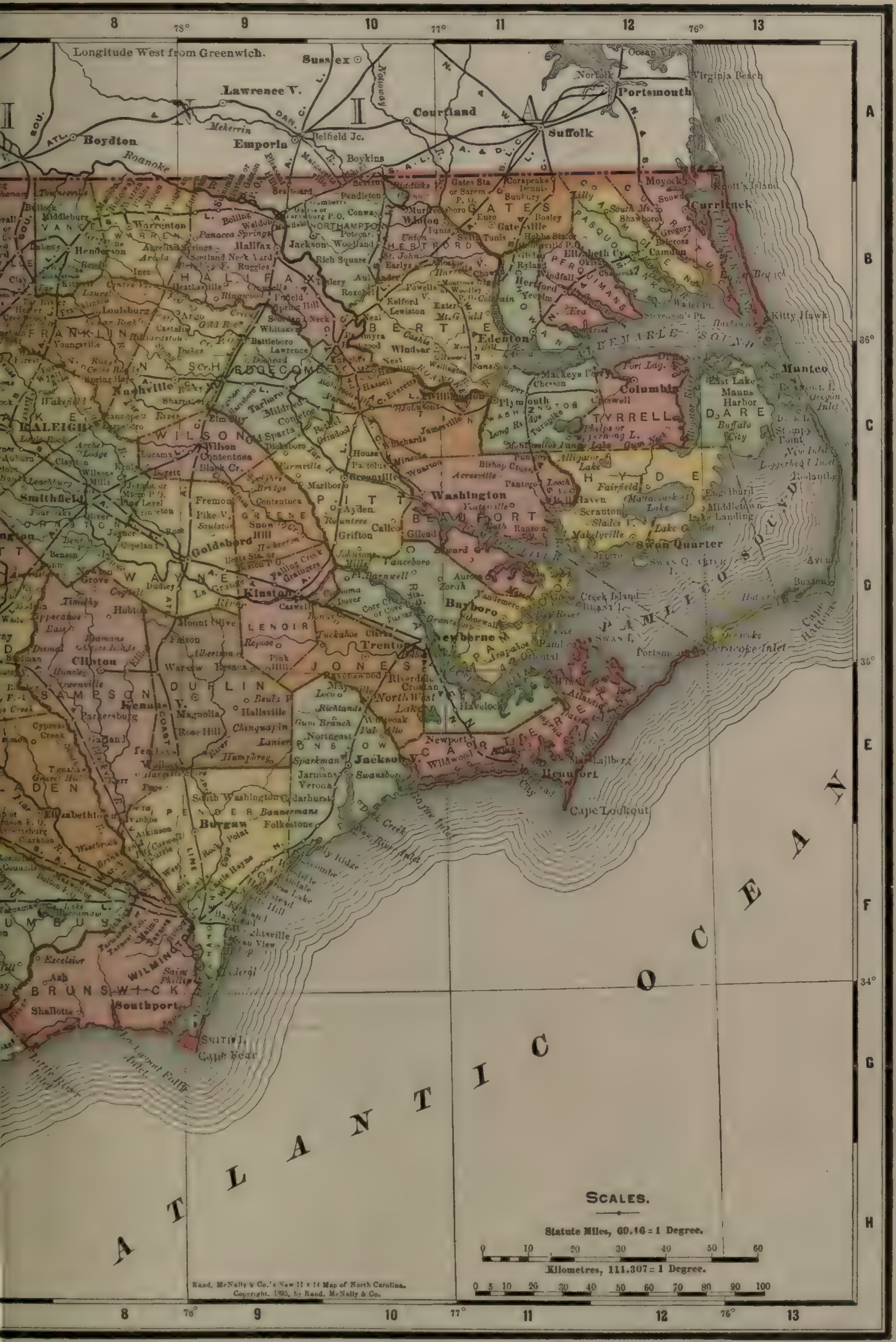
Engraved & printed in colours by

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

NORTH


WESTERN PORTION OF NORTH CAROLINA On Same Scale.
V I R G
S O U T H C A R O
TENN.
Marion
Abington
Independence
Hillsville
Martinsville
Chatham
Houston
Stuart
Danville
Jefferson
Sparta
Dobson
Danbury
Wentworth
Yanceyville
Boone
Wilkesboro
Yadkinville
Winston
Salem
Greensboro
Graham
Hillsboro
Lenoir
Taylorsville
Statesville
Mocksville
Lexington
Morganton
Newton
Lincolnton
Salisbury
Concord
Albemarle
Troy
Carthage
Rutherfordton
Shelby
Dallas
Charlotte
Monroe
Wadesboro
Rockingham
Fayetteville
Spartanburg
Blacksburg
Yorkville
Rock Hill
Catawba Jc.
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Cheraw
Bennetts V.
Union
Fish Dam
Marion
Conway
Georgetown
Dandridge
Newport
Sevierville
Maryville
Erwin
Bakersville
Burnsville
Marshall
Asheville
Waynesville
Bryson City
Webster
Hendersonville
Brevard
Columbus
Robbinsville
Franklin
Murphy
Hayesville
Highlands
G E O R G I A
S O U T H
C A R O L I N A
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
6

AROLINA.


Longitude West from Greenwich.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PAMLICO SOUND
ALBEMARLE SOUND
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Suffolk
Emporia
Weldon
Halifax
Henderson
Raleigh
Smithfield
Goldsboro
Wilson
Tarboro
Greenville
Washington
Edenton
Elizabeth City
Manteo
Newberne
Kinston
Beaufort
Wilmington
Southport
Cape Hatteras
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Ocracoke Inlet
Kitty Hawk
Scales.
Statute Miles, 60.16 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
8 78° 9 10 77° 11 12 76° 13
A B C D E F G H
36° 35° 34°

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of North Carolina.
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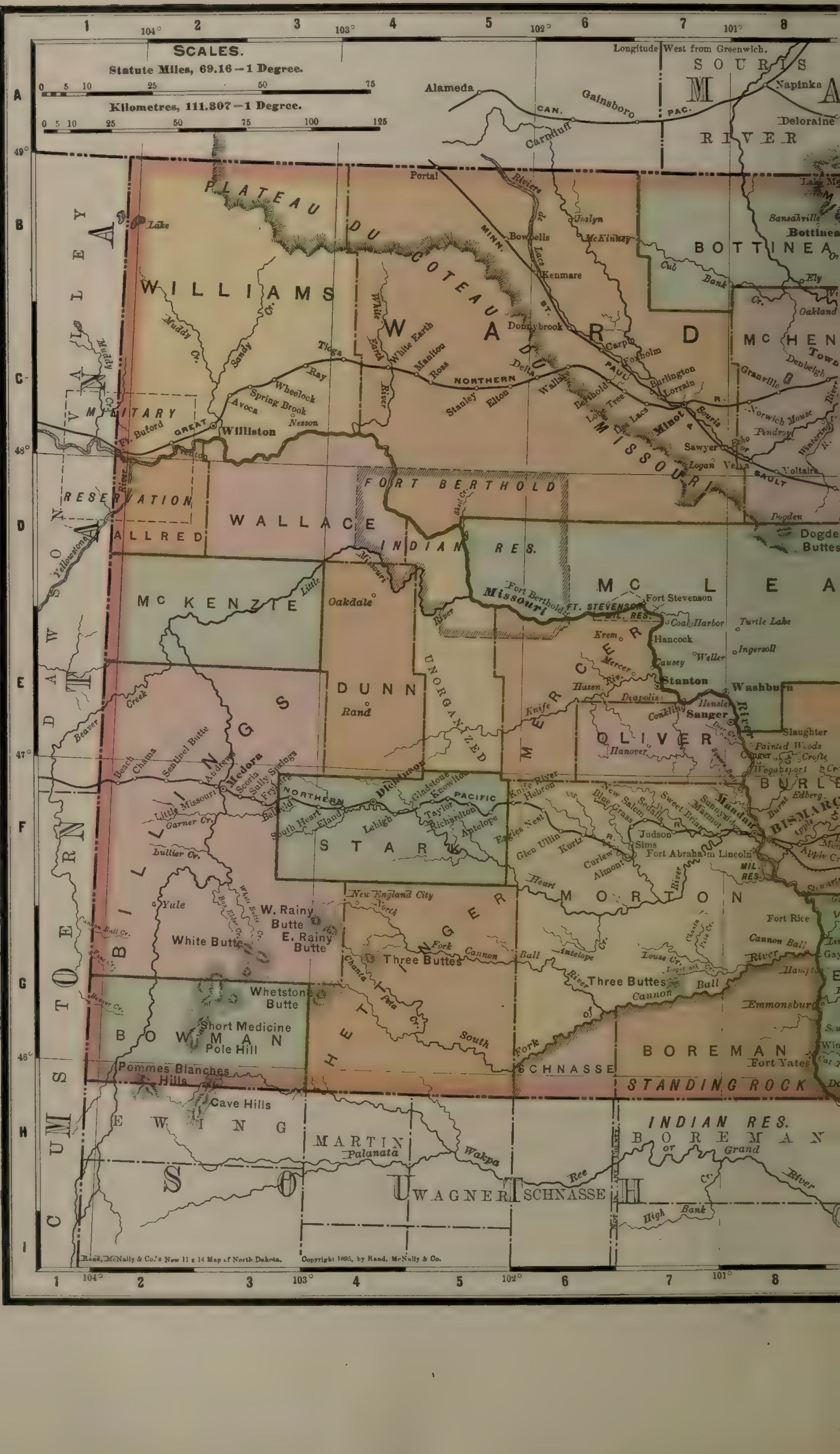
NORTH


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 – 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 – 1 Degree.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
104°
103°
102°
101°
49°
48°
47°
46°
SOURIS
RIVER
Alameda
Gainsboro
CAN. PAC.
Carnduff
Napinka
Deloraine
Portal
PLATEAU DU COTEAU DU MISSOURI
Lake
WILLIAMS
WARD
BOTTINEAU
MC HENRY
Bowbells
Joslyn
McKinney
Kenmare
Donnybrook
Carpio
Foxholm
Burlington
Lorrain
Minot
Des Lacs
Lone Tree
Berthold
Wallace
Deltus
Stanley
Elton
Manitou
Ross
White Earth
Tioga
Ray
Wheelock
Spring Brook
Nesson
Avoca
Williston
Ft. Buford
GREAT NORTHERN
MILITARY RESERVATION
ALLRED
WALLACE
FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RES.
MC KENZIE
MC LEAN
Oakdale
Fort Stevenson
Coal Harbor
Turtle Lake
Hancock
Krem
Ingersoll
Weller
Causey
Stanton
Washburn
MERCER
DUNN
Rand
UNORGANIZED
OLIVER
Hanover
Sanger
Conklin
Hazen
Deapolis
Slaughter
Painted Woods
BURLEIGH
Edberg
BISMARCK
Mandan
BILLINGS
Beach
Chama
Sentinel Butte
Andrews
Medora
Scoria
Sully Springs
Fryburg
Belfield
NORTHERN PACIFIC
Dickinson
Gladstone
Knowlton
Taylor
Richardton
Antelope
Hebron
Eagles Nest
Glen Ullin
New Salem
Sims
Judson
Fort Abraham Lincoln
STARK
South Heart
Eland
Lehigh
MORTON
Almont
Curlew
Yule
White Butte
W. Rainy Butte
E. Rainy Butte
HETTINGER
New England City
Three Buttes
Cannon Ball
Fort Rice
Emmonsburg
BOWMAN
Whetstone Butte
Short Medicine Pole Hill
Pommes Blanches Hills
Cave Hills
BOREMAN
Fort Yates
SCHNASSE
STANDING ROCK INDIAN RES.
EWING
MARTIN
Palanata
WAGNER
SCHNASSE
BOREMAN
SOUTH
Grand River
CUSTER
MONTANA
DAWSON
VALLEY
Yellowstone
Dogden Buttes

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of North Dakota.

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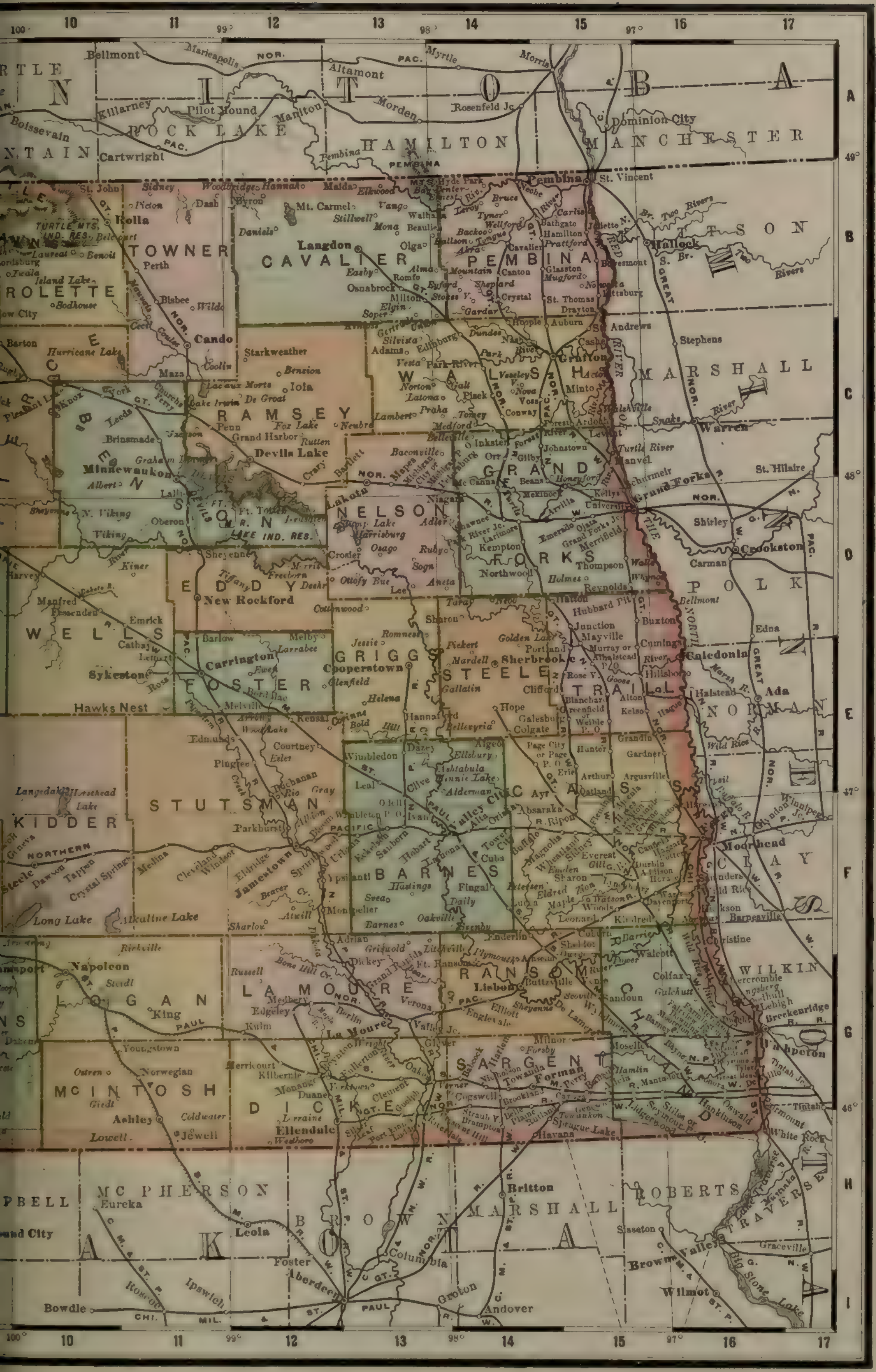
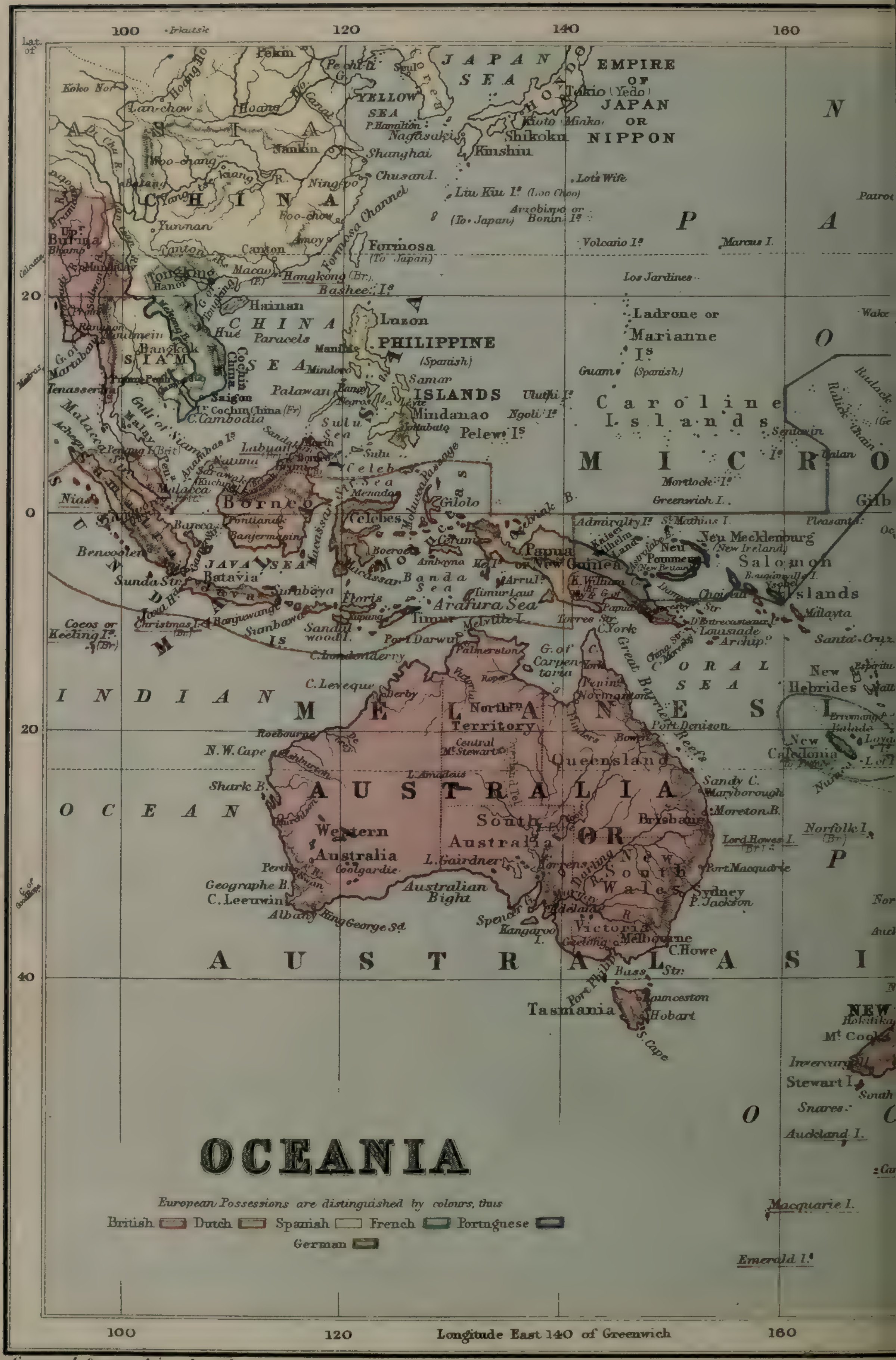
AKOTA.


10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
100°
99°
98°
97°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
49°
48°
47°
46°
M A N I T O B A
ROCK LAKE
HAMILTON
MANCHESTER
Bellmont
Mariapolis
Myrtle
Morris
Altamont
Morden
Rosenfeld Jc.
Killarney
Pilot Mound
Manitou
Boissevain
Cartwright
Pembina
Dominion City
St. Vincent
St. John
Rolla
TOWNER
Perth
CAVALIER
Langdon
PEMBINA
ROLETTE
Cando
Starkweather
RAMSEY
Devils Lake
Minnewaukon
BENSON
Ft. Totten
EDDY
New Rockford
WALSH
Grafton
GRAND FORKS
Grand Forks
Larimore
NELSON
Lakota
MARSHALL
Warren
St. Hilaire
Crookston
POLK
Caledonia
Ada
NORMAN
Hillsboro
TRAILL
STEELE
Sherbrooke
GRIGG
Cooperstown
FOSTER
Carrington
WELLS
Sykeston
Hawks Nest
STUTSMAN
Jamestown
KIDDER
Long Lake
Alkaline Lake
BARNES
Valley City
CASS
Fargo
Moorhead
CLAY
WILKIN
Breckenridge
Wahpeton
RANSOM
Lisbon
LA MOURE
La Moure
LOGAN
Napoleon
McINTOSH
Ashley
DICKEY
Ellendale
SARGENT
Forman
RICHLAND
Lidgerwood
Hankinson
Milnor
MC PHERSON
Eureka
Leola
BROWN
Aberdeen
Columbia
Ipswich
Bowdle
MARSHALL
Britton
ROBERTS
Sisseton
Browns Valley
Wilmot
TRAVERSE
Graceville
Big Stone Lake
Groton
Andover
D A K O T A
NOR. PAC.
GT. NOR.
NORTHERN PACIFIC
CHI. MIL. & ST. PAUL
M. & ST. P.
C. & N. W.
RED RIVER
Red River of the North

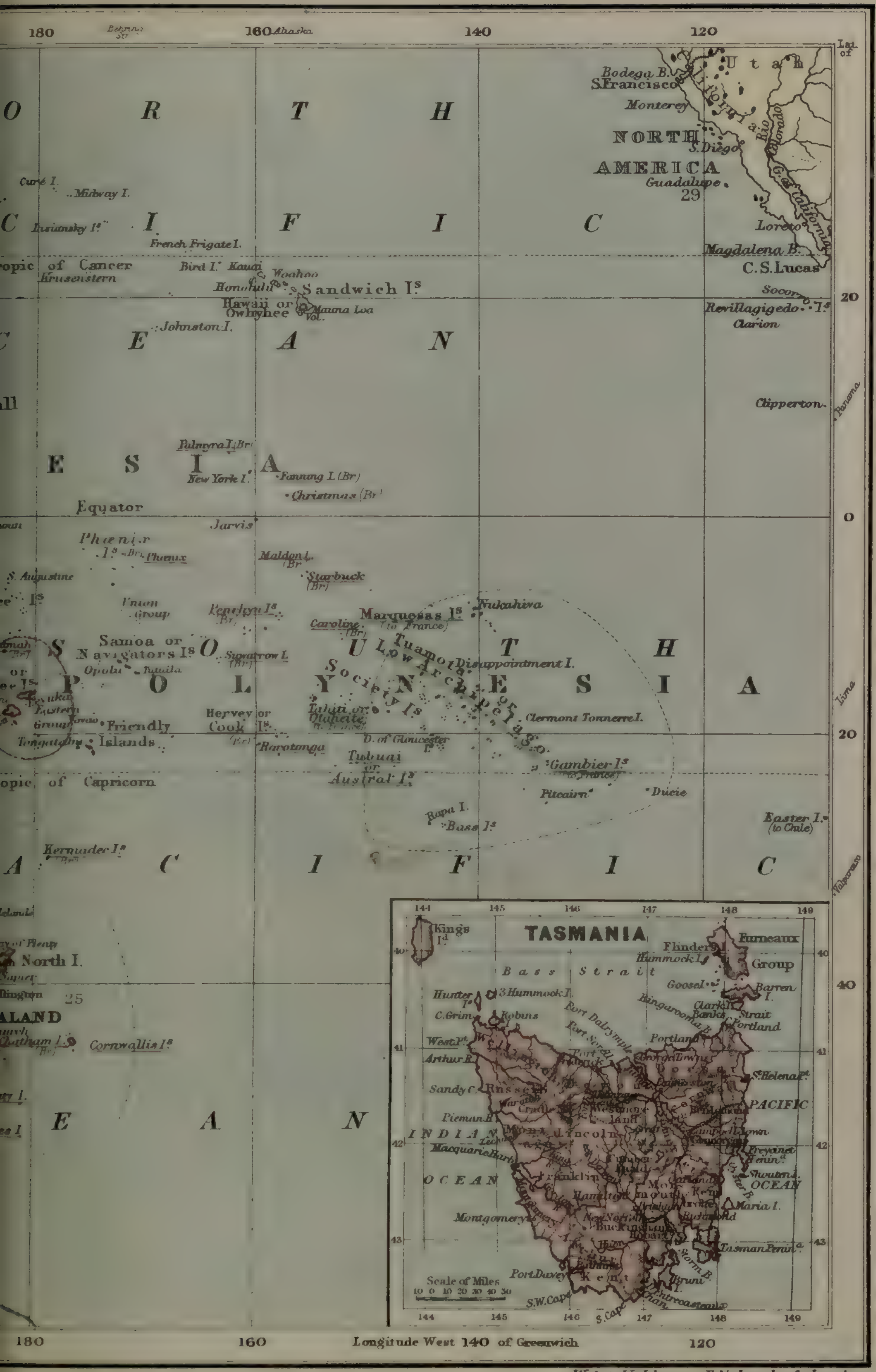

100
120
140
160
Lat. of
Irkutsk
Pekin
Koko Nor
Lan-chow
Hoang Ho
Pe-chi-li G.
Seoul
Corea
JAPAN SEA
EMPIRE OF JAPAN OR NIPPON
Tokio (Yedo)
Hondo
Kioto
Miako
Shikoku
Kiushiu
Nagasaki
YELLOW SEA
P. Hamilton
Shanghai
Nankin
Chusan I.
Ningpo
Foo-chow
Amoy
Formosa Channel
Formosa (To Japan)
Lot's Wife
Liu Kiu Is. (Loo Choo)
Arzobispo or Bonin Is.
(To Japan)
Volcano Is.
Marcus I.
Los Jardines
A S I A
C H I N A
Woo-chang
Yang tse kiang R.
Yunnan
Canton
Tonking
Hanoi
Macao (P.)
Hongkong (Br.)
Bashee Is.
Hainan
Luzon
Manila
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Spanish)
Samar
Mindanao
Palawan
Mindoro
Sulu Sea
Pelew Is.
Ladrone or Marianne Is.
Guam (Spanish)
Caroline Islands
Ualan
Mortlock Is.
Greenwich I.
Up. Burma
Bhamo
Mandalay
Rangoon
Moulmein
G. of Martaban
Tenasserim
Bangkok
SIAM
Cochin China (Fr)
Saigon
C. Cambodia
Hue
Paracels
CHINA SEA
Gulf of Siam
Malay Pen.
Malacca
Penang I. (Brit.)
Singapore
Labuan
Borneo
Sarawak
Pontianak
Banjermasin
Celebes
Menado
Gilolo
Macassar Str.
Sumatra
Nias
Bencoolen
Banca
Sunda Str.
JAVA SEA
Batavia
Java
Surabaya
Banjuwangi
Sumbawa
Flores
Sandalwood I.
Timor
Banda Sea
Amboyna
Ceram
Arrul Is.
Timorlaut
Arafura Sea
Moluccas
New Guinea
Papua
Kaiser Wilhelm Land
Admiralty Is.
St. Mathias I.
New Mecklenburg (New Ireland)
Neu Pommern (New Britain)
Solomon Islands
Bougainville I.
Choiseul
Malayta
Louisiade Archipo.
D'Entrecasteaux Is.
Torres Str.
C. York
Cocos or Keeling Is. (Br.)
Christmas I. (Br.)
INDIAN OCEAN
MICRONESIA
MELANESIA
AUSTRALASIA
POLYNESIA
Port Darwin
Palmerston
C. Londonderry
C. Leveque
Derby
Roebourne
N. W. Cape
Shark B.
G. of Carpentaria
Northern Territory
Central Mt. Stewart
L. Amadeus
Queensland
Normanton
Bowen
Port Denison
Sandy C.
Maryborough
Moreton B.
Brisbane
AUSTRALIA
Western Australia
South Australia
Coolgardie
Perth
Geographe B.
C. Leeuwin
Albany
King George Sd.
L. Gairdner
Australian Bight
Spencer G.
Kangaroo I.
Adelaide
New South Wales
Sydney
P. Jackson
Port Macquarie
Victoria
Melbourne
Geelong
C. Howe
Bass Str.
Port Phillip
Tasmania
Launceston
Hobart
S. Cape
CORAL SEA
Great Barrier Reefs
New Hebrides
New Caledonia
Lord Howe I. (Br.)
Norfolk I. (Br.)
Santa Cruz
Pleasant I.
Wake
Marshall
Ralick Chain
Gilbert
NEW ZEALAND
Hokitika
Mt. Cook
Invercargill
Stewart I.
Snares
Auckland I.
Macquarie I.
Emerald I.
Longitude East 140 of Greenwich
20
0
40

OCEANIA

European Possessions are distinguished by colours, thus

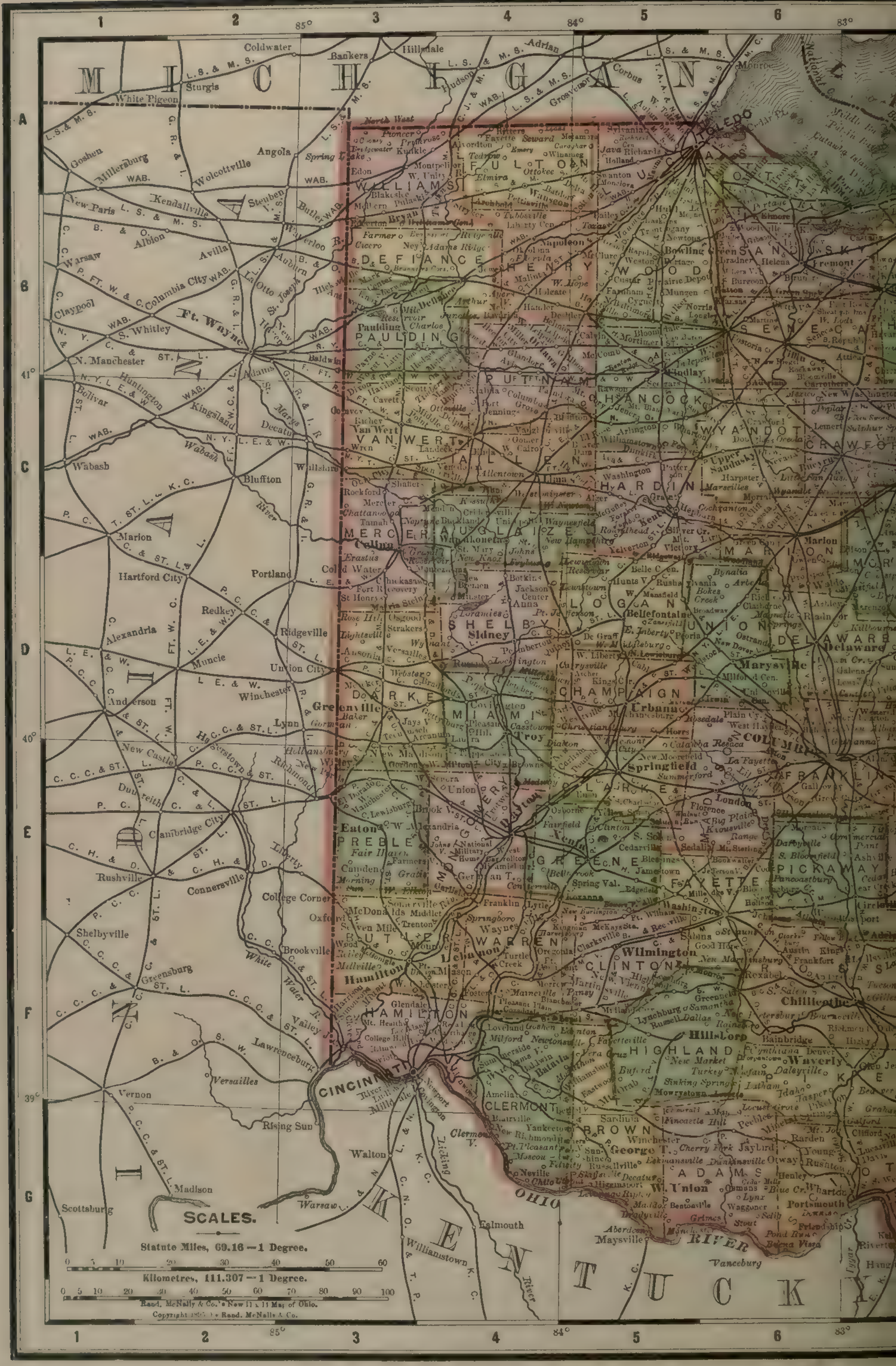
British ▭ Dutch ▭ Spanish ▭ French ▭ Portuguese ▭
German ▭

Engraved & printed in colours by


180
160 Alaska
140
120
O R T H
NORTH AMERICA
Utah
California
Colorado
G. of California
Bodega B.
S.Francisco
Monterey
S.Diego
Guadalupe
29
Loreto
Magdalena B.
C.S.Lucas
Socorro
Revillagigedo Is
Clarion
Curé I.
Midway I.
C I F I C
Lisiansky Is
French Frigate I.
Tropic of Cancer
Krusenstern
Bird I.
Kauai
Woahoo
Honolulu
Sandwich Is
Hawaii or Owhyhee
Mauna Loa Vol.
Johnston I.
E A N
20
Clipperton
Panama
Palmyra I. (Br)
E S I A
New York I.
Fanning I. (Br)
Christmas (Br)
Equator
0
Jarvis
Phœnix Is (Br)
Phœnix
Maldon I. (Br)
S. Augustine
Starbuck (Br)
Union Group
Penrhyn Is (Br)
Marquesas Is (to France)
Nukahiva
Caroline (Br)
Samoa or Navigators Is
Opolu
Tutuila
Suwarrow I. (Br)
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago
Disappointment I.
Society Is
P O L Y N E S I A
S O U T H
Tahiti or Otaheite (to France)
Clermont Tonnerre I.
Lima
Friendly Islands
Tongatabu
Hervey or Cook Is (Br)
Rarotonga
D. of Gloucester Is
Tubuai or Austral Is
Gambier Is (to France)
Pitcairn
Ducie
Tropic of Capricorn
Rapa I.
Bass Is
Easter I. (to Chile)
Valparaiso
Kermadec Is (Br)
A C I F I C
North I.
25
ZEALAND
Chatham Is (Br)
Cornwallis Is
E A N
TASMANIA
Kings Id
Furneaux Group
Flinders I.
Hummock I.
Bass Strait
Goose I.
Barren I.
Hunter Is
3 Hummock I.
Robins I.
C.Grim
Port Dalrymple
Port Sorell
Ringarooma B.
Clarke I.
Banks Strait
C.Portland
Portland
West Pt.
Arthur R.
Wellington
Port Frederick
George Town
Dorset
Launceston
St. Helena Pt.
Sandy C.
Russell
Devon
Westmoreland
Cornwall
Cradle
Pieman R.
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Mont Lincoln
Campbell Town
Macquarie Harb.
Freycinet Penin.
Cumberland
Franklin
Monmouth
Schouten I.
Derwent R.
Hamilton
Kent
Maria I.
Montgomery
New Norfolk
Buckingham
Richmond
Hobart
Tasman Penin.
Storm B.
Port Davey
Kent
Bruni I.
D'Entrecasteaux Chan.
S.W.Cape
S.Cape
Scale of Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
144
145
146
147
148
149
40
41
42
43
Longitude West 140 of Greenwich
Lat. of

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

O



1
2
3
4
5
6
85°
84°
83°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
41°
40°
39°
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
OHIO RIVER
WILLIAMS
FULTON
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WOOD
SANDUSKY
PAULDING
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
SENECA
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
VAN WERT
ALLEN
HARDIN
MERCER
AUGLAIZE
MARION
LOGAN
UNION
DELAWARE
SHELBY
DARKE
MIAMI
CHAMPAIGN
CLARKE
MADISON
FRANKLIN
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
FAYETTE
PICKAWAY
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
HAMILTON
CLERMONT
BROWN
HIGHLAND
ADAMS
PIKE
ROSS
TOLEDO
Ft. Wayne
Coldwater
Hillsdale
Adrian
Monroe
Bryan
Defiance
Napoleon
Bowling Green
Fremont
Tiffin
Findlay
Lima
Van Wert
Ottawa
Kenton
Upper Sandusky
Bucyrus
Marion
Bellefontaine
Sidney
Wapakoneta
Celina
Greenville
Troy
Urbana
Marysville
Delaware
Springfield
Dayton
Xenia
London
Columbus
Eaton
Hamilton
Lebanon
Wilmington
Washington
Circleville
Chillicothe
Hillsboro
Waverly
Batavia
Georgetown
W. Union
Portsmouth
CINCINNATI
Newport
Covington
Maysville
Vanceburg
Richmond
Muncie
Anderson
Marion
Hartford City
Portland
Bluffton
Wabash
Huntington
Connersville
Lawrenceburg
Madison
Scottsburg
Vernon
Rising Sun
Walton
Falmouth
Williamstown
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 — 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 — 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Ohio.
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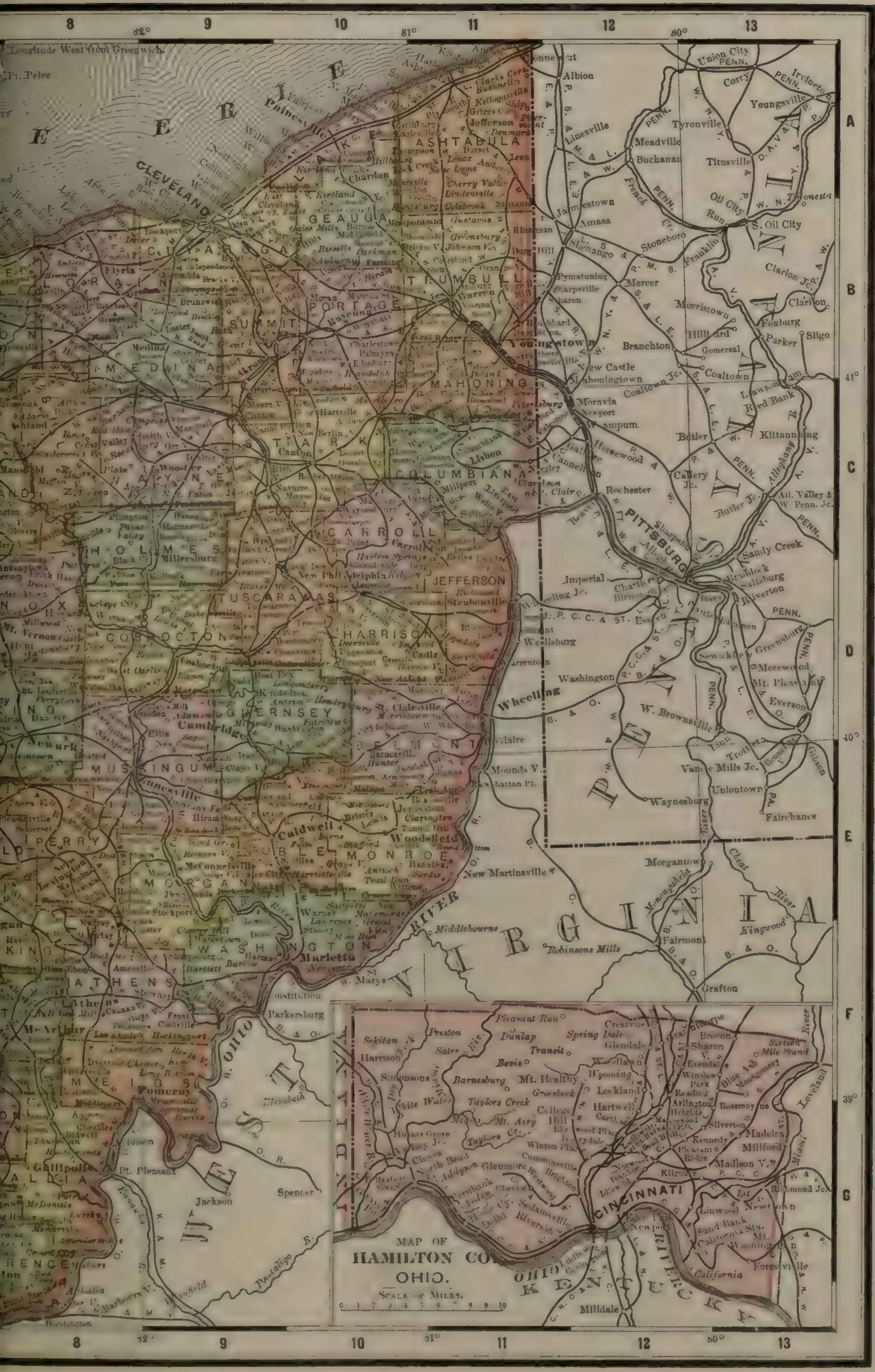
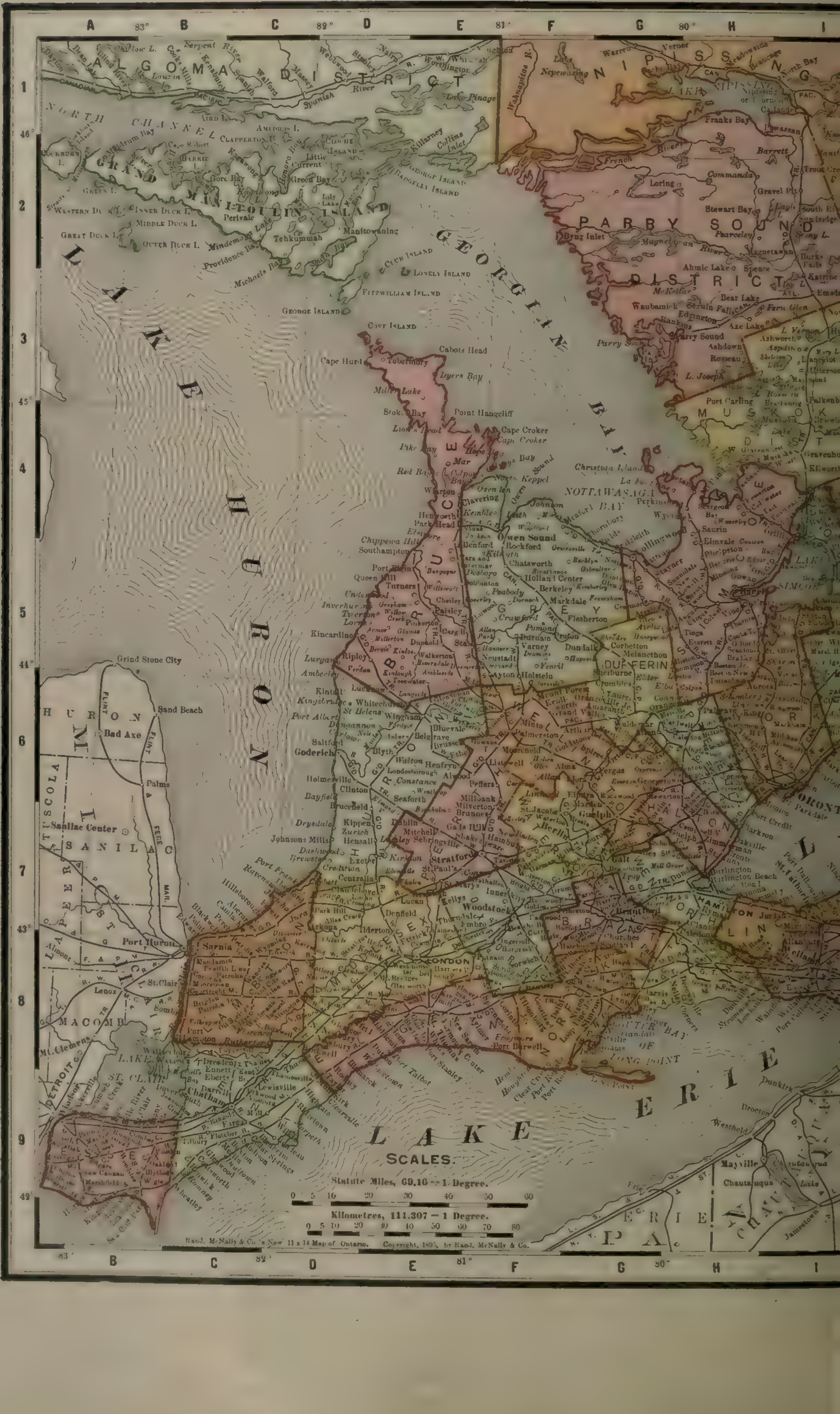

8
82°
9
10
81°
11
12
80°
13
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
41°
40°
39°
Longitude West from Greenwich
Pt. Pelee
E R I E
CLEVELAND
Painesville
LAKE
ASHTABULA
Ashtabula
Jefferson
GEAUGA
Chardon
CUYAHOGA
TRUMBULL
Warren
PORTAGE
Ravenna
SUMMIT
Akron
MEDINA
Medina
Elyria
LORAIN
MAHONING
Youngstown
STARK
Canton
WAYNE
Wooster
COLUMBIANA
Lisbon
HOLMES
Millersburg
CARROLL
Carrollton
TUSCARAWAS
New Phila.
JEFFERSON
Steubenville
HARRISON
Cadiz
COSHOCTON
Coshocton
KNOX
Mt. Vernon
GUERNSEY
Cambridge
BELMONT
St. Clairsville
Wheeling
MUSKINGUM
Zanesville
Newark
PERRY
NOBLE
Caldwell
MONROE
Woodsfield
MORGAN
McConnelsville
WASHINGTON
Marietta
ATHENS
Athens
MEIGS
Pomeroy
GALLIA
Gallipolis
LAWRENCE
Parkersburg
OHIO R.
RIVER
New Martinsville
Albion
Meadville
Titusville
Oil City
Corry
Union City
Franklin
Mercer
New Castle
Butler
Kittanning
PITTSBURG
Washington
Waynesburg
Morgantown
Fairmont
Grafton
P E N N S Y L V A N I A
W E S T   V I R G I N I A
MAP OF
HAMILTON CO.
OHIO.
SCALE OF MILES.
CINCINNATI
KENTUCKY
INDIANA
Harrison
Mt. Healthy
Glendale
Loveland
Milford
Madeira
Newtown
Cleves
North Bend
Delhi
Milldale

ONT


ALGOMA DISTRICT
NIPISSING
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
MUSKOKA
NORTH CHANNEL
GRAND MANITOULIN ISLAND
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE HURON
NOTTAWASAGA BAY
BRUCE
GREY
DUFFERIN
HURON
PERTH
MIDDLESEX
LAMBTON
KENT
ESSEX
ELGIN
OXFORD
NORFOLK
BRANT
WATERLOO
WELLINGTON
HALTON
SIMCOE
YORK
TORONTO
HAMILTON
LONDON
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE ERIE
LONG POINT
HURON
SANILAC
ST. CLAIR
MACOMB
LAPEER
TUSCOLA
DETROIT
PA.
CHAUTAUQUA
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
1
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4
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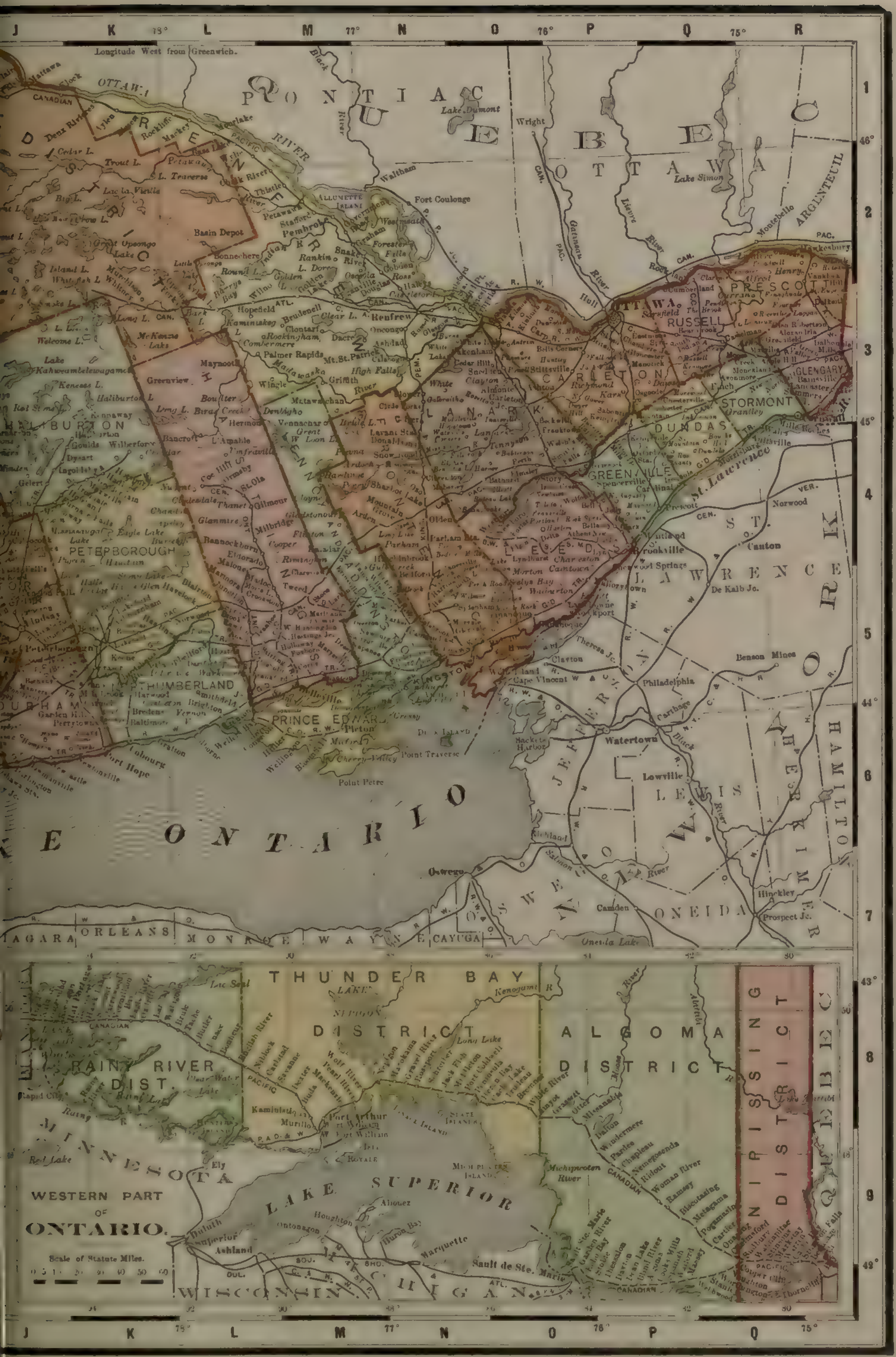
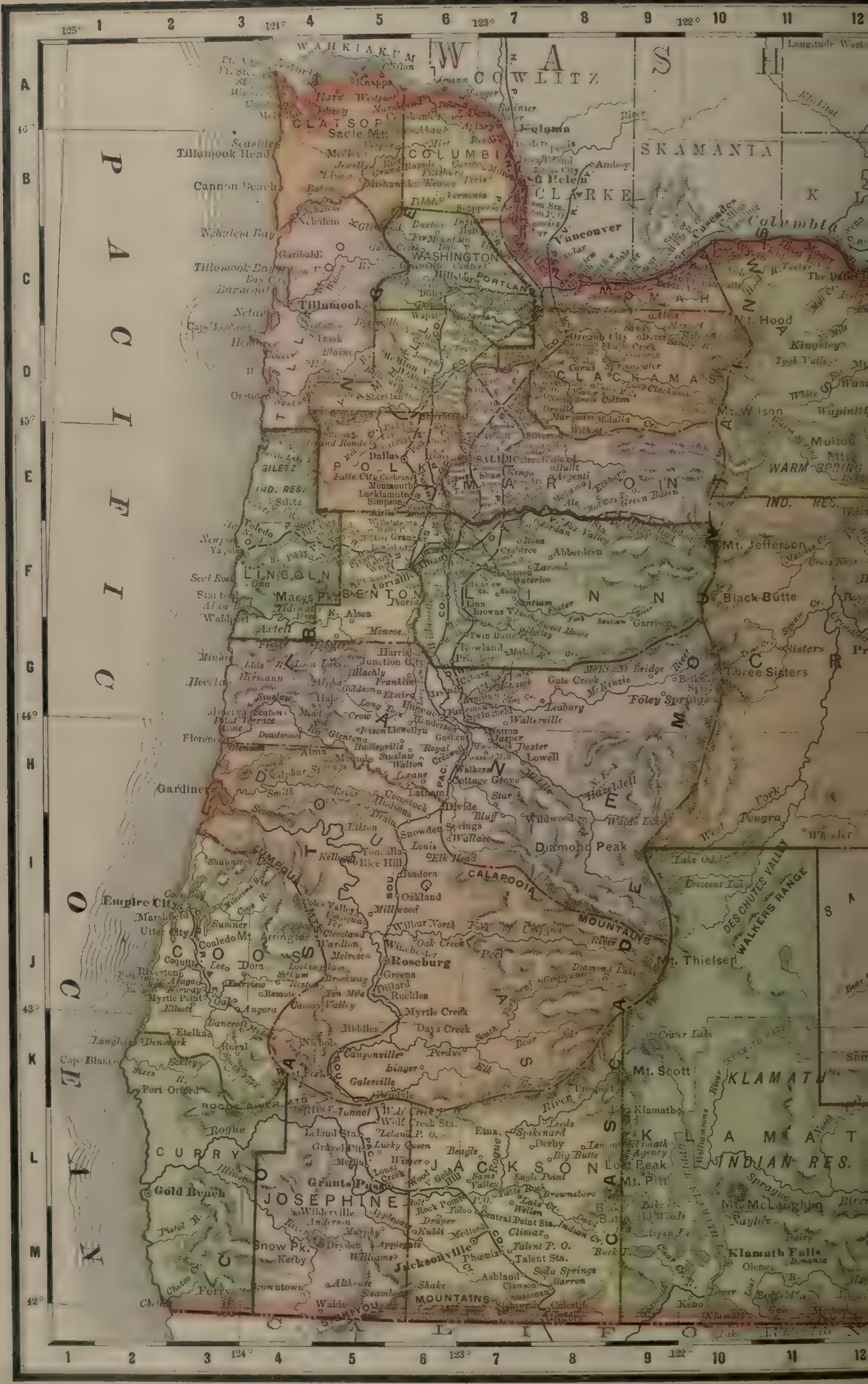
6
7
8
9
83°
82°
81°
80°
46°
45°
44°
43°
42°

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Ontario. Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.

RIO.

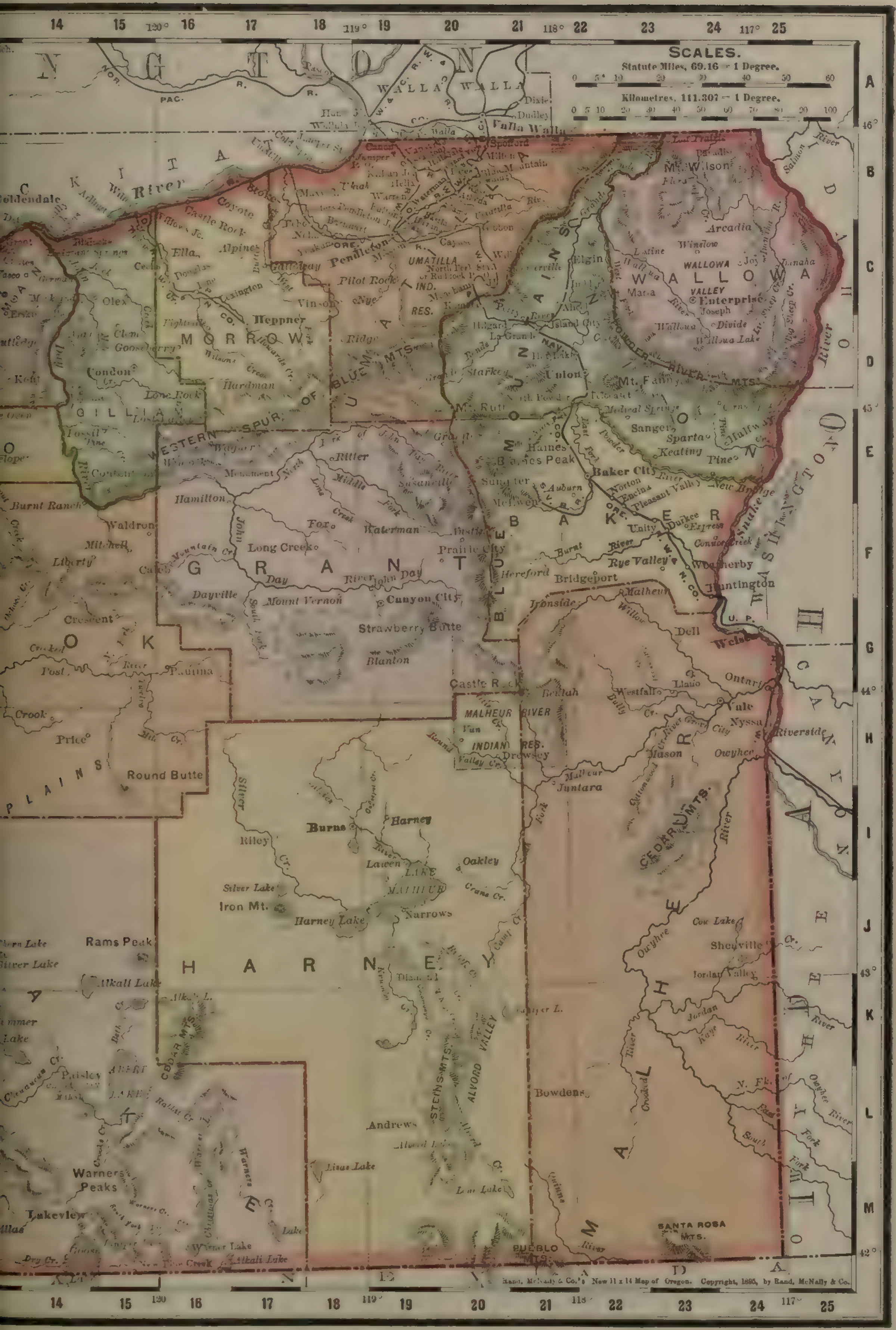

Longitude West from Greenwich.
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
78°
77°
76°
75°
46°
45°
44°
43°
42°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
QUEBEC
PONTIAC
OTTAWA
ARGENTEUIL
Lake Dumont
Lake Simon
Wright
Waltham
Fort Coulonge
Allumette Island
Montebello
Hawkesbury
OTTAWA RIVER
Mattawa
Deux Rivieres
Rockliffe
Petawawa
Pembroke
Basin Depot
Renfrew
Arnprior
Almonte
Carleton Pl.
Smith Falls
Perth
OTTAWA
Hull
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
CARLETON
GLENGARRY
STORMONT
DUNDAS
GRENVILLE
LEEDS
LANARK
RENFREW
FRONTENAC
LENNOX
ADDINGTON
HASTINGS
PETERBOROUGH
HALIBURTON
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
PRINCE EDWARD
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Kingston
Belleville
Picton
Cobourg
Port Hope
Lindsay
Peterborough
Madoc
Tweed
Bancroft
Haliburton
Maynooth
Kaladar
Lancaster
Williamstown
Morrisburg
Iroquois
Gananoque
Wolfe Island
Duck Island
Point Traverse
Point Petre
St. Lawrence
LAKE ONTARIO
ST. LAWRENCE
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
OSWEGO
ONEIDA
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
FRANKLIN
NEW YORK
Canton
Norwood
Ogdensburg
De Kalb Jc.
Benson Mines
Philadelphia
Watertown
Carthage
Lowville
Sackets Harbor
Cape Vincent
Clayton
Theresa Jc.
Richland
Oswego
Camden
Prospect Jc.
Hinckley
Oneida Lake
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
MONROE
WAYNE
CAYUGA
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT
ALGOMA DISTRICT
NIPISSING DISTRICT
RAINY RIVER DIST.
QUEBEC
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
Lac Seul
Lake Nipigon
Long Lake
Kenogami R.
Rainy Lake
Rat Portage
Rapid City
Red Lake
Port Arthur
Fort William
Isle Royale
Michipicoten Island
Michipicoten River
Sault de Ste. Marie
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Houghton
Ontonagon
Marquette
Ely
Chapleau
Sudbury
North Bay
Mattawa
WESTERN PART OF ONTARIO.
Scale of Statute Miles.

O



125°
1
2
3
124°
4
5
6
123°
7
8
9
122°
10
11
12
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
46°
45°
44°
43°
42°
Longitude West
PACIFIC
OCEAN
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
WASHINGTON
SKAMANIA
CLARKE
KLICKITAT
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
TILLAMOOK
YAMHILL
MULTNOMAH
CLACKAMAS
WASCO
POLK
MARION
LINCOLN
BENTON
LINN
LANE
DOUGLAS
COOS
CURRY
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
KLAMATH
CROOK
SILETZ IND. RES.
WARM SPRING IND. RES.
KLAMATH INDIAN RES.
CASCADE RANGE
CALAPOOIA MOUNTAINS
SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS
DESCHUTES VALLEY
WALKERS RANGE
CALIFORNIA
Astoria
Knappa
Clifton
Seaside
Tillamook Head
Cannon Beach
Nehalem Bay
Garibaldi
Tillamook Bay
Tillamook
Cape Lookout
St. Helens
Kalama
Vancouver
Hillsboro
PORTLAND
Oregon City
Columbia R.
Cascade Locks
The Dalles
Mt. Hood
Mt. Wilson
Mutton Mts.
Dallas
Salem
Monmouth
Silverton
Newport
Yaquina
Toledo
Corvallis
Albany
Lebanon
Mt. Jefferson
Black Butte
Marys Pk.
Alsea
Waldport
Junction City
Harrisburg
Eugene
Springfield
Three Sisters
Foley Springs
Florence
Gardiner
Cottage Grove
Diamond Peak
Drain
Yoncalla
Oakland
Roseburg
Empire City
Marshfield
Coquille
Myrtle Point
Mt. Thielsen
Myrtle Creek
Canyonville
Cape Blanco
Port Orford
Rogue River
Mt. Scott
Crater Lake
Gold Beach
Grants Pass
Jacksonville
Medford
Ashland
Mt. Pitt
Lost Peak
Mt. McLaughlin
Klamath Falls
Snow Pk.
Kerby
Waldo
Chetco

GON.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
WASHINGTON
WALLA WALLA
Walla Walla
KLICKITAT
Columbia River
Goldendale
UMATILLA
Pendleton
UMATILLA IND. RES.
Pilot Rock
MORROW
Heppner
Lexington
GILLIAM
Condon
Fossil
WALLOWA
Enterprise
Joseph
Arcadia
Wallowa Lake
Mt. Wilson
UNION
Union
La Grande
Elgin
BLUE MTS.
WESTERN SPUR OF BLUE MTS.
POWDER RIVER MTS.
BAKER
Baker City
Sanger
Sparta
Keating
Huntington
Weatherby
Rye Valley
Bridgeport
Haines
Sumpter
Snake River
GRANT
John Day
Canyon City
Prairie City
Long Creek
Dayville
Mount Vernon
Strawberry Butte
CROOK
Prineville
Paulina
Round Butte
MALHEUR
Vale
Ontario
Nyssa
Riverside
Westfall
Ironside
Juntara
Malheur River
MALHEUR RIVER INDIAN RES.
CEDAR MTS.
Owyhee River
Sheaville
Jordan Valley
HARNEY
Burns
Harney
Lawen
MALHEUR LAKE
Harney Lake
Narrows
Iron Mt.
Silver Lake
Rams Peak
STEINS MTS.
ALVORD VALLEY
Andrews
Bowdens
PUEBLO MTS.
SANTA ROSA MTS.
LAKE
Lakeview
Warners Peaks
Paisley
ABERT LAKE
Alkali Lake
IDAHO
NEVADA
A
B
C
D
E
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H
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J
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L
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22
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24
25
120°
119°
118°
117°
46°
45°
44°
43°
42°

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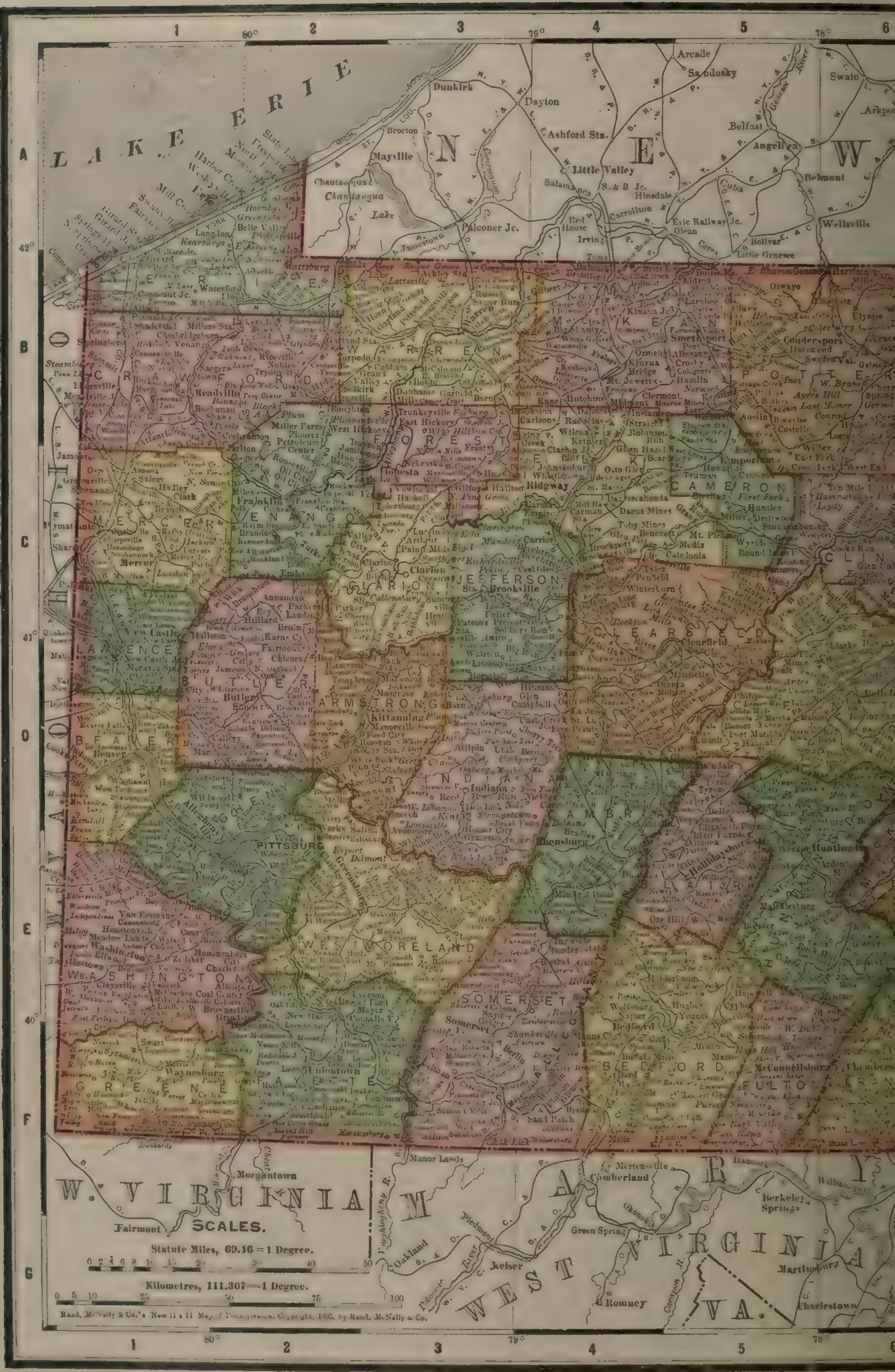
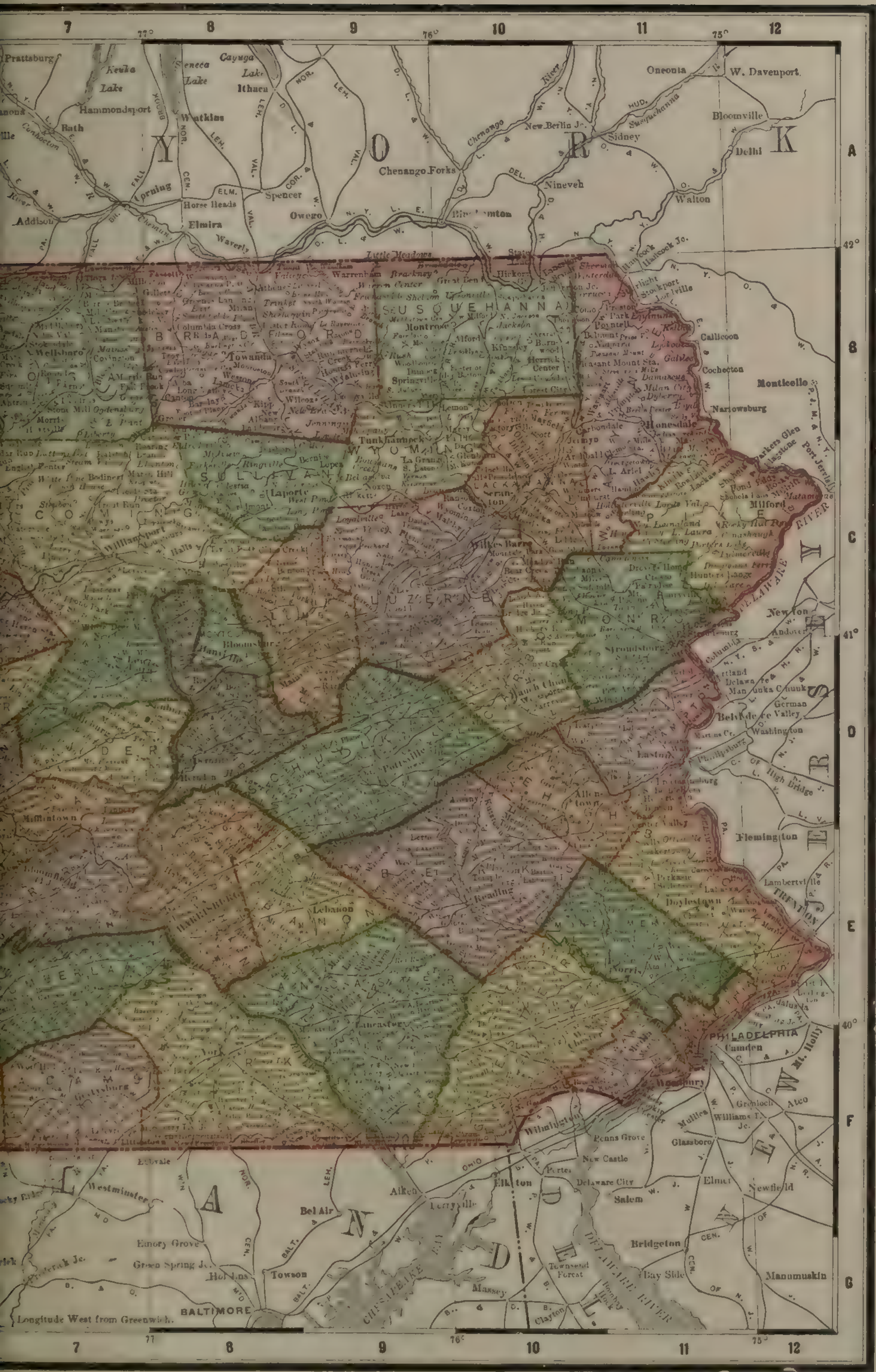
PENNSY

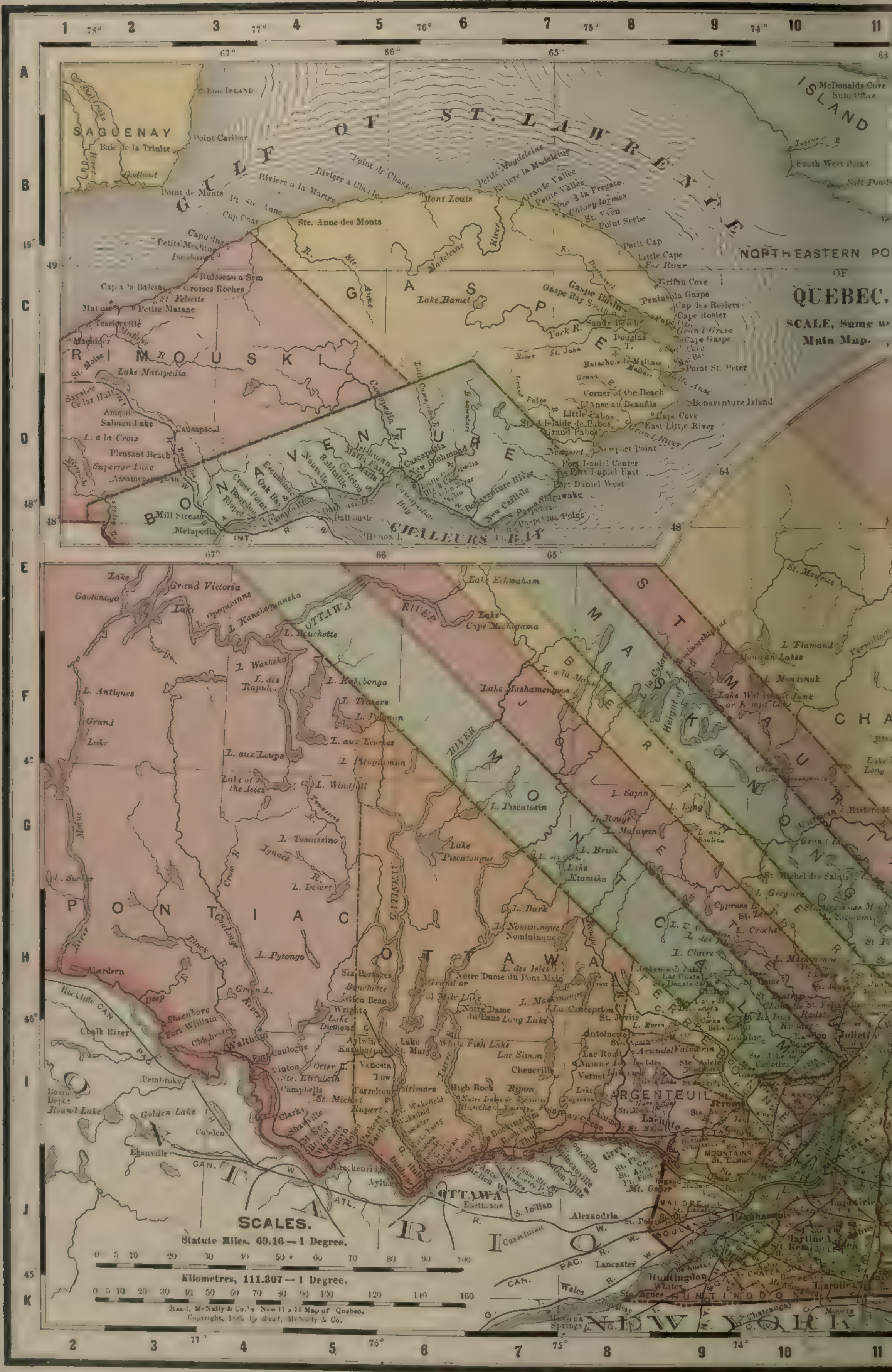

LAKE ERIE
NEW
ERIE
CRAWFORD
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
VENANGO
MERCER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
BEAVER
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
WESTMORELAND
WASHINGTON
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FAYETTE
GREENE
PITTSBURG
OHIO
W. VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
VA.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 2 4 6 8 10 15 20 30 40 50
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 25 50 75 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Pennsylvania. Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
1
80°
2
3
79°
4
5
78°
6
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
42°
41°
40°

VANIA.



7
8
9
10
11
12
77°
76°
75°
42°
41°
40°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Y O R K
SUSQUEHANNA
BRADFORD
WYOMING
SULLIVAN
LUZERNE
MONROE
PIKE
SCHUYLKILL
BERKS
LANCASTER
LEBANON
CUMBERLAND
YORK
ADAMS
NEW JERSEY
N D
DELAWARE RIVER
CHESAPEAKE BAY
Elmira
Owego
Binghamton
Ithaca
Corning
Towanda
Montrose
Wellsboro
Honesdale
Milford
Tunkhannock
Laporte
Scranton
Wilkes Barre
Williamsport
Stroudsburg
Easton
Allentown
Reading
Pottsville
Lebanon
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Doylestown
Norristown
West Chester
Media
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
Trenton
Wilmington
Gettysburg
Mifflintown
Bloomsburg
Danville
Mauch Chunk
Belvidere
Flemington
BALTIMORE
Bel Air
Elkton
Westminster
Salem
Bridgeton
Monticello
Port Jervis
Newton
Longitude West from Greenwich.

QU


GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ISLAND
SAGUENAY
NORTHEASTERN PO
OF
QUEBEC.
SCALE, Same as
Main Map.
GASPE
RIMOUSKI
BONAVENTURE
CHALEURS BAY
Bonaventure Island
Lake Matapedia
Lake Hamel
Mont Louis
Ste. Anne des Monts
Matane
Metapedia
New Carlisle
Paspebiac
Newport
Port Daniel
Percé
Douglas
Gaspe Basin
Cape Gaspe
Cape Rosier
Fox River
PONTIAC
OTTAWA
ARGENTEUIL
ST. MAURICE
MASKINONGE
MONTCALM
TERREBONNE
CHAMPLAIN
OTTAWA RIVER
L. Kakebonga
Lake Mashamengoos
L. Piscatosin
Lake Piscatongue
L. Antiques
Grand Lake
L. Pytongo
Lake Eshwaham
Lake Cape Mechogama
L. Kanchetaneaka
Grand Victoria
L. Bouchette
L. Tomassino
L. Desert
L. Nominingue
Aylmer
Hull
Buckingham
Pembroke
Golden Lake
Chalk River
Waltham
Shawville
Bryson
Campbells Bay
Ste. Agathe
St. Jerome
Lachute
Rigaud
Vaudreuil
Beauharnois
Huntingdon
Chateauguay
MONTREAL
Joliette
Lancaster
Alexandria
ONTARIO
NEW YORK
CAN. PAC. R.
CAN. ATL. R.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
A B C D E F G H I J K
78° 77° 76° 75° 74°
67° 66° 65° 64°

SCALES.

Statute Miles. 69.16 — 1 Degree.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Kilometres, 111.307 — 1 Degree.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 120 140 160

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Quebec.

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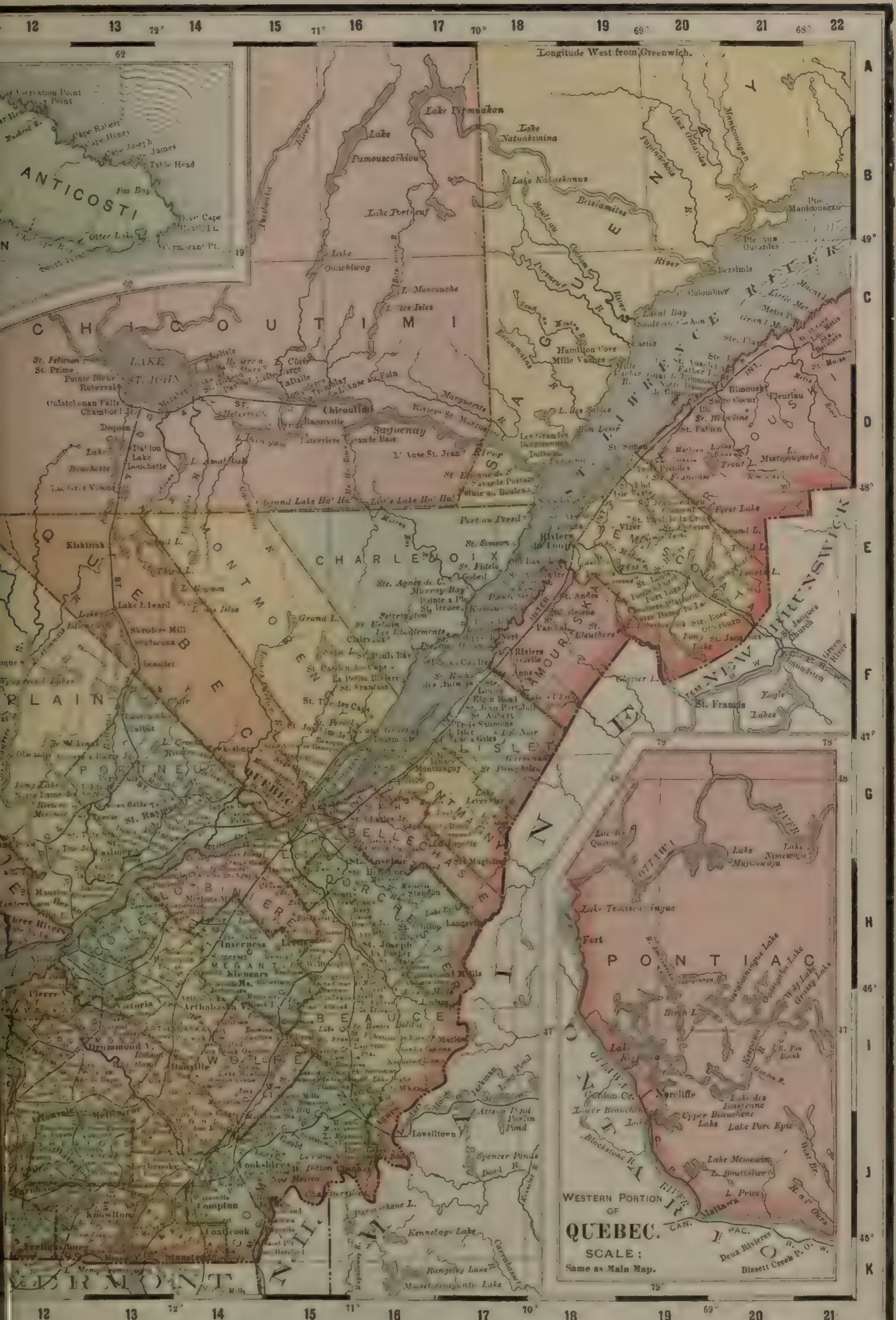
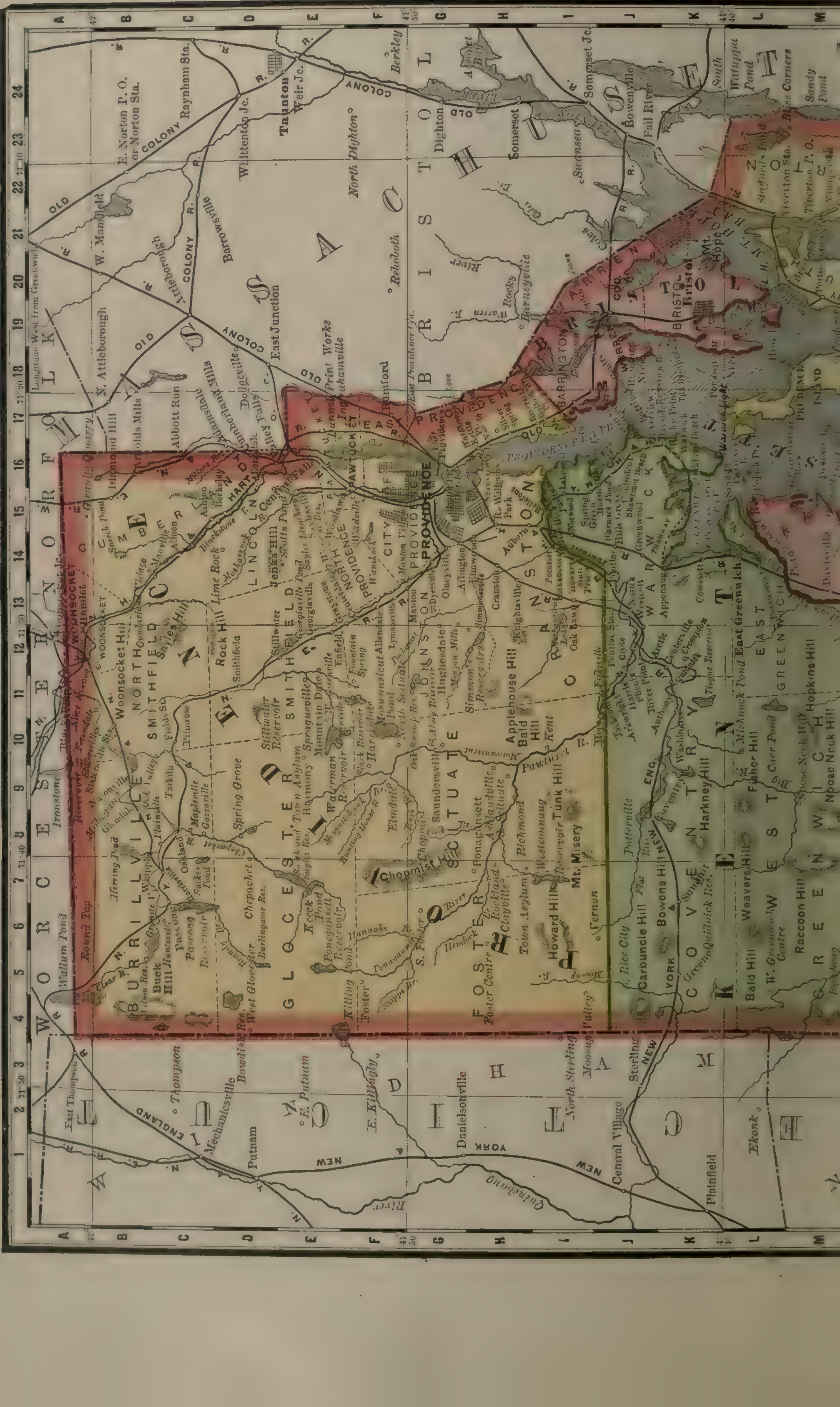
BEC.

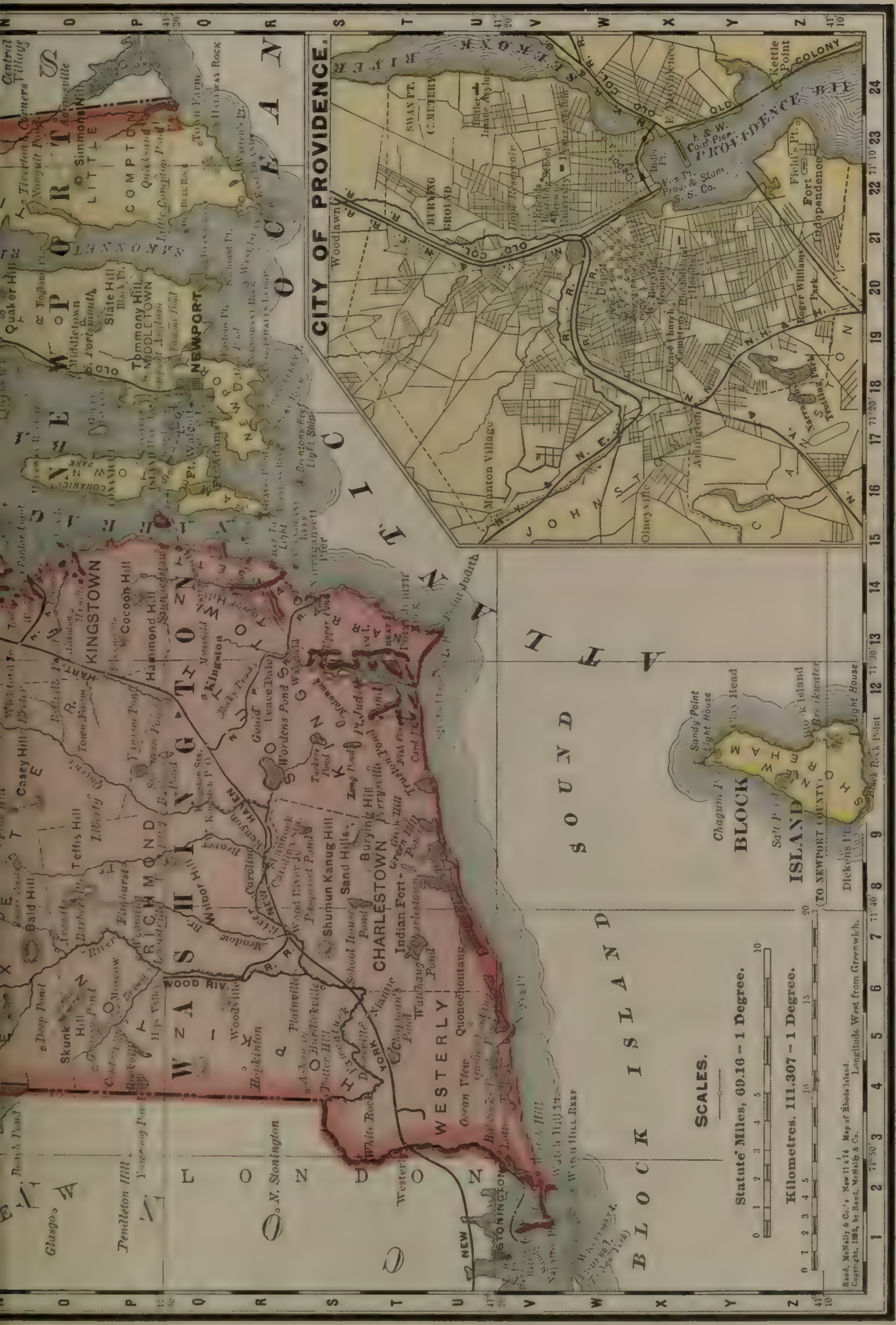

Longitude West from Greenwich.
12
13
72°
14
15
71°
16
17
70°
18
19
69°
20
21
68°
22
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
49°
48°
47°
46°
45°
ANTICOSTI
Table Head
Fox Bay
Cape Robert
CHICOUTIMI
Lake St. John
Roberval
St. Prime
Chicoutimi
Saguenay
Lake Pipmuakan
Lake Natuakimina
Lake Pamouscachiou
Lake Kakuskanus
Lake Portneuf
Lake Onachiwag
L. Moncouche
SAGUENAY
Betsiamites
Bersimis
Manicouagan R.
Pte. Manicouagan
Pte. aux Outardes
Laval Bay
Hamilton Cove
Mille Vaches
ST. LAWRENCE
Rimouski
RIMOUSKI
Fleuriau
Trout L.
First Lake
Second L.
CHARLEVOIX
Murray Bay
St. Simeon
Riviere du Loup
TEMISCOUATA
KAMOURASKA
NEW BRUNSWICK
St. Francis
Eagle Lakes
MONTMORENCY
QUEBEC
Lake Edward
Grand L.
CHAMPLAIN
PORTNEUF
Quebec
L'ISLET
Montmagny
MONTMAGNY
BELLECHASSE
DORCHESTER
LOTBINIERE
MEGANTIC
Inverness
Three Rivers
Arthabaska
BEAUCE
WOLFE
Drummond
Danville
Melbourne
Sherbrooke
Compton
Coaticook
Knowlton
Lowelltown
Spencer Ponds
Parmachene L.
Kennebago Lake
Rangeley Lake
MAINE
N.H.
VERMONT
WESTERN PORTION OF QUEBEC.
SCALE: Same as Main Map.
PONTIAC
Lake Temiscamingue
Fort
OTTAWA RIVER
Lake Mujizouoja
Birch L.
Norcliffe
Gordon Cr.
Lower Beauchene Lake
Upper Beauchene Lake
Lake Pore Epic
Lake Memewin
L. Price
Mattawa
Deux Rivieres
Bissett Creek P. O.
CAN. PAC.
ONTARIO
79°
78°

RHODE



PROVIDENCE
WOONSOCKET
PAWTUCKET
BRISTOL
Taunton
Fall River
Somerset
Dighton
Attleborough
BURRILLVILLE
GLOCESTER
SCITUATE
FOSTER
SMITHFIELD
NORTH SMITHFIELD
LINCOLN
JOHNSTON
CRANSTON
COVENTRY
WARWICK
EAST GREENWICH
WEST GREENWICH
BARRINGTON
WARREN

SLAND.


CITY OF PROVIDENCE.
PROVIDENCE RIVER
SEEKONK RIVER
Woodlawn
Manton Village
Olneyville
JOHNSTON
CRANSTON
Fort Independence
Field's Pt.
Roger Williams Park
Kettle Point
NEWPORT
MIDDLETOWN
PORTSMOUTH
LITTLE COMPTON
SAKONNET RIVER
NARRAGANSETT BAY
NEW SHOREHAM
KINGSTOWN
SOUTH KINGSTOWN
NARRAGANSETT
CHARLESTOWN
RICHMOND
HOPKINTON
WESTERLY
WASHINGTON
NEWPORT
Point Judith
BLOCK ISLAND
BLOCK ISLAND SOUND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW LONDON
N. Stonington
Stonington
Watch Hill
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres. 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Longitude West from Greenwich.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Rhode Island.

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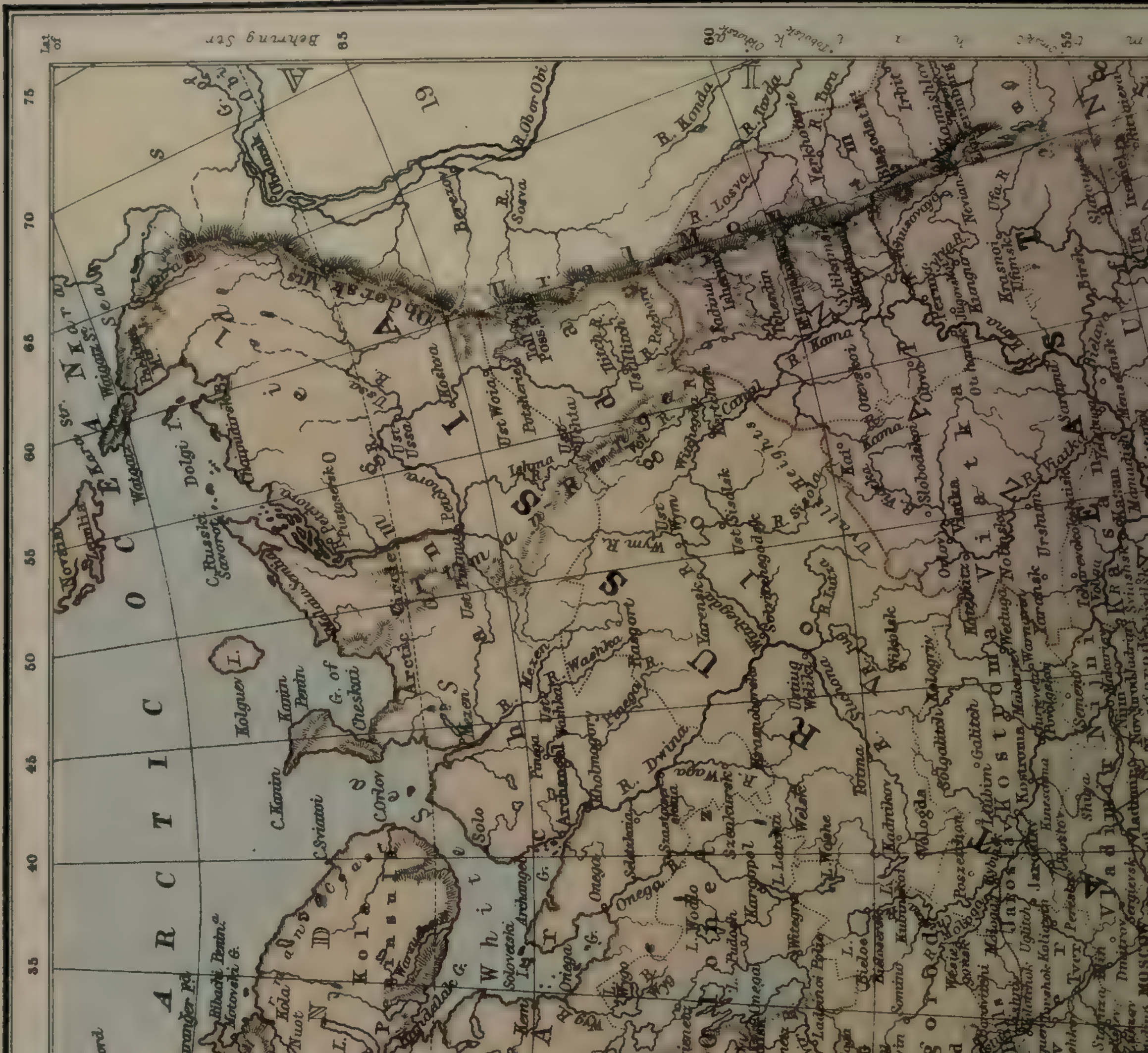
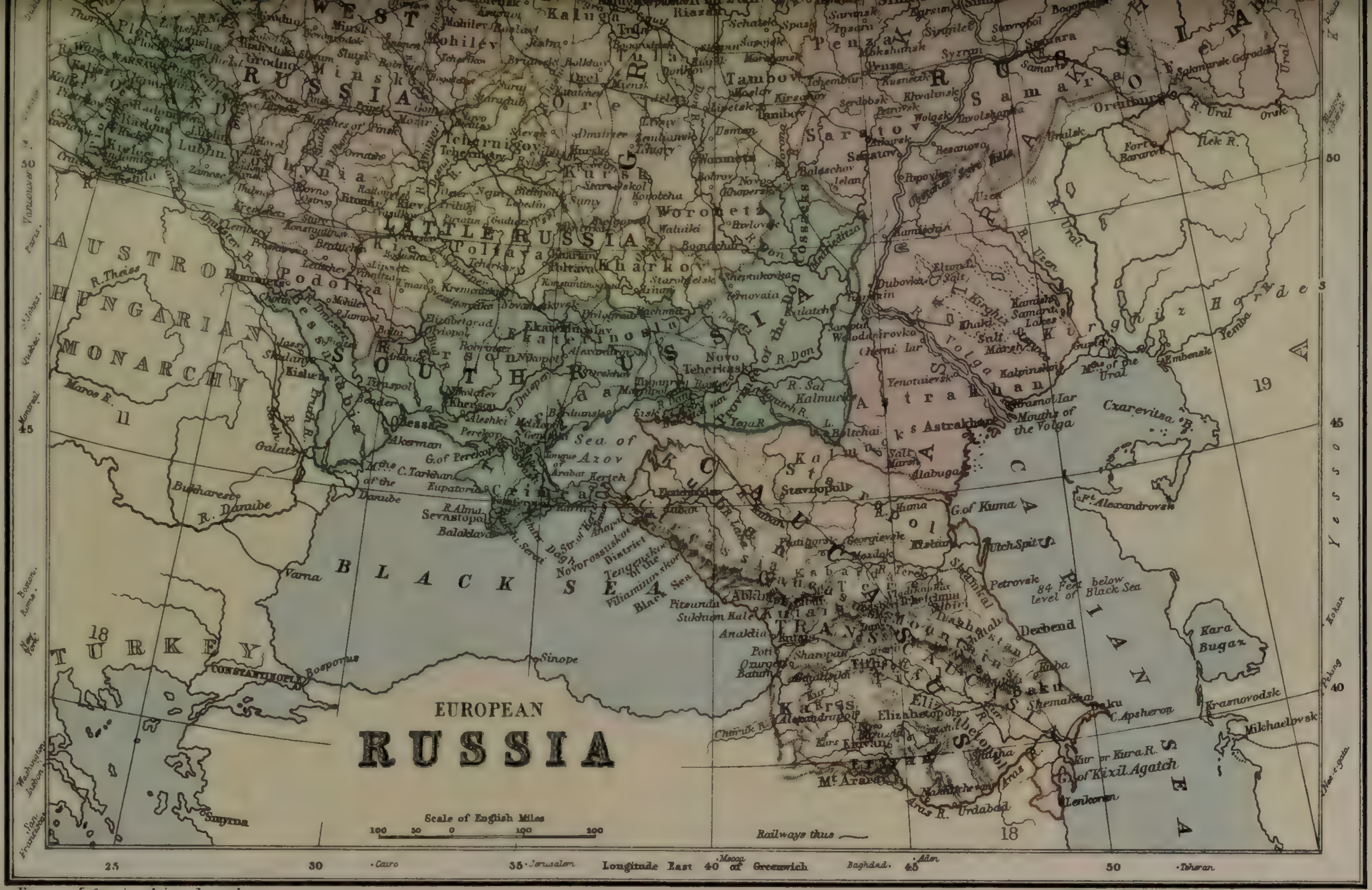
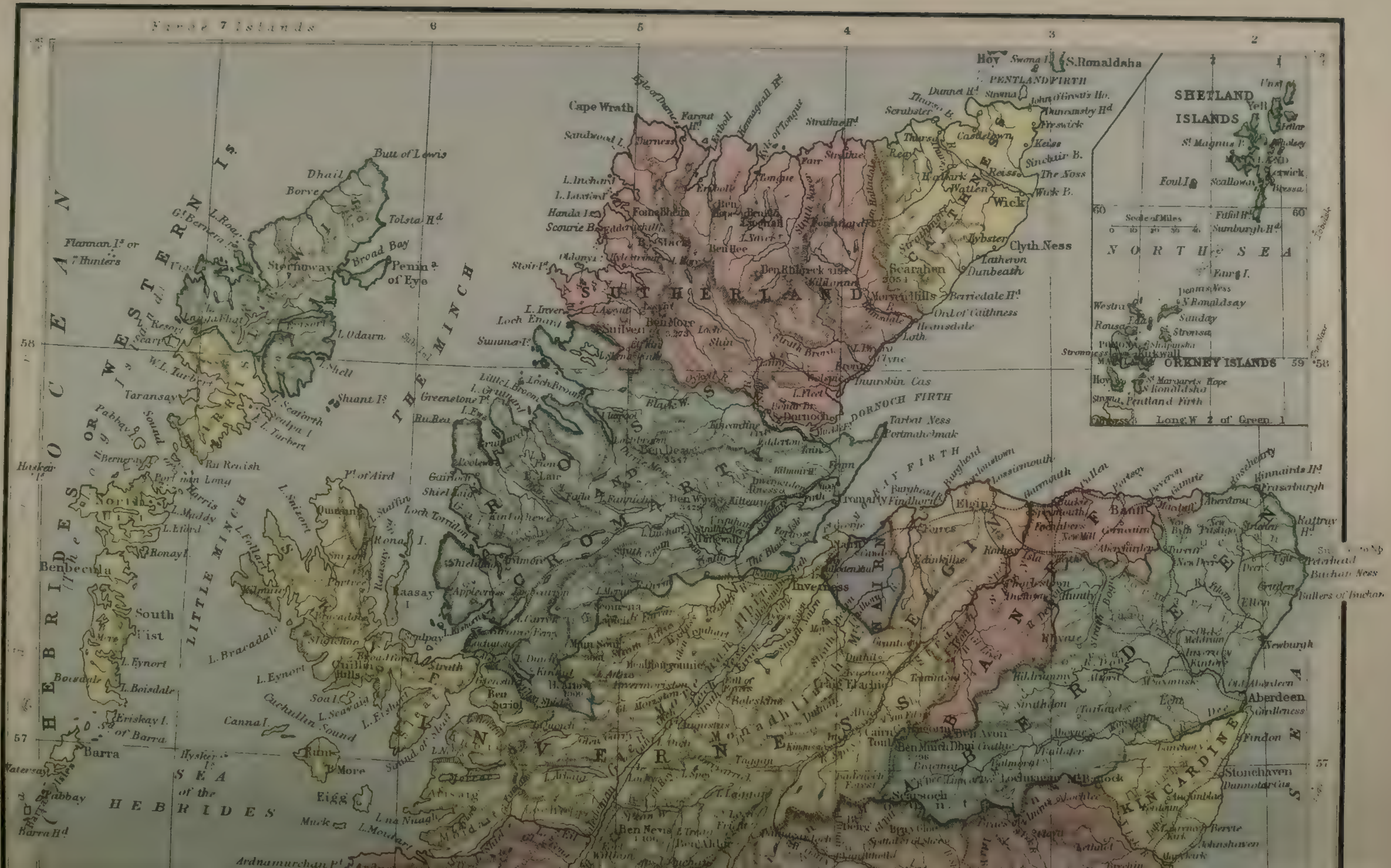
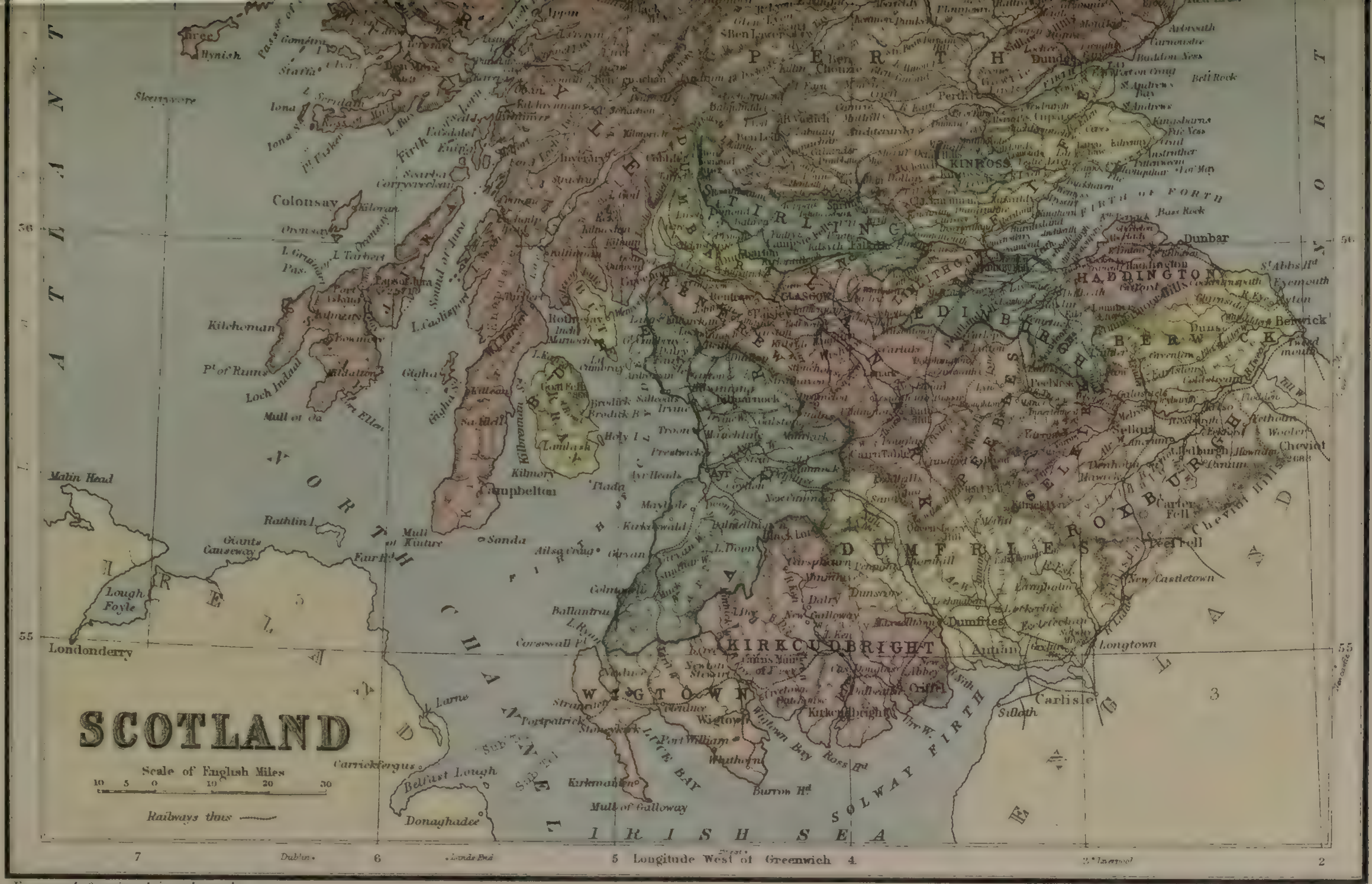

ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
North Cape
Lofoden Is
Arctic Circle
White Sea
Kola
Kolguev I.
C. Kanin
Archangel
R. Dwina
R. Mezen
R. Petchora
Ural Mts
Onega
L. Ladoga
L. Onega
St. Petersburg
Stockholm
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Trondhjem
Gothland
Oeland
Riga
Dago
Osel
Novgorod
Vologda
Kostroma
Wiatka
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Moscow
Baltic
Iceland
Faroe Is
Behring Str


EUROPEAN
RUSSIA
Scale of English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
Railways thus
Longitude East 40 of Greenwich
25
30
35
45
50
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Sea of Azov
TURKEY
AUSTRO HUNGARIAN MONARCHY
SOUTH RUSSIA
LITTLE RUSSIA
WEST RUSSIA
GREAT RUSSIA
TRANSCAUCASIA
CAUCASIA
Astrakhan
Kirghiz Hordes
Constantinople
Sinope
Varna
Bucharest
Galatz
Odessa
Sevastopol
Balaklava
Kertch
Kiev
Kharkov
Poltava
Ekaterinoslav
Kherson
Podolia
Volhynia
Tchernigov
Kursk
Woronetz
Tambov
Saratov
Samara
Orenburg
Penza
Tula
Kaluga
Orel
Mohilev
Minsk
Grodno
Lublin
Warsaw
Novo Tcherkask
Stavropol
Tiflis
Baku
Derbend
Petrovsk
Erivan
Elizabethpol
Mt Ararat
Lenkoran
Krasnovodsk
Mikhaelovsk
Kara Bugaz
Cxarevitsa B.
Mouths of the Volga
84 Feet below level of Black Sea
Smyrna
Cairo
Jerusalem
Mecca
Aden
Baghdad
Teheran
18
19
11

Engraved & printed in colours by

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.


Faroe Islands
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
NORTH SEA
Scale of Miles
Long. W. 2 of Green. 1
PENTLAND FIRTH
Hoy
S. Ronaldsha
Cape Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Stornoway
THE MINCH
LITTLE MINCH
WESTERN IS.
OCEAN
HEBRIDES
SEA of the HEBRIDES
SUTHERLAND
CAITHNESS
Wick
Clyth Ness
Thurso
Dunnet Hd.
DORNOCH FIRTH
MORAY FIRTH
ROSS AND CROMARTY
INVERNESS
NAIRN
ELGIN
BANFF
ABERDEEN
KINCARDINE
Inverness
Elgin
Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Kinnairds Hd.
Ben Nevis
Ben More
Ben Macdhui
Skye
Raasay
Rona I.
Rum
Eigg
Muck
Canna I.
North Uist
South Uist
Benbecula
Barra
Barra Hd.
Harris
Taransay
Flannan Is. or 7 Hunters
Shiant Is.
Ardnamurchan Pt.
Loch Torridon
Loch Broom
Dunrobin Cas.
Tarbat Ness
Buchan Ness
58
57


SCOTLAND
Scale of English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30
Railways thus
ATLANTIC
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
SOLWAY FIRTH
FIRTH of FORTH
PERTH
FIFE
KINROSS
ARGYLE
DUMBARTON
STIRLING
LINLITHGOW
EDINBURGH
HADDINGTON
BERWICK
RENFREW
LANARK
AYR
BUTE
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
ROXBURGH
DUMFRIES
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
WIGTOWN
IRELAND
ENGLAND
Cheviot Hills
Glasgow
Dunbar
Carlisle
Londonderry
Campbelton
Colonsay
Longitude West of Greenwich
7
6
5
4
2
55
56

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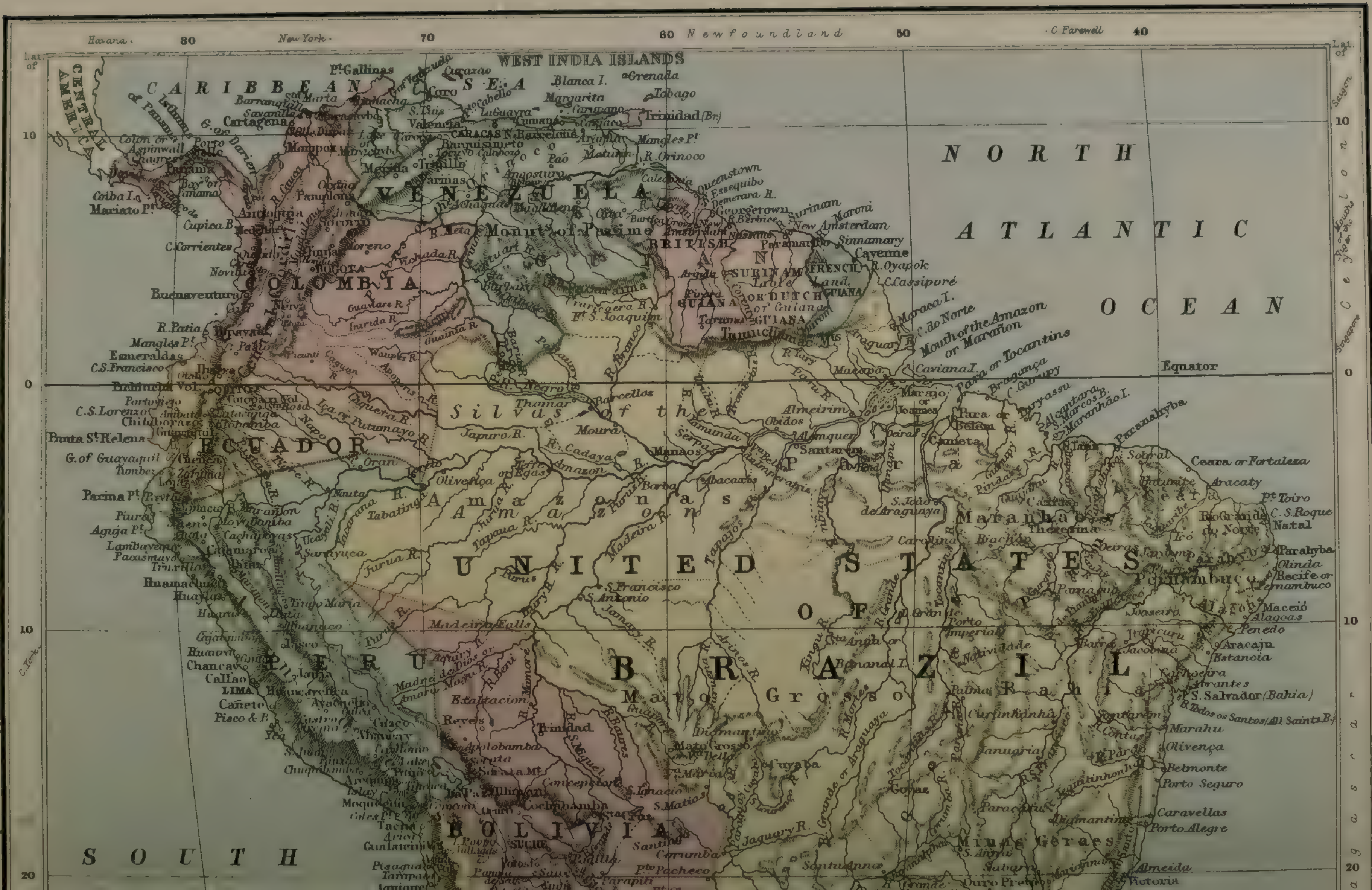
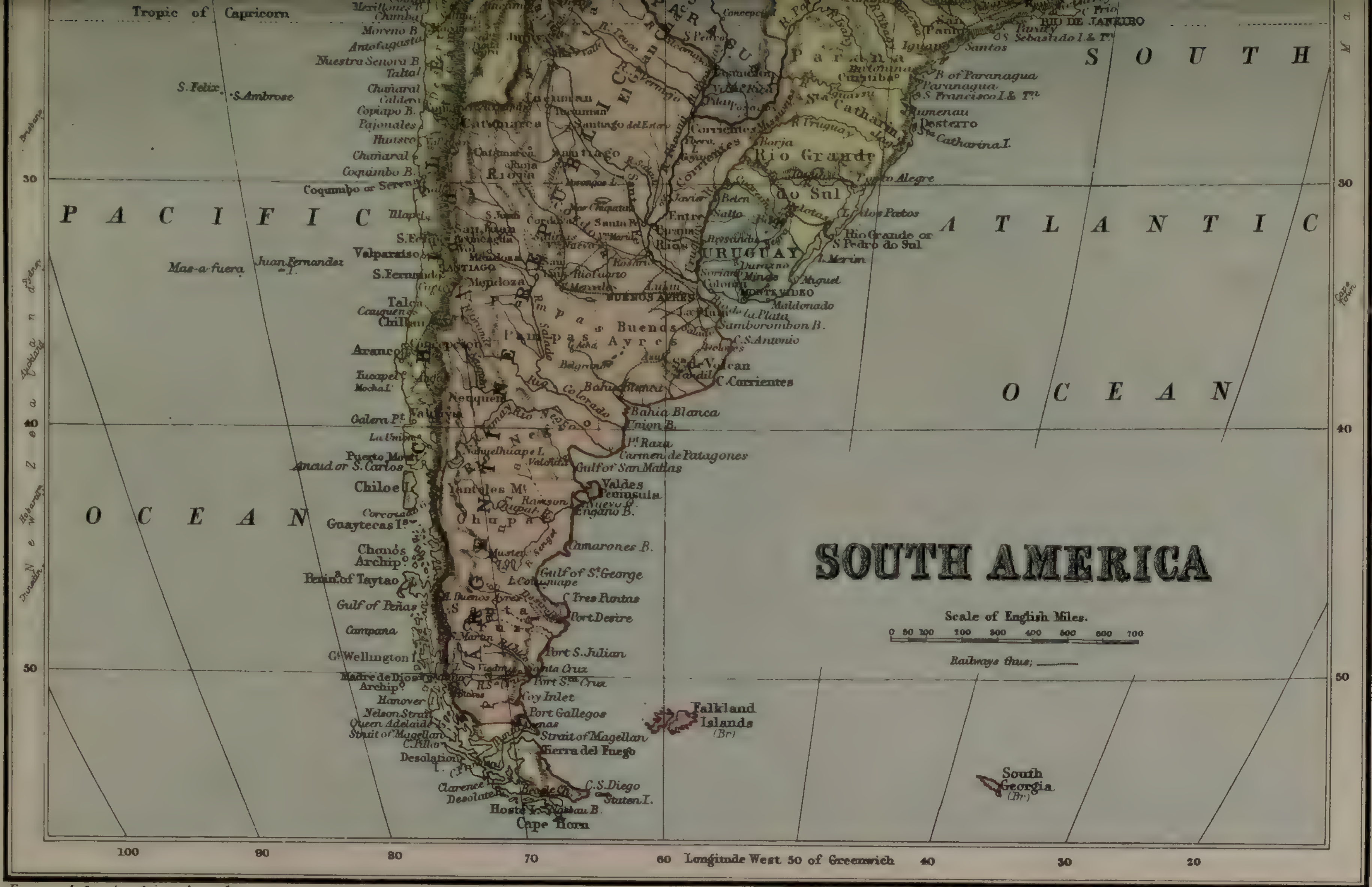

CARIBBEAN SEA
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH
CENTRAL AMERICA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
GUIANA
BRITISH
DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL
Silvas of the Amazons
Mato Grosso
Minas Geraes
Equator
Newfoundland
New York
Havana
C. Farewell
80
70
60
50
40
10
0
10
20


SOUTH AMERICA
Scale of English Miles.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
Railways thus;
Longitude West 50 of Greenwich
100
90
80
70
60
40
30
20
30
40
50
Tropic of Capricorn
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
URUGUAY
Rio Grande do Sul
Pampas
Buenos Ayres
BUENOS AYRES
MONTEVIDEO
Valparaiso
SANTIAGO
Mendoza
Cordoba
RIO DE JANEIRO
Santos
Porto Alegre
Chiloe I.
Chonos Archip.
Gulf of Peñas
Madre de Dios Archip.
Strait of Magellan
Tierra del Fuego
Cape Horn
Staten I.
Falkland Islands (Br.)
South Georgia (Br.)
Juan Fernandez I.
Mas-a-fuera
S. Felix
S. Ambrose
Bahia Blanca
Valdes Peninsula
Gulf of St. George
Port Desire
Port S. Julian
Santa Cruz
Port Gallegos
C. Corrientes

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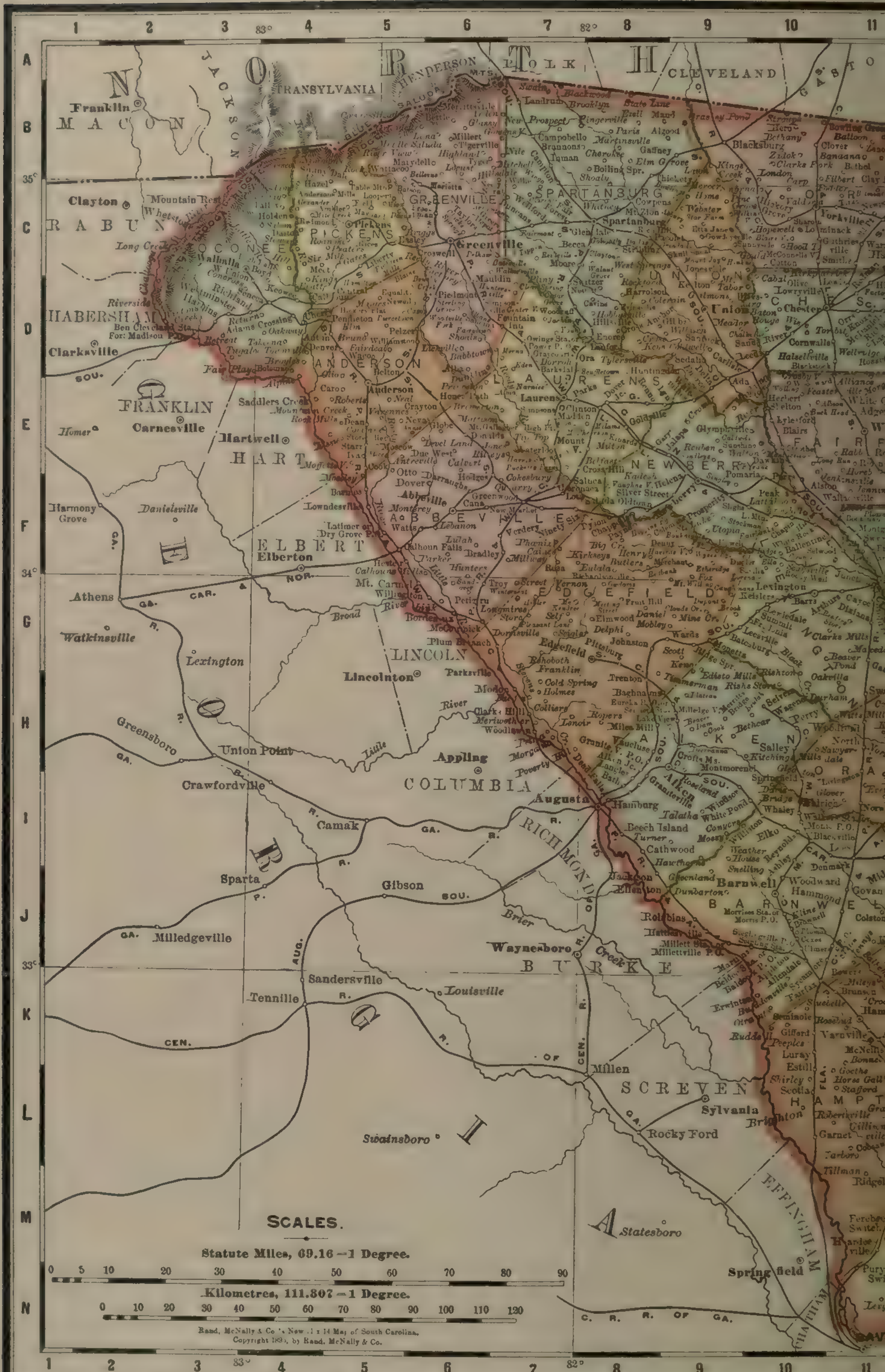
SOUTH


NORTH
GEORGIA
TRANSYLVANIA
HENDERSON
POLK
CLEVELAND
MACON
JACKSON
RABUN
HABERSHAM
FRANKLIN
HART
ELBERT
LINCOLN
COLUMBIA
RICHMOND
BURKE
SCREVEN
EFFINGHAM
CHATHAM
OCONEE
PICKENS
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
ANDERSON
LAURENS
UNION
NEWBERRY
ABBEVILLE
EDGEFIELD
AIKEN
BARNWELL
HAMPTON
Franklin
Clayton
Clarksville
Carnesville
Hartwell
Elberton
Athens
Watkinsville
Lexington
Lincolnton
Greensboro
Union Point
Crawfordville
Appling
Augusta
Camak
Sparta
Gibson
Milledgeville
Sandersville
Tennille
Louisville
Waynesboro
Millen
Sylvania
Rocky Ford
Swainsboro
Statesboro
Springfield
Greenville
Spartanburg
Pickens
Walhalla
Anderson
Abbeville
Laurens
Union
Newberry
Edgefield
Aiken
Barnwell
Chester
Yorkville
35°
34°
33°
83°
82°
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Kilometres, 111.807 = 1 Degree.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of South Carolina.
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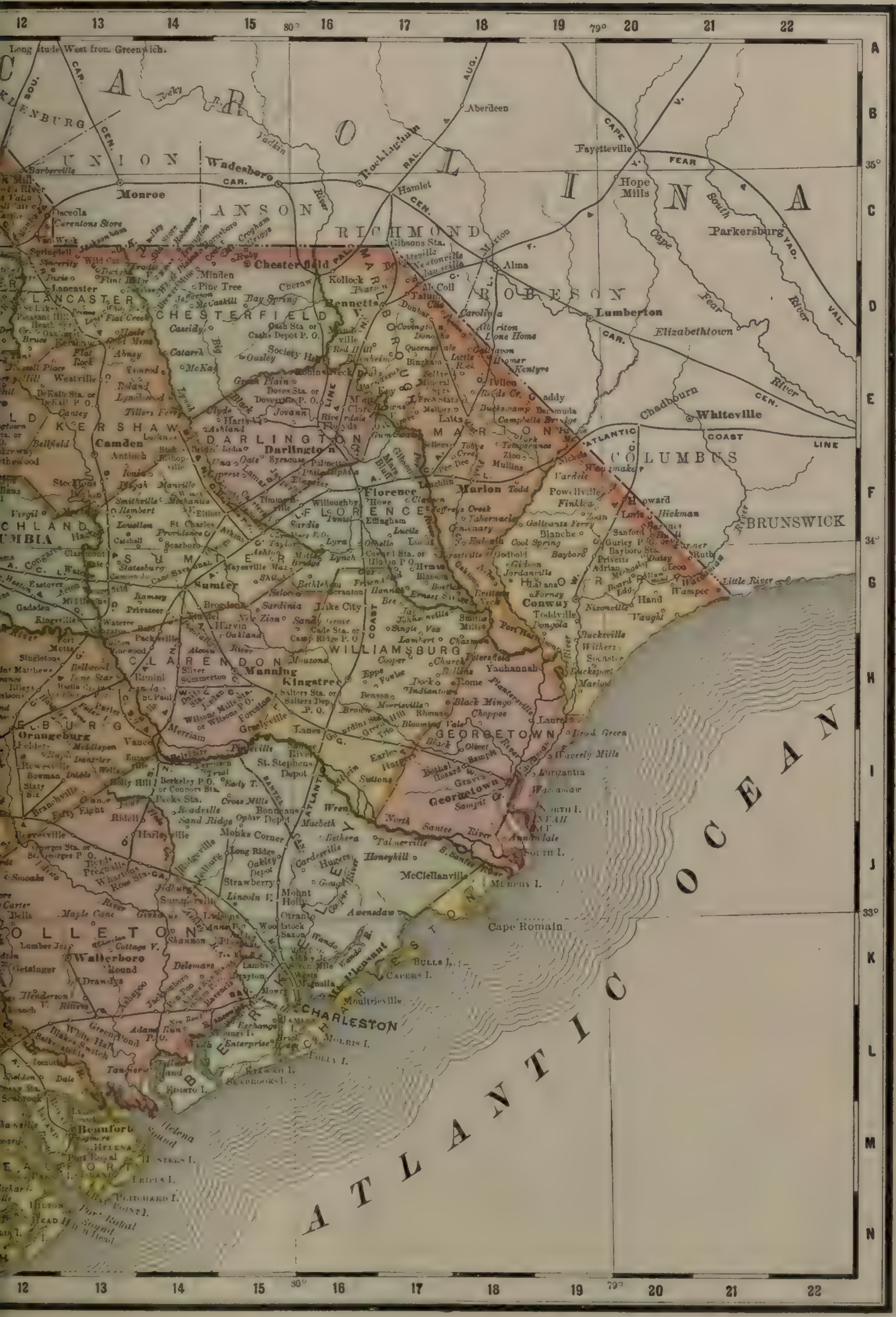
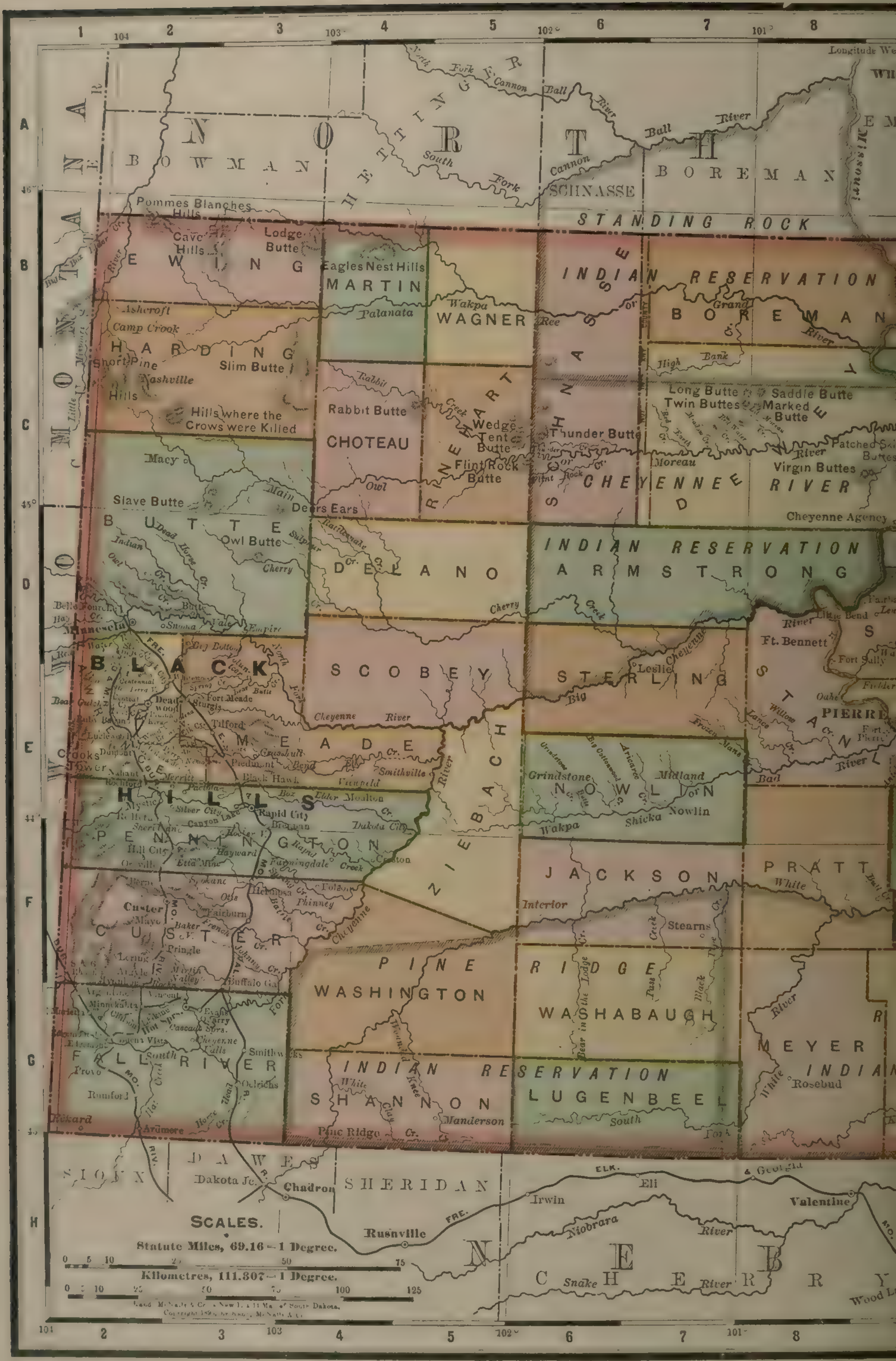
AROLINA.

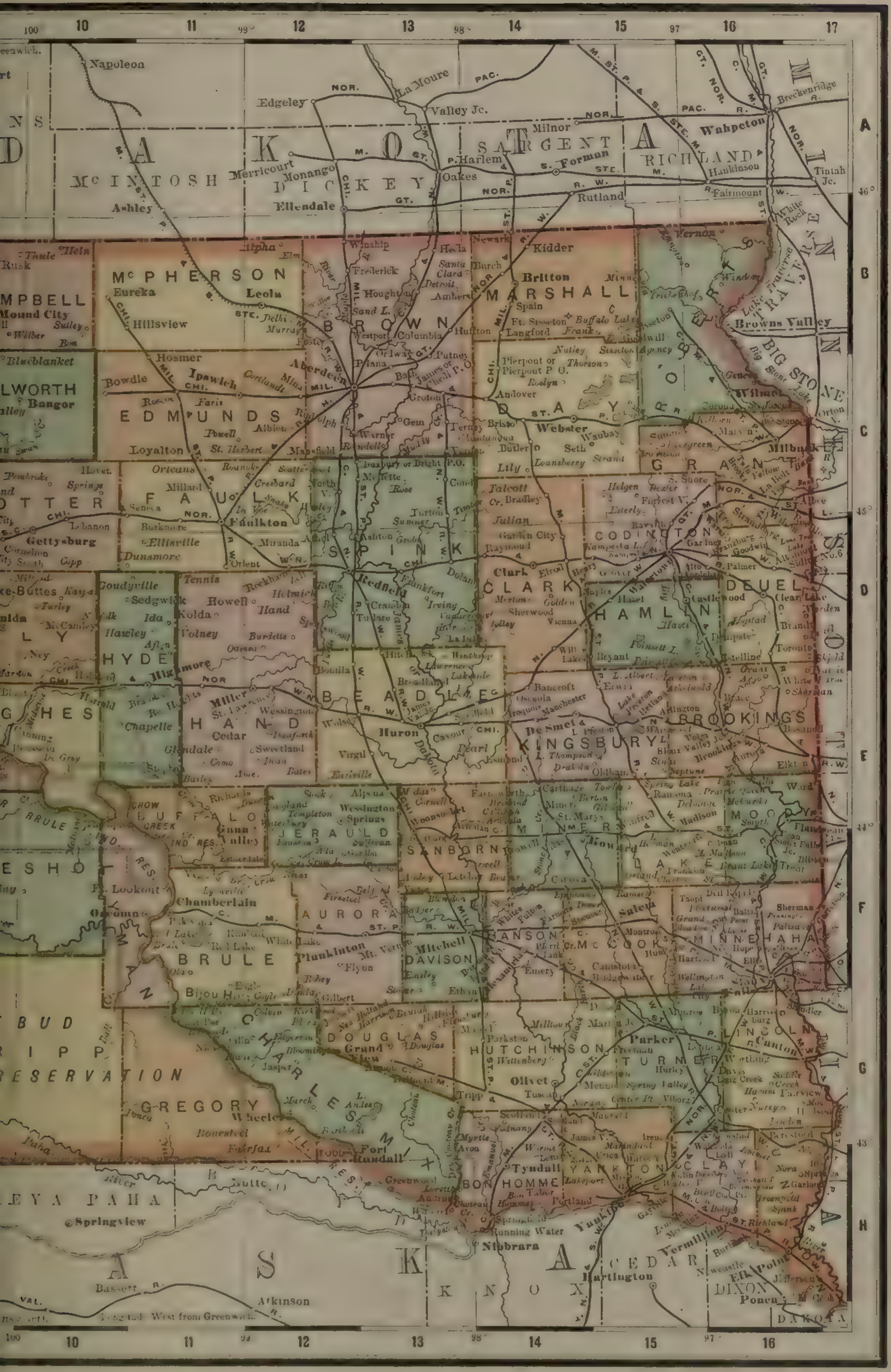

Longitude West from Greenwich.
A R O L I N A
UNION
ANSON
RICHMOND
ROBESON
COLUMBUS
BRUNSWICK
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
MARION
HORRY
FLORENCE
SUMTER
RICHLAND
COLUMBIA
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
CHARLESTON
BEAUFORT
Monroe
Wadesboro
Rockingham
Hamlet
Aberdeen
Fayetteville
Hope Mills
Parkersburg
Lumberton
Elizabethtown
Chadbourn
Whiteville
Maxton
Alma
Chesterfield
Cheraw
Bennettsville
Lancaster
Camden
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Conway
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
Georgetown
Lake City
McClellanville
Cape Romain
Charleston
Walterboro
Beaufort
Port Royal
Mt. Pleasant
Moultrieville
Little River
Cape Fear River
Waccamaw
Santee River
Atlantic Coast Line
ATLANTIC OCEAN
35°
34°
33°
80°
79°
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N

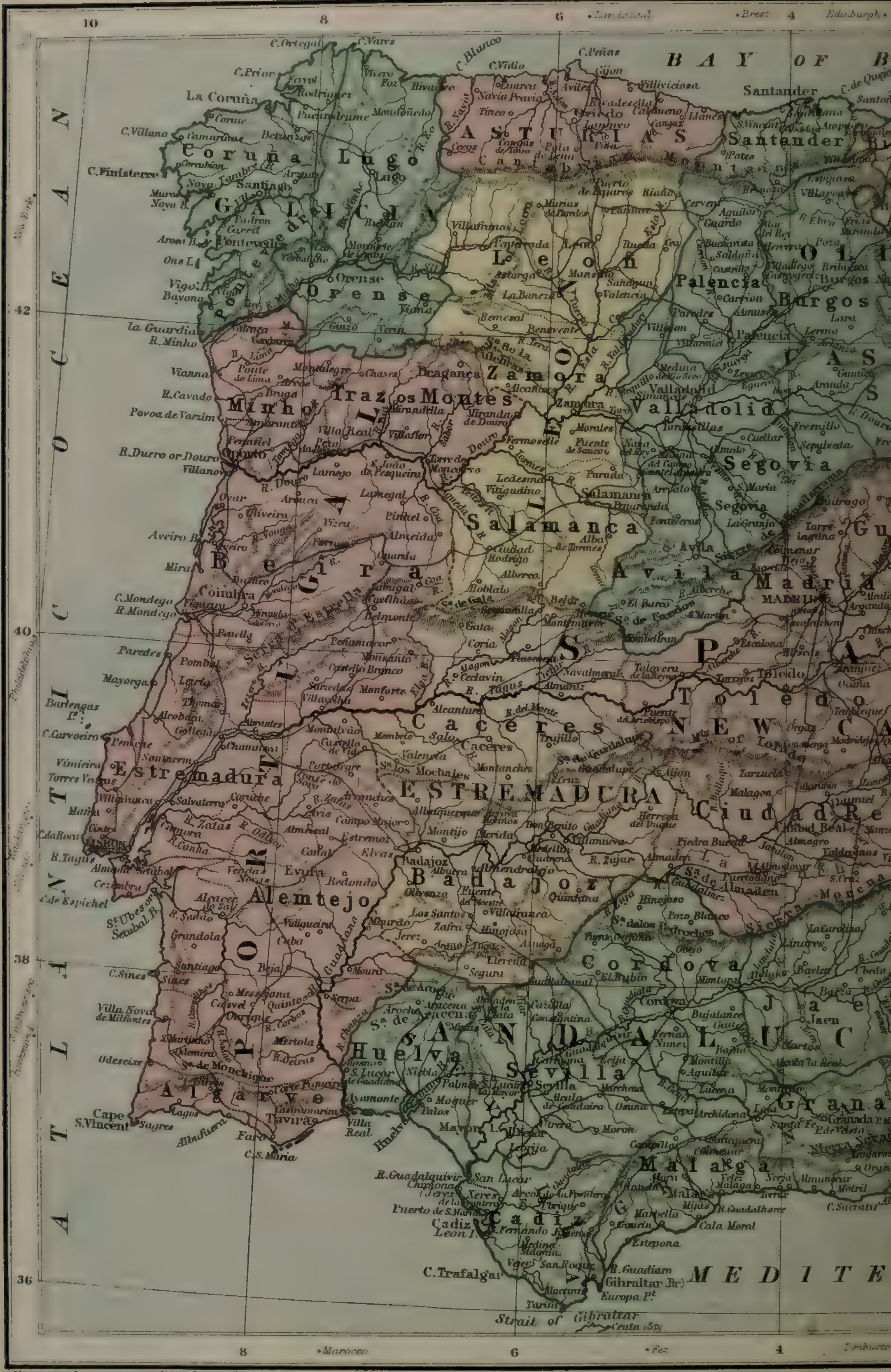
SOUTH



NORTH
BOWMAN
HETTINGER
SCHNASSE
BOREMAN
EMMONS
STANDING ROCK
INDIAN RESERVATION
MONTANA
WYOMING
Pommes Blanches Hills
Cave Hills
Lodge Butte
EWING
Eagles Nest Hills
MARTIN
Palanata
WAGNER
Wakpa
Ree
Grand
Ashcroft
Camp Crook
HARDING
Short Pine Hills
Nashville
Slim Butte
Hills where the Crows were Killed
Rabbit Butte
CHOTEAU
RINEHART
Wedge Tent Butte
Flint Rock Butte
Thunder Butte
SCHNASSE
High Bank
Long Butte
Saddle Butte
Twin Buttes
Marked Butte
Moreau
Patched Skin Buttes
Virgin Buttes
CHEYENNE RIVER
Cheyenne Agency
Macy
Slave Butte
Deers Ears
BUTTE
Owl Butte
Cherry
DELANO
INDIAN RESERVATION
ARMSTRONG
Belle Fourche
Minnesela
Empire
Little Bend
Ft. Bennett
Fort Sully
SCOBEY
STERLING
Leslie
Big
Cheyenne River
STANLEY
PIERRE
BLACK HILLS
Deadwood
Fort Meade
Sturgis
Tilford
MEADE
Piedmont
Black Hawk
Smithville
Crooks Tower
Elder
Moulton
Rapid City
Silver City
Hill City
Hayward
Dakota City
PENNINGTON
Farmingdale
Creston
NIEBACH
Grindstone
NOWLIN
Midland
Nowlin
Wakpa
Shicka
JACKSON
PRATT
White
Interior
Stearns
Custer
Fairburn
Hermosa
Phinney
Buffalo Gap
CUSTER
Pringle
PINE
WASHINGTON
RIDGE
WASHABAUGH
MEYER
Hot Springs
Cascade Sprs.
Minnekahta
Smithwick
Oelrichs
FALL RIVER
Provo
Rumford
Edgemont
Ardmore
INDIAN RESERVATION
SHANNON
Manderson
Pine Ridge
LUGENBEEL
South Fork
Rosebud
INDIAN
SIOUX
DAWES
Dakota Jc.
Chadron
SHERIDAN
Rushville
Irwin
Eli
Georgia
Valentine
Niobrara River
Snake River
NEBRASKA
Wood L.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 25 50 75
Kilometres, 111.807 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 25 50 75 100 125
Rand McNally & Co.'s New Indexed Map of South Dakota.
Copyright 189[illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A B C D E F G H
104 103 102 101
Longitude West

AKOTA.


10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
46°
45°
44°
43°
Napoleon
Edgeley
La Moure
Valley Jc.
Milnor
Wahpeton
Breckenridge
McINTOSH
Ashley
DICKEY
Ellendale
Oakes
SARGENT
Forman
RICHLAND
Hankinson
Fairmount
Rutland
Tintah Jc.
McPHERSON
Eureka
Leola
Hillsview
BROWN
Aberdeen
Columbia
Hecla
Frederick
MARSHALL
Britton
Kidder
Langford
Browns Valley
TRAVERSE
BIG STONE
EDMUNDS
Ipswich
Bowdle
Roscoe
DAY
Webster
Bristol
Andover
Groton
FAULK
Faulkton
POTTER
Gettysburg
SPINK
Redfield
Ashton
GRANT
Milbank
CODINGTON
Watertown
CLARK
HAMLIN
DEUEL
HYDE
Highmore
HAND
Miller
BEADLE
Huron
KINGSBURY
De Smet
BROOKINGS
Brookings
BUFFALO
JERAULD
SANBORN
MINER
LAKE
MOODY
Flandreau
BRULE
Chamberlain
AURORA
Plankinton
DAVISON
Mitchell
HANSON
McCOOK
Salem
MINNEHAHA
Sioux Falls
DOUGLAS
HUTCHINSON
TURNER
Parker
LINCOLN
Canton
CHARLES MIX
Fort Randall
GREGORY
BON HOMME
Tyndall
YANKTON
Yankton
CLAY
Vermillion
UNION
Elk Point
Niobrara
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
Ponca
Springview
Atkinson
Bassett
KEYA PAHA
BUD
TRIPP
RESERVATION
Longitude West from Greenwich
MINNESOTA
IOWA
NEBRASKA


BAY OF B
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITE
Strait of Gibraltar
Ceuta (Sp)
GALICIA
Coruña
Lugo
Orense
Pontevedra
ASTURIAS
Santander
Leon
Palencia
Burgos
Zamora
Valladolid
Segovia
Salamanca
Avila
Madrid
MADRID
Toledo
NEW CA
Caceres
ESTREMADURA
Badajoz
Ciudad Re
Cordova
Jaen
Sevilla
Huelva
Cadiz
Malaga
Granada
ANDALUC
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Minho
Traz os Montes
Beira
Estremadura
Alemtejo
Algarve
Lisbon
Oporto
Coimbra
Evora
Faro
Tavira
Lagos
Braga
Braganza
Setubal
La Coruña
Santiago
Ferrol
Vigo
Oviedo
Gijon
Gibraltar
C. Ortegal
C. Finisterre
C. Trafalgar
Cape S. Vincent
C.S. Maria
C. Peñas
R. Minho
R. Duero or Douro
R. Tagus
R. Guadiana
R. Guadalquivir
10
8
6
4
42
40
38
36
Brest
Edinburgh
Marocco
Fez
New York
Philadelphia

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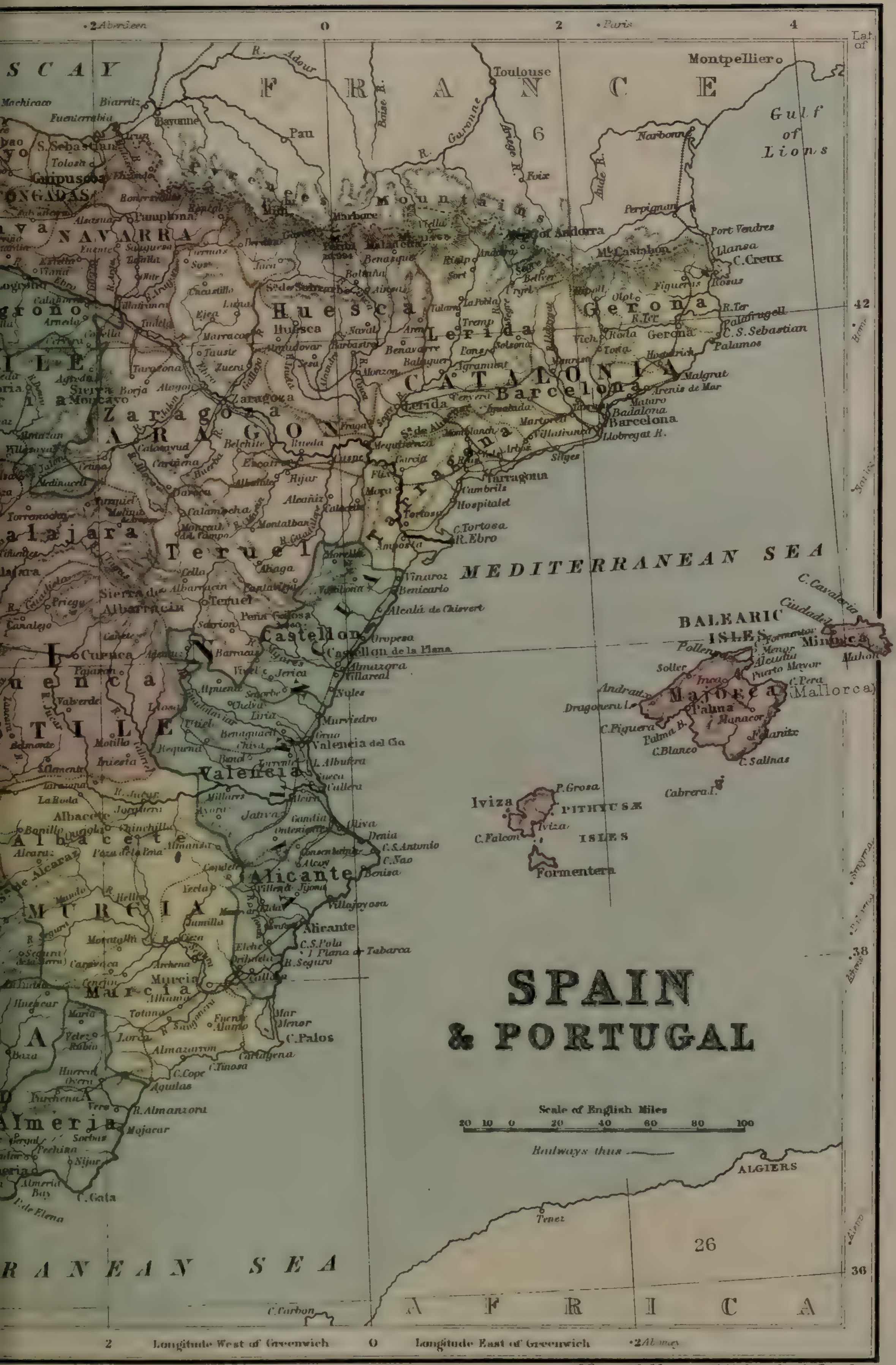
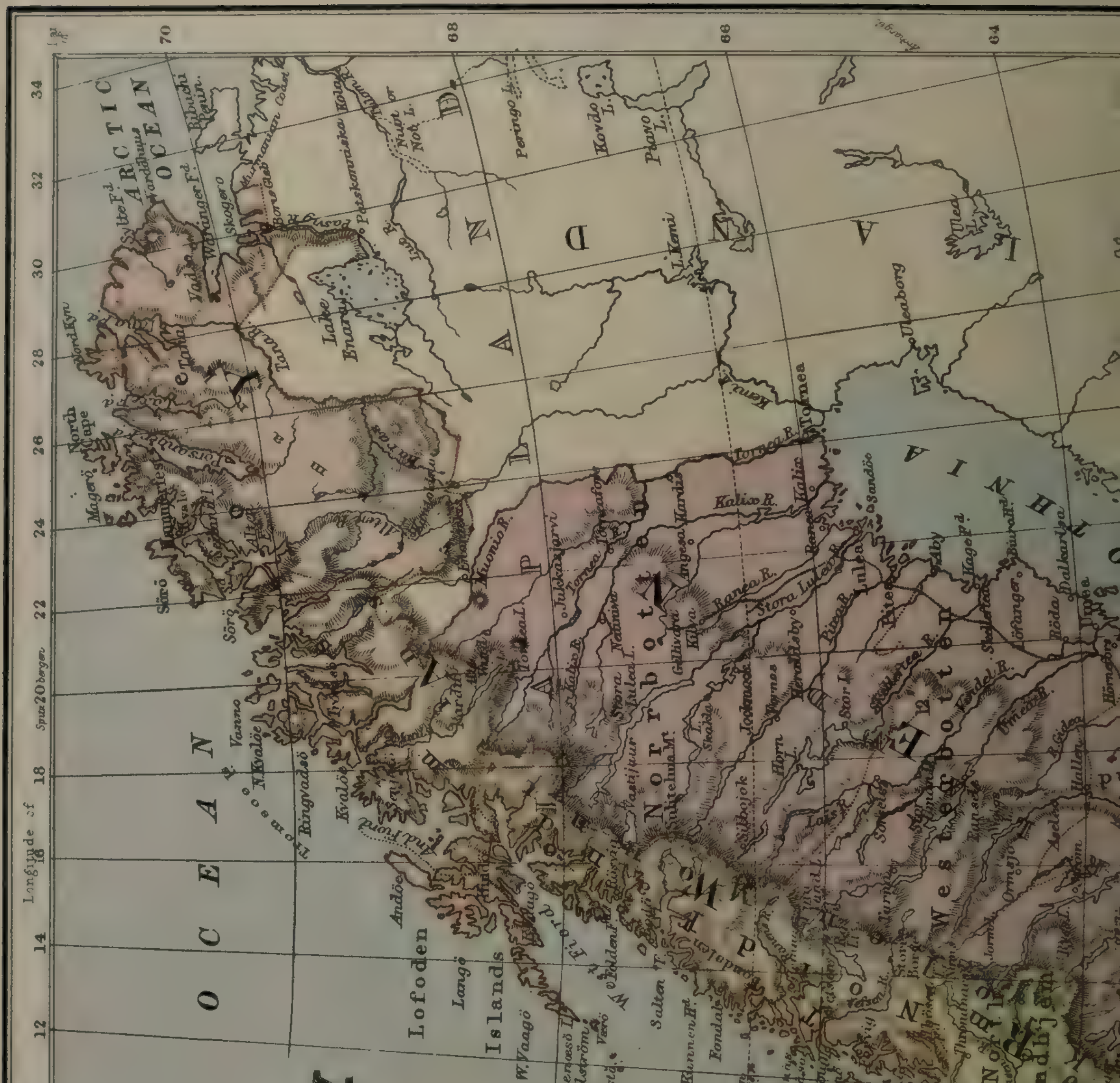
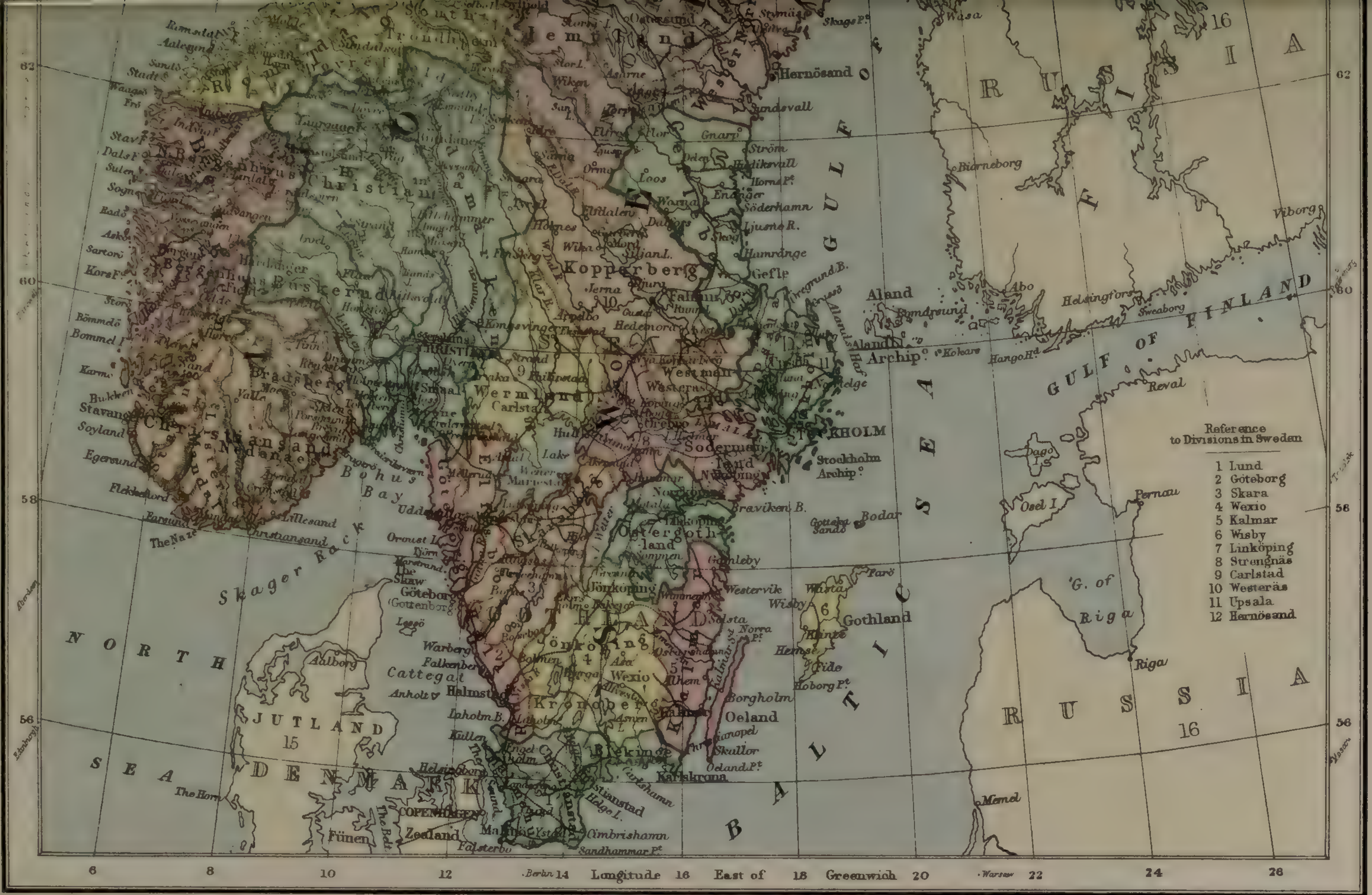


SPAIN
& PORTUGAL

FRANCE
Toulouse
Montpellier
Gulf of Lions
Narbonne
Perpignan
Port Vendres
Bayonne
Biarritz
Pau
Pyrenees Mountains
Andorra
NAVARRA
Pamplona
Huesca
Lerida
Gerona
CATALONIA
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Zaragoza
ARAGON
Teruel
Guadalajara
Cuenca
Castellon
Castellon de la Plana
Valencia
Valencia del Cid
Alicante
Albacete
MURCIA
Murcia
Cartagena
C. Palos
Almeria
C. Gata
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BALEARIC ISLES
Majorca (Mallorca)
Palma
Minorca
Mahon
Cabrera I.
Iviza
Formentera
PITHYUSÆ ISLES
ALGIERS
Tenez
AFRICA
Scale of English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
Railways thus
Longitude West of Greenwich
Longitude East of Greenwich
2 0 2 4
42 38 36
26

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.


SWEDEN & NORWAY
(SCANDINAVIA)
English Miles
Railways thus
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Longitude of Greenwich
Meridian of Greenwich
Lofoden Islands
North Cape
Lapland
Norrbotten
Westerbotten
Tromsoe
Tornea
Uleaborg
Gulf of Bothnia


Reference to Divisions in Sweden
1 Lund
2 Göteborg
3 Skara
4 Wexio
5 Kalmar
6 Wisby
7 Linköping
8 Strengnäs
9 Carlstad
10 Westeräs
11 Upsala
12 Hernösand
NORTH SEA
Skager Rack
Cattegat
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF FINLAND
GULF OF
G. of Riga
RUSSIA
16
DENMARK
JUTLAND
15
Fünen
Zealand
COPENHAGEN
The Sound
The Belt
The Horn
The Naze
Christiansand
Lillesand
Egersund
Flekkefiord
Stavanger
Bukken
Soyland
Karm
Bommel
Bömmelö
Kors F.
Sartori
Askö
Radö
Sogn
Sulen
Dals F.
Stav F.
Frö
Waagsö
Stadt
Sandö
Aalesund
Romsdal
Bergenhus
Christiansand
Nedenaes
Bradsberg
Buskerud
Christiania
CHRISTIANIA
Hedemarken
Trondhjem
Jemtland
Hernösand
Sundsvall
Gnarp
Ström
Hudiksvall
Hornd Pt.
Enånger
Söderhamn
Ljusne R.
Hamrånge
Gefle
Kopparberg
Falun
Jerna
Hedemora
Westmanland
Westerås
Wermland
Carlstad
Örebro
Södermanland
Nyköping
STOCKHOLM
Stockholm Archip.
Aland
Aland Archip.
Aland's Haf
Bomarsund
Kokarn
Braviken B.
Gottska Sandö
Bodar
Östergothland
Jönköping
Wisby
Gothland
Farö
Hoborg Pt.
Westervik
Kalmar
Wexio
Kronoberg
Blekinge
Karlskrona
Oeland
Borgholm
Oeland Pt.
Skallör
Christianstad
Cimbrishamn
Sandhammar Pt.
Ystad
Malmö
Falsterbo
Helsingborg
Kullen
Laholm B.
Halmstad
Anholt
Falkenberg
Warberg
Lessö
Göteborg
(Gottenborg)
The Skaw
Marstrand
Tjörn
Orousi I.
Uddevalla
Bohus Bay
Aalborg
Wasa
Biörneborg
Abo
Helsingfors
Sweaborg
Hango Hd.
Viborg
Reval
Dagö
Oesel I.
Pernau
Riga
Memel
62
60
58
56
6
8
10
12
Berlin 14
Longitude
16
East of
18
Greenwich
20
Warsaw 22
24
26

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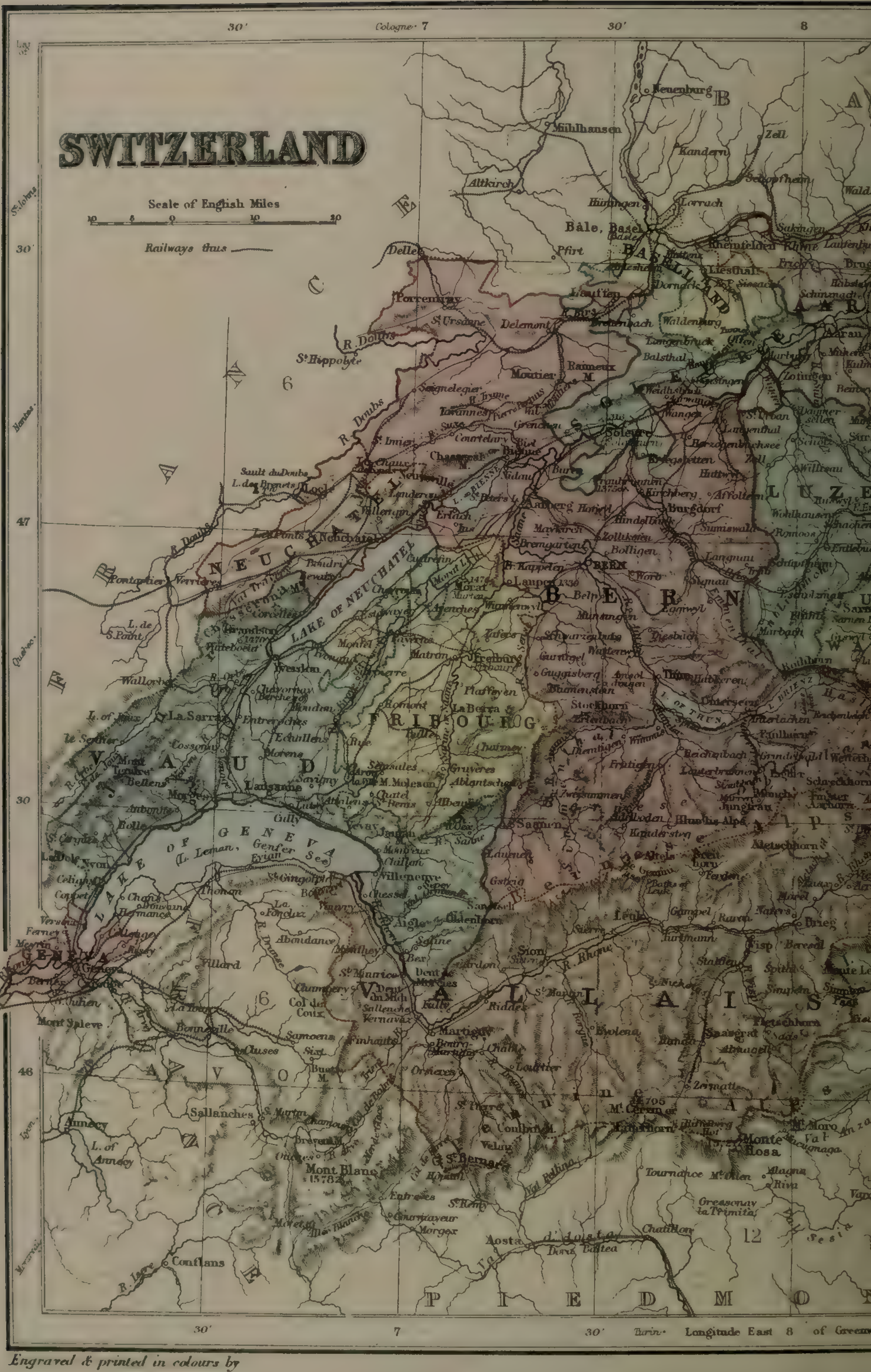
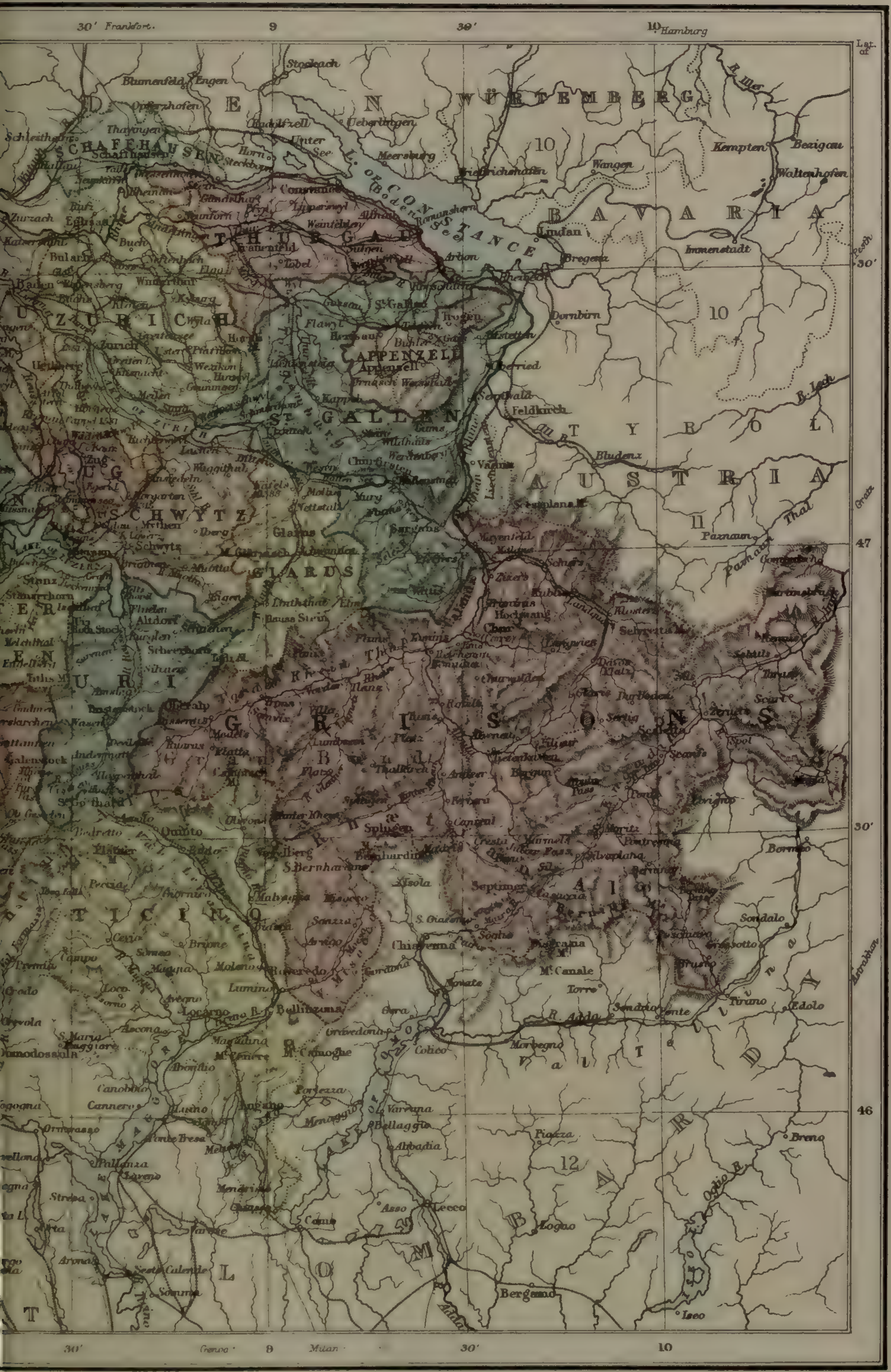
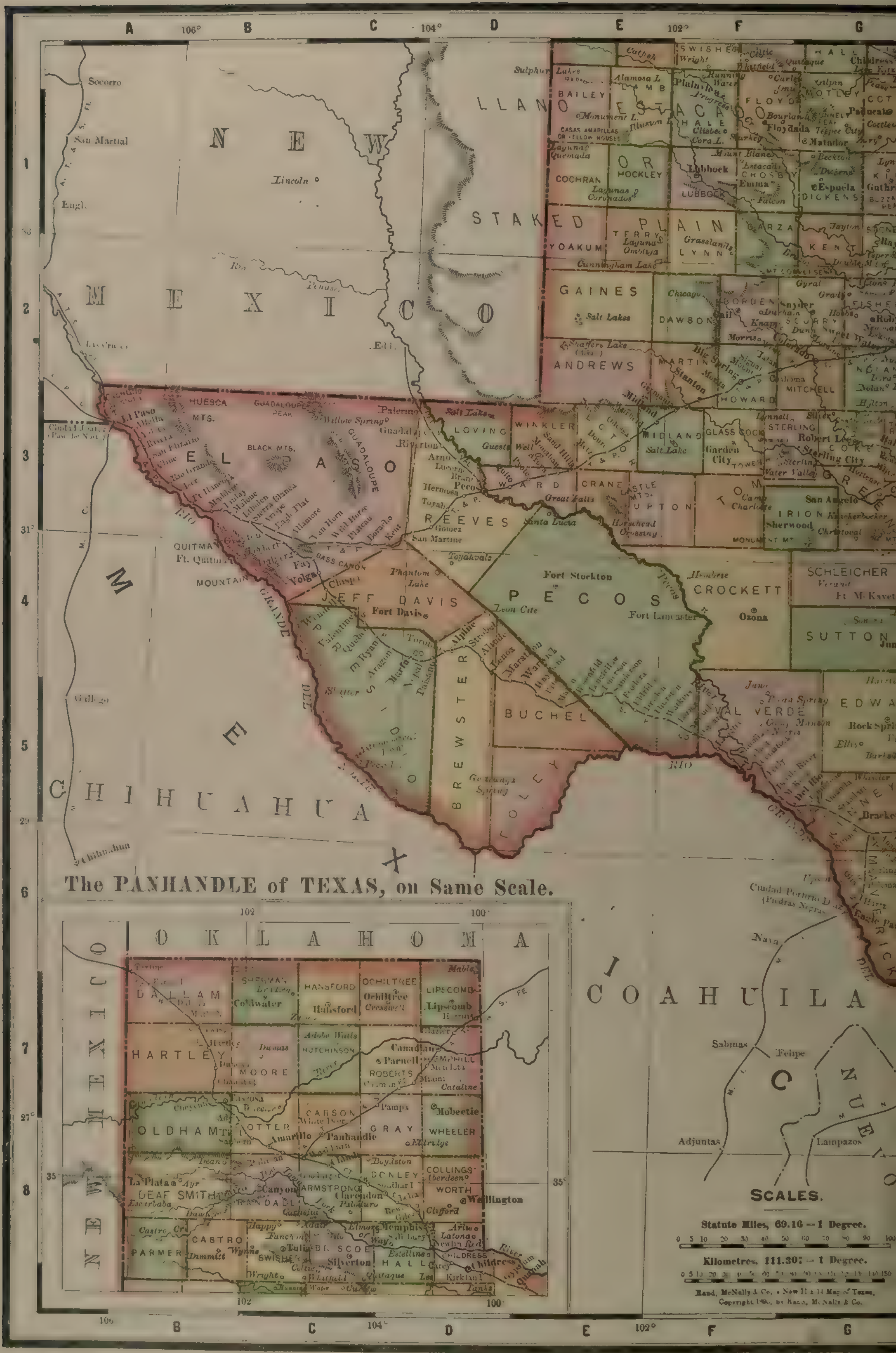

SWITZERLAND
Scale of English Miles
10 5 0 10 20
Railways thus
30′
Cologne 7
30′
8
FRANCE
6
47
30
46
NEUCHATEL
VAUD
FRIBOURG
BERN
BASEL LAND
SOLEURE
LUZERN
VALAIS
ALPS
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
LAKE OF NEUCHATEL
LAKE OF GENEVA (L. Leman, Genfer See)
L. OF THUN
L. of Annecy
L. de Joux
Bâle, Basel
Mühlhausen
Neuenburg
Altkirch
Delle
Porrentruy
Delemont
Moutier
St. Hippolyte
R. Doubs
La Chaux de Fonds
Le Locle
Neuchatel
Pontarlier
Yverdon
Grandson
Morat
Fribourg
Bulle
Gruyeres
BERN
Thun
Interlaken
Burgdorf
Solothurn
Aarau
Zofingen
Langnau
Lausanne
Morges
Nyon
Rolle
Vevay
Montreux
Chillon
Villeneuve
Geneva
Thonon
Evian
St. Gingolph
Bex
Aigle
St. Maurice
Martigny
Sion
Leuk
Brieg
Visp
Zermatt
Matterhorn
Monte Rosa
M. Cervin
Jungfrau
Finster Aarhorn
Aletschhorn
Grindelwald
Lauterbrunnen
Dent du Midi
Mont Blanc 15782
Chamouny
Sallanches
Bonneville
Cluses
Annecy
Mont Saleve
Courmayeur
Aosta
Gt. St. Bernard
Conflans
R. Isere
R. Rhone
Turin
12
30′
7
30′
Longitude East 8 of Greenw

Engraved & printed in colours by


30' Frankfort.
9
30'
10 Hamburg
Lat. of
30'
47
30'
46
Perth
Gratz
Innsbruck
30'
Genoa
9
Milan
30'
10
WÜRTEMBERG
BAVARIA
TYROL
AUSTRIA
SCHAFFHAUSEN
THURGAU
ZURICH
APPENZELL
ST GALLEN
ZUG
SCHWYTZ
GLARUS
URI
GRISONS
TICINO
VALTELINA
LOMBARDY
L. OF CONSTANCE (Boden See)
Stockach
Blumenfeld
Engen
Thayngen
Schaffhausen
Radolfzell
Ueberlingen
Meersburg
Friedrichshafen
Kempten
Bezigau
Waltenhofen
Wangen
Lindau
Immenstadt
Bregenz
Arbon
Romanshorn
Constanz
Zurzach
Kaiserstuhl
Bulach
Baden
Winterthur
Frauenfeld
Tobel
Rheineck
Dornbirn
Zurich
St Gallen
Appenzell
Herisau
Hohenems
Altstetten
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Vaduz
Sevelen
Werdenberg
Wallenstadt
Sargans
Wesen
Glarus
Ragatz
Mayenfeld
Zizers
Chur
Reichenau
Ilanz
Thusis
Davos
Klosters
Paznaun
Paznaun Thal
Scaletta
Zernetz
Splugen
Bernhardin
S. Bernhardino
Bellinzona
Locarno
Lugano
Mendrisio
Como
Lecco
Chiavenna
Sondrio
Tirano
Bormio
Sondalo
Edolo
Morbegno
Bergamo
Iseo
Breno
Lovere
Bellaggio
Varenna
Menaggio
Gravedona
Colico
Domodossola
Pallanza
Stresa
Arona
Sesto Calende
Somma
Ticino
R. Adda
Adda
Oglio R.
R. Iller
R. Lech
R. Rhine
Isola
Soglio
Septimer
Maloja
S. Moritz
Samaden
Pontresina
Bernina
Poschiavo
Brusio
M. Canale
Altdorf
Amsteg
Schwytz
Einsiedeln
Andermatt
Airolo
Faido
Biasca
Quinto
Piora
Morcote
12
10
11

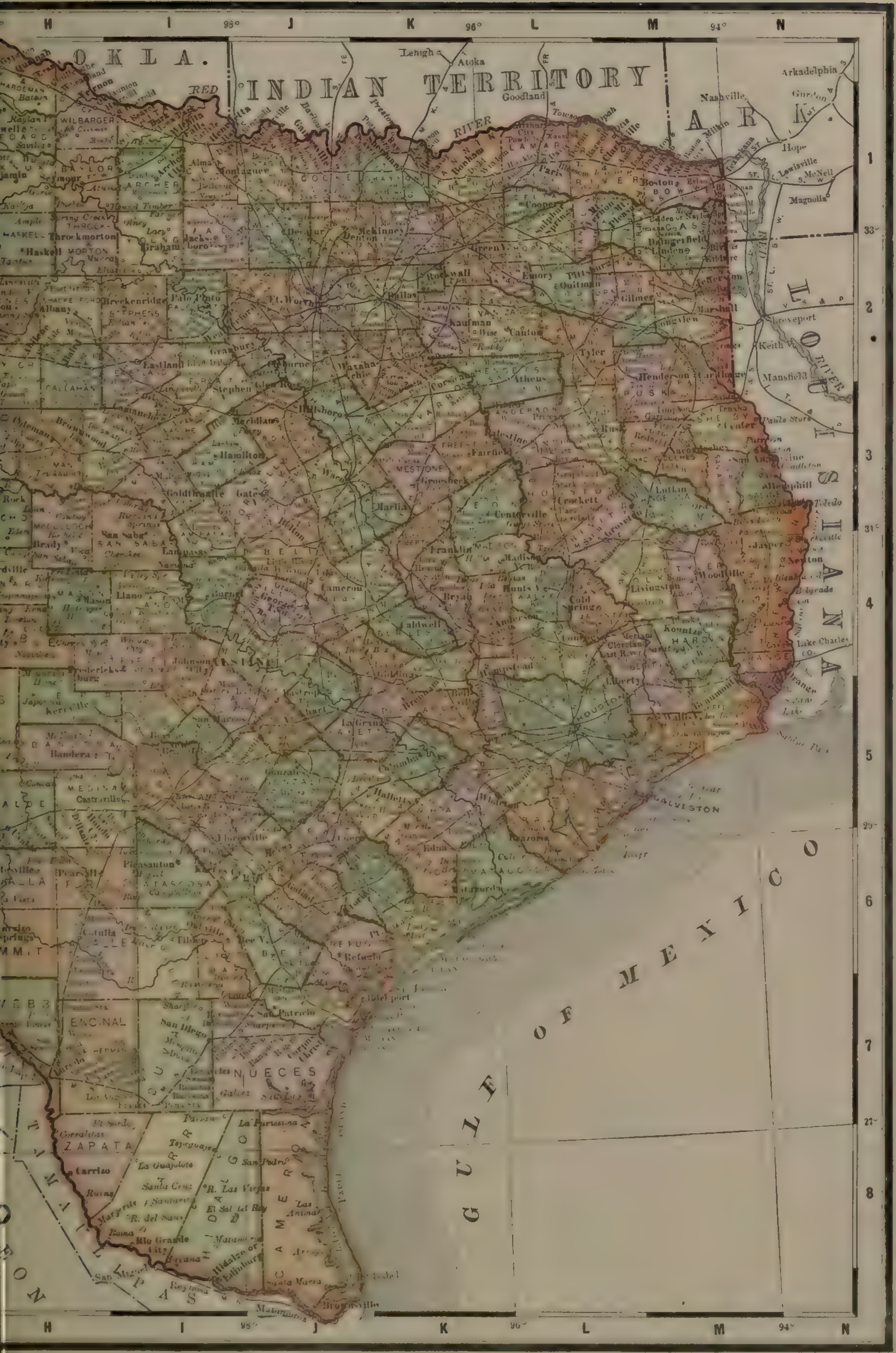
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

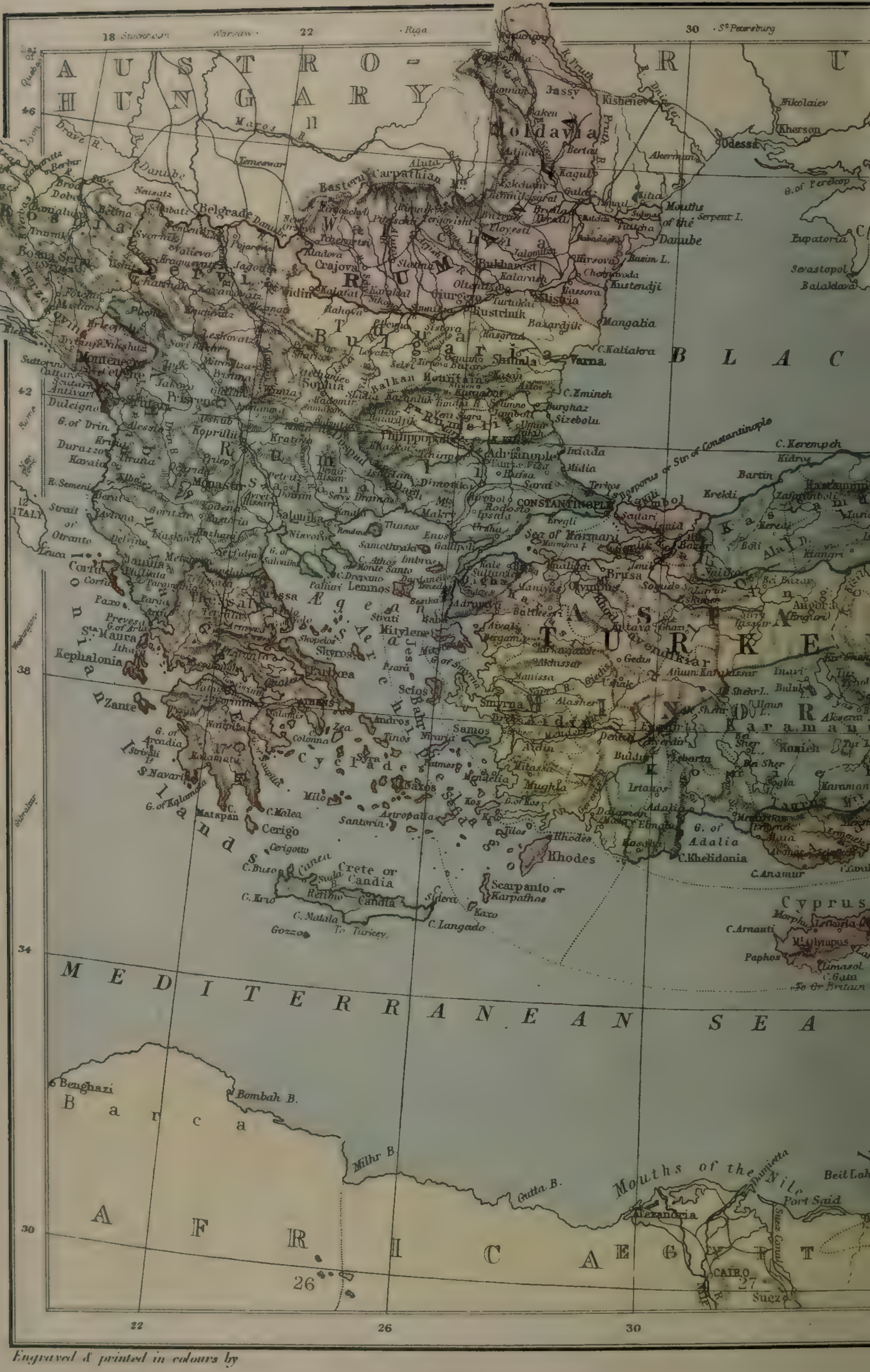
TE



NEW MEXICO
LLANO ESTACADO OR STAKED PLAIN
EL PASO
JEFF DAVIS
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
BUCHEL
FOLEY
PECOS
REEVES
LOVING
WINKLER
ECTOR
MIDLAND
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
CROCKETT
VAL VERDE
TOM GREEN
IRION
SCHLEICHER
SUTTON
EDWARDS
KINNEY
HOWARD
MARTIN
ANDREWS
GAINES
DAWSON
BORDEN
SCURRY
MITCHELL
STERLING
GLASSCOCK
COKE
NOLAN
YOAKUM
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
KENT
COCHRAN
HOCKLEY
LUBBOCK
CROSBY
DICKENS
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
KING
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
NUEVO
MEXICO
RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE
El Paso
Fort Davis
Fort Stockton
Ozona
San Angelo
Lubbock
Big Spring
Midland
Pecos
The PANHANDLE of TEXAS, on Same Scale.
OKLAHOMA
DALLAM
SHERMAN
HANSFORD
OCHILTREE
LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
PARMER
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
CHILDRESS
Amarillo
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Kilometres. 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
Rand, McNally & Co. • New 11 x 14 Map of Texas.
Copyright [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co.
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
106°
104°
102°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

AS.


H
I
98°
J
K
96°
L
M
94°
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
33°
31°
29°
27°
OKLA.
INDIAN TERRITORY
RED RIVER
ARK.
LOUISIANA
GULF OF MEXICO
Lehigh
Atoka
Goodland
Arkadelphia
Nashville
Gurdon
Hope
Lewisville
McNeil
Magnolia
Texarkana
Shreveport
Keith
Mansfield
RED RIVER
Lake Charles
Orange
Sabine Pass
GALVESTON
Houston
Dallas
Ft. Worth
Decatur
McKinney
Denton
Paris
Bonham
Gainesville
Montague
Henrietta
Wichita Falls
Vernon
WILBARGER
BAYLOR
Seymour
Archer
Throckmorton
Haskell
Graham
Jacksboro
Albany
Breckenridge
Palo Pinto
Greenville
Rockwall
Kaufman
Canton
Emory
Quitman
Cooper
Sulphur Springs
Mt. Pleasant
Boston
Daingerfield
Linden
Jefferson
Marshall
Gilmer
Longview
Tyler
Henderson
Carthage
Athens
Corsicana
Waxahachie
Hillsboro
Cleburne
Granbury
Stephenville
Eastland
CALLAHAN
Brownwood
Coleman
Hamilton
Meridian
Waco
Gatesville
Goldthwaite
Lampasas
San Saba
Brady
Mason
Llano
Georgetown
Belton
Cameron
Marlin
Groesbeck
Fairfield
Palestine
Rusk
Center
Nacogdoches
San Augustine
Hemphill
Lufkin
Crockett
Groveton
Centerville
Franklin
Madisonville
Bryan
Huntsville
Anderson
Caldwell
Livingston
Woodville
Jasper
Newton
Kountze
Beaumont
Liberty
Cold Springs
Conroe
Hempstead
Bellville
Austin
Johnson City
Fredericksburg
Kerrville
Bandera
Castroville
San Marcos
La Grange
Columbus
Gonzales
Hallettsville
Wharton
Edna
Brazoria
Floresville
Pleasanton
Karnes City
Goliad
Refugio
Beeville
Tilden
Cotulla
San Patricio
San Diego
NUECES
ENCINAL
ZAPATA
Carrizo
Rio Grande City
Hidalgo or Edinburg
Brownsville
Matamoros


AUSTRO-HUNGARY
RUMANIA
Moldavia
Wallachia
Servia
Bosnia
Herzegovina
Montenegro
Bulgaria
Eastern Rumelia
Rumelia
Albania
Thessaly
Greece
ITALY
BLACK SEA
Ægean Sea
Archipelago
Cyclades
Ionian Islands
ASIA TURKEY
Karamania
Taurus Mts
Cyprus
Crete or Candia
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Barca
AFRICA
EGYPT
Mouths of the Nile
Belgrade
Bukharest
Jassy
Kisheniev
Odessa
Kherson
Nikolaiev
Sevastopol
Balaklava
Eupatoria
Varna
Shumla
Sophia
Philippopoli
Adrianople
CONSTANTINOPLE
Sea of Marmara
Brusa
Smyrna
Salonika
ATHENS
Corfu
Kephalonia
Zante
Cerigo
Rhodes
Scarpanto or Karpathos
Alexandria
Port Said
CAIRO
Suez
Benghazi
Bombah B.
Angora
Konieh
Adalia
G. of Adalia
C. Khelidonia
Nikosia
Mt. Olympus
Paphos
Limasol
18
22
26
30
34
38
42
46
26
27

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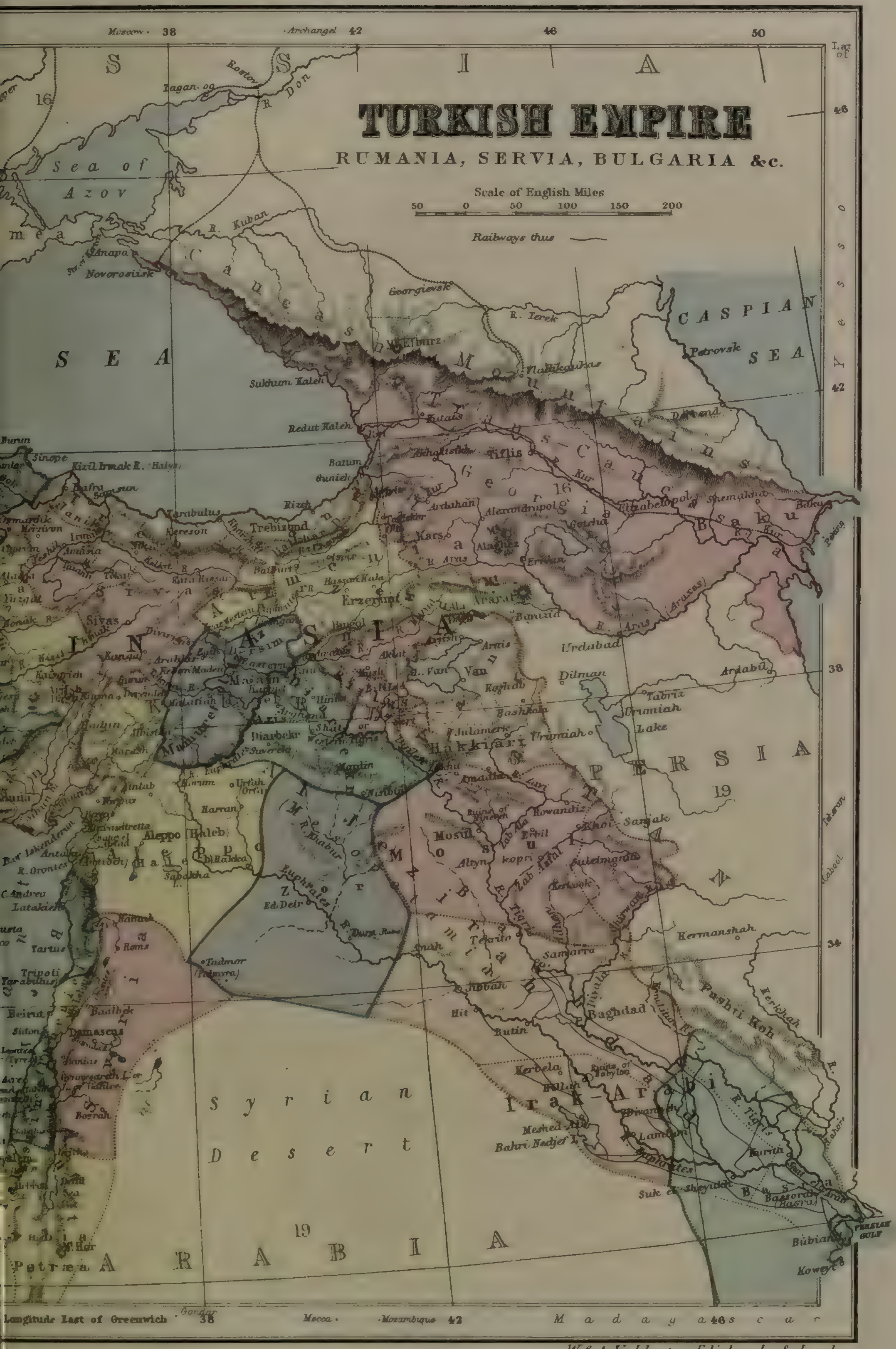
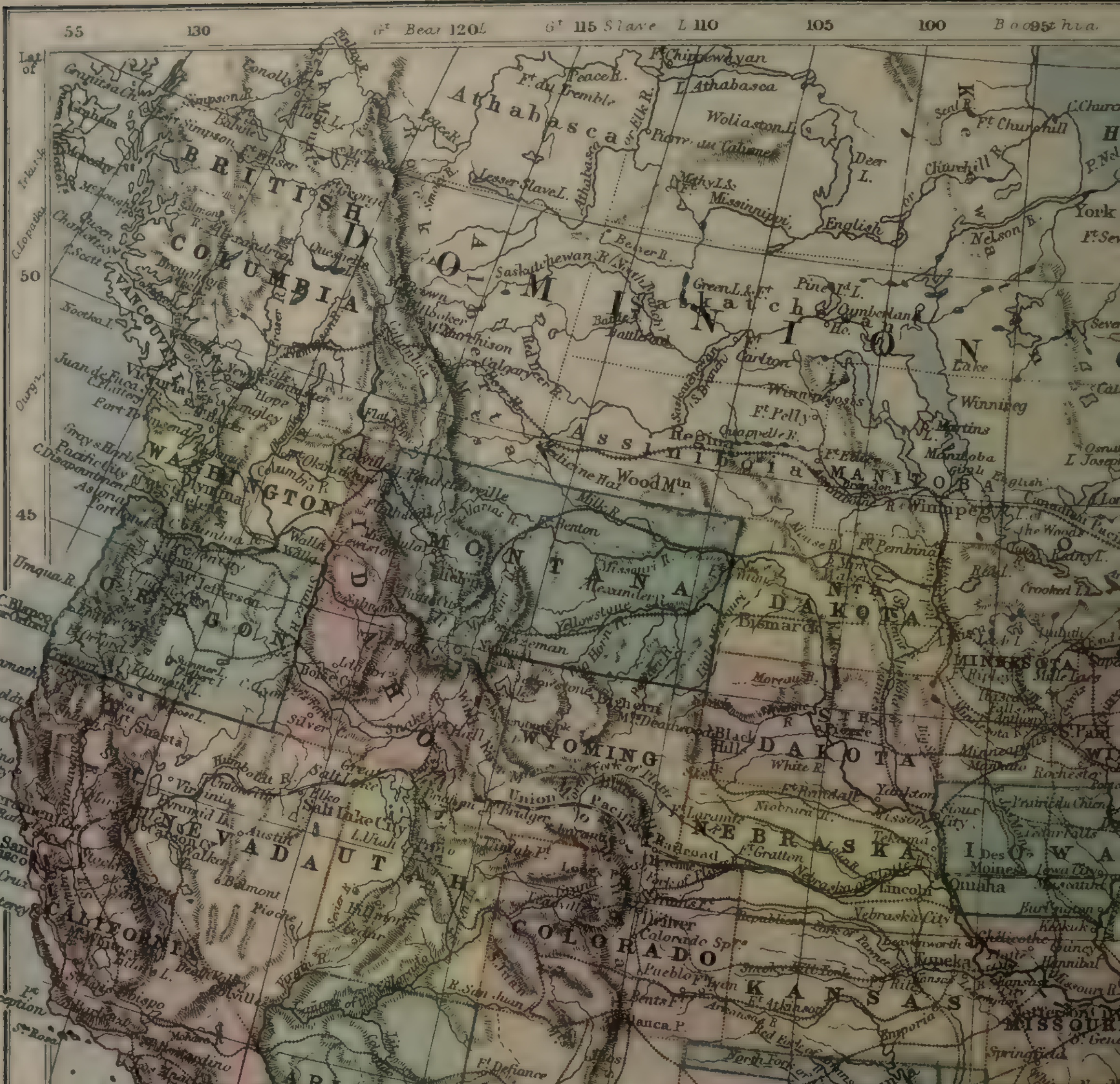


TURKISH EMPIRE

RUMANIA, SERVIA, BULGARIA &c.

Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100 150 200
Raibways thus
Moscow 38
Archangel 42
46
50
Lat of
46
42
38
34
S I A
Sea of Azov
Taganrog
Rostov
R. Don
R. Kuban
Anapa
Novorossiisk
Caucasus Mountains
Georgievsk
R. Terek
Elburz
Vladikavkas
CASPIAN SEA
Petrovsk
Derbend
Shemakha
Baku
SEA
Sukhum Kaleh
Redut Kaleh
Batum
Kutais
Akhaltsikh
Tiflis
Georgia
Kur
Ardahan
Alexandropol
Gotcha
Elizabetpol
Kars
Alaghez
Erivan
R. Aras
Araxes
Ararat
Bayazid
Ordubad
Dilman
Ardabil
Tabriz
Urumiah Lake
Urumiah
PERSIA
19
Sinope
Kizil Irmak R.
Samsun
Trebizond
Kerasun
Tarabulus
Rizeh
Erzerum
Bayburt
Hassan Kala
Sivas
Tokat
Amasia
Yuzgat
ASIA
Divrigi
Kharput
Dersim
Mush
Bitlis
Van
Akhlat
Arjish
Kotchab
Bashkala
Julamerk
Hakkiari
Diarbekr
Malatiah
Marash
Aintab
Birejik
Urfah
Harran
Mardin
Nisibin
Western Tigris
Aleppo (Haleb)
Antakieh
R. Orontes
Latakieh
Hamah
Homs
Tartus
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Baalbek
Damascus
Banias
Bozrah
Tadmor (Palmyra)
Ed Deir
Rakka
Euphrates
R. Khabur
Mesopotamia
Mosul
Altyn kopri
Erbil
Zab Ala
Zab Asfal
Rowandiz
Sulaimania
Kerkuk
Sauj Bulak
Kermanshah
Pushti Koh
Kerkhah R.
Tekrit
Samarra
Anah
Hit
Jibbah
Baghdad
Kerbela
Hillah
Ruins of Babylon
Meshed Ali
Bahri Nedjef L.
Irak-Arabi
Diwanieh
Lamlun
Kurnah
Shat el Arab
Bassora (Basra)
Suk esh Sheyukh
Bubian
Koweyt
PERSIAN GULF
Syrian Desert
ARABIA
Petraea
19
16
Longitude East of Greenwich 38
Gondar
Mecca
Mozambique 42
Madagascar 46

W. & A. K. Johnston Edinburgh & London.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
DOMINION OF CANADA
Athabasca
Saskatchewan
Assiniboia
MANITOBA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
NTH DAKOTA
STH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
IOWA
MINNESOTA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Indian Territory
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
MEXICO
Sonora
Chihuahua
Durango
Llano Estacado
Gulf of California
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Sacramento
Victoria
Denver
Santa Fe
Lincoln
Omaha
Topeka
Little Rock
Austin
Winnipeg
Regina
Bismarck
Longitude West
55
50
45
30
25
20
130
120
115
110
105
100
95

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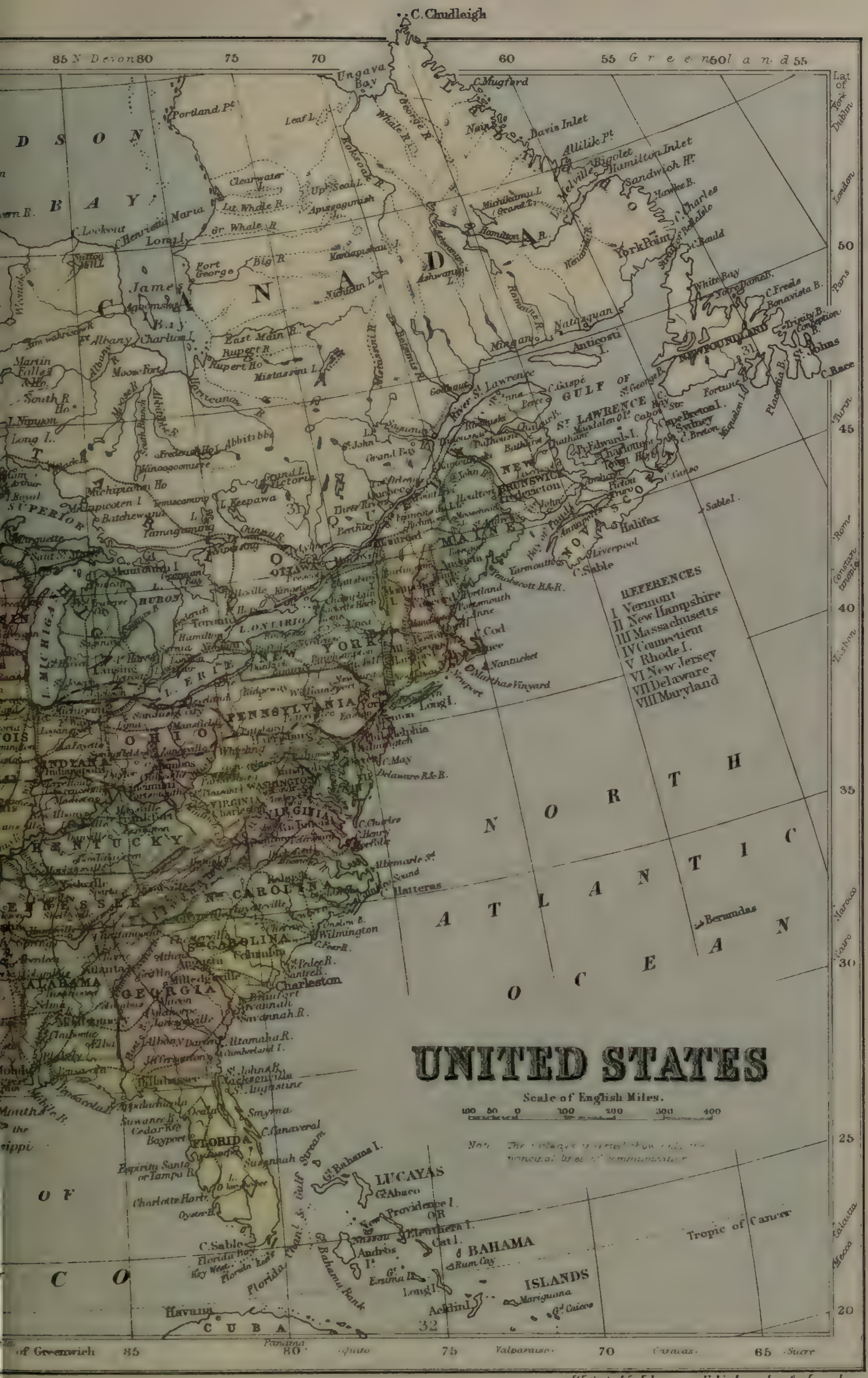
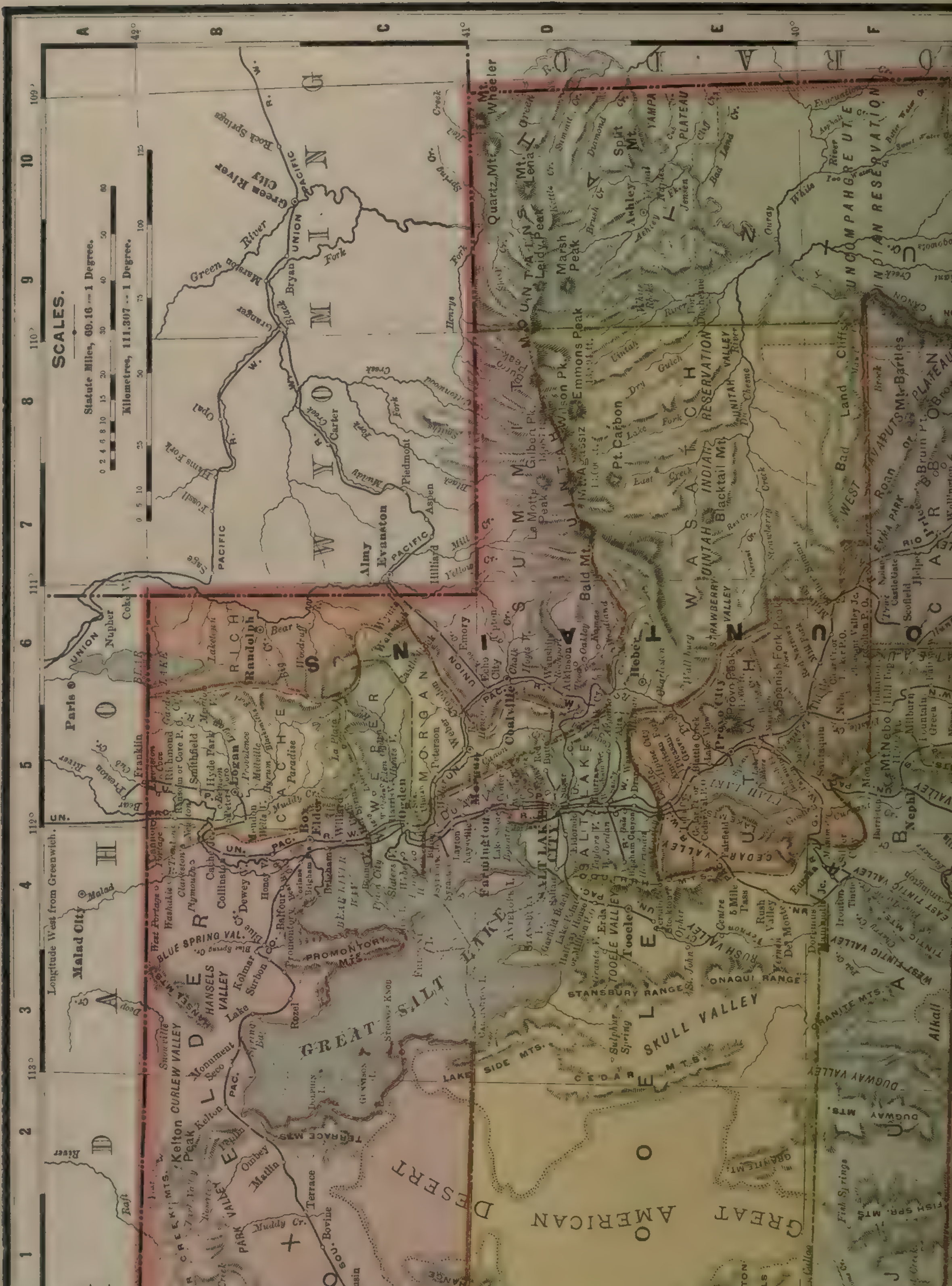
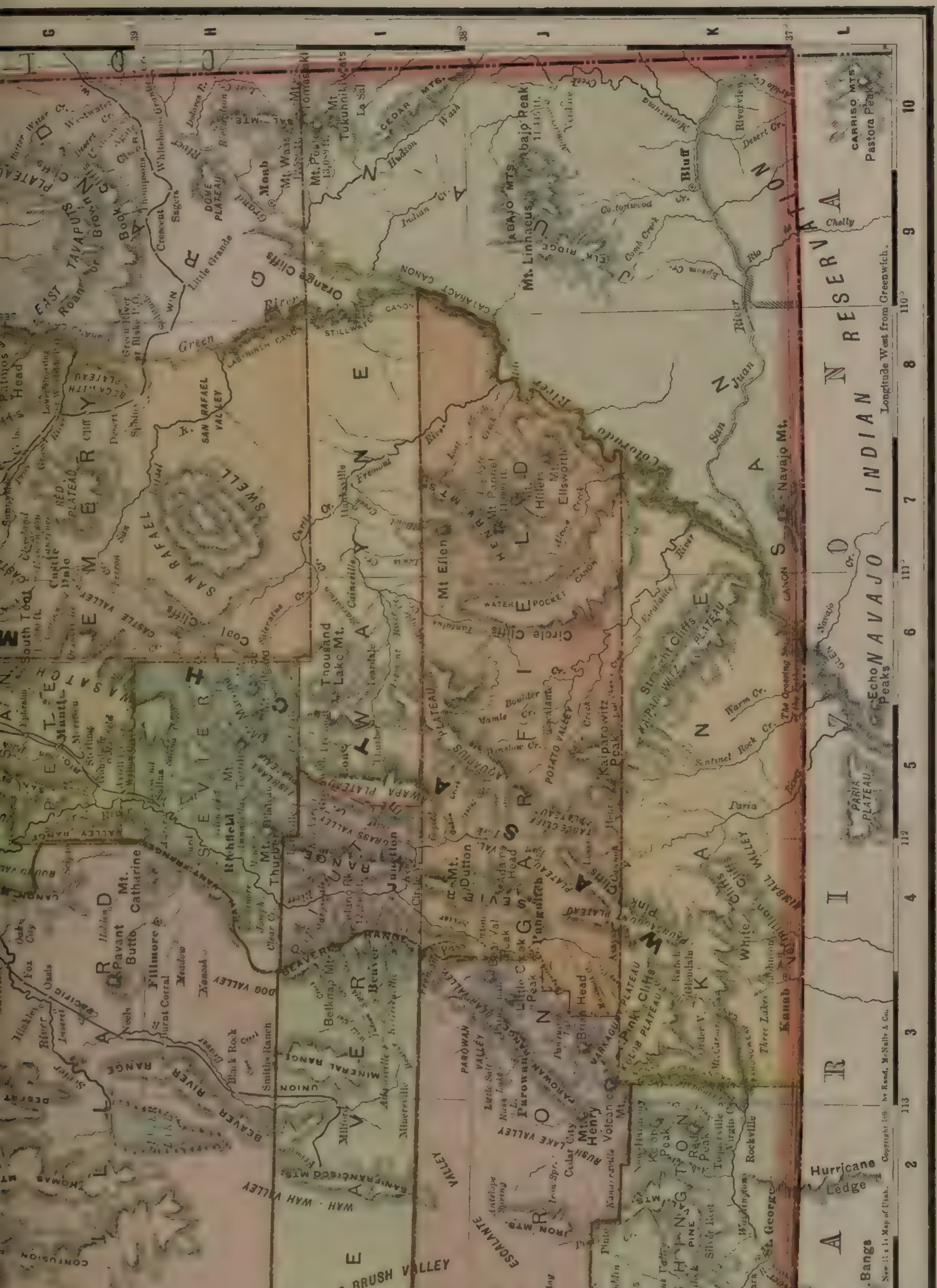

UNITED STATES
Scale of English Miles.
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
REFERENCES
I Vermont
II New Hampshire
III Massachusetts
IV Connecticut
V Rhode I.
VI New Jersey
VII Delaware
VIII Maryland
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
CANADA
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
N. CAROLINA
S. CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
MICHIGAN
L. SUPERIOR
L. HURON
L. ERIE
L. ONTARIO
L. MICHIGAN
LUCAYAS
BAHAMA ISLANDS
CUBA
Havana
Gulf Stream
Tropic of Cancer
Bermudas
C. Hatteras
Charleston
Halifax
St. Johns
C. Race
Anticosti I.
Sable I.
James Bay
C. Chudleigh
Ungava Bay
Greenland
Longitude West of Greenwich
85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50
20 25 30 35 40 45 50

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

UT


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
WYOMING
IDAHO
NEVADA
COLORADO
UINTAH MTS.
WASATCH
UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION
UNCOMPAHGRE UTE INDIAN RESERVATION
BOX ELDER
CACHE
RICH
WEBER
MORGAN
SUMMIT
DAVIS
SALT LAKE
TOOELE
UTAH
JUAB
UTAH LAKE
GREAT SALT LAKE
GREAT SALT LAKE DESERT
GREAT AMERICAN DESERT
SALT LAKE CITY
Ogden
Logan
Provo City
Park City
Tooele
Nephi
Heber
Coalville
Farmington
Randolph
Brigham
Evanston
Green River City
Malad City
Paris
Franklin
Kelton
Terrace
Lucin
PROMONTORY MTS.
STANSBURY RANGE
ONAQUI RANGE
SKULL VALLEY
RUSH VALLEY
TOOELE VALLEY
CEDAR MTS.
GROUSE VALLEY
CURLEW VALLEY
HANSELS VALLEY
BLUE SPRING VAL.
Mt. Nebo
Emmons Peak
Gilbert Pk.
Marsh Peak
Bald Mt.
UNION PACIFIC
DENVER & RIO GRANDE W.
SOU. PACIFIC CO.

H.


G
H
I
J
K
L
39
38
37
10
9
110
8
7
111
6
5
112
4
3
113
2
1
114
Longitude West from Greenwich.
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
ARIZONA
CARRISO MTS.
Pastora Peak
Chelly
Echo Peaks
PARIA PLATEAU
Hurricane Ledge
Mt. Bangs
VIRGIN MTS.
SAN JUAN
Bluff
Riverview
Montezuma
Desert Cr.
Abajo Peak
ABAJO MTS.
Mt. Linnaeus
ELK RIDGE
Comb Creek
Cottonwood Cr.
Indian Cr.
Hudson Wash
CEDAR MTS.
La Sal
Mt. Tukuhnikivats
Mt. Peale
Mt. Waas
Tomasaki
Moab
Grand
GRAND
Little Grande
Crescent
Sagers
Thompsons
Green River
Green
Orange Cliffs
Stillwater Canon
Labyrinth Canon
Cataract Canon
EMERY
SAN RAFAEL SWELL
San Rafael Valley
Castle Valley
Cliffs
Coal Cliffs
Wasatch
WAYNE
Thousand Lake Mt.
Fremont River
Caineville
Mt. Ellen
HENRY MTS.
Mt. Pennell
Mt. Hillers
Mt. Ellsworth
Waterpocket Canon
Circle Cliffs
Boulder
Escalante
POTATO VALLEY
Kaiparowitz Peak
Colorado River
Navajo Mt.
The Crossing of the Fathers
GARFIELD
AQUARIUS PLATEAU
AWAPA PLATEAU
Straight Cliffs
Warm Cr.
Sentinel Rock Cr.
Paria
Pink Cliffs
White Cliffs
Vermillion Cliffs
Kanab
Three Lakes
Johnson
KANE
Glendale
Orderville
Mt. Carmel
PAUNSAUGUNT PLATEAU
Panguitch
Mt. Dutton
Sevier
Junction
PIUTE
SEVIER
Richfield
Mt. Thurber
GRASS VALLEY
TUSHAR RANGE
Beaver
BEAVER
Minersville
Milford
MINERAL RANGE
WAH WAH VALLEY
SAN FRANCISCO MTS.
SAGE BRUSH VALLEY
Mt. Elenore
IRON
Parowan
PAROWAN VALLEY
Little Salt Lake
Cedar City
Mt. Henry
Iron Spr.
ESCALANTE VALLEY
Desert Spring
Brian Head
MARKAGUNT PLATEAU
WASHINGTON
Pine Valley
Silver Reef
Toquerville
Virgin City
Rockville
St. George
Washington
Santa Clara
BEAVER DAM MTS.
Hebron
Hamblin
Haywins Peak
MILLARD
Fillmore
Mt. Catharine
Pavant Butte
Meadow
Kanosh
Oasis
Black Rock
Smiths Ranch
BEAVER RIVER RANGE
DOG VALLEY
Burnt Corral
Snake Valley
Confusion
Thomas Mts.
Fox
Oak City

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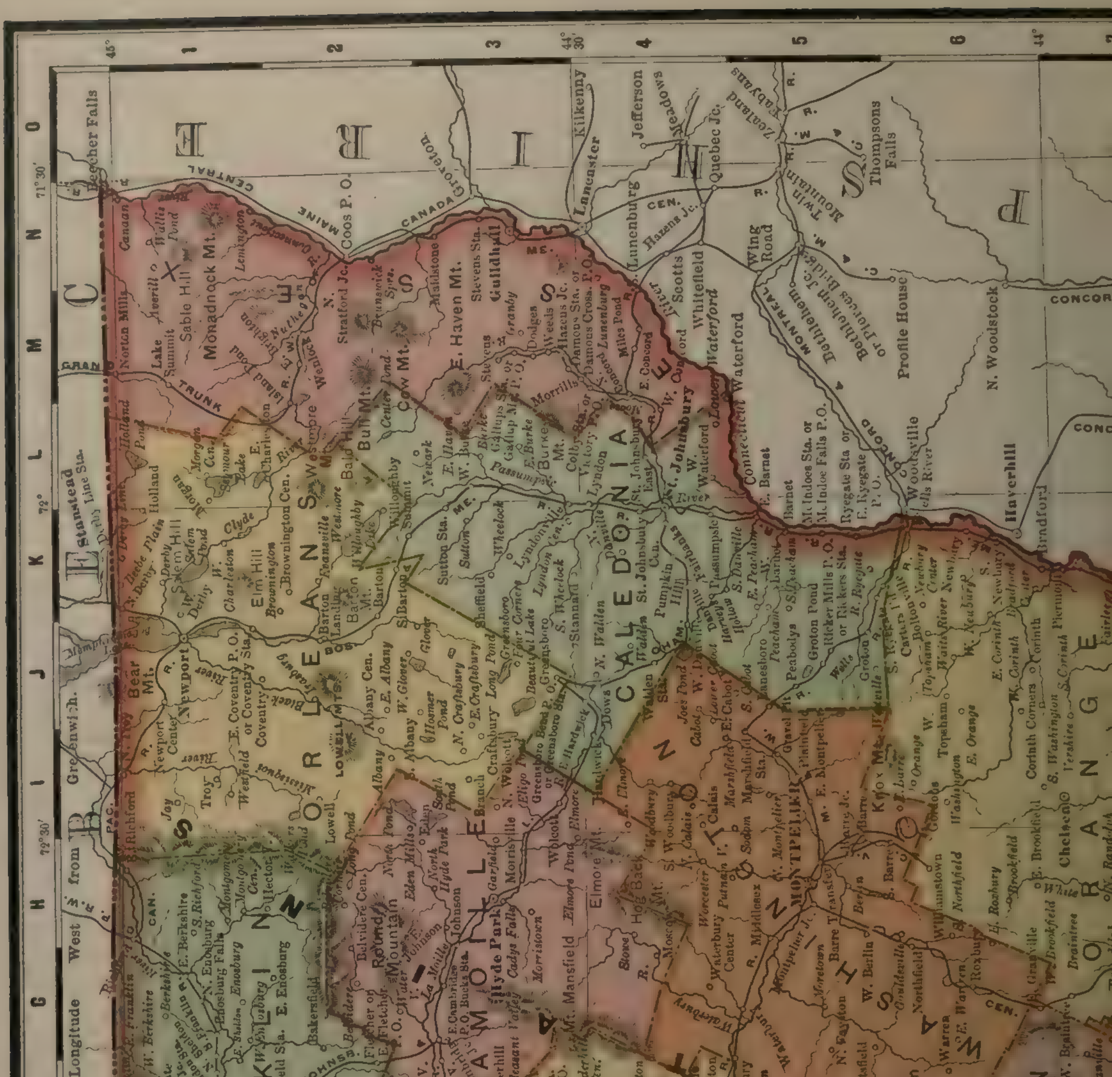
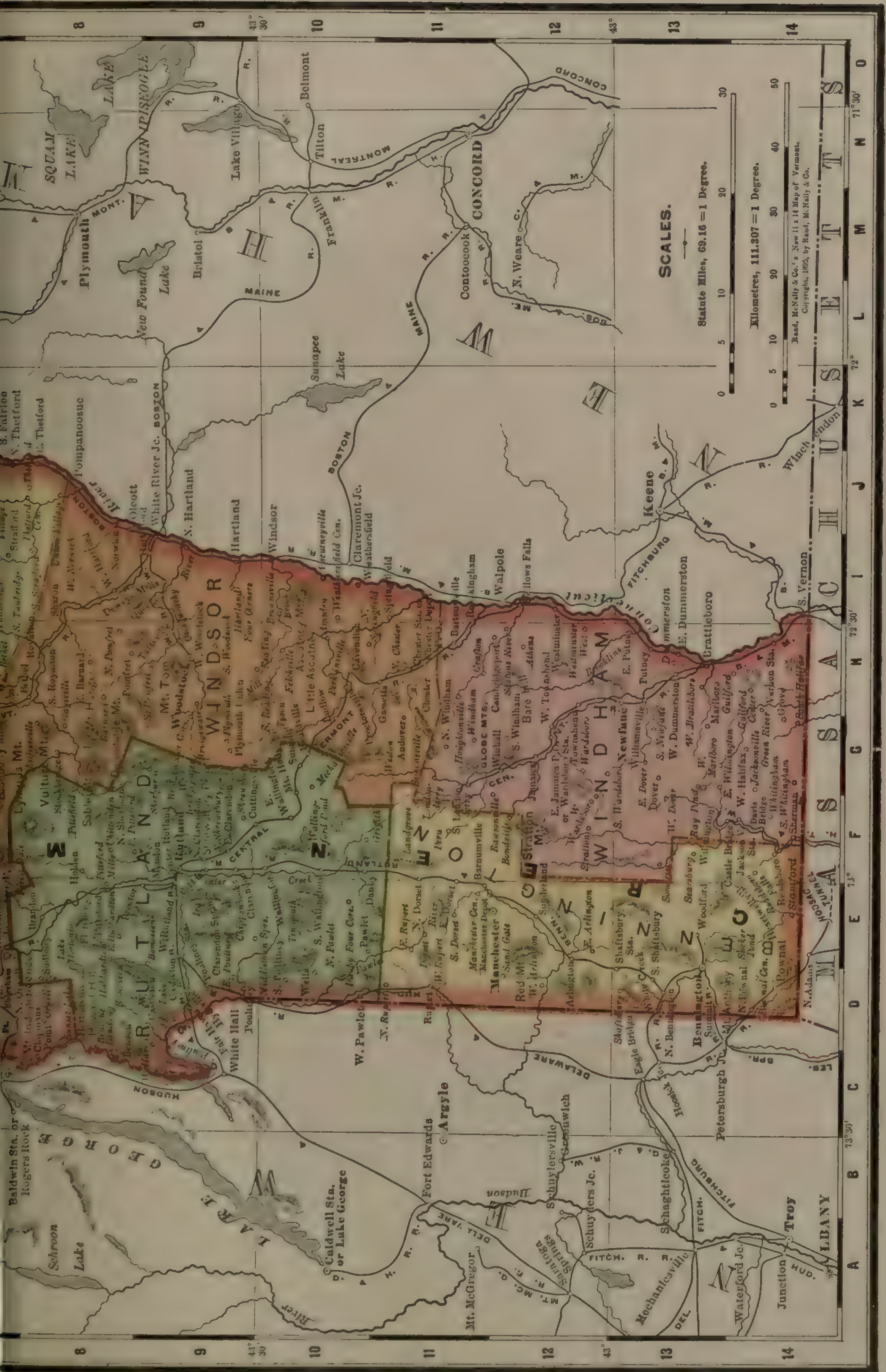
VER

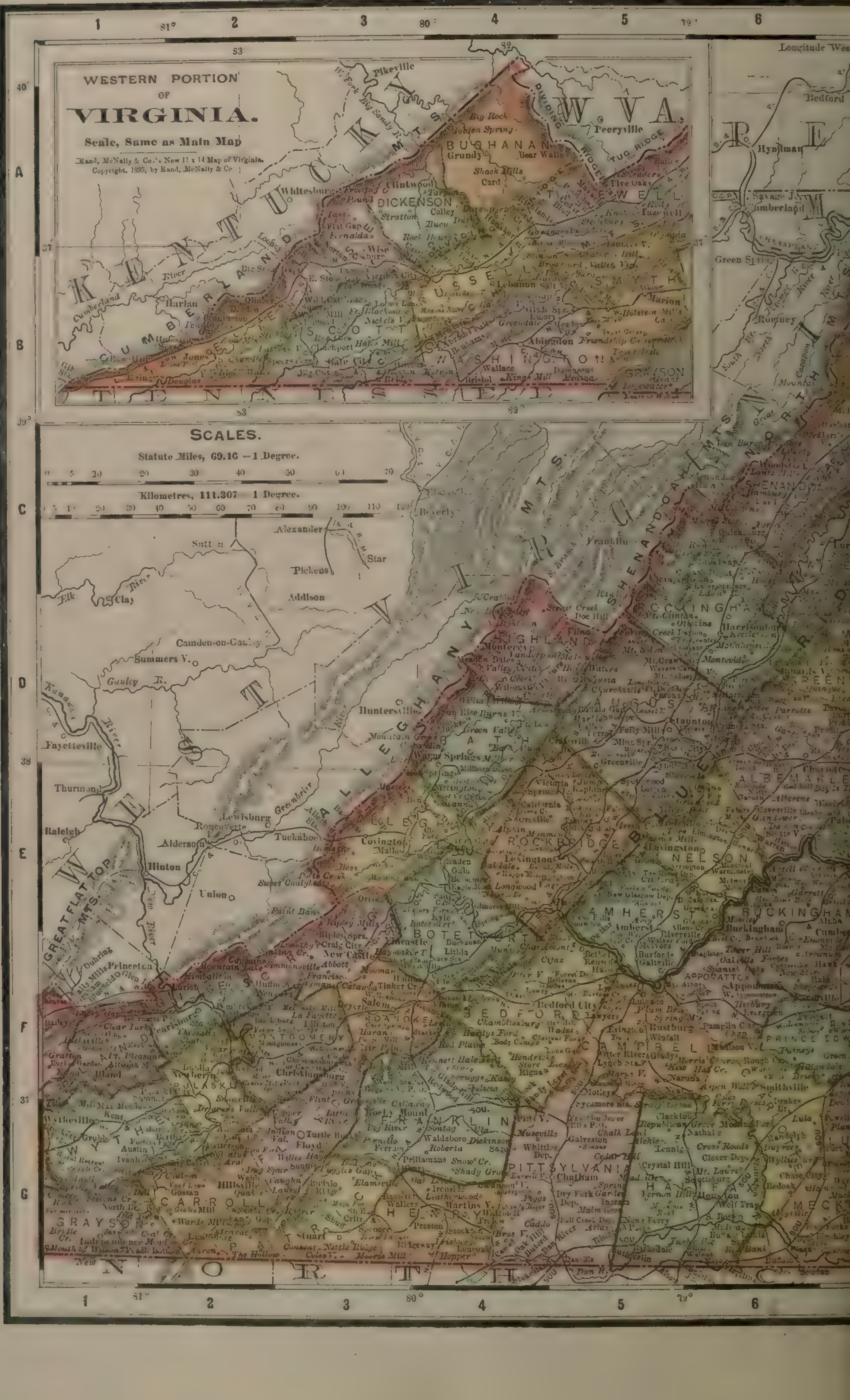


Longitude West from Greenwich
Q U E B E C
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
ESSEX
CALEDONIA
LAMOILLE
CHITTENDEN
WASHINGTON
ADDISON
ORANGE
St. Albans
Newport
Burlington
Montpelier
Hyde Park
Guildhall
St. Johnsbury
Middlebury
Chelsea
Plattsburgh
ADIRONDACK MTS.
Lake Champlain

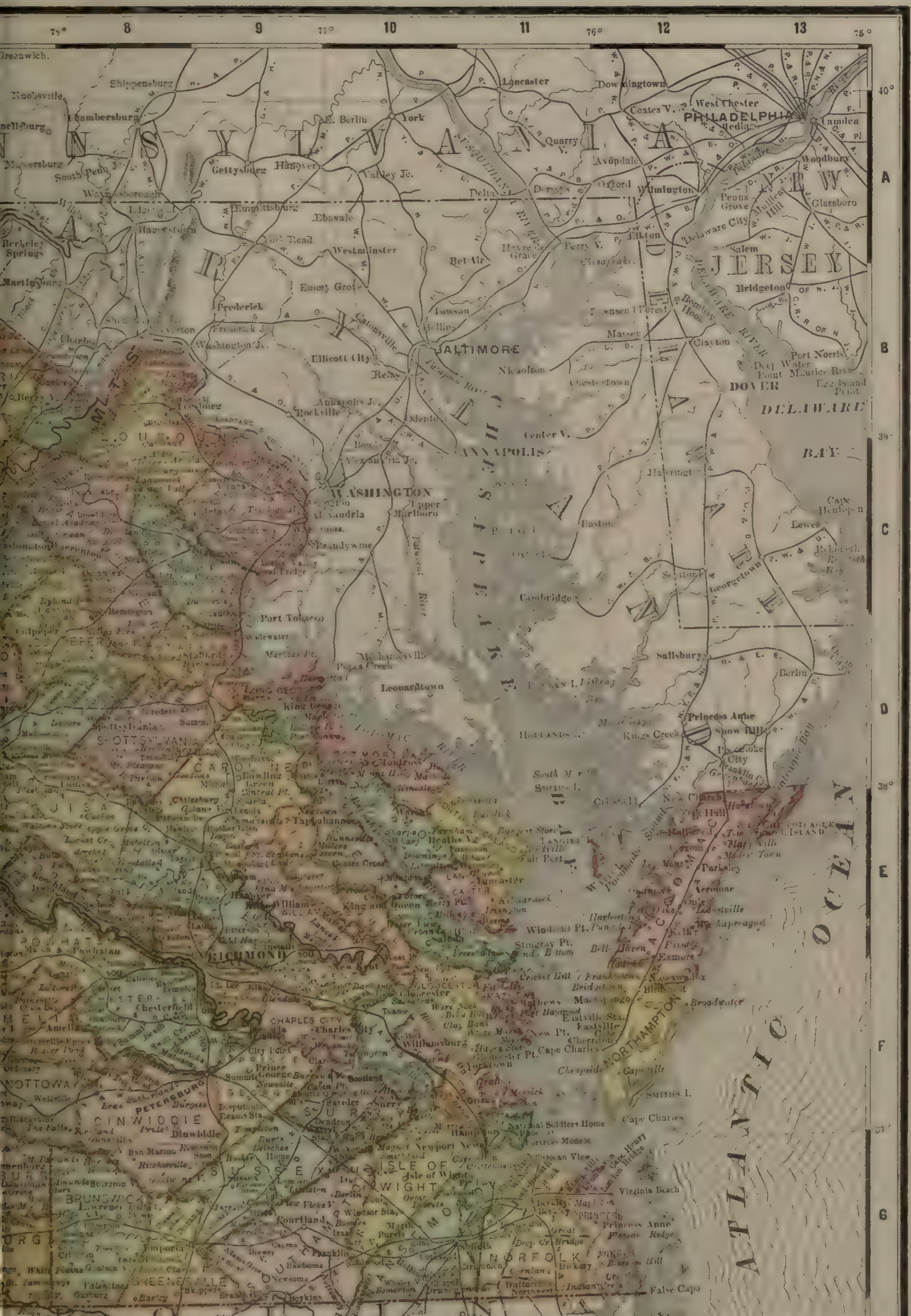
MONT.


SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Vermont.
Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK
VERMONT
RUTLAND
WINDSOR
WINDHAM
BENNINGTON
CONCORD
Keene
Brattleboro
Bennington
Troy
ALBANY
Saratoga Springs
LAKE GEORGE
SQUAM LAKE
LAKE WINNIPISEOGEE
New Found Lake
Sunapee Lake
Connecticut River
Hudson
Plymouth
Franklin
Claremont Jc.
White River Jc.
Woodstock
Manchester
Stratton Mt.
Mt. Tom
Hoosac Tunnel
43° 30'
43°
73° 30'
73°
72° 30'
72°
71° 30'
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
8 9 10 11 12 13 14

VIR

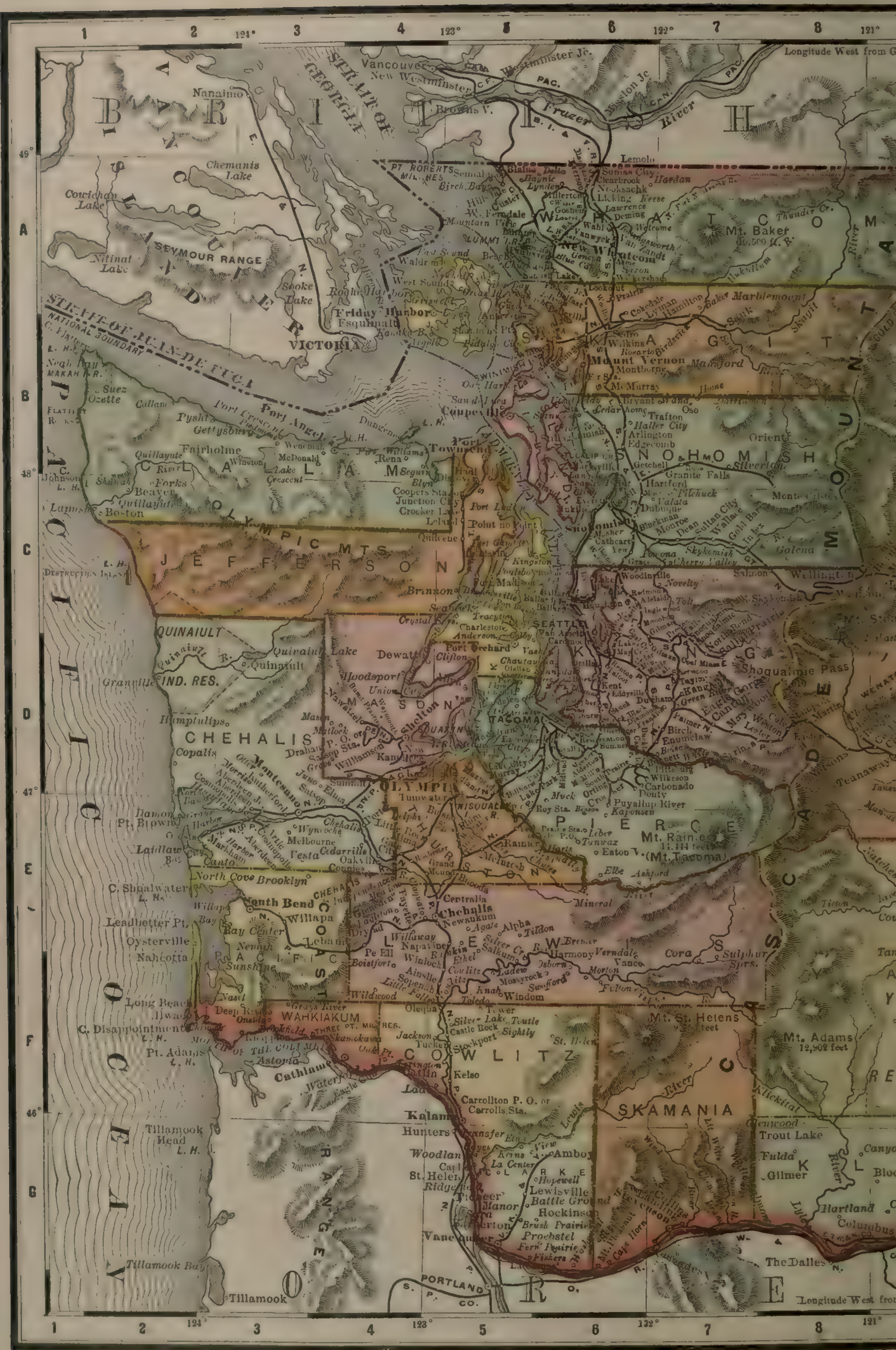

WESTERN PORTION OF VIRGINIA.
Scale, Same as Main Map
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Virginia.
Copyright, 1895, by Rand, McNally & Co.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
KENTUCKY
W. VA.
TENNESSEE
WEST VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
BUCHANAN
DICKENSON
TAZEWELL
RUSSELL
SMYTH
SCOTT
WASHINGTON
GRAYSON
HIGHLAND
ROCKINGHAM
AUGUSTA
BATH
ALLEGHANY
ROCKBRIDGE
ALBEMARLE
NELSON
AMHERST
BOTETOURT
BEDFORD
CAMPBELL
ROANOKE
MONTGOMERY
PULASKI
WYTHE
CARROLL
FLOYD
FRANKLIN
PITTSYLVANIA
HALIFAX
HENRY
PATRICK
BUCKINGHAM
APPOMATTOX
ALLEGHANY MTS.
SHENANDOAH MTS.
BLUE RIDGE
GREAT FLAT TOP MTS.
CUMBERLAND MTS.
Longitude West

INIA.



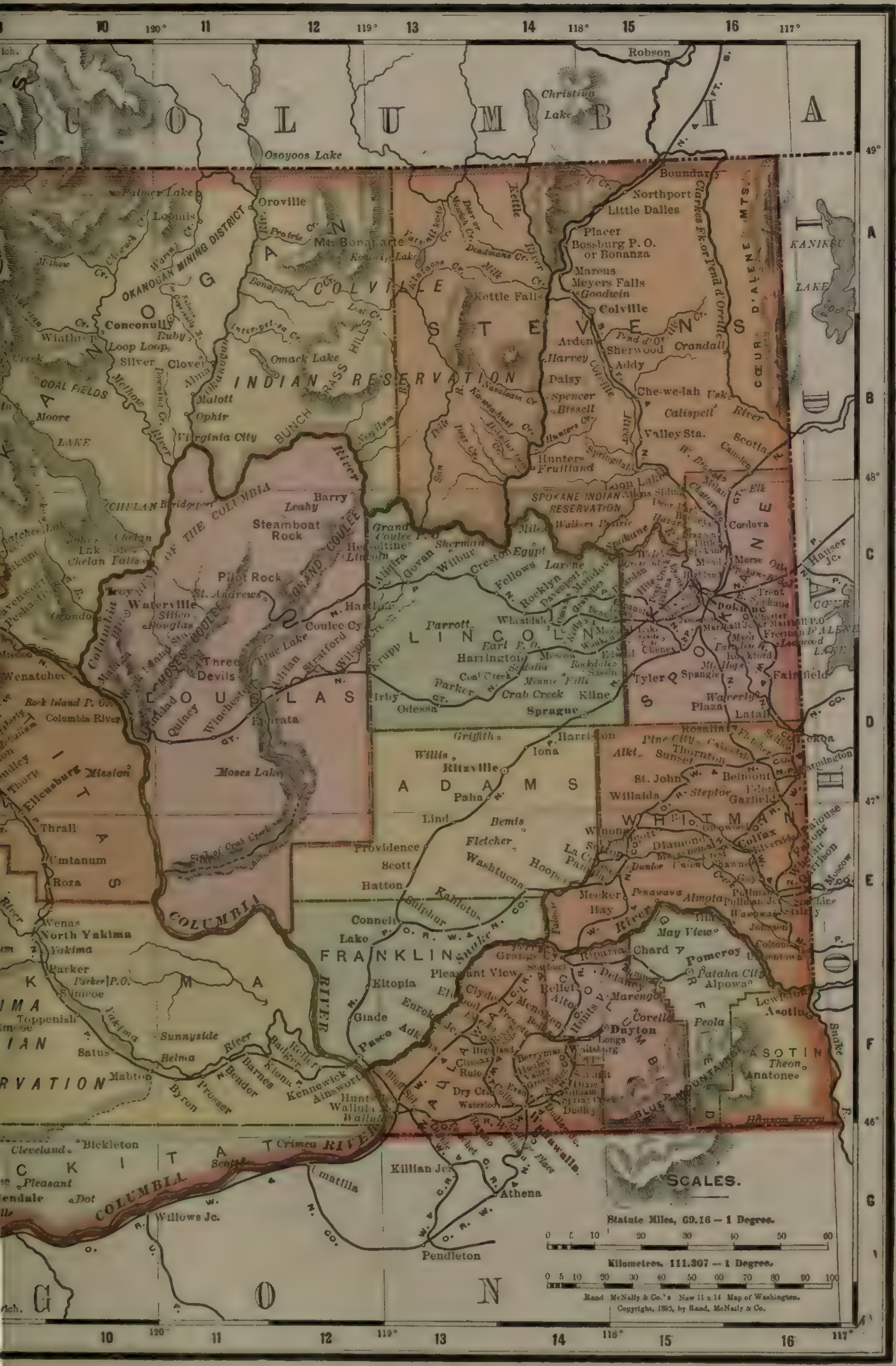
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
Lancaster
York
Gettysburg
Hanover
Chambersburg
Wilmington
NEW JERSEY
Bridgeton
Camden
Woodbury
Glassboro
DELAWARE
DOVER
DELAWARE BAY
Cape Henlopen
Lewes
Georgetown
Salisbury
Berlin
BALTIMORE
ANNAPOLIS
WASHINGTON
Alexandria
Frederick
Hagerstown
Westminster
Ellicott City
Upper Marlboro
Port Tobacco
Leonardtown
Cambridge
Easton
Princess Anne
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Crisfield
CHESAPEAKE BAY
POTOMAC RIVER
RICHMOND
PETERSBURG
Williamsburg
Yorktown
Hampton
Fortress Monroe
Norfolk
Suffolk
Portsmouth
Virginia Beach
Princess Anne
False Cape
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Eastville
Accomac
NORTHAMPTON
ACCOMAC
Chincoteague I.
Smiths I.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ISLE OF WIGHT
SUSSEX
SURRY
DINWIDDIE
NOTTOWAY
BRUNSWICK
GREENSVILLE
Emporia
CHARLES CITY
Fredericksburg
King George
Tappahannock
Gloucester
Mathews
Lancaster
Urbanna
Saluda
Stafford
Culpeper
Spottsylvania
Caroline
Chesterfield
Powhatan
Amelia
Hanover
Goochland
LOUDOUN
Leesburg
Berkeley Springs
Martinsburg
Charlestown
8
9
10
11
12
13
75°
76°
77°
40°
39°
38°
37°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G

WASHI



Longitude West from G
Vancouver
New Westminster
Westminster Jc.
Mission Jc.
Frazer River
Nanaimo
STRAIT OF GEORGIA
BRITISH
VANCOUVER I.
Chemanis Lake
Cowichan Lake
Nitinat Lake
SEYMOUR RANGE
Sooke Lake
VICTORIA
Esquimalt
Friday Harbor
PT. ROBERTS
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
NATIONAL BOUNDARY
Neah Bay
MAKAH R.
Suez
Ozette
Pysht
Port Crescent
Port Angeles
Dungeness
Port Townsend
Fairholme
Quillayute
Forks
Beaver
Boston
CLALLAM
OLYMPIC MTS.
JEFFERSON
Destruction Island
QUINAIULT IND. RES.
Quinaiult Lake
Granville
Humptulips
CHEHALIS
Copalis
Montesano
Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Cosmopolis
Damon
Pt. Brown
Laidlaw
Grays Harbor
C. Shoalwater
South Bend
Willapa
Bay Center
Leadbetter Pt.
Oysterville
Nahcotta
PACIFIC
Long Beach
Ilwaco
C. Disappointment
Pt. Adams
WAHKIAKUM
Cathlamet
Astoria
Tillamook Head
Tillamook Bay
Tillamook
PACIFIC OCEAN
OREGON
PORTLAND
S. P. CO.
MASON
Hoodsport
Union
Shelton
Dewatto
Lake
OLYMPIA
Tumwater
THURSTON
NISQUALLY
Tenino
Centralia
Chehalis
LEWIS
Napavine
Winlock
Toledo
Mossyrock
Mineral
Cora
Sulphur Sprs.
Morton
COWLITZ
Kelso
Kalama
Castle Rock
Toutle
Mt. St. Helens
SKAMANIA
CLARKE
Vancouver
Woodland
Amboy
La Center
Battle Ground
Hockinson
Lewisville
Fern Prairie
Washougal
Cape Horn
The Dalles
KLICKITAT
Trout Lake
Glenwood
Gilmer
Mt. Adams 12,402 feet
YAKIMA
Tieton
PIERCE
TACOMA
Puyallup River
Orting
Wilkeson
Carbonado
Buckley
Mt. Rainier 14,444 feet (Mt. Tacoma)
Eatonville
Elbe
Ashford
KING
SEATTLE
Kent
Auburn
Black Diamond
Enumclaw
Snoqualmie Pass
Issaquah
North Bend
Renton
Kitsap
Port Orchard
Bremerton
Charleston
Port Madison
Kingston
Port Gamble
Quilcene
SNOHOMISH
Everett
Snohomish
Marysville
Arlington
Granite Falls
Index
Sultan City
Monroe
Skykomish
SKAGIT
Mount Vernon
Anacortes
Sedro
Hamilton
Marblemount
WHATCOM
New Whatcom
Blaine
Lynden
Sumas City
Mt. Baker 10,500 ft.
Wellington
KITTITAS
CHELAN
CASCADE MTS.
Lemolo
Columbus
Longitude West from
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
121°
122°
123°
124°
49°
48°
47°
46°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G

NGTON.


10
120°
11
12
119°
13
14
118°
15
16
117°
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
49°
48°
47°
46°
C O L U M B I A
Robson
Christina Lake
Osoyoos Lake
KANIKSU LAKE
I D A H O
Boundary
Northport
Little Dalles
Placer
Bossburg P.O. or Bonanza
Marcus
Meyers Falls
Goodwin
Colville
Kettle Falls
Arden
Sherwood
Addy
Crandall
Harvey
Daisy
Spencer
Bissell
Che-we-lah
Calispell
Valley Sta.
Scotia
Camden
Hunters
Fruitland
COEUR D'ALENE MTS.
Clarkes Fk. or Pend d'Oreille
S T E V E N S
Oroville
Loomis
Palmer Lake
OKANOGAN MINING DISTRICT
Mt. Bonaparte
O K A N O G A N
Conconully
Ruby
Loop Loop
Silver
Clover
Alma
Malott
Ophir
Virginia City
Whitman
Moore
COAL FIELDS
Omack Lake
COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION
BUNCH GRASS HILLS
SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION
Walkers Prairie
Loon Lake
Cordova
Chelan
Chelan Falls
Bridgeport
Barry
Leahy
Steamboat Rock
Grand Coulee
Hesseltine
Lincoln
Almira
Govan
Wilbur
Sherman
Creston
Egypt
Fellows
Larene
Rocklyn
Davenport
Mondovi
Pilot Rock
St. Andrews
Waterville
Silico
Douglas
GRAND COULEE
MOSES COULEE
Coulee Cy.
Hartline
Blue Lake
Stratford
Three Devils
Wilson Cr.
Krupp
Parrott
L I N C O L N
Earl P.O.
Harrington
Coal Creek
Parker
Odessa
Irby
Crab Creek
Miller Falls
Sprague
Kline
Wheatdale
Edwall
Cheney
Spangle
Tyler
Rockford
Fairfield
Waverly
Plaza
Latah
Spokane
Trent
Morse
Hauser Jc.
COEUR D'ALENE LAKE
S P O K A N E
Rock Island P.O.
Columbia River
Wenatchee
Orondo
Troy
D O U G L A S
Quincy
Winchester
Ephrata
Moses Lake
Sink of Crab Creek
Ellensburg
Mission
Thorp
Thrall
Umtanum
Roza
K I T T I T A S
Wenas
North Yakima
Yakima
Parker
Parker P.O.
Simcoe
Toppenish
Satus
Sunnyside
Mabton
Byron
Prosser
Bender
Barnes
Kiona
Badger
Kennewick
Ainsworth
Hunt
Wallula
Y A K I M A
YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION
COLUMBIA RIVER
Griffith
Harrison
Iona
Willis
Ritzville
Paha
A D A M S
Lind
Bemis
Fletcher
Washtucna
Hooper
Providence
Scott
Hatton
Kahlotus
Sulphur
Connell
Lake
F R A N K L I N
Eltopia
Glade
Pasco
Snake River
Pleasant View
Eureka Jc.
Clyde
Prescott
Menoken
Dixie
Waitsburg
Walla Walla
Dry Cr.
Waterloo
Whitman
W A L L A   W A L L A
Huntsville
Marengo
Dayton
Longs
Corella
C O L U M B I A
G A R F I E L D
Pomeroy
Pataha City
Alpowa
Peola
Asotin
Lewiston
A S O T I N
Theon
Anatone
BLUE MOUNTAINS
Hansen Ferry
Penawawa
Almota
Meeker
Hay
Chard
May View
Riparia
Rosalia
Pine City
Thornton
St. John
Alkt.
Sunset
Belmont
Farmington
Garfield
Willada
Steptoe
W H I T M A N
Winona
Diamond
Colfax
La Crosse
Dunlap
Union
Pullman
Palouse
Elberton
Johnson
Colton
Uniontown
Moscow
Cleveland
Bickleton
K L I C K I T A T
Pleasant
Goldendale
Dot
Crimea
Umatilla
Killian Jc.
Athena
Willows Jc.
Pendleton
O R E G O N
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 – 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometres. 111.307 – 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Rand McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Washington.

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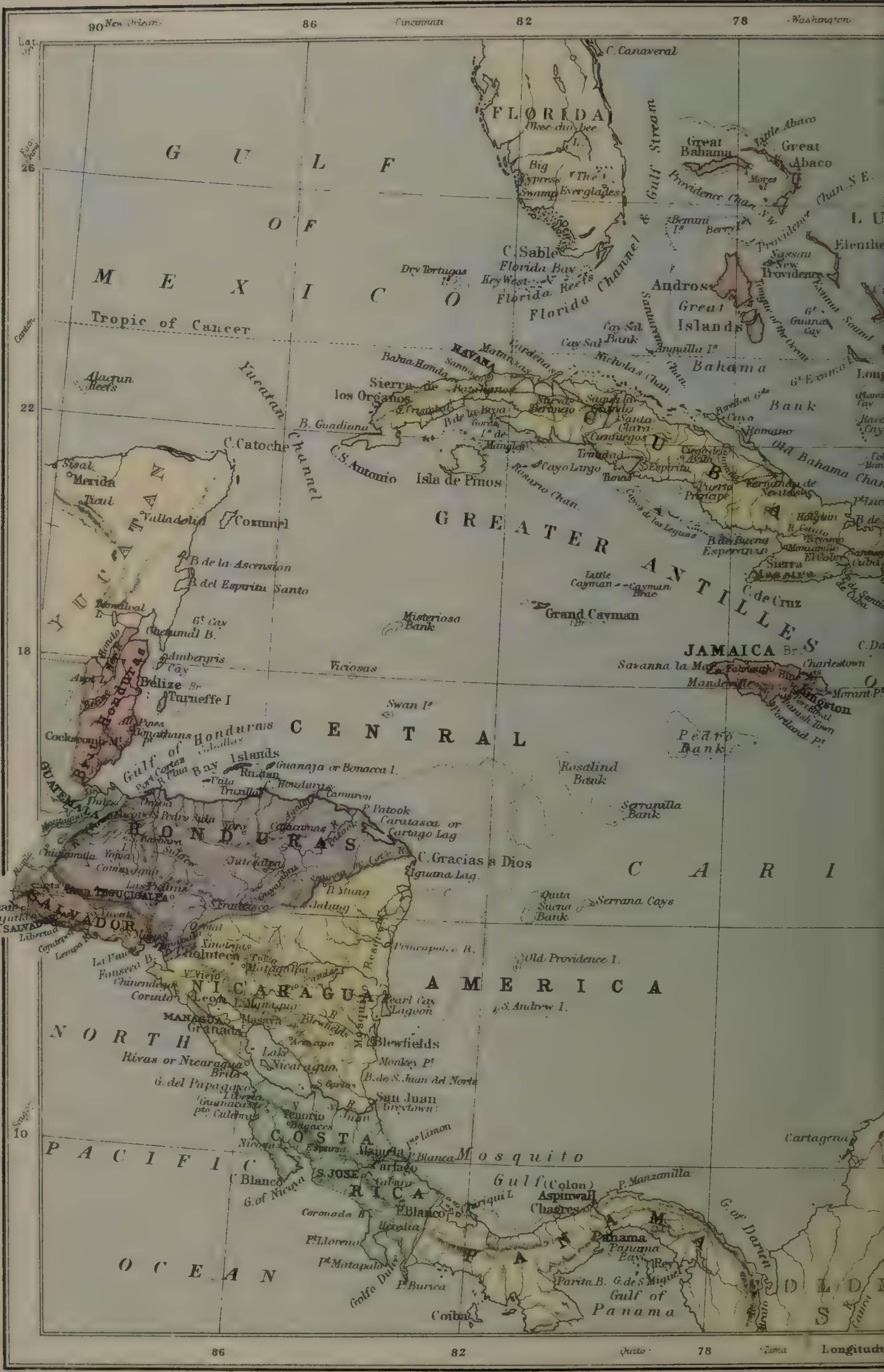
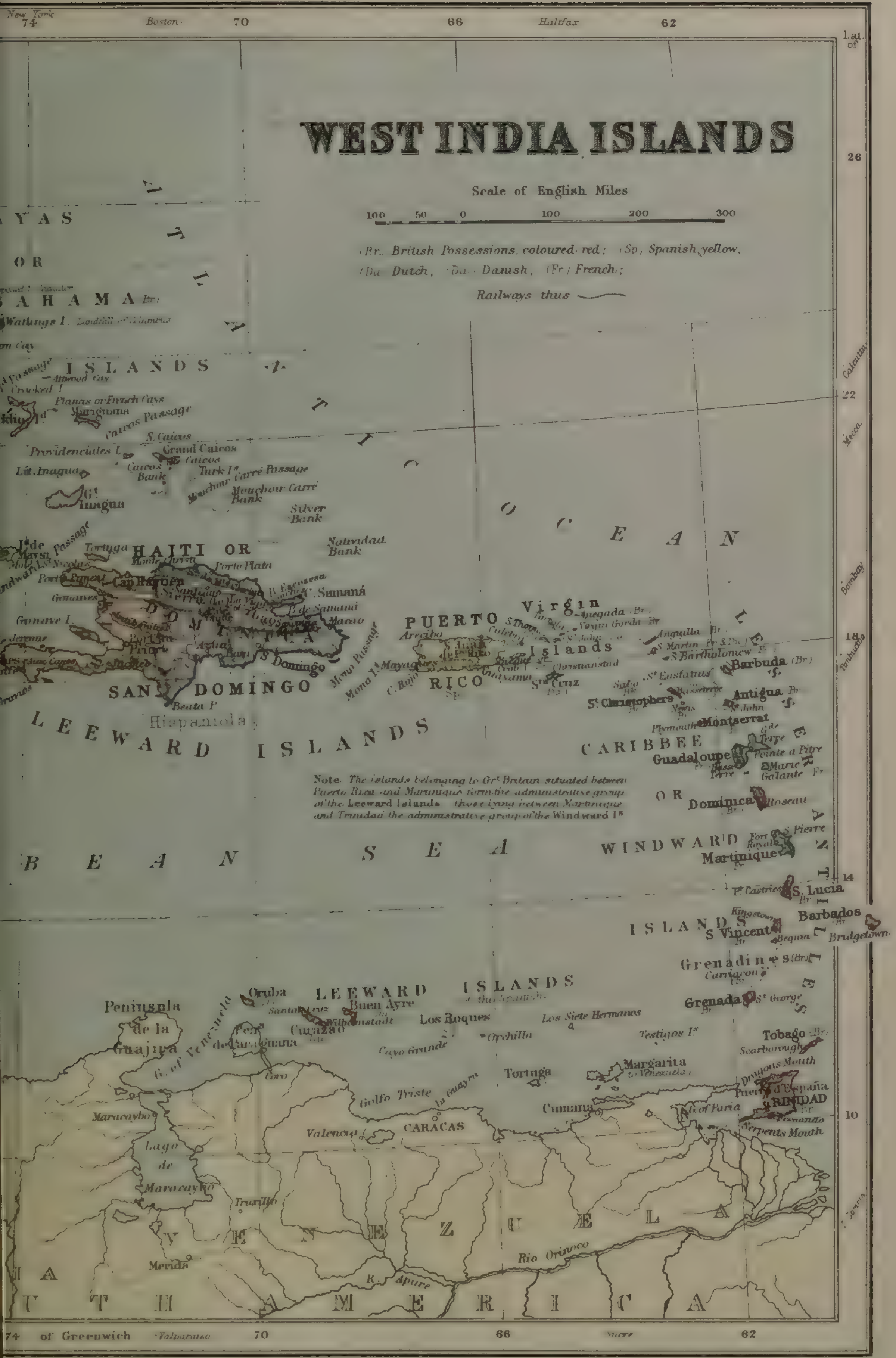

90 New Orleans
86
Cincinnati
82
78
Washington
Lat.
26
22
18
10
Canton
C. Canaveral
FLORIDA
Okee-cho-bee L.
Big Cypress Swamp
The Everglades
Gulf Stream
C. Sable
Florida Bay
Key West
Florida Reefs
Florida Channel
Dry Tortugas
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Great Bahama
Little Abaco
Great Abaco
Providence Chan. N.W.
Providence Chan. N.E.
Bemini Is
Berry Is
Nassau
New Providence
Eleuthera
Andros
Great Islands
Bahama Bank
Santaren Chan.
Cay Sal Bank
Nicholas Chan.
Anguilla Is
Tongue of the Ocean
Gt Guana Cay
Exuma Sound
Alacran Reefs
Yucatan Channel
Bahia Honda
HAVANA
Matanzas
Cardenas
Sierra de los Organos
B. Guadiana
C. S. Antonio
Isla de Pinos
Cienfuegos
Santa Clara
Trinidad
Sancti Espiritu
Puerto Principe
Old Bahama Chan.
Holguin
Sierra Maestra
C. de Cruz
CUBA
Jardines de la Reina
GREATER ANTILLES
Little Cayman
Cayman Brac
Grand Cayman
Misteriosa Bank
JAMAICA
Savanna la Mar
Mandeville
Kingston
Spanish Town
Port Royal
Portland Pt.
Morant Pt.
Charlestown
Pedro Bank
Rosalind Bank
Serranilla Bank
Serrana Cays
Quita Sueno Bank
Old Providence I.
S. Andrew I.
C. Catoche
Sisal
Merida
Ticul
Valladolid
Cozumel
B. de la Ascension
B. del Espiritu Santo
YUCATAN
Bacalar
Gt Cay
Chetumal B.
Ambergris Cay
Belize
Turneffe I.
BRITISH HONDURAS
Cockscomb Mt.
Viciosas
Swan Is
CENTRAL AMERICA
Gulf of Honduras
Bay Islands
Ruatan
Guanaja or Bonacca I.
Utila
Truxillo
C. Honduras
Port Cortez
Omoa
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
TEGUCIGALPA
Comayagua
Juticalpa
Caratasca or Cartago Lag.
C. Gracias a Dios
Iguana Lag.
Sonsonate
Acajutla
N. S. SALVADOR
Libertad
SALVADOR
Fonseca B.
Choluteca
NICARAGUA
Chinandega
Corinto
Leon
MANAGUA
Masaya
Granada
Lake Nicaragua
Rivas or Nicaragua
G. del Papagayo
Liberia
Blewfields
Pearl Cay Lagoon
Monkey Pt
B. de S. Juan del Norte
San Juan (Greytown)
Mosquito Gulf
COSTA RICA
S. JOSE
Cartago
Pto Limon
C. Blanco
G. of Nicoya
Coronado B.
Pt. Llorona
Pt. Matapalo
Golfo Dulce
P. Burica
Coiba I.
Aspinwall (Colon)
Chagres
P. Manzanilla
PANAMA
Panama
Panama Bay
Rey
Parita B.
G. de S. Miguel
Gulf of Panama
G. of Darien
Cartagena
NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN
86
82
Quito
78
Lima
Longitude

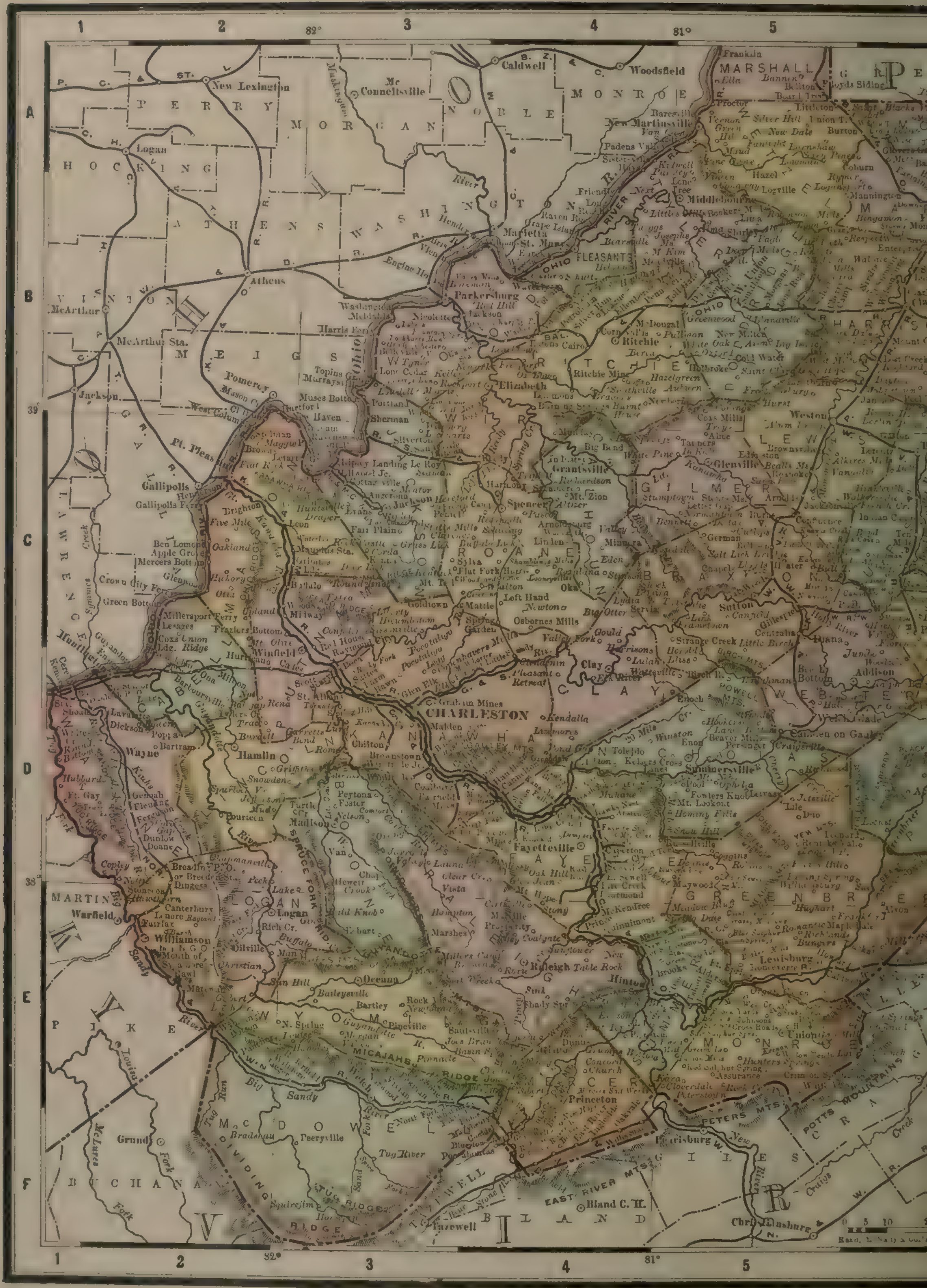
Engraved & printed in colours by

WEST INDIA ISLANDS


Scale of English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
(Br.) British Possessions, coloured red; (Sp.) Spanish, yellow,
(Du.) Dutch, (Da.) Danish, (Fr.) French;
Railways thus
Note. The islands belonging to Grt Britain situated between Puerto Rico and Martinique form the administrative group of the Leeward Islands; those lying between Martinique and Trinidad the administrative group of the Windward Is.
New York
Boston
Halifax
74
70
66
62
Lat. of
26
22
18
14
10
Calcutta
Mecca
Bombay
Timbuctoo
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA OR LUCAYAS ISLANDS
Watlings I.
Crooked I.
Atwood Cay
Planas or French Cays
Mariguana
Caicos Passage
S. Caicos
Grand Caicos
Caicos
Caicos Bank
Providenciales I.
Lit. Inagua
Gt Inagua
Turk Is
Mouchoir Carré Passage
Mouchoir Carré Bank
Silver Bank
Natividad Bank
Tortuga
HAITI OR SAN DOMINGO
Hispaniola
Monte Christi
Porto Plata
Cap Haytien
Port au Prince
Gonaives
Gonave I.
Jacmel
Santiago
C. Samaná
B. de Samana
S. Domingo
Azua
Beata P.
Mona Passage
Mona I.
Mayaguez
C. Rojo
PUERTO RICO Sp.
Arecibo
S. Juan
Guayama
Virgin Islands
S. Thomas
Anegada (Br.)
Virgin Gorda (Br.)
Sta Cruz (Da.)
Christiansted
Anguilla (Br.)
St Martin (Fr. & Du.)
S. Bartholomew (Fr.)
Saba
St Eustatius
Barbuda (Br.)
St Christophers
Basseterre
Nevis
Antigua (Br.)
St John
Montserrat
Plymouth
CARIBBEE OR WINDWARD ISLANDS
Guadaloupe
Gde Terre
Pointe a Pitre
Basse Terre
Marie Galante (Fr.)
Dominica (Br.)
Roseau
Martinique (Fr.)
Fort Royal
S. Pierre
S. Lucia (Br.)
Pt Castries
S. Vincent (Br.)
Kingstown
Bequia
Barbados (Br.)
Bridgetown
Grenadines (Br.)
Carriacou
Grenada (Br.)
St George
Tobago (Br.)
Scarborough
LESSER ANTILLES
LEEWARD ISLANDS
CARIBBEAN SEA
LEEWARD ISLANDS (the Spanish)
Oruba
Santa Cruz
Buen Ayre (Du.)
Curaçao (Du.)
Wilhelmstadt
Los Roques
Orchilla
Los Siete Hermanos
Testigos Is
Cayo Grande
Tortuga
Margarita (to Venezuela)
Peninsula de la Guajira
G. of Venezuela
Pen. de Paraguana
Coro
Maracaybo
Lago de Maracaybo
Trujillo
Merida
Golfo Triste
La Guayra
Valencia
CARACAS
Cumana
G. of Paria
Dragons Mouth
Puerto d'España
TRINIDAD (Br.)
S. Fernando
Serpents Mouth
VENEZUELA
Rio Orinoco
R. Apure
SOUTH AMERICA
74 of Greenwich
Valparaiso
70
66
62

W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

WEST



1
2
82°
3
4
81°
5
A
B
C
D
E
F
39°
38°
P. C. & ST. L.
B. Z. & C.
New Lexington
Caldwell
Woodsfield
Mc Connellsville
PERRY
MORGAN
NOBLE
MONROE
MARSHALL
HOCKING
Logan
ATHENS
Athens
WASHINGTON
Marietta
VINTON
McArthur
McArthur Sta.
MEIGS
Pomeroy
Jackson
Parkersburg
PLEASANTS
RITCHIE
Ritchie
Elizabeth
Gallipolis
Pt. Pleasant
Huntington
LAWRENCE
Wayne
Hamlin
Winfield
CHARLESTON
KANAWHA
ROANE
Spencer
Grantsville
GILMER
Glenville
BRAXTON
Sutton
CLAY
Clay
WEBSTER
Weston
LEWIS
Middlebourne
Logan
LOGAN
WYOMING
Oceana
McDOWELL
MERCER
Princeton
Fayetteville
FAYETTE
Raleigh
GREENBRIER
Lewisburg
MONROE
Union
Hinton
Summersville
NICHOLAS
MARTIN
Warfield
PIKE
BUCHANAN
GILES
Pearisburg
BLAND
Bland C. H.
Tazewell
Christiansburg
PETERS MTS.
POTTS MOUNTAINS
EAST RIVER MTS.
TUG RIDGE
DIVIDING RIDGE
MICAJAHS RIDGE
POWELL MTS.
K Y.
V
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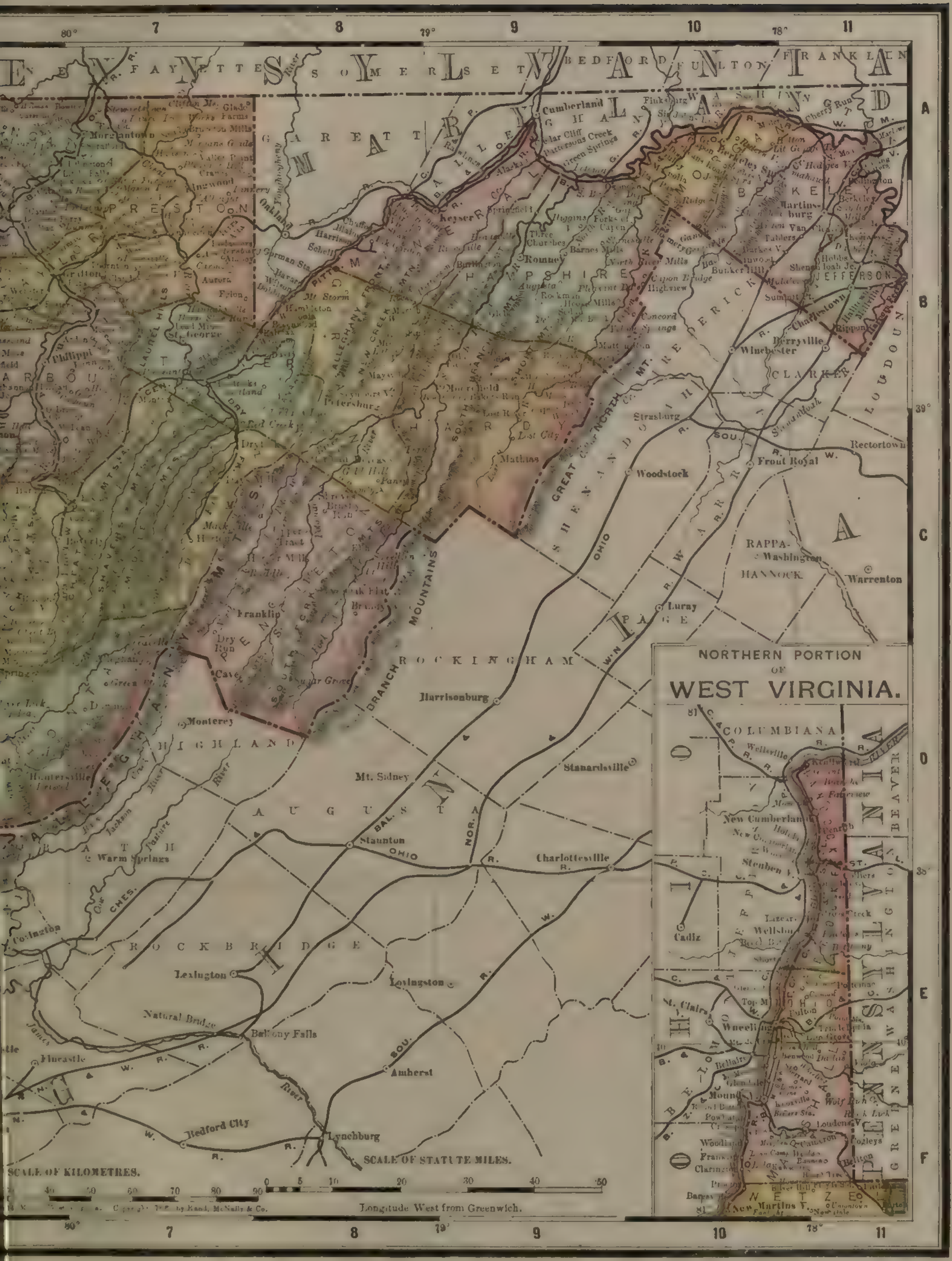
R

IRGINIA.


NORTHERN PORTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.
80°
79°
78°
39°
38°
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
PRESTON
BARBOUR
HAMPSHIRE
BERKELEY
JEFFERSON
MORGAN
FREDERICK
CLARKE
SHENANDOAH
LOUDOUN
HARDY
GRANT
PENDLETON
RANDOLPH
TUCKER
ROCKINGHAM
HIGHLAND
AUGUSTA
BATH
ROCKBRIDGE
PAGE
RAPPAHANNOCK
GARRETT
ALLEGANY
SOMERSET
FAYETTE
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
WASHINGTON
COLUMBIANA
JEFFERSON
BELMONT
HANCOCK
BROOKE
OHIO
MARSHALL
BEAVER
GREENE
WETZEL
Morgantown
Kingwood
Philippi
Cumberland
Keyser
Romney
Moorefield
Petersburg
Franklin
Monterey
Martinsburg
Charlestown
Shepherdstown
Winchester
Berryville
Strasburg
Woodstock
Front Royal
Luray
Washington
Warrenton
Harrisonburg
Staunton
Charlottesville
Lexington
Lovingston
Natural Bridge
Buchanan Falls
Amherst
Lynchburg
Bedford City
Covington
Fincastle
Warm Springs
Huntersville
Mt. Sidney
Stanardsville
Rectortown
Wellsburg
Wheeling
Moundsville
New Cumberland
Steubenville
Cadiz
St. Clairsville
Bellaire
New Martinsville
ALLEGHANY MTS.
GREAT NORTH MT.
MASSANUTTEN MTS.
BLUE RIDGE
SCALE OF KILOMETRES.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Copyright by Rand, McNally & Co.
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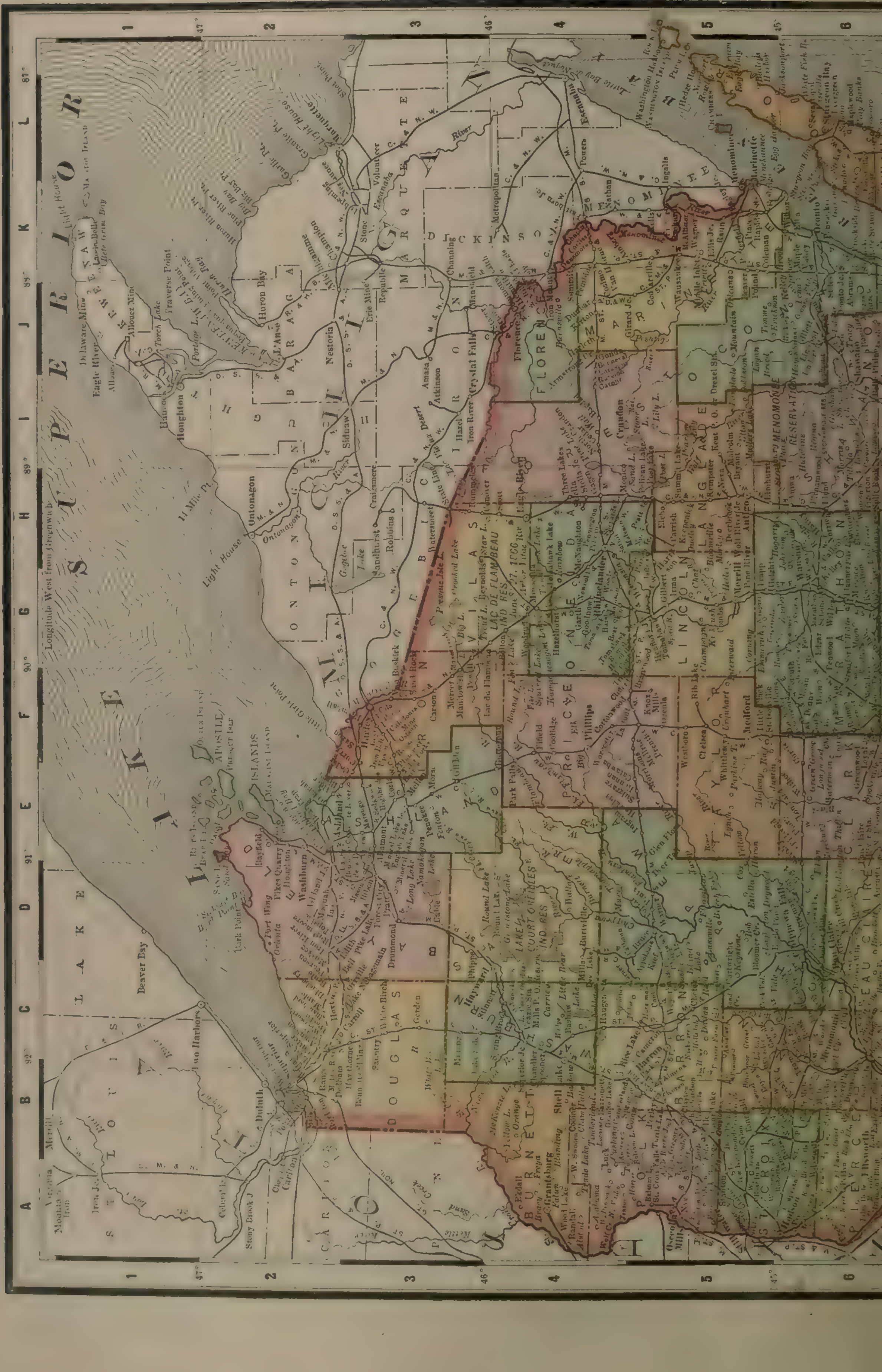
E
F

WISCO


LAKE SUPERIOR
Longitude West from Greenwich
KEWEENAW
HOUGHTON
ONTONAGON
GOGEBIC
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
DICKINSON
IRON
MENOMINEE
ST. LOUIS
CARLTON
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
FLORENCE
FOREST
MARINETTE
OCONTO
LANGLADE
ONEIDA
LINCOLN
PRICE
TAYLOR
SAWYER
WASHBURN
BURNETT
POLK
BARRON
CHIPPEWA
CLARK
MARATHON
EAU CLAIRE
ST. CROIX
PIERCE
APOSTLE ISLANDS
LAC DE FLAMBEAU IND. RES.
LAC COURT OREILLES IND. RES.
MENOMONEE RESERVATION
Duluth
Two Harbors
Beaver Bay
Bayfield
Washburn
Ashland
Hurley
Houghton
Hancock
Ontonagon
L'Anse
Marquette
Escanaba
Menominee
Marinette
Crystal Falls
Florence
Rhinelander
Phillips
Medford
Hayward
Grantsburg
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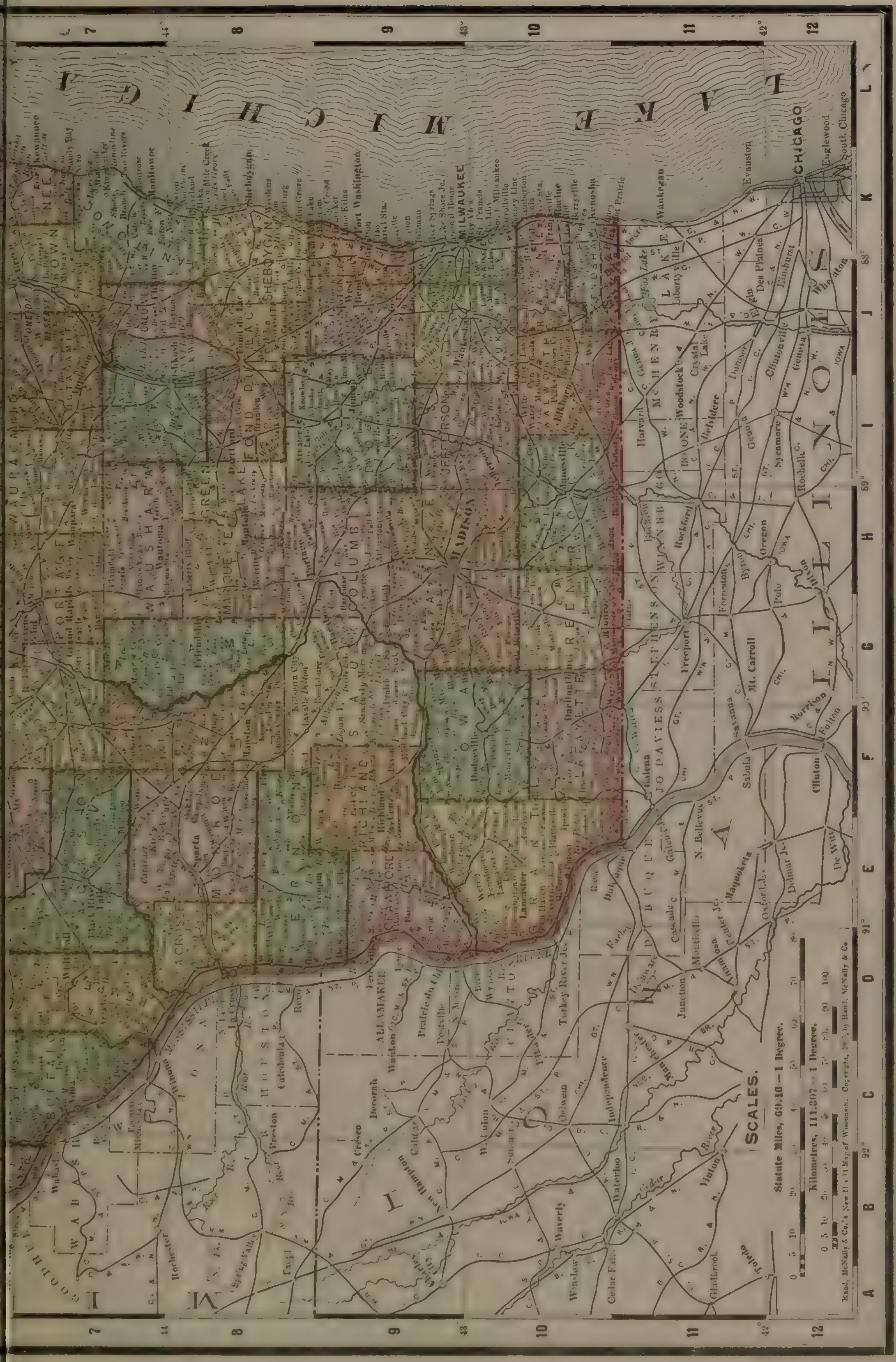
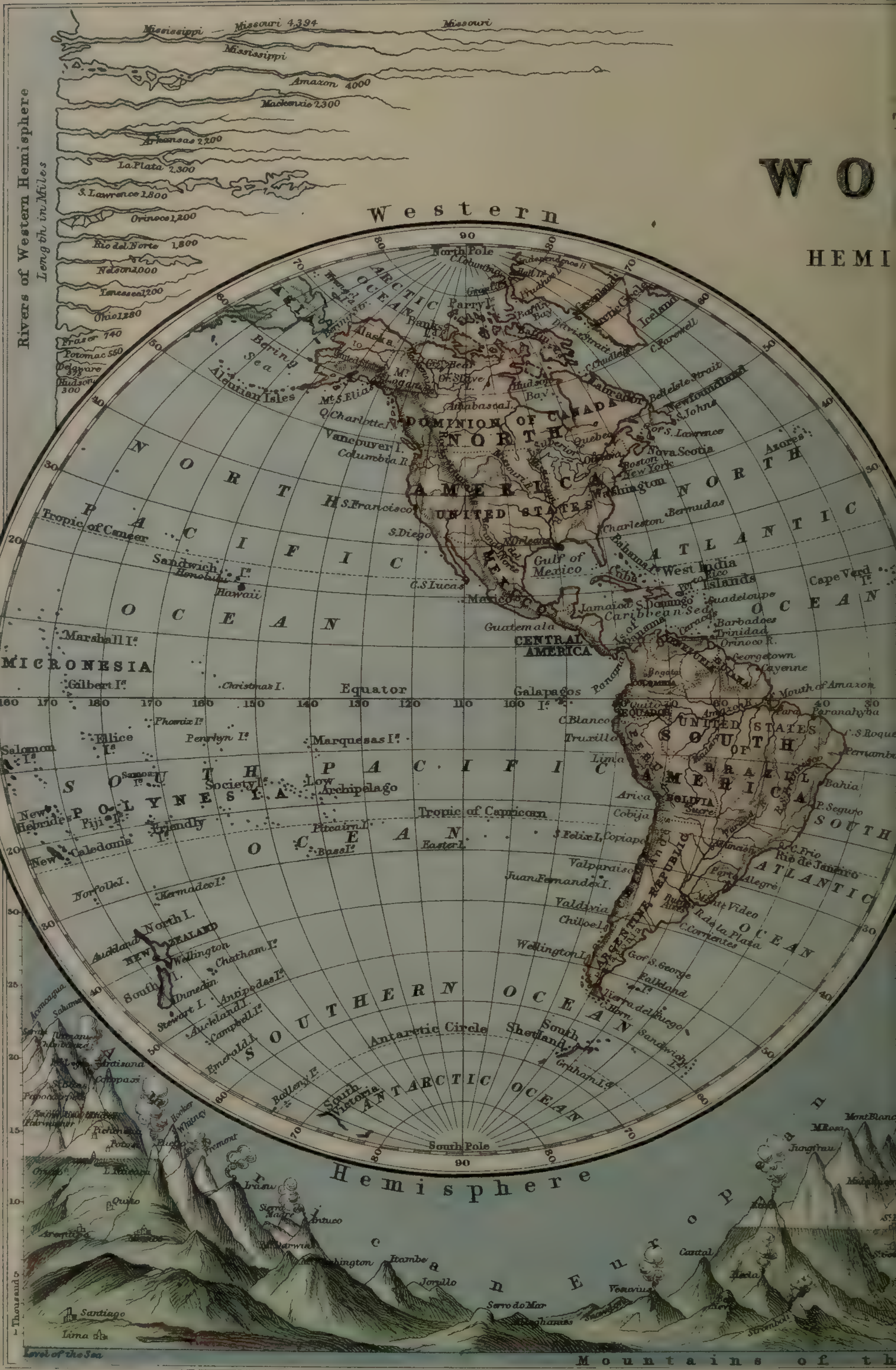
47°
46°
45°
92°
91°
90°
89°
88°
87°

SIN.


LAKE MICHIGAN
MILWAUKEE
MADISON
CHICAGO
Sheboygan
Fond du Lac
Oshkosh
Kenosha
Racine
Waukegan
Evanston
Dubuque
La Crosse
ILLINOIS
IOWA
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Wisconsin. Copyright, [illegible], by Rand, McNally & Co
7 8 9 10 11 12
A B C D E F G H I J K L
42° 43° 44° 88° 89° 90° 91° 92°


WO
HEMI
Rivers of Western Hemisphere
Length in Miles
Mississippi
Missouri 4,394
Missouri
Mississippi
Amazon 4000
Mackenzie 2300
Arkansas 2,200
La Plata 2,300
S. Lawrence 1,800
Orinoco 1,200
Rio del Norte 1,800
Nelson 2,000
Tenessee 1,200
Ohio 1,280
Frasor 740
Potomac 550
Delaware 300
Hudson 300
Western
Hemisphere
North Pole
South Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
Parry Is.
Banks L.
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Greenland
Iceland
C. Farewell
Bering Sea
Aleutian Isles
Alaska
Mt. S. Elias
Q. Charlotte Is.
Vancouver I.
Columbia R.
Hudson Bay
Labrador
Belle Isle Strait
Newfoundland
S. Johns
Gt. Bear L.
Gt. Slave L.
Athabasca L.
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH AMERICA
Quebec
G. of S. Lawrence
Nova Scotia
Boston
New York
Washington
Ottawa
Superior L.
Missouri R.
UNITED STATES
Charleston
Bermudas
Azores
S. Francisco
S. Diego
N. Orleans
Gulf of Mexico
MEXICO
C. S. Lucas
Mexico
Cuba
Bahamas
West India Islands
Porto Rico
Jamaica
S. Domingo
Caribbean Sea
Guadeloupe
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Cape Verd Is.
Guatemala
CENTRAL AMERICA
Panama
Caracas
Orinoco R.
Georgetown
Cayenne
Mouth of Amazon
Bogota
Quito
ECUADOR
Galapagos Is.
C. Blanco
Truxillo
Lima
PERU
Amazon
UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL
SOUTH AMERICA
Para
Paranahyba
S. Roque
Pernambuco
Bahia
BOLIVIA
Sucre
Arica
Cobija
Copiapo
P. Seguro
C. Frio
Rio de Janeiro
Valparaiso
Juan Fernandez I.
Valdivia
Chiloe I.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Buenos Ayres
Monte Video
Rio de la Plata
C. Corrientes
Porto Alegre
Wellington I.
G. of S. George
Falkland Is.
Tierra del Fuego
C. Horn
South Shetland
South Sandwich I.
Graham I.
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Antarctic Circle
Sandwich Is.
Honolulu
Hawaii
Marshall Is.
MICRONESIA
Gilbert Is.
Christmas I.
Phoenix Is.
Penrhyn I.
Marquesas Is.
Ellice Is.
Salomon Is.
Samoa Is.
Society Is.
Low Archipelago
POLYNESIA
New Hebrides
Fiji Is.
Friendly Is.
New Caledonia
Pitcairn I.
Bass I.
Easter I.
S. Felix I.
Norfolk I.
Kermadec Is.
North I.
NEW ZEALAND
Auckland
Wellington
Chatham Is.
South I.
Dunedin
Stewart I.
Antipodes Is.
Auckland I.
Campbell I.
Emerald I.
Balleny Is.
South Victoria
SOUTHERN OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
American
European
Mountains of th
Aconcagua
Sahama
Illimani
Sorata
Araisana
Cotopaxi
Papocatepetl
Chimborazo
S. Elias
Pichincha
Potosi
Hooker
Whitney
Fremont
Orizaba
L. Titicaca
Quito
Irazu
Sierra Madre
Antuco
Arequipa
Washington
Itambe
Jorullo
Serro do Mar
Santiago
Lima
Cantal
Vesuvius
Hecla
Stromboli
Mont Blanc
M. Rosa
Jungfrau
Level of the Sea
Thousands
90
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120
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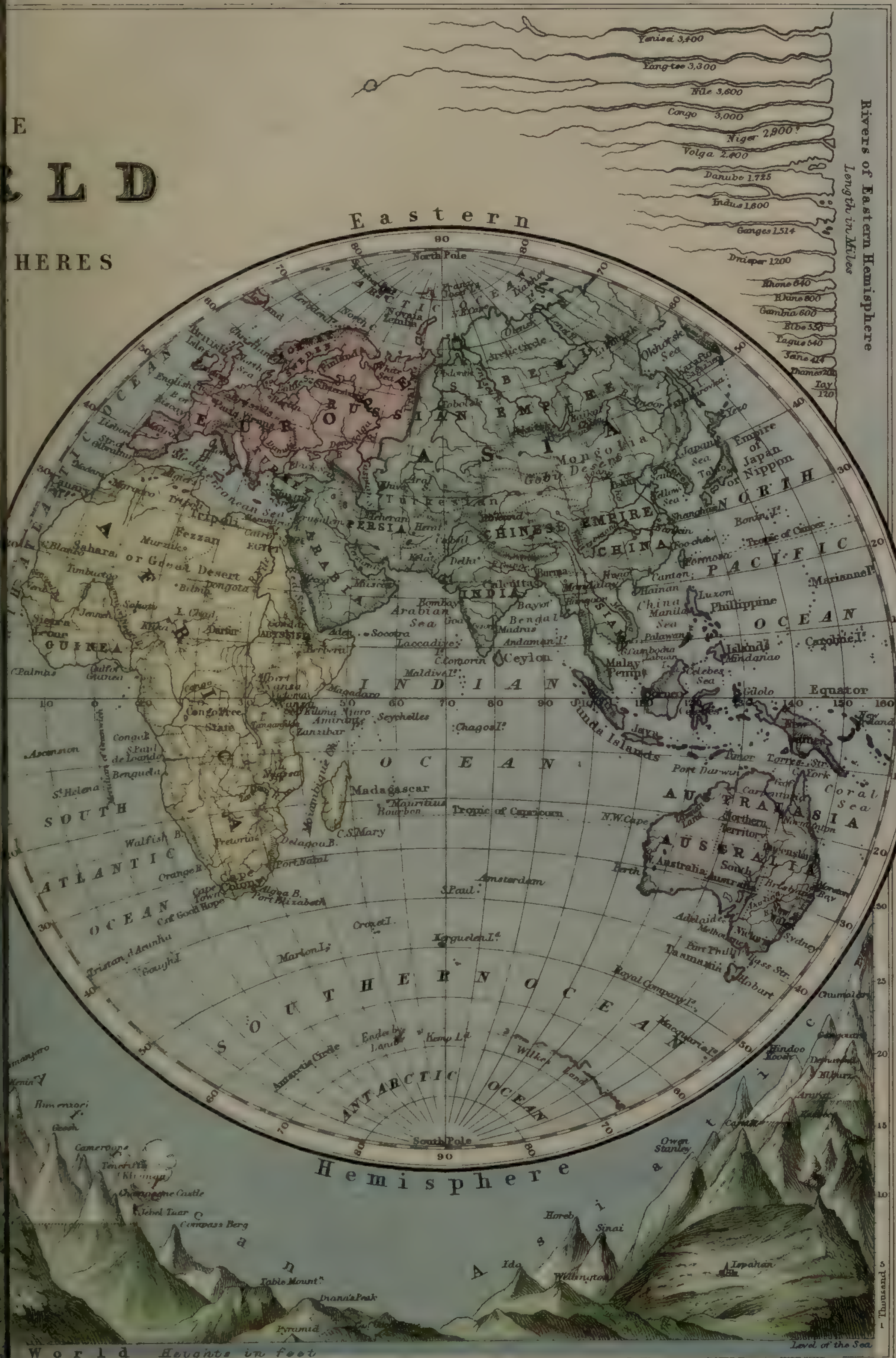
E
LD
HERES
Eastern Hemisphere
Rivers of Eastern Hemisphere
Length in Miles
Yenisei 3,400
Yang-tse 3,300
Nile 3,600
Congo 3,000
Niger 2,900?
Volga 2,400
Danube 1,725
Indus 1,800
Ganges 1,514
Dnieper 1200
Rhone 640
Rhine 800
Gambia 600
Elbe 550
Tagus 540
Jane 414
Thames 220
Tay 120
North Pole
South Pole
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALASIA
AUSTRALIA
RUSSIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
Mongolia
Gobi Desert
Turkestan
PERSIA
ARABIA
INDIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
CHINA
Empire of Japan or Nippon
Japan Sea
Okhotsk Sea
Yellow Sea
Sahara or Great Desert
Fezzan
Tripoli
Egypt
Abyssinia
Guinea
Congo Free State
Cape Colony
Madagascar
Mediterranean Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
China Sea
Philippine Islands
Ceylon
Sunda Islands
Java
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Northern Territory
South Australia
West Australia
Queensland
New South Wales
Victoria
Tasmania
Coral Sea
Torres Str.
Bass Str.
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
North Pacific Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Southern Ocean
Antarctic Ocean
Wilkes Land
Enderby Land
Kemp Ld.
Kerguelen I.
St. Paul
Amsterdam
Crozet I.
Marion I.
Tristan d'Acunha
Gough I.
St. Helena
Ascension
Seychelles
Chagos I.
Mauritius
Bourbon
Laccadive I.
Maldive I.
Andaman I.
Socotra
Heights in feet
World
Africa
Asia
Kilimanjaro
Kenia
Ruwenzori
Cameroons
Teneriffe
Champagne Castle
Compass Berg
Table Mount.
Diana's Peak
Pyramid
Horeb
Sinai
Ida
Wellington
Ispahan
Owen Stanley
Hindoo Koosh
Chumalari
Dhawalagiri
Elburz
Ararat
Level of the Sea
Thousand

W.& A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

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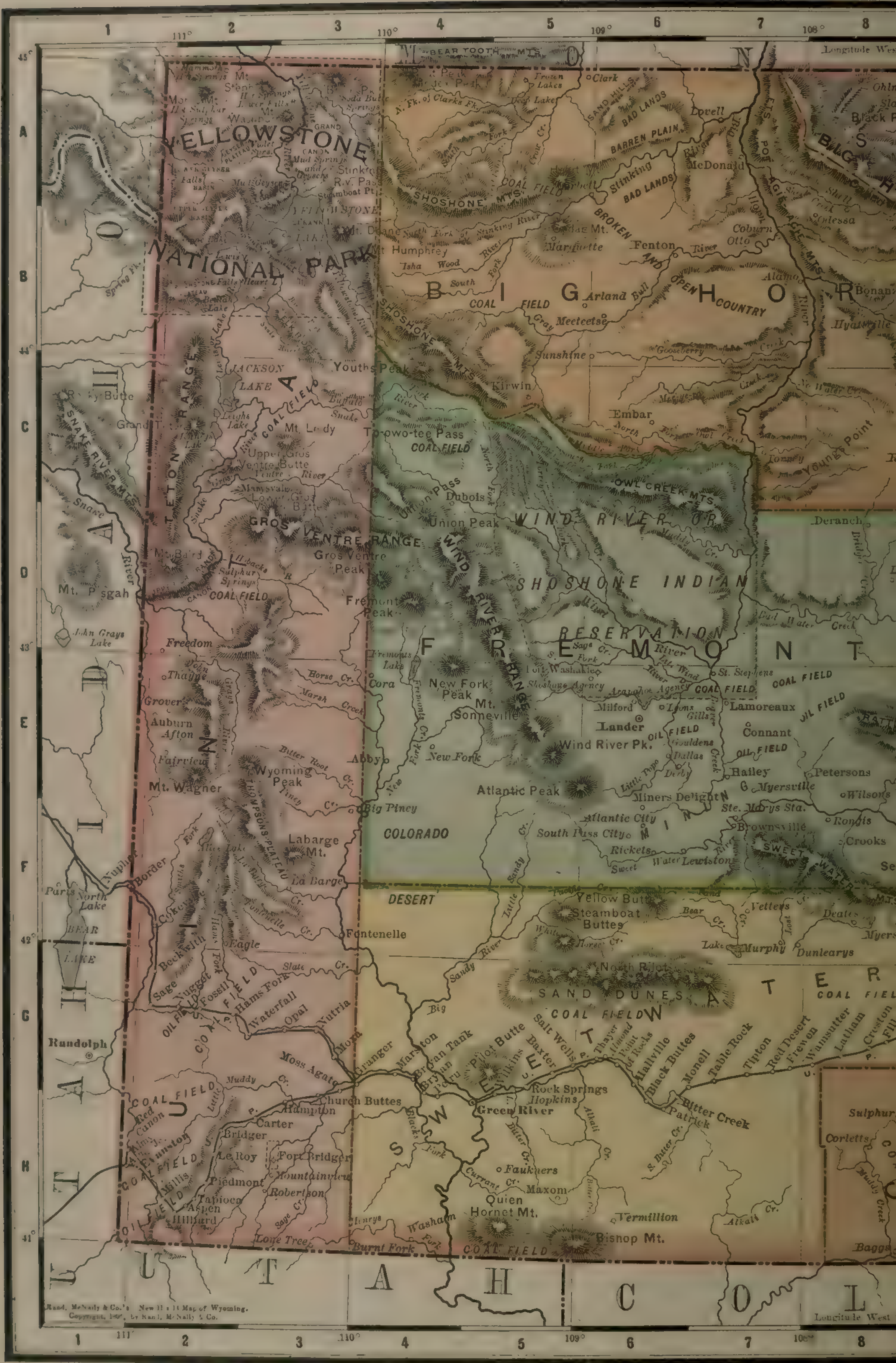
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Longitude West
M O N
BEAR TOOTH MTS.
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK
Youths Peak
JACKSON LAKE
TETON RANGE
SNAKE RIVER MTS.
GROS VENTRE RANGE
Gros Ventre Peak
Mt. Baird
Mt. Pisgah
John Grays Lake
Freedom
Thayne
Grover
Auburn
Afton
Fairview
Mt. Wagner
Wyoming Peak
THOMPSONS PLATEAU
Labarge Mt.
La Barge
Border
Paris
North Lake
BEAR LAKE
Randolph
I D A H O
U T A H
C O L O
Fontenelle
Fossil
Hams Fork
Waterfall
Opal
Nutria
Granger
Moss Agate
Church Buttes
Hampton
Carter
Bridger
Le Roy
Fort Bridger
Mountainview
Piedmont
Robertson
Tapioca
Aspen
Hilliard
Lone Tree
Burnt Fork
Evanston
Red Canon
Almy
Millis
COAL FIELD
OIL FIELD
U I N T A
S W E E T W A T E R
Marston
Bryan
Peru
Pilot Butte
Salt Wells
Baxter
Thayer
Point of Rocks
Hallville
Black Buttes
Monell
Table Rock
Tipton
Red Desert
Frewen
Wamsutter
Latham
Creston
Rock Springs
Hopkins
Green River
Bitter Creek
Patrick
Faukners
Maxom
Quien
Hornet Mt.
Vermillion
Bishop Mt.
SAND DUNES
North Rilot
Yellow Butte
Steamboat Buttes
Murphy
Dunlearys
Vetters
DESERT
COLORADO
Big Piney
Abby
New Fork
Cora
Fremonts Lake
Fremont Peak
New Fork Peak
Mt. Sonneville
Wind River Pk.
Atlantic Peak
Atlantic City
South Pass City
Rickets
Lewiston
Miners Delight
Brownsville
Ste. Marys Sta.
Myersville
Baileys
Dallas
Derby
Gouldens
Lander
Milford
Lamoreaux
Connant
Petersons
Wilsons
Rongis
Crooks
SWEET WATER
St. Stephens
Ft. Washakie
Shoshone Agency
Arapahoe Agency
F R E M O N T
SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION
WIND RIVER RANGE
WIND RIVER OR
OWL CREEK MTS.
Union Pass
Union Peak
Dubois
Togwotee Pass
Mt. Leidy
Upper Gros Ventre Butte
Deranch
Embar
Kirwin
Sunshine
Meeteetse
Arland
B I G H O R N
BROKEN AND OPEN COUNTRY
SHOSHONE MTS.
Marquette
Fenton
Cedar Mt.
Mt. Humphrey
Mt. Doane
Stinking Water
Cody
Clark
SAND HILLS
BAD LANDS
BARREN PLAIN
Lovell
McDonald
Coburn
Otto
Alamo
Hyattville
Bonanza
Cody
Meteetse
POSTAGIE MTS.
BIG HORN
Otto
Gooseberry
Young Point
Enos
Hillsdale
Cody
Ohlman
Black
Sulphur
Corletts
Baggs
Wilkins
COAL FIELD
Sheridan
Young Point

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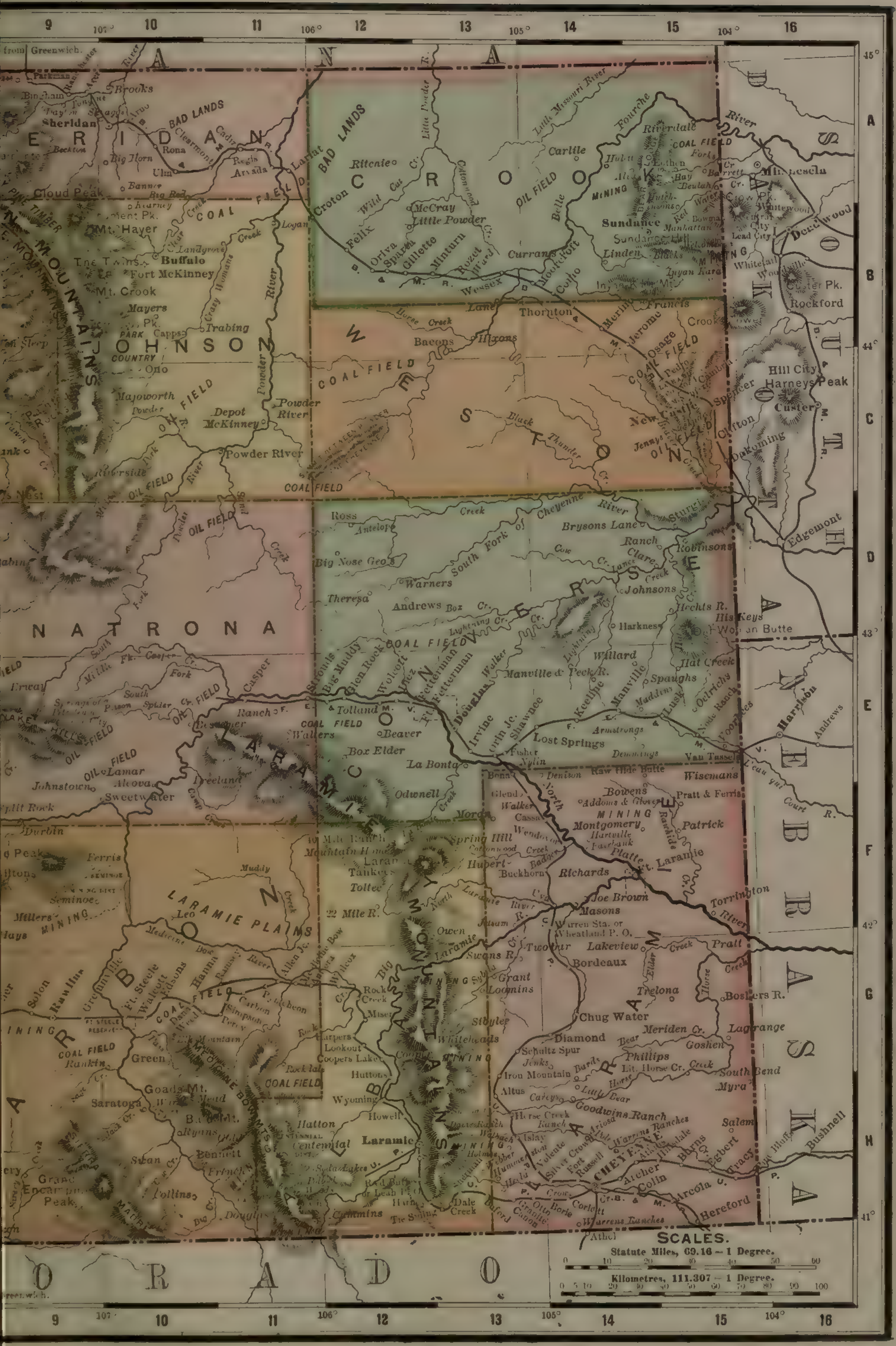
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A N A
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S O U T H
N E B R A S K A
O R A D O
SHERIDAN
JOHNSON
CROOK
WESTON
CONVERSE
NATRONA
LARAMIE
CARBON
ALBANY
BAD LANDS
Sheridan
Big Horn
Cloud Peak
Mt. Hayer
Buffalo
Fort McKinney
Mt. Crook
Powder River
Depot McKinney
COAL FIELD
OIL FIELD
MINING
Sundance
Inyan Kara Mt.
New Castle
Deadwood
Rockford
Hill City
Harneys Peak
Custer
Minnesela
Edgemont
Cheyenne River
Bad Lands
Little Powder
Belle Fourche
Little Missouri River
Thornton
Bacons
Black Thunder Cr.
Ross
Big Nose Geo's
Warners
Theresa
Andrews
Lightning Cr.
Manville
Lusk
Hat Creek
Harrison
Casper
Glen Rock
Douglas
Fetterman
Box Elder
La Bonta
Lost Springs
Van Tassel
Wisemans
Bowens
Patrick
Ft. Laramie
Torrington
Richards
Joe Brown
Wheatland P. O.
Lakeview
Pratt
Bordeaux
Chug Water
Diamond
Meriden
Goshen
Phillips
South Bend
Iron Mountain
Goodwins Ranch
CHEYENNE
Archer
Burns
Egbert
Bushnell
Hereford
Arcola
Colin
Laramie
Centennial
Lookout
Wyoming
Howell
Tie Siding
Dale Creek
Red Buttes
Sherman
LARAMIE PLAINS
Medicine Bow
Rock Creek
Saratoga
Grand Encampment Peak
Rawlins
Ft. Steele
Hanna
Carbon
Percy
Lamar
Alcova
Sweetwater
Johnstown
Durbin
Ferris
Seminoe
Leo
Miners
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.
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Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.
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